

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues
Eleventh Session
New York, 12 – 23 May 2014

**POLITICAL POSITION DOCUMENT AND PLAN OF ACTION OF
THE WORLD'S INDIGENOUS WOMEN
ADOPTED IN THE WORLD CONFERENCE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN**

**Progress and challenges for the future we want
28 - 30 October 2013
Lima, Peru¹**

Indigenous Women towards Visibility and Inclusion!

This Position Document and PLAN of ACTION draws on the conclusions, the recommendations and a common action agenda of indigenous women from the seven socio-cultural world regions that participated in the Lima Global Conference. Given its global nature, this document is adopted as an advocacy plan regarding United Nations processes to take place in 2014 and 2015. The High-level Plenary Meeting of United Nations General Assembly to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) offers a unique opportunity for the articulation of indigenous women's agenda with other global processes such as Cairo+20, Beijing+20 and the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

This Position Document and Plan of Action aims at contributing for articulation between indigenous women and indigenous peoples' organizations and networks in the seven socio-cultural regions. Further, it aims at promoting proactive and consensual participation in decision-making spheres and, lastly, it is conceived as a framework and guideline to channel efforts toward eradicating the violence, discrimination, racism and poverty faced by indigenous women.

The document consists of three main sections:

- **Political Stance**
- **Strategies for Action**
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¹ For regional and other statements please check: <http://en.mujerindigena.com/>

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- **POLITICAL STANCE**

I. WORLD CONFERENCE ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) was one of the main topics at the World Conference of Indigenous Women. The discussion and panels specially drew on the actions and recommendations established in the Outcome Document of the Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples held in Alta, Norway. The outcome document, known as the “Alta Document”, identifies four overarching themes that include the most important issues for indigenous peoples: (1) Indigenous Peoples’ lands, territories, resources, oceans and waters; (2) UN system action for the implementation of the rights of Indigenous Peoples; (3) Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and (4) Indigenous Peoples’ priorities for Development with free, prior and informed consent.

Background:

After years of advocacy and lobby, indigenous peoples made important achievements: by Resolution A/RES/65/198, United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) decided to hold a High-level Plenary Meeting, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP). The WCIP will take place at UN headquarters in New York, United States on September 22-23, 2014.

The World Conference on Indigenous Peoples will conclude with **a concise and action oriented outcome document**. The outcome document will be prepared by the President of the General Assembly, based in consultations with Member States and indigenous peoples, bearing in mind the opinions stated in the preparatory process and in the interactive dialogue that will take place in June 2014, the latest.

In January 2012, indigenous peoples attended a self-convened Indigenous Peoples’ Meeting in Copenhagen, entitled “Brainstorming Meeting on the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples”. An Indigenous Global Coordinating Group (GCG) was established, composed by representatives of the seven social and cultural indigenous region of the world, as well as of indigenous youth and indigenous women’s caucuses. The GCG has met regularly since its establishment and organized preparatory meetings that converged in a Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples that was held in Alta, Norway, in June 2013. The Alta Outcome Document was submitted as an attachment to a letter to the UN Secretary-General requesting that the document be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly. Nine Member States signed the letter: Bolivia, Denmark, Finland, Guatemala, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway and Peru. As a result, it is now considered an official document of the UN (A/67/994).

During UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues sessions in 2011, 2012 and 2013 the WCIP was discussed and specific recommendations to ECOSOC were adopted. Likewise, discussions took place in the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In 2012, UN General Assembly adopted its Resolution A/RES/66/296 on the organizational arrangements of the High Level Plenary. The Resolution specifies the designation of facilitators, the participation of indigenous peoples, the sessions that will take place and the adoption of an Outcome Document of the World Conference.

Indigenous women's position on the World Conference

On topics and priorities

1. After addressing and discussing the topic, indigenous women from the seven regions agreed in the importance of highlighting the **interconnectedness of the Alta Outcome Document with UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**. Both documents need to be considered as a framework for indigenous women's work and advocacy efforts.
2. A significant sentence that arose in the Panel on the WCIP was stressed: "*We are not the problem, we are part of the solution*". Consequently, when communicating our vision as indigenous women in the face of processes such as the WCIP, it is important to **highlight good practices and experiences with respect to each topic**, issue and demand, and linking them to the message and the solution that we aim to present.
3. Alta Outcome Document's themes (1) and (4)² are intimately linked. In fact, in most cases, when addressing the theme of indigenous peoples' lands, territories, resources, oceans and waters, States do not respect indigenous peoples right to **free, prior and informed consent**. Indigenous women's relation with their lands makes it essential that we participate as indigenous women in consultation processes, free, prior and informed consent.
4. Throughout all regions serious human rights violations take place, so as those produced by natural resource **extractive industries** and the multiple forms of **violence against women**. Resources of economic and strategic value for countries, such as water, energy and bio-diversity are mainly located in indigenous territories. This has involved risk for the life of our peoples and especially for the lives of indigenous women, ancestral caregivers of our territories. "*With regards to our mother earth, indigenous women experience the same pain and effects that are caused by physical abuse and excessive exploitation: we will defend our lands, waters, territories and the resources of our peoples with our lives*".
5. The growing **gap between the advancements in international law and its implementation and** accountability by the States, companies and other actors is a

² Theme 1: Indigenous Peoples' lands, territories, resources, oceans and waters; Theme 4: Indigenous Peoples' priorities for Development with free, prior and informed consent.

common concern. The Alta Outcome Document proposes mechanisms to make the recognitions stated in human rights instruments and in UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples a visible reality. Given that many governments violate in practice the same rights that they acknowledge in law. Indigenous peoples' sovereignty over their lands, territories and resources is the basis of their **self-determination** and of their right to free, prior and informed consent. States must recognize the rights enshrined in the Declaration through their laws, including the right to self-determination on their social, economic and cultural development, based in the security of their territories, lands and resources.

