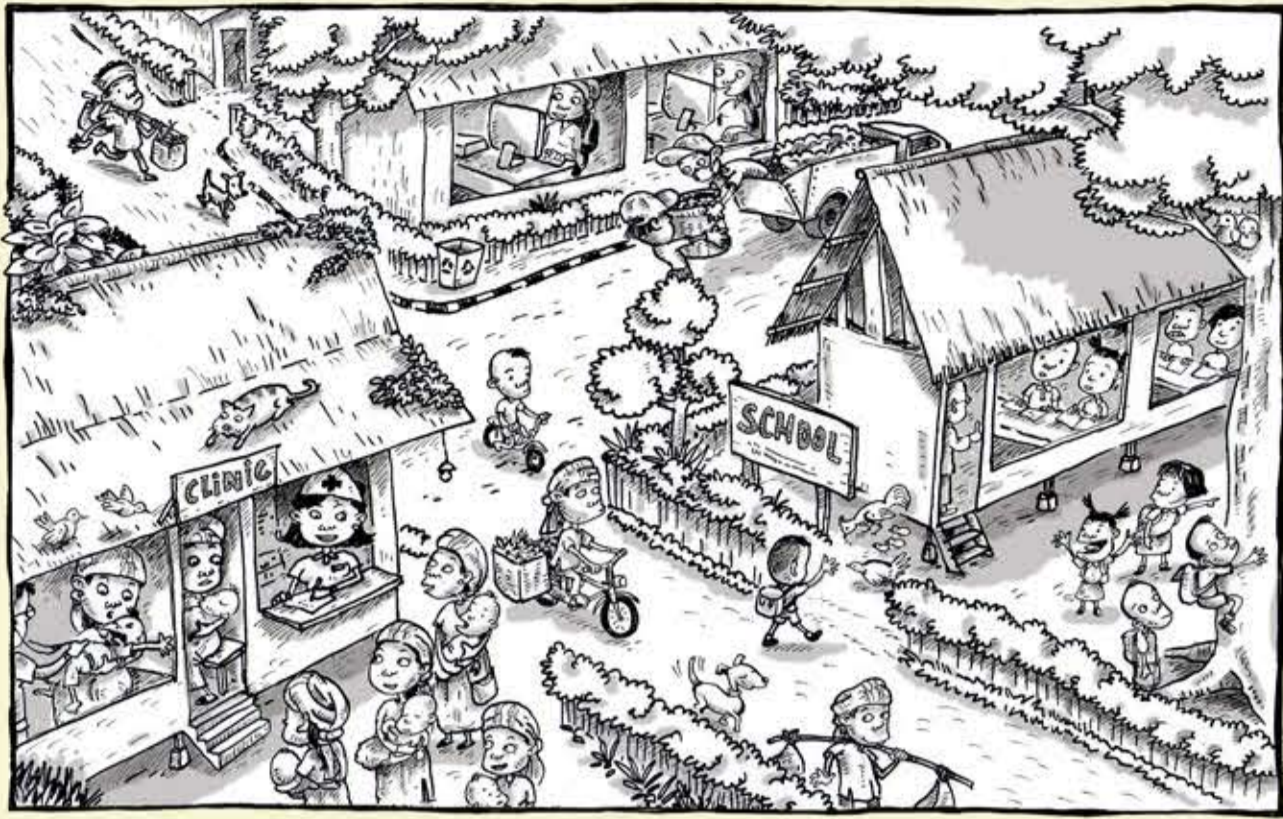


UN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (UNDRIP) ON RIGHTS TO DEVELOPMENT (A SIMPLIFIED VERSION)

There are at least 350 million indigenous peoples around the world, which is 5 % of the global population. However, 15 % of the poorest of the poor are amongst indigenous peoples. The majority (2/3) of indigenous peoples are in Asia, who continue to be marginalized and discriminated. However, indigenous peoples are again invisible in the current negotiations to achieve the United Nations post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. It is thereby important to understand and respect the rights and aspirations of indigenous peoples as critical partners in achieving sustainable development.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



