



INDIGENOUS PEOPLES INDIGENOUS VOICES

Training of Trainers on Indigenous Peoples' Issues

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Indigenous Peoples and Development



United Nations

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Overview

- The Human Development Paradigm
- The human rights-based approach to programming
- Lands and territories
- Participation and FPIC

The Human Development Paradigm

- Human development paradigm is just as applicable in case of indigenous peoples
- Four essential components:
 - Equity
 - Sustainability
 - Productivity
 - Empowerment
- Holistic approach between human rights, development and peace!

It is essential to follow HRBA!

- Development not separable from human rights!
- In the HRBA the process of development is **normatively based on HR standards and principles**
- The ultimate goal of all development interventions should be to **further the realization of Human Rights**
- Development programming should reflect the concrete claims and obligations of rights-holders and duty bearers, and the interventions must be aimed at developing the capacities of RHs and DBs
- A HRBA adds important instrumental value to development programming by identifying patterns of discrimination and exclusion

Principles of HRBA

1. Universality and Inalienability
 2. Indivisibility
 3. Inter-dependence and Inter-relatedness
 4. Participation and Inclusion
 5. Equality and Non-discrimination
 6. Accountability and Rule of Law
- The application of HRBA principles adds quality to the programming process Process is as important as outcome
 - The HRBA principles require special attention to advancing gender equality

Practical guidance on the HRBA

- Empower rights-holders to claim their rights
- Strengthen capacity of duty-bearers to enable the fulfillment of rights
- Describe the situation in terms of rights that are not fulfilled/respected
- Make root cause analysis and/or problem trees of problem situation
- Formulate results in terms of fulfillment of rights
- In the case of IPs, recognition/fulfilment of collective rights and a culturally-sensitive perspective is part of HRBA

Major issues related to indigenous peoples' rights

- Lands, territories and natural resources
- Participation
- Free, prior and informed consent
- Need for disaggregated data
- Culturally-sensitive indicators

Lands and territories

- Ancestral lands and territories have fundamental material, cultural and spiritual dimensions for indigenous peoples
- Land = Life! Collective ownership and stewardship of lands, territories and natural resources necessary for indigenous peoples to survive as distinct peoples with specific lifestyles
- Often sustainable environmental management by indigenous peoples (traditional knowledge, environmental management, climate change adaptation measures, etc.)

Some frequent land rights issues

- Ownership rights
- Right to adequate housing and protection from forced evictions
- Natural resource management questions
- Management and use of protected areas and/or nature reserves
- Benefit-sharing
- Protection from environmental impacts and guarantees for sacred or cultural sites

Participation and FPIC

- Right to participation and FPIC are integral part of HRBA; chief strategy to make progress towards equity
- Indigenous peoples are often excluded from policy making and decision-taking, budget discussions, design, implementation and evaluation processes
- Indigenous peoples are sometimes adversely affected by development policies, projects and programmes
- Frequent error to only inform indigenous peoples of what will happen
- Other frequent error is to consider 'consultations' as sufficient form of participation
- UNDG Guidelines: Ensure free, prior and informed consent; establish partnerships; focus on capacity development (empowerment)

Data and Indicators

- Collect disaggregated data to distinguish the situation of indigenous peoples, as a condition for informed policy making and programme design and implementation
- Use appropriate indicators, including indicators on land and territories and other collective rights, to adequately reflect indigenous perspectives, priorities and realities
- Promote alternative, appropriate methodologies for data collection (can have a capacity development dimension too)
- Formulate outcome indicators to assess progress towards realization of basic human rights and indigenous peoples' collective rights (e.g. % ancestral lands legally recognized; adequate application of FPIC)
- Better assessment of situation and monitor the real impact of development interventions

Thank you very much!

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