On advocacy strategies

6. It is necessary to accomplish an advocacy strategy at two levels: on the one hand, internally and on the other, through delegations before the States (lobbying before Foreign Affairs Ministries and congressmen, Commissions on Indigenous Issues and Commissions on International Affairs of the countries' congresses and accredited Embassies). Congresses and Embassies). Moreover, it is necessary to ensure that these aspirations are reflected in resolutions adopted in other intergovernmental processes, such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), among others.

7. It is important to promote the themes of the Alta Document to a wider audience, in a familiar and easy format, and promote its inclusion in official UN documents, highlighting that the problems that affect us as indigenous women affect society as a whole.

On outreach of contents and process

8. Regarding **dissemination of information and communication** about the WCIP, there was coincidence on the need to think of **different means, channels and products** (radio, leaflets, posters), considering that access to Internet is often limited in many communities.

9. It is also important **to link the messages in the Alta Document with concrete experiences of indigenous women at the community level**. For example, by highlighting indigenous women's ties to territory, to resources for family nutrition, care, culture and ceremonies. This will allow the message to gain more life and relevance, beyond the WCIP.

On participation of indigenous women

10. Indigenous women must **participate in every dialogue and decision-making spaces** regarding these issues and all of the themes that concern us and our right to political participation. Our **Political participation** as indigenous women must walk alongside a new paradigm that will enable empowerment and our substantial incorporation, in accordance with the routines of our productive time frames. Experiences such as

leadership and capacity building schools are valued as essential resources to this end. Our conception of indigenous women's development is based on eradicating the invisibility of our real situation, to achieve a visibility expressed in public policy, in equal political participation and in opportunities. State policy. Indigenous women do not want the established powers but, instead, pledge for constructive participation, conflict resolution, respect to our rights and the fullness of life.

On the impact of the results

11. Additionally, as part of a training process and of the **intergenerational transmission of knowledge** and experience every action must be thought considering its present and future impact, **ensuring historical continuity** and the fulfillment of our individual and collective rights as indigenous women.

12. Therefore, the WCIP represents a crucial moment to advocate before the States, governments, United Nations and global financial institutions. A central objective is to achieve the adoption of **an explicit resolution regarding indigenous women specificities**.

II. BEIJING+20 AND CAIRO +20. **COMMITMENTS, CHALLENGES AND PROGRESS**

BACKGROUND:

The 1994 **International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD)** in Cairo was a milestone in the history of population and development, as well as in the history of the rights of women and youth. The Cairo conference focused on women as key agents of change in the development of the peoples, subjects with the moral capacity for self-determination regarding their life, sexuality and reproduction.

In Cairo, a total of 179 governments signed up to the ICPD Program of Action set out to: Provide universal access to family planning and sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights; deliver gender equality, empowerment of women and equal access to education for girls; address the individual, social and economic impact of urbanization and migration and support sustainable development and address environmental issues associated with population changes

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) was created to accomplish the ICPD Program of Action. The Program of Action is guided by 15 principles. **Principle 14 calls states to acknowledge indigenous peoples' needs** regarding population and development and, in that regard, States should recognize and support the identity, culture and interests of indigenous peoples and enable them to participate fully.

The Program of Action was to be completed within 20 years, formally concluding by 2014. For this reason, UN General Assembly decided to convene a special session in September 2014 in order to assess the status of implementation of the Program of Action and to renew political support for actions required for the full achievement of its goals and objectives. The ICPD Beyond 2014 Review will identify progress and achievements towards the goals set out in Cairo 1994.

For its part, in 1995, the **Fourth World Conference on Women** organized by United Nations in Beijing marked a turning point in the indigenous women's movement. In Beijing, representatives from 189 states signed the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action – the most comprehensive global policy framework to achieve the goals of gender equality, development and peace, which world leaders committed to in 12 critical areas of concern.

In Beijing in 1995, indigenous women approve and sign the Beijing Declaration of Indigenous Women. This document set the basis of indigenous women's claims as indigenous people and as women. Since the Beijing landmark, indigenous women have been advocating and gained more space within the women's movement, for example through the adoption of two specific resolutions (E/2005/27) and (E/CN.6/2012/16) by the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).

In 2015, during CSW 59th Session, a review process known as **Beijing+20** will take place. The session will also address current challenges that affect the implementation of the Platform for Action, as well as opportunities for achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women in the post-2015 development agenda. The regional commissions of the United Nations will undertake regional reviews, and both the national and regional review processes will feed into the global review.