Indigenous peoples have the right to freely determine their own political status and pursue their choices of economic, social and cultural activities. They have the right to improve their economic and social conditions including in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security, among others. (Article 3 & 21)



Indigenous peoples also have the right to actively participate in developing and determining development programmes affecting them such as health, housing and other economic and social programmes. Whenever possible, they should also be the one to lead implementation of such programmes through their own institutions. (Article 23)

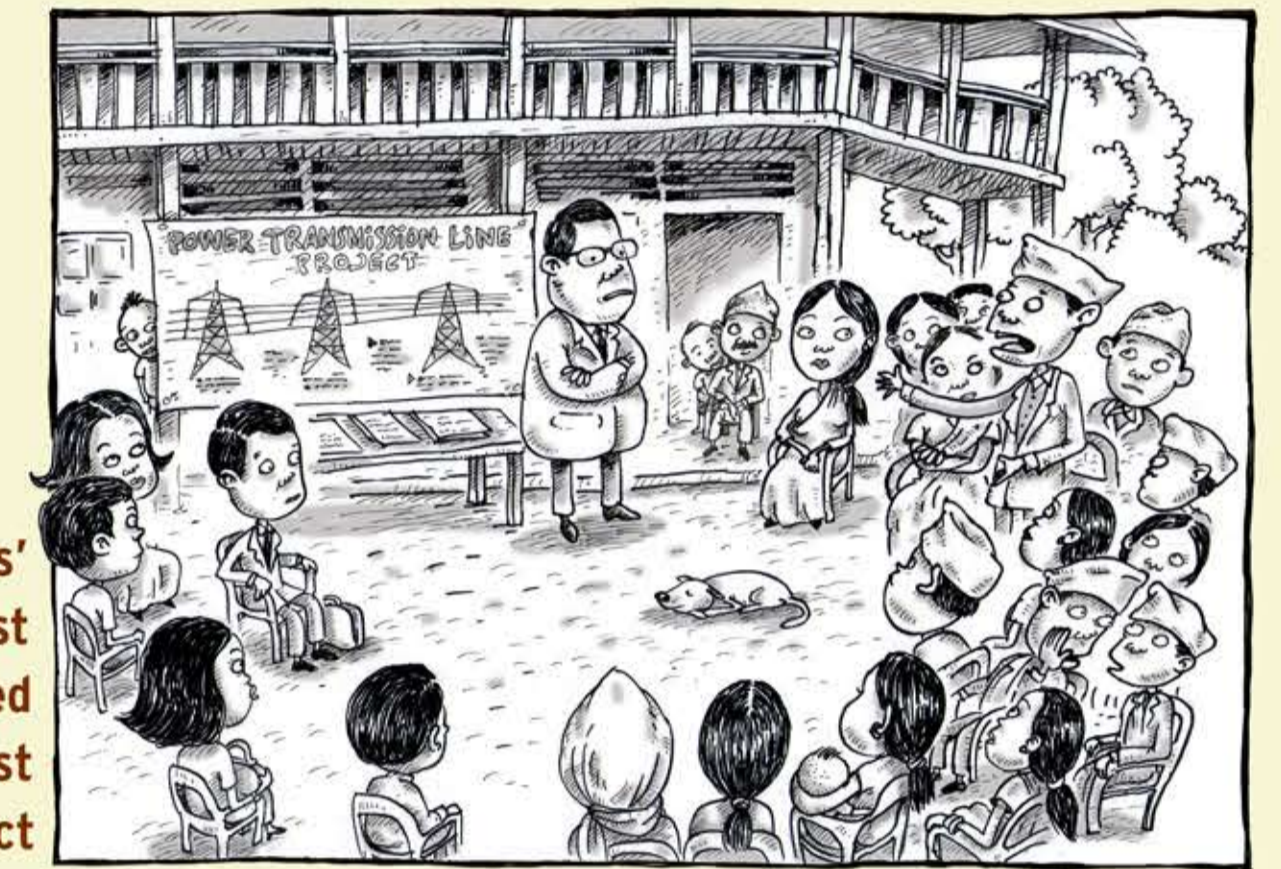


USE OF LANDS, TERRITORIES AND RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT



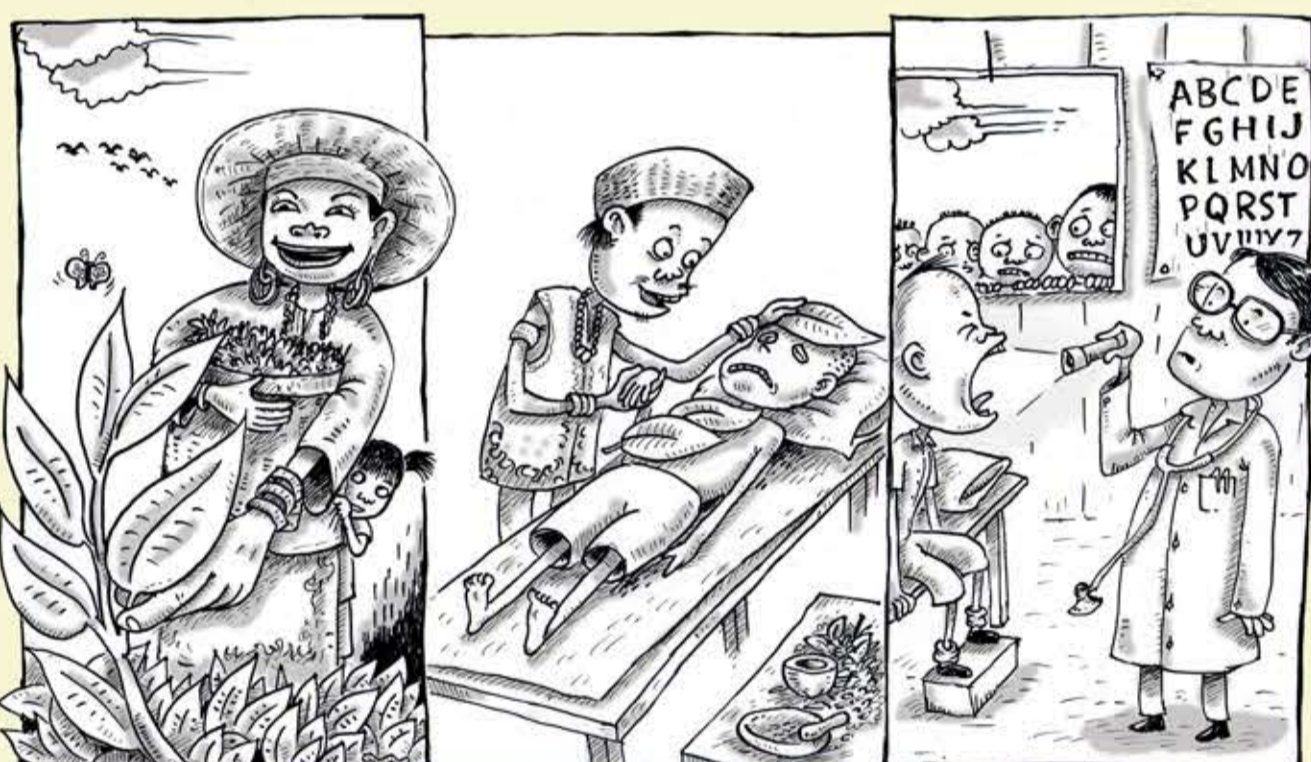
Indigenous peoples have the right to conserve and protect the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. They can also determine and develop their own priorities and strategies for how they want to make use of their lands or territories and resources for their development. (Article 29 & 32.1)