Indigenous women position on Cairo +20 and Beijing +20

On identity and relevant statistical information

13. After 20 years, institutionalization of the priorities adopted in Cairo is weak, particularly in Asia and in Africa. **Lack of recognition of indigenous peoples** in various countries is a serious problem that makes it more difficult to implement the actions agreed in Cairo (1994). States need to advance in the recognition of indigenous peoples and enhance their visibility.

14. We celebrate the existence of international instruments that recognize the rights of indigenous peoples and women. However, we express our concern about the **lack of political will** to respect and to assert those rights within the frame of national governments. In such context, we acknowledge that despite the fact that in many countries several programs have been implemented, they have generally been without participation of indigenous peoples, let alone indigenous women.

15. Ensuring visibility of indigenous peoples members through **data and statistics collection** remains a central challenge. Even though progress has been uneven, most countries are following international recommendations. In Latin America, the last census round was a statistical opportunity to gather information on disaggregated indicators on indigenous peoples for 16 countries. Each of them implemented participative mechanisms for the questions, the operationalization and the census tool. Thanks to the participation of indigenous peoples, the biggest change in the 2010 census round has been that indigenous peoples are identified not only by the response indigenous/non indigenous, but also by answering the indigenous people they belong to. In terms of numbers, the result is that for the first time indigenous peoples population growth rates are not negative.

16. Although the existence of self-identification in population censuses represents great progress, it is still **absent in other data collection sources** as, for example, in continuous records. Consequently, it is still difficult to obtain data on health, education, and political participation, among others.

17. There is a need to improve participative processes in the **definition of indicators** or tools, and to build capacities in those who gather data so that they understand the perspective of indigenous peoples and specifically of indigenous women. This is key for indigenous peoples strengthen their political advocacy, highlighting the gaps they face.

18. Many communities carry out community mappings, with the methodology of case studies. There is currently a network of indigenous and local communities that is developing specific monitoring and information systems to address **traditional knowledge indicators**. There is a pilot program originated by the indigenous organizations that participate in the Convention on Biological Diversity processes. CBD adopted 4 indicators that governments must include in their reports, including linguistic diversity, status and tendencies in ownership of lands and territories, tendencies in the practice of traditional occupations and the degree to which governments have adopted policy, law and programs to respect and protect traditional knowledge.

19. We expect that the **data generated by indigenous peoples** will be used by the States in their reports to conventions such as United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and on the International Convention on Biological Diversity. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues also aims to advance in the development of indicators regarding UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO 169 Convention and indigenous peoples' concept of wellbeing.

On sexual and reproductive rights

20. With regards to **indigenous women's sexual and reproductive rights**, there was consensus and alarm about the persistent discrimination, exclusion and **criminalization of traditional health practitioners**, which constitutes a violation to the rights to sexual and reproductive rights and represents acts of violence against indigenous women.

21. It is crucial to ensure **intercultural health models** respectful of traditional health knowledge of indigenous peoples. Otherwise indigenous women's rights are violated. In order to strengthen and promote intercultural health models, it was proposed to constitute **health networks with an intercultural approach that may constitute as learning communities**. Additionally, the network will serve as a platform for traditional medicine concepts, contributing to protect the traditional knowledge and medicines from industries such as bio-pharmacy and bio-piracy. On the other hand, indigenous and intercultural health ensures the spiritual, physical, psychic, personal and community wellbeing in all aspects of human sexuality, in the reproductive system's functions and processes, and a sexual life that is coherent with the dignity of women and men.

22. **HIV –Aids** is still a taboo in indigenous communities. The situation is critical. Ignorance about the disease is a reality and medical attention is regrettable due to racism and discrimination, in addition to prejudice about the disease within indigenous communities.

On gender violence and indigenous women

23. Many expressions of **gender violence** were shared, including violence in the name of tradition, such as feminine genital mutilation and forced marriage. There was also reference to different kinds of institutional violence, and violence against Mother Earth that affects indigenous women. **Economic empowerment** is an important strategy used by indigenous women to combat violence in their communities. Currently, organized indigenous women commit to transform practices that stand against human rights, and to do it in their own contexts. This is of utmost importance given that several practices that undermine the well-being and lives of indigenous women and girls are still accepted and considered normal in many communities.

24. **Extractive industries** such as mining are increasingly present on Indigenous lands. Such presence brings **militarization, traffic, use of pesticides and sexual violations** on indigenous women and girls. It is worth highlighting the link between the impact of extractive industries on communities, environmental violence and indigenous women's sexual and reproductive health. On the one hand, the right of indigenous peoples to free, prior and informed consent must be respected, including indigenous women. On the other hand, it is urgent to promote access and production of information on the negative impact of extractive industries and of the use of pesticides. Developing disaggregated data and relevant indicators is a key tool to highlight and communicate the scourge of extractive industries and to advocate for the respect of indigenous women's rights.

On indigenous women's political participation

25. An interesting reflection addressed the meaning of **political participation from the standpoint of indigenous peoples**, and on the role of political parties, since these provide an opportunity for advocacy in the elaboration of public policy in favor of indigenous peoples and indigenous women. Strengthening indigenous women's power

and leadership was stressed as a key factor to achieve presence, participation, ensured election and decision making at every level.

26. As part of the political exercise, indigenous women demand trainings, reform of the political constitutions of the republics and of specific electoral laws and political parties to respond to a real democracy.

27. Indigenous women stress the need for more quality education that can lead to the articulation of our traditional and ancestral knowledge with the strategies of universal learning. We are aware and we have the experience to affirm that the more and better education that women and girls receive in all aspects of life, the more social and economic effects will ensure a better life, especially regarding indigenous women's health.

28. In the case of Latin America, indigenous peoples' contribution to representative democracy in **the region** was highlighted, with the various examples of indigenous peoples political parties, and the role of indigenous women's participation in the indigenous movement at the national, continental and global level.

29. The need to increase political cadres of honorable women, with ethics is highlighted as well as to continue building a **horizontal power from the local level**, at the individual and the collective sphere.

30. There was also emphasis on Beijing Platform and the will to demand indigenous women's political participation Organized indigenous women seek to interact with the State in its different domains, as well as with other actors that share our struggle for the rights of indigenous women, to open representation spaces.

III. Millennium Development Goals and the Post 2015 Development Agenda

Background:

In 2000, 147 Heads of State and Government signed the **Millennium Declaration**³. The Declaration reaffirms universal values of human rights, equality, mutual respect and shared responsibility for the conditions of all peoples. The United Nations set out a series of time-bound targets, with a deadline of 2015 that have become known, as the Millennium Development Goals (**MDG**). They are to: (1) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; (2) achieve universal primary education; (3) promote gender equality and empower women; (4) reduce child mortality; (5) improve maternal health; (6) combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; (7) ensure environmental sustainability; and (8) develop a global partnership for development.

³ A/RES/55/2

Although there is little data on indigenous peoples and the Millennium Development Goals, a few figures illustrate the situation faced by indigenous peoples around the world. Indigenous and tribal peoples are lagging behind other parts of the population in the achievement of the goals in most, if not all, the countries in which they live, and indigenous and tribal women commonly face additional gender-based⁴ disadvantages and discrimination.

The outcome document of the 2010 MDG Summit⁵ requested the Secretary-General to initiate thinking on the **global development agenda beyond 2015**. The outcome document of the 2012 Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development initiated an inclusive process to develop a set of **sustainable development goals (SDG)**. There is broad agreement that the two processes should be closely linked and should ultimately converge in one global development agenda beyond 2015 with sustainable development at its core. The process of arriving at this new framework is Member State-led with participation from external stakeholders such as civil society organizations, the private sector and businesses, academia and scientists.

Indigenous women's position on the MDGs and the Post 2015 Development Agenda

On the Millennium Development Goals

1. The Millennium Development Goals were created without consulting or obtaining indigenous peoples' **free, prior and informed consent**. Indigenous peoples were left behind in the definition of the MDGs. Today, there are only two years left before the deadline to achieve the MDGs, but many challenges remain.
2. Little participation of indigenous peoples has been observed in consultation processes and/or in decision-making processes. In indigenous communities, this oftentimes frustrating because programs do not reach to them, and if they do, they generally reach the community's in a form that is not culturally relevant.
3. There are little funds for programs and, generally, indigenous peoples do not take part in the design of public policy regarding access to basic services.
4. There is no sign of improvements in the health sector to **reduce maternal mortality among indigenous women, nor in data collection on the issue**.
5. Collected evidence on MDGs promoted in indigenous peoples show that programs have better results when indigenous peoples', specially indigenous women's participation is ensured in every program stage.

On the challenges for a development agenda with indigenous perspective

Impact of extractive industries

⁴ E/C.19/2005/9

⁵ A/RES/65/1

6. Currently, indigenous peoples around the world face new challenges that were not even imagined 15 years ago, for example, the impact of **extractive industries**.

7. **Companies** have the same obligations as others and responsibilities in the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and in respecting their fundamental rights such as the right of free, prior and informed consent. As an unprecedented framework, mandates for companies have been established, to identify and repair damages caused to women.

8. Natural resources are being taken over. Every three concessions, two involve indigenous peoples. Consequently, **militarization zones, forced displacements**, extreme poverty and impact on the life and well being of indigenous women arise.

9. **Extractive industries**, such as mineral, oil and gas extraction have proven to be particularly problematic and continue to have disproportionate effects on indigenous peoples. Particularly mega projects create serious problems for indigenous rights, in addition to the fact that they are generally developed without free, prior and informed consent. Such mega-projects as mining, oil, gas and wood, monoculture plantations and dams produce environmental damage to neighboring lands and the loss of culture, traditional knowledge and ways of life. Often, the consequences are conflicts, forced displacements, increased poverty and a decline in the health of indigenous peoples.

Digital Gap

10. In addition, the Millennium Development Goals, as well as the Post 2015 Development Agenda are unknown issues for many indigenous women, despite efforts made by United Nations System's joint programs. One key reason is the digital gap, given that one of the main strategies that have been designed is to broadcast information through websites, and many indigenous women have limited access to the needed resources.

Increase in violence

11. With market-strengthening policies, reduction of public expenditure, the privatization of basic services, trade liberalization and the elaboration of products mainly for export, neo-liberalism has exacerbated different kinds of **violence against indigenous women** and has created new forms of violence.

12. The rupture of social bonds impacts negatively in the transmission of cultural values from one generation to another and involves an increase in **intergenerational** domestic violence, threatening the survival of indigenous cultures.

13. Indigenous women are especially vulnerable to violence in diverse **displacement, migration and urbanization** situations. They face discrimination not only as migrants and as women, but also as indigenous persons. Cultural identity and cultural practices are directly linked to Mother Earth. In some cases, migration predicts the extinction of a

complete language and the loss of cultural forms and knowledge systems that particularly women have developed for centuries.

Migration and increasing urbanization

14. Migration processes impact particularly on young indigenous women and girls. The amount of migrants increases and the vulnerability and discrimination leads sometimes event to death.

15. Some key factors that contribute to indigenous women's migration are: **dispossession of lands** and territories, forced displacements from indigenous peoples' ancestral territories, poverty, militarization, disasters that are a consequence of climate change, lack of employment opportunities and the deterioration of traditional means of livelihood.

16. Indigenous women suffer from marginalization with regards to land ownership and are excluded from decision making in the management of communal property.

Climate change

17. Indigenous peoples are the first to face the consequences of climate change due to their dependence and their relation to the environment and its resources. **Climate change** aggravates difficulties such as political and economic marginalization, the loss of lands and resources, violations to human rights discrimination and unemployment. Quality and availability of seeds has become unbalanced due to climate change.

18. In many cases, adaptation to other conditions requires additional financial resources and also transference of technical knowledge that most indigenous communities don't have. Although short-term adaption activities have been implemented, lack of resources and capacity limits the implementation of long-term strategies.

19. Some **mitigation** measures may have direct or indirect undesirable consequences for indigenous communities. Full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and especially of indigenous women is essential for the creation of mitigation measures that do not negatively affect communities.

20. Indigenous peoples are suddenly displaced due to climate disasters. They have limited options for legal migration and scarce opportunities to make informed decisions, which makes them more vulnerable to **human trafficking**. Deforestation, especially in developing countries, is forcing indigenous families to migrate to the cities for economic reasons. They often end up living in marginalized neighborhoods. Indigenous women and girls are disproportionately affected by such situations.

Effective implementation of the MDGs and definition of the Post 2015 Agenda with indigenous women's perspective

21. Indigenous peoples demand a paradigm change based in the *buen vivir* or ‘good living’. We propose a new perspective and the construction of a new economic model, based in solidarity, redistribution and sustainability, opposed to that of companies, who transform nature and her resources into business.

22. To ensure **program sustainability**, reciprocal resource exchanges are crucial, including the resources of indigenous organizations such as materials, spiritual, ancestral time and special knowledge.

23. Likewise, in order to achieve the MDGs and in the Post 2015 Agenda, any program must consider a **collective and territorial approach** that includes the environment or Mother Earth, based in the notion of good living; as well as an intercultural approach and human rights-based approach that confronts inequalities, power relations and the structural discrimination faced by indigenous peoples. Participation of communities in the management of resources is a clear example that has shown greater sustainability.

24. When programs, by counting with free prior and informed consent, implement **indigenous peoples own mechanisms**, results are more effective. The same occurs when ancestral and previous knowledge of indigenous peoples is respected, and even more when these serve as the basis for capacity building.

25. Public policies must acknowledge cultural identities and promote diversity to avoid fragmentation, conflicts and authoritarian practices.

26. Indigenous women demand that their priorities as human right holders are included at the **Post 2015 Development Agenda**. Indigenous women categorically reject to be considered as vulnerable groups or minorities. Likewise, they express that their collective and individual rights are not subject to any negotiation.

27. For indigenous peoples to exercise self-determination, States should acknowledge our **own justice systems**, in coordination with State justice; collective and individual rights should be respected and sufficient budget should be permanently allocated. Moreover, States should include the *buen vivir* approach and count with damage repair mechanisms.

28. For the Post 2015 Development Agenda indigenous women have reaffirmed the priorities expressed within the frame of Rio +20:

- Implementation of the de la Declaration, free, prior and informed consent
- Security of territories, lands and natural resources
- Commitment by governments to ensure the fulfillment of human and cultural rights
- Acknowledgement of local forms of livelihood and of diverse local economies
- Acknowledgement of and respect to indigenous traditional knowledge.

29. Acknowledgement of the rights of Mother Earth as a basic principle of healthy and safe nutrition.

30. From the worldview of indigenous peoples, food sovereignty is intimately linked to traditional knowledge, for example: keeping the seeds and ancestral products and recovering traditional commerce and exchange among peoples.

- **STRATEGIES FOR ACTION**

We indigenous women have identified 4 main strategies to frame our advocacy actions at the local, national and international levels.

- **Intergenerational dialogue and transmission of knowledge;**
- **Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs);**
- **Strengthening the global movement of indigenous women and capacity building processes;**
- **Advocacy before own authorities, States, United Nations, global financial institutions and other relevant actors**

5. Intergenerational dialogue and transmission of knowledge

Intergenerational transmission of knowledge and experiences is essential to ensure indigenous peoples' continuity and the sustainability of the achievements due to years of struggle. Young indigenous women claim that they are not the relay nor the substitution of the elders. Rather, young indigenous women ensure continuity and sustainability in the achievement and in the struggle for indigenous peoples' individual and collective rights.

Therefore, indigenous women propose to develop programs and initiatives for monitoring jointly among young women leaders and the wise elders: **an intergenerational monitoring process that applies traditional learning forms, such as, advices, dialogues, support, follow up, joint work to enable learning-by-doing** and thus, the learning relationship will be mutual and horizontal.

The intergenerational monitoring program will be carried out both within communities as well as among women leaders from different communities in the spaces, trainings, meetings and advocacy conferences at the local, national and international level. Pairs or groups of women from different socio cultural regions will be set to share their days and dialogue about their concerns regarding leadership, organizational strengthening and advocacy.

6. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)

Indigenous women conceive the adequate use of technologies as a tool for empowerment, political advocacy and for increasing visibility of the situation of indigenous women.

Therefore, we commit to use social networks as a space for creating consensus and coordinating messages to a wider audience, thus amplifying our political advocacy.

Thus, indigenous women will continue to advocate in key international, national and local spaces, **defining key and concrete messages**, identifying recipients and the most suitable means and channels.

This strategy for action involves promoting the use of technological tools and resources such as **radio productions** in indigenous languages, the preparation of audiovisual productions that can serve as a pedagogical tool, technical **training workshops** for indigenous peoples in topics such as communication and capacity building. Where the latter already exist, the goal is to strengthen **networks of local indigenous communicators**, articulated to national networks, and the constitution of such in the countries where they are still inexistent.

Among the advocacy spaces to be prioritized, indigenous women propose to promote the **sanction of legislation** to enable indigenous peoples to use their own systems of communication and the possibility to produce their own contents.

7. **Strengthening the global movement of indigenous women and capacity building processes**

In the last 20 years indigenous women have been empowered at the personal level to develop confidence in our own capacities. We recognize ourselves as right holders and, also at the collective level, we identify specific problems because of our condition as women and as members of indigenous peoples

Processes for empowerment at the local and at the collective level require development of strengthening leaderships and continuous training and capacity building processes based in principles, values and methodologies that are in accordance to our cultural worldview.

Drawing on this Global Plan for Action, we will develop our own **plans at the national and regional level** in the case they are not already developed, to strengthen the capacities of indigenous women's organizations and networks. In those regions where the plans have already been prepared, they will be adjusted to achieve **common global goals** to be the foundation of the national, regional and international organizations, with a special focus in Africa and Asia.

Indigenous women commit to participate in the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and other United Nations spaces. Likewise, we commit to strengthen the International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI-IIWF) so that it includes representatives of women of every region of the world.

Indigenous women commit to improve **accountability** and transparency in the managements of our organizations as a way to legitimate leadership and to strengthen our

organizations and networks. We will promote the elaboration of joint communication and fundraising proposals.

Indigenous women commit to renew our political cadres and to rotate our organizations' leadership to strengthen community behaviors, processes that build democracy and to facilitate full participation of new generations, in an inclusive and coherent manner and, finally, more power on indigenous women.

8. Advocacy before the States, United Nations and other relevant actors

Indigenous women must continue to occupy more strategic **national, regional and international advocacy spaces**, ensuring representation of diverse regions and all ages, to position our perspectives, demands and proposals. Participation enables the consolidation of agreements with networks from other continents, other countries, strengthening us as an indigenous women's movement, unifying our political agenda.

For the next years, the main spaces for international advocacy are the following:

- a) The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the Beijing +20 review.
- b) United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.
- c) Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)
- d) The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD).
- e) World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.
- f) Cairo + 20 review.
- g) Post 2015 Agenda and SDGs
- f) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and negotiations on climate change.
- g) International Human Rights Covenants in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political rights and the Human Rights Committee.

In each intervention, we must ensure a **territorial and collective approach** that includes the environment and Mother Earth, based in the notion of *buen vivir*. Additionally, we will include an **intercultural and gender approach** that confronts inequity; power relations and structural discrimination faced by indigenous peoples and indigenous women

For an effective participation, indigenous women will establish an **advocacy roadmap** to increase political lobby with the actors involved (States, agencies of United Nations systems, multilateral organizations, civil society organizations) and raise the visibility of our proposals.

ADVOCACY ROADMAP

Indigenous women have identified 4 main scenarios from now to 2016. We will advocate for our demands and priorities to be included and we will also promote the inclusion of our proposals as well as acknowledgement of our contributions to the fulfillment to our individual and collective rights.

The 4 scenarios are:

- **World Conference on Indigenous Peoples 2014.**
- **Beijing+20**
- **Cairo +20**
- **Post 2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

I. World Conference on Indigenous Peoples 2014

1. Indigenous women commit to advocate before our States so that the **roundtables and the interactive dialogue** that will be held during WCIP include the four main themes addressed in the Alta Outcome Document, the specific mention to the situation of indigenous women in each of them, and the inclusion of at least one indigenous woman as a speaker in each of the spaces.
2. Indigenous women stress that at least one of the interactive audiences during the World Conference will center on the situation of indigenous women and that this table will address the issues that have been prioritized in this World Conference of Indigenous Women.
3. Indigenous women call the States to include in their annual reports the status of implementation of the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and to respond to the final questionnaire on the particular situation of indigenous women in the implementation of the Plan of Action of the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples.
4. Indigenous women will demand to our States the inclusion in the WCIP of a firm commitment to increase technical resources and to allocate the necessary resources to ensure the implementation of the mandate and recommendations of the human rights, indigenous peoples' and indigenous women's rights mechanisms such as the Human Rights Council, CEDAW and CERD, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as other mechanisms such as the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples, The Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the measures for implementing this Plan of Action, among others.

5. Indigenous women will demand to the UN General Assembly the **adoption of a resolution as a result of the WCIP**, affirming that indigenous women are collective and individual right holders, and that the States commit to:
 - a) Ensure full and effective participation of indigenous women in decision-making spaces in all of the issues that affect us, ensuring that our perspectives, rights and proposals will be considered and included in all actions affecting us.
 - b) Respect indigenous women's sexual and reproductive rights and implement intercultural health programs with indigenous women's free, prior and informed consent.
 - c) Support and strengthen schools for capacity building and training in leadership and political participation of indigenous women in those regions where they already exist and implement new training processes where they have not yet been developed.
 - d) Ensure and increase technical assistance and the budgets of State institutions in charge of monitoring and implementing indigenous peoples and indigenous women's rights at the national level, as national human rights institutions, and organism for indigenous peoples and for women.
 - e) Implement measures for the protection of knowledge on traditional medicines, bearing the rights of intellectual property and the threat of pharmaceuticals bio piracy in mind.
 - f) Recognize the diverse kinds of violence that affect indigenous women, such as discrimination, racism, structural violence, sexual violence, political violence, violence against Mother Earth and spiritual violence. Implement actions with the participation and consent of indigenous women to prevent and to eliminate violence.
 - g) Design and implementation of public and State policy for the promotion of the rights of indigenous peoples and indigenous women, with programs and funded with national budgets for implementation.
 - h) Create mechanisms such as the Office for the Defense of indigenous for the administration of justice and to prevent and sanction violence against women.
6. Regarding **communication about the WCIP**:
 - a) We will aim to connect the mains messages with the four main themes of the Alta Document, specifying the specificities of indigenous women, with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, connecting them to our experiences at the local level,
 - b) We will highlight in our messages the link of indigenous women with territory, resources for family nutrition, caregiving, culture and ceremonies.
 - c) We will make use of **different media, channels and materials** (radio, leaflets, posters).
 - d) Although access to Internet is often limited in many communities, we will also use social media and access to mass media to reach external audiences.

II. Beijing+20

1. Indigenous women commit to advocate before our States and UN agencies such as UN WOMEN for indigenous women to be included in the high level panels and roundtables that will be organized during CSW 59th in March 2015, within the examination on the progress made in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, 20 years after its adoption in the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995.
2. Indigenous women will request United Nations Regional Commissions to include the situation of indigenous women in their regional review reports.
3. Indigenous women will advocate in our countries to be included in the consultation processes for the national-level reviews.
4. We will seek financial resources and technical assistance to prepare a global report aimed at monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in combination with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, identifying progress made and pending challenges.
5. In follow up to the resolution that was adopted in CSW 56th Session, entitled “Indigenous Women, key agents in the eradication of poverty and hunger⁶”, indigenous women will advocate at the local level for the outcome document to include:
 - a) Participation of indigenous women in all the process of statistical data collection, in census processes as well as in surveys and other records.
 - b) Publication of reports on the result of national censuses, including disaggregated data on indigenous peoples and on indigenous women, and ensuring easy access to that information.
 - c) Technical and financial support to initiatives led by indigenous women’s organizations aimed at eliminating violence in the name of tradition and violence against indigenous women.
 - d) Adoption by UNWOMEN of a Global Policy of Indigenous Women containing the creation of a Global Program for Indigenous Women led by UNWOMEN and including other relevant UN Agencies. Design and implementation of the Global Program with the participation of indigenous women.
 - e) Participation of indigenous women in every public policy and budget formulation in health, education, development projects, etc.
 - f) Participation of indigenous women in community monitoring systems in every aspect related to indigenous peoples, such as systems of land use and ownership, traditional occupations and traditional knowledge, among others.

⁶ E/CN.6/2012/16

6. Indigenous women commit to seek for funds to create a network of indigenous peoples in articulation with statistics institutions and specialized organizations to develop reports on the situation of indigenous peoples and especially of indigenous women at the national level. We demand the inclusion of progress made in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolution in the States' annual reports.
7. Indigenous women commit to strengthen leadership within our organizations and to include trainings on political rights, legal frameworks and procedures and public policy at the local and national level.
8. We will work in partnership with UN agencies and other actors to ensure full and effective participation of indigenous women and youth in the development of standards, policies, laws and relevant programs.

III. Cairo +20

1. Indigenous women commit to advocate in our States and in UN agencies such as UNFPA, for the inclusion of indigenous women as speakers in the 47th session of the United Nations Population Commission that will be held on April 7-11, 2014 in New York, where an evaluation of the status of implementation of the Cairo Plan of Action will take place⁷.
2. Indigenous women will advocate for States to include the agreements on indigenous peoples in the Montevideo Consensus Document.
3. Indigenous women will additionally demand the General Assembly to include the following priorities in the outcome document adopted in its 69th session in September 2014 in the occasion of the evaluation of the status of implementation of the Cairo Plan of Action:
 - a) Allocate specific resources for the implementation of programs carried out by indigenous women, especially in rural and remote areas, to ensure access to public services and intercultural education that can guarantee their sexual and reproductive health and safe maternity as a human right.
 - b) Guarantee the existence of intercultural health services for indigenous communities, with the necessary equipment and resources for quality and cultural relevance.
 - c) Ensure trainings and capacity building on intercultural health and on indigenous medicines at every level for every public service.

⁷ The Session will be chaired by H.E Ambassador Gonzalo Koncke of Uruguay.

- d) Ensure the allocation of resources and the participation of indigenous peoples- especially indigenous women- in the design of resources for the collection of data that is sensitive to the specificities of indigenous peoples.
 - e) Promote the development of workshops and capacity building processes to ensure access to information about contraceptive methods and early diagnosis to prevent unwanted pregnancies and HIV-AIDS
 - f) Respect the full and effective participation of indigenous women and young girls as a minimum standard in the development of norms, policies, laws and relevant programs.
 - g) Acknowledge the strong impact of violence in its multiple manifestations in the integral health of indigenous women including the impact of environmental contamination, extractive industries, mining, the use of pesticides and toxic substances, and implement actions with the participation and the consent of indigenous women to prevent an eliminate violence.
4. Young and adult indigenous women commit to foster an inclusive and intergenerational dialogue at the community level, promoting dialogues on Sexual and reproductive rights to sensitize girls and boys and men too, including prevention and treatment of teenage pregnancy.
 5. Indigenous women value traditional mechanisms in our cultures to protect and heal those indigenous women that are victims of violence. We commit to seek for funds to develop studies and to strengthen such practices.
 6. Indigenous women commit to seek financial and technical resources to develop adequate research, from our own worldview, strengthening community researchers with a gender and intercultural approach to systematize traditional knowledge regarding birth and the health systems in general so that it can be transmitted to our youth
 7. Indigenous women commit to promote the realization of sexual health education workshops with cultural relevance to ensure access to information on contraceptive methods, early diagnose and to prevent unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.
 8. Indigenous women commit to include the situation of urban indigenous women living in cross-border areas in our global agenda, ensuring their participation in our debates and raising awareness on their problems, which are of great concern, such as violence and human, drug and weapon trafficking.

IV. Millennium Development Goals and Post 2015 Development Agenda

1. Indigenous women commit to advocate before our States and UN agencies so that they include the active participation of indigenous women in all the consultation processes at the national and international level, both now in the actual stage of the open group and later in the intergovernmental stage.
2. Indigenous women will strengthen coordination with civil society organizations to increase our capacity for advocacy in the process.
3. Indigenous women will seek resources and technical assistance to develop research identifying priorities and our own mechanisms to address the development goals post 2015 with culturally relevant indicators.
4. Indigenous women will advocate before the States so that they include the following priorities in the outcome documents for the Post 2015 Development Agenda:
 - a) Actions to eliminate inequalities ensure governability from the view of indigenous peoples with free, prior and informed consent as a requirement.
 - b) Acknowledgement of UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as an international standard and essential framework to achieve sustainable development.
 - c) Protection and respect to the rights of indigenous peoples over their lands, territories and resources as a previous requirement to achieve sustainable development.
 - d) Inclusion of the cultural pillar as the fourth pillar of international development.
 - e) Recognition of the contribution of traditional knowledge to sustainable development and acknowledgement of the contribution of a diversity of local economies to the process of poverty eradication.
 - f) Acknowledgement of indigenous peoples' holistic framework for self-determined sustainable development, which includes and combines human rights, based approach, the ecosystem and territorial approaches and the gender perspective.
 - g) Acknowledgement of indigenous peoples' food sovereignty, including actions towards a transformation of the current nutrition system into one that can ensure that food producers have the same access and control over land, water, seeds, fishing and agricultural bio-diversity.
 - h) Acknowledge indigenous peoples own judiciary systems, in coordination with the countries' ordinary justice.
 - i) Allocate sufficient and permanent budgeted for the development of indigenous peoples and indigenous women's Life Plans.
 - j) Implement public policy that ensures respect to the human rights of indigenous migrants, both within countries and internationally.
 - k) Acknowledge the strong impact of violence in its various manifestations in the life of indigenous women and implement actions with their free prior and informed consent and full participation to prevent and eliminate violence.

5. Indigenous women will advocate so that the States will include the following priorities in the Sustainable Development Goals:
 - a) Include the *buen vivir* or good living approach, which comprises the rights of indigenous peoples, as a crosscutting aspect in the Sustainable Development Goals.
 - b) Include health, education, participation and other demands by indigenous children and youth as an essential priority.
 - c) Implement mechanisms so that the authors of damages to the good living of indigenous peoples and Mother Earth assume their responsibility.
 - d) Collect disaggregated statistical data for the design and implementation of programs that focus in the situation of indigenous women.
 - e) Develop intercultural indicators for the good living of indigenous peoples, to monitor and follow up the SDGs.