Before governments approve any project that will affect indigenous peoples' lands or territories and other resources, governments must conduct honest consultations with the concerned indigenous peoples and get their informed consents through their own representative institutions. Governments must provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any of such project activities and take concrete actions to reduce adverse environmental, economic,



social, cultural and spiritual impacts. (Article 18 & 32)

TRADITIONAL MEDICINES AND HEALTH CARE DEVELOPMENT

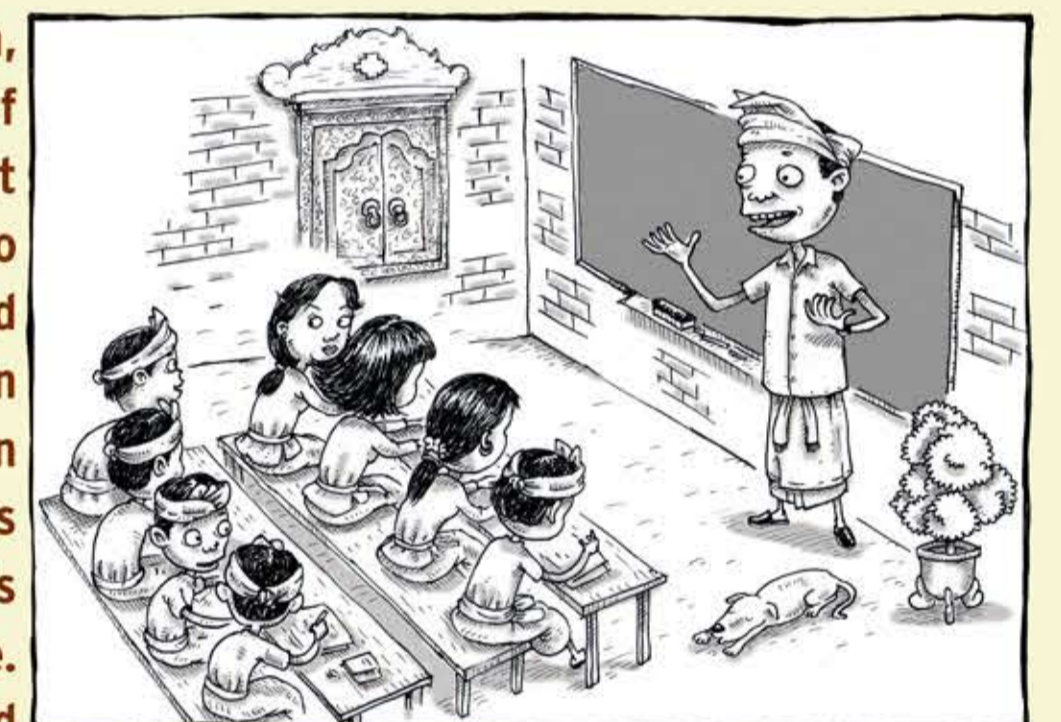


Indigenous peoples are free to maintain and develop their traditional medicines and health practice. This includes keeping and protecting their medicinal plants, animals and mineral. They must also be able to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health care. Government must take necessary steps to ensure that this right is fulfilled. (Article 24)



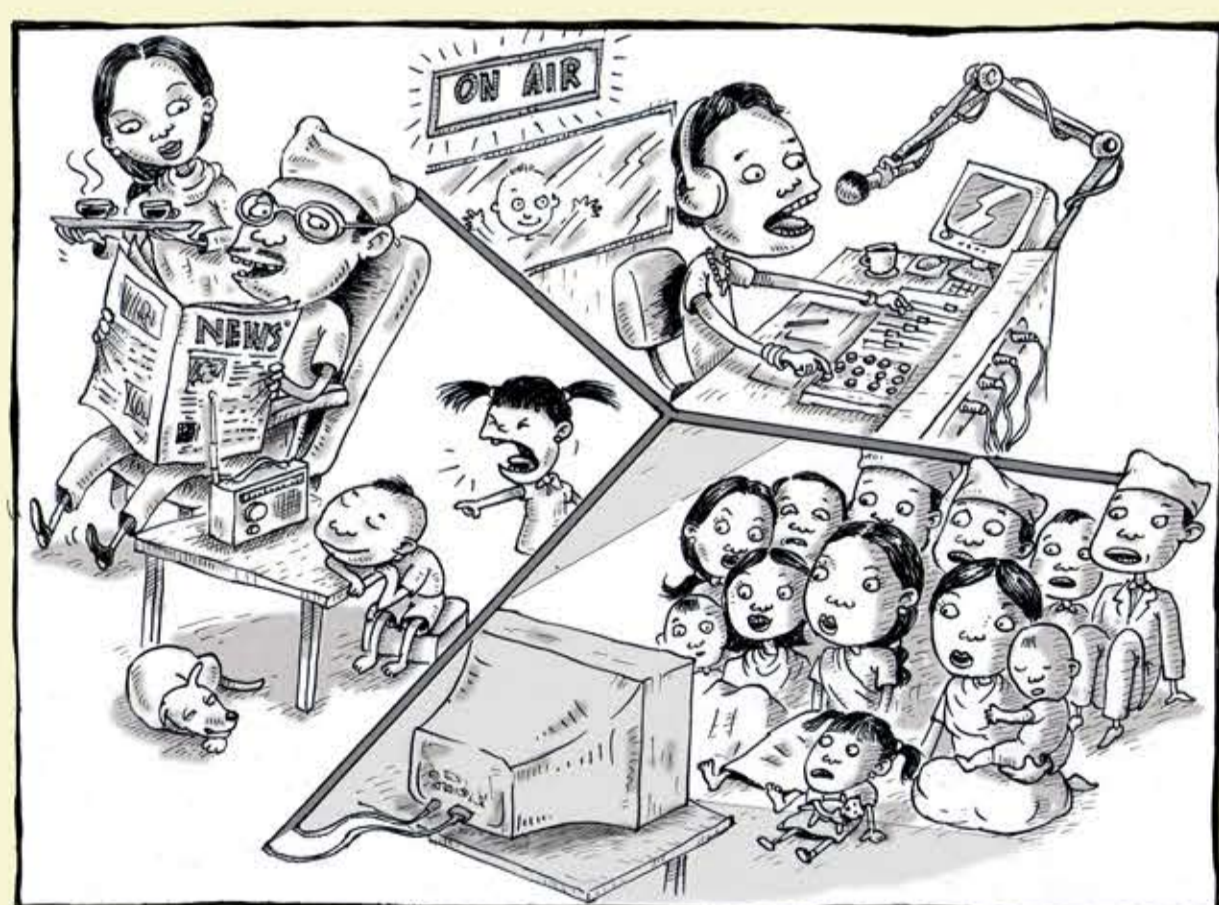
INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE AND EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT

Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the rights to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination. They also have the right to establish their own education systems and institutions. This includes opening their own schools, developing their own school curriculums in their own languages and using teaching and learning methods that are appropriated to their culture. Whenever possible, governments should



work together with indigenous peoples to make sure that indigenous children, including those living outside their community, have access to an education in their own culture and in their own languages. (Article 14)

ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND MEDIA DEVELOPMENT



Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination. Governments must take effective measure to ensure that state-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensure full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity. (Article 16)



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, cultural expressions and manifestations of their sciences and technologies as well as the right to intellectual property over those assets. Government need to recognize and protect these rights. (Article 31)



SPECIAL SECTORS

Government should pay special attention to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disability to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. (Article 21.2)



PRODUCED BY



SUPPORTED BY



PRINTED BY



The printing press has been established with support from the European Union's European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights

