

19-23 March

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Permanent Forum
on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)



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Conference A

UNPFII

Committee Staff

Director	Danielle Curtis
Chair	Josephin Winkler

Agenda

- I. Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- II. Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- III. Development of the Arctic: Preserving Indigenous Rights

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNPFII/1/1	Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Adopted without a vote
UNPFII/1/2	Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Adopted without a vote
UNPFII/1/3	Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	7 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 2 abstentions
UNPFII/2/1	Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Adopted without a vote
UNPFII/2/2	Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Adopted without a vote
UNPFII/2/3	Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report for the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- II. Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- III. Development of the Arctic: Preserving Indigenous Rights

The session was attended by representatives of 13 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III beginning discussion on the topic of “Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of four proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as education, regional diversity, strengthening the rights of indigenous peoples and raising awareness to these issues. The delegates eagerly discussed opportunities to strengthen and ensure the rights of indigenous people under different circumstances in a proper diplomatic manner.

On Tuesday afternoon, two proposals were merged according to similar themes and became the first draft Resolution in the evening; the second draft resolution followed swiftly.

On Wednesday, three draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, all of which had amendments, both friendly and unfriendly. The committee adopted three resolutions following voting procedure, two of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including education of indigenous peoples, reform of the frameworks surrounding the declaration and UNPFII, and the importance of raising awareness of the rights and traditions of indigenous peoples through the implementation of campaigns. Delegates then began debate on the topic of “Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples”. Three draft resolutions were adopted by the Dais on Wednesday afternoon, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted three resolutions all of which received unanimous support. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including recognising the importance of sustainable tourism, mechanisms to economically empower indigenous persons and encouraging local businesses to form partnerships with indigenous peoples to support eco-tourism. The working atmosphere was one of cooperation and harmony.



Code: UNPFII/1/1

Committee: United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Topic: Global Implementation of United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

1 *The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,*
2
3 *Approving* of the amendment of its mandate established in Human Rights Council resolution 33/25 of 2007,
4 especially Article 4 which proclaimed that the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)
5 shall consist of seven independent experts, one from each of the seven indigenous socio-cultural regions,
6
7 *Emphasizing* that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,
8
9 *Recalling* the principles set out in the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN) as well as the human rights enshrined in
10 the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
11
12 *Reaffirming* that goals within these existing frameworks cannot be reached with continued violations of rights of
13 indigenous peoples,
14
15 *Aware* that many States have had issues adequately implementing the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of*
16 *Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) into their national legal systems, evidenced by the deficiencies within policies that
17 support economic opportunity and equal political representation,
18
19 *Keeping in mind* that closer collaboration between local indigenous groups, Member States and UNPFII is an
20 essential step towards the safeguarding of their social, economic and cultural rights,
21
22 *Welcoming* the commitment of 144 Member States by UNDRIP as established in General Assembly resolution
23 61/295 of 2007,
24
25 *Further welcoming* the International Decade of Indigenous Peoples as put forth by the General Assembly resolution
26 59/174 of 2004 and the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the UNDRIP,
27
28 *Acknowledging* the achievements within these years with the aim to further address the remaining challenges to
29 reach the global implementation of the UNDRIP,
30
31 *Reaffirming* its commitment to promote the importance of indigenous representation at national level, as highlighted
32 by Articles 18, 19, 30 and 32 of the UNDRIP,
33
34 *Recognizing* the unique situations within each Member State pertaining to the indigenous communities and thus the
35 need to distinguish the different needs and demands as highlighted in the *Convention on Biological Diversity* of
36 1992,
37
38 *Affirming* the importance of all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the rights of indigenous
39 peoples, such as but not limited to resolutions 70/1 of 2015, 69/159 of 2015 as well as 61/295 of 2006,
40
41 *Recalling* the General Assembly Third Committee resolution 71/178 of 2016 designating 2019 as the International
42 Year of Indigenous Languages, which was made possible by the international expert group meeting concerning
43 indigenous languages, which was approved by Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/43 of 2015,
44
45 *Bearing in mind* the recommendations made by UNPFII in its fifteenth session especially those pertaining to status
46 of indigenous women and UN reforms,
47

48 *Recognizing* the valuable support provided by the Member States who have already adopted and implemented the
49 UNDRIP and the constant achievements made by UNPFII, EMRIP, and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of
50 Indigenous People,
51
52 *Commends* initiatives by non-governmental organizations (NGO) such as but not limited to the Native Planet to
53 create a network which publicize traditional and modern knowledge available to both indigenous and non-
54 indigenous individuals which furthers the spirit of cooperation,
55
56 *Acknowledges* the efforts of the Division of Social Policy and Development of Indigenous Peoples and International
57 Funders for Indigenous Peoples (IFIP) to financially support various projects aimed at improving the living
58 standards of indigenous people,
59
60 *Further acknowledges* actions to promote status of indigenous women in the society by NGOs such as but not
61 limited to the Action for Indigenous Women,
62
63 1. *Suggests* that Member States establish a national communication platform to promote cooperation between
64 national authorities and the indigenous communities:
65
66 a. Composed of indigenous representatives whose selection is monitored by personnel from the UNPFII
67 and national authorities;
68
69 b. To ensure that they are fully involved in any decisions that affect their fundamental rights directly or
70 indirectly, in accordance with the constitutional requirements and national sovereignty of the Member
71 State;
72
73 2. *Encourages* Member States to implement initiatives that will provide indigenous communities with resources to
74 improve their economic situations, such as but not limited to agricultural improvements, where:
75
76 a. Indigenous farmers will be given access to educational programs that will aim to teach new farming
77 techniques which they can incorporate with their traditional methods to increase their production while
78 preserving the lands such as projects implemented by Native Planet;
79
80 b. The government can set up a dialogue where relevant non-indigenous personnel can learn the traditional
81 methods that the indigenous communities can offer;
82
83 c. An information systems is created which aims to ensure that indigenous groups are provided access to
84 the labor market without being subjected to discrimination;
85
86 3. *Recommends* that reforms be made to the UNPFII so that it may more effectively address diverse indigenous
87 issues within the legal frameworks of participating Member States including:
88
89 a. Continued translation of documents such as but not limited to the UNDRIP to the relevant indigenous
90 languages of each community which are recognized by Member States, as well as assisting willing
91 Member States in translating their national legal documents;
92
93 b. Closure of technological gap between indigenous peoples and the non-indigenous society by sharing
94 critical information through projects implemented by NGOs such as but not limited to information
95 sharing projects by Native Planet;
96
97 4. *Further encourages* provision of professional training given by the Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Issues to
98 indigenous peoples to integrate the UN bodies with the aim to facilitate their inclusion and representation within
99 the UN;
100
101 5. *Further recommends* Member States to the use of funding opportunities as highlighted in the reports of the
102 *Division of Social Policy and Development of Indigenous Peoples*, for securing the rights or improving the living
103 standards of Indigenous Peoples, such as:

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- a. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples;
 - b. The Convention on *Biological Diversity Voluntary Funding Mechanism for Indigenous and Local Communities*;
 - c. The World Intellectual Property Organization Voluntary Contribution Fund for Accredited Indigenous and Local Communities;
 - d. The Global Environment Facility's Small Grants Programme;
 - e. Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility;
 - f. United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF);
6. *Promotes* cooperation between Member States, corporate grantmakers from both private and public sectors and International Organizations such as but not limited to International Funders for Indigenous Peoples by establishing agreements providing financial support (hereinafter referred to as “Financial Aid Agreement”) for projects aimed at promoting the standards of life and securing rights of the indigenous population and these Financial Aid Agreements should at minimum include information such as:
- a. The type and purpose of support;
 - b. Information on the beneficiaries of the support;
 - c. Number of funds requested;
 - d. Information on the relevant geographic location and limitations in terms of support;
 - e. Period by which the aims of the Financial Aid Agreement should be achieved;
7. *Encourages* Member States that have successfully accomplished the goals set out in the relevant Financial Aid Agreement, to assist Member States with insufficient infrastructure by setting up a dialogue which would focus on sharing information pertaining to the best practices on how to improve their infrastructure;
8. *Proposes* to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women to work together with NGOs such as but not limited to the *Action for Indigenous Women* to prepare a report on the status of indigenous women within Member States;
9. *Further purposes* that the General Assembly creates a Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM) with the purpose to:
- a. Authorize analysis of data voluntarily provided by both willing Member States and relevant parties to Financial Aid Agreements to assess the outcome of the usage of funds;
 - b. Generate reports based on the analysis while taking into consideration factors such as but not limited to:
 - i. Gather information on violations of rights enshrined in the UNDRIP against indigenous people;
 - ii. Comparison of the standards of human rights before and after the usage of funds;
 - iii. Comparative analysis on previous reports regarding the effectiveness of usage of funds from previous years;

- 158 10. *Recommends* all relevant UN Bodies and Member States and NGOs to promote effective participation of
159 indigenous peoples and all minorities in decision making and consequently, policy making, in issues pertaining
160 to indigenous population while ensuring compliance with human rights and principles affirmed in the UNDRIP;
161
- 162 11. *Encourages* that the implementation process of the UNDRIP should be harmonized with already existing
163 domestic laws of the Member States;
164
- 165 12. *Expresses its hope that* all Member States that have not yet implemented the UNDRIP do so in the shortest time
166 possible with the aim to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples are secured and respected based on their
167 resources, language, cultural practices and geographical location.



Code: UNPFII/1/2

Committee: The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Topic: Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People

1 *The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,*

2
3 *Recalling* that every human being is entitled to basic human rights, according to the *United Nations Charter* and the
4 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) as enshrined in General Assembly resolution 3/217 of 1948,

5
6 *Noting with appreciation* the work that has been done since the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of*
7 *Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) came into effect through General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 2007, setting
8 principles of partnership and mutual respect that should guide the relationship between States and indigenous
9 peoples,

10
11 *Further recalling* that indigenous peoples have faced many issues regarding respect of their basic rights to
12 education, self-determination, and preservation of their cultural customs and freedom to practice the latter,

13
14 *Concerned* about the current state of the implementation of the UNDRIP in certain Member States,

15
16 *Convinced* that raising awareness among Member States about indigenous peoples and their rights facilitates the
17 implementation and acceptance of the UNDRIP and therefore indigenous communities and their rights in the long
18 run,

19
20 *Recalling* that Member States should respect existing agreements such as the Canadian First Nation Action Plan
21 between governments and indigenous communities regarding education and other indigenous rights mentioned
22 within the UNDRIP that are aiming to facilitate communication and cooperation between the two parties,

23
24 *Further emphasizing* article 13 of the UNDRIP, granting indigenous people the right to pass on their traditions and
25 customs to future generations, as well as encouraging Member States to implement effective measures to undertake
26 those issues,

27
28 *Recalling* article 14 of the UNDRIP, ensuring indigenous people's right to establish and control their educational
29 systems and be educated in their own native language,

30
31 *Recognizing* that every indigenous individual has a right to an education without any form of discrimination as noted
32 in the UNESCO Report *Education and Indigenous Peoples: Priorities for Inclusive Education* of 2014,

33
34 *Noting with satisfaction* the steps taken by the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the Republic of Guatemala in
35 regard of the implementation of UNDRIP,

36
37 *Expressing its appreciation* of the establishment of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by
38 Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 6/36 of 2007 and of its annual reports on the state of indigenous issues, as
39 pointed out in Article 2a of HRC resolution 33/25 of 2016,

40
41 *Recalling* that indigenous people may have access and use the funds aiming to finance any activity including
42 education programs that could help raising awareness about indigenous rights provided by the United Nations
43 Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
44 (UNESCO), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP),

45

46 *Appreciating highly* the work that has been done by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) concerning the
47 educational promotion of indigenous populations such as indigenous associations like the Indigenous Peoples'
48 International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA),
49

50 *Welcoming* the engagement of the Indigenous Working Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), which dedicates its
51 work to returning indigenous peoples' collective rights to their lands and distributes financial support through local
52 NGOs as well as launches regional platforms promoting indigenous interests,
53

54 *Noting with gratitude* the commitment of Oxfam in launching programs with local institutions such as the Due
55 Process of Law Foundation (DPLF) which is recognized in the report of the latter *The Right of Indigenous Peoples*
56 *to Prior Consultation - The Situation in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru* which informs about the respective
57 State's measures on establishing and promoting prior consultation of indigenous populations,
58

59 1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to establish a more effective way to implement the *United Nations*
60 *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People* (UNDRIP) through educational programs aiming to raise
61 awareness among indigenous communities on their own rights through specific measures such as but not limited
62 to:

- 63 a. Introducing specific programs within existing schools and educational facilities within nationally
64 recognised indigenous communities that would educate indigenous peoples about their specific rights
65 as proposed by the UNDRIP;
- 66 b. Designing these programs in accordance to the appropriate cultural methods of teaching and learning
67 of the community by encouraging the participation of these communities;
- 68 c. Ensuring the history, language, oral traditions, philosophies, writing system and literature of the
69 concerned indigenous communities are respected throughout the process of creation and
70 implementation of these educational programs;
- 71 d. Implementing these measures in cooperation with Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), United
72 Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNDP;
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78 2. *Further invites* Member States to introduce or develop existing educational programs aiming to raise awareness
79 among Member States about indigenous communities, their history and the consistent discrimination and
80 violation of indigenous rights, by recognizing the importance of education on the matter through specific measures
81 such as but not limited to:

- 82 a. Including education about indigenous peoples in national and regional curriculums of all interested
83 schools which can include adding chapters about the history, needs, skills and knowledge of
84 indigenous peoples in textbooks;
- 85 b. Facilitating the dialogue between indigenous peoples and national authorities concerning educational
86 issues and content selection in curriculums;
- 87 c. Including indigenous lecturers or experts in educational facilities, schools and universities to give them
88 the opportunity to share their expertise from the field through workshops or seminars;
- 89
- 90 d. Indigenous experts being employed in universities and other educational facilities which offer
91 indigenous studies, these faculties should report to the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous
92 Peoples (EMRIP) and provide it with their findings and expertise which will assist the research of
93 EMRIP and issue an annual report on the implementation of the UNDRIP in respective Member States;
- 94
- 95 e. Educating relevant administrative personnel within the Member States to publicize the traditional
96 knowledge of indigenous populations;
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- 101 f. Raising awareness regarding indigenous rights to education among policy makers of Member States
102 with the help of relevant UN bodies such as but not limited to UNESCO;
103
- 104 g. Cooperation with UNESCO, the World Heritage Organization as well as the Inter Agency Support
105 Group on Indigenous Issues (IASG) which could assist the EMRIP and the Working Group on
106 Indigenous Issues (WGIP) in setting up guidelines Member States could use to update their educational
107 curriculums, as well as cooperation with NGOs that are active in the field of education for indigenous
108 peoples to achieve the aforementioned steps;
109
- 110 3. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the UNPFII on the matter of educating indigenous communities
111 about their right to access basic human rights as stated in Articles 13 and 14 of the UNDRIP, accordingly to their
112 willingness and capability by respecting some suggested rights related to their education such as but not limited
113 to:
114
- 115 a. The right to freely attend a school administered by an indigenous community according to culturally
116 appropriate means of teaching and learning, and to teach and be taught in their native language;
117
- 118 b. The right to learn about and preserve their cultural practices, languages, common history, oral traditions,
119 philosophies, writing systems and literature;
120
- 121 c. The right to be educated on the matter of their basic human rights as representatives of any given
122 indigenous community as exposed throughout the UNDRIP and the international law with the purpose
123 of bringing forward awareness on their inherent and unalienable rights to promote the ideas of self-
124 determination sponsored by the Declaration;
125
- 126 4. *Invites* NGOs and other inter-agency or inter-departmental mechanisms to further strengthen their work and
127 commitment in the field of education concerning the establishment of campaigns about the rights of indigenous
128 peoples;
129
- 130 5. *Encourages* Member States to financially support and endorse the work of UNPFII to help achieve the ends of
131 UNDRIP in accordance with their abilities and willingness, whilst respecting and promoting the rights of
132 indigenous people globally as well as financing the following bodies that are targeting the issues faced by
133 indigenous individuals which shall also help to finance educational initiatives:
134
- 135 a. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples;
136
- 137 b. The United Nations Trust Fund on Indigenous Issues;
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- 139 c. The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility;
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- 141 d. The United Nations Indigenous Peoples' Partnership;
142
- 143 6. *Invites* Member States to consider the experience of other Member States such as but not limited to Bolivia and
144 Guatemala, referred to as expert States who successfully implemented the UNDRIP through different measures,
145 including but not limited to:
146
- 147 a. Workshops held during the yearly sessions of the UNPFII lead by expert States;
148
- 149 b. Consider the expertise of expert Member States about challenges and opportunities induced by the
150 implementation of UNDRIP;
151
- 152 c. Implement the collaboration of experts during annual meeting of UNPFII to discuss the status and the
153 scope of the implementation of the UNDRIP within their territory;
154
- 155 d. The location of these annual workshops would be voted upon after each conference by previously
156 participating Member States.



Code: UNPFII/1/2Ann.

Committee: The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Topic: Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People

1 *The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,*
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- 3 1. *Recommends* that Member States should closely consider alongside Member State constitutions the principle of
4 free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) mentioned throughout UNDRIP through specific mechanisms and
5 measurements such as but not limited to:
6
- 7 a. Implementation of international law regarding indigenous rights within the Member State as well as the
8 adoption of regulations, decrees, and enforcement standards as the Plurinational State of Bolivia has
9 done with its constitution of 2009, elevating the UNDRIP to the status of national law and as the
10 Philippines has done when it made FPIC and other principles a part of national law through the
11 Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997;
12
 - 13 b. Appointing indigenous representatives in prior consultation processes relating to indigenous issues,
14 such as the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia, the National Council of Ayllus and
15 Markas of Quallasuyu, and the Unique Confederation of Rural Laborers of Bolivia, who act as agents
16 in prior consultation processes relating to indigenous territories in the Plurinational State of Bolivia
17 and the right to consultation act 2011 in Peru regarding consultation with indigenous people on
18 legislative and administrative measures that may affect their territory and communities;
19
 - 20 c. Including indigenous issues in the public policy agenda at all levels of government just as the
21 Plurinational State of Bolivia commenced in in 1994 through the Law of Popular Participation granting
22 more rights to municipalities and recognizing the legal right of indigenous people to participate in local
23 governance and broadened ever since.



Code: UNPFII/1/3

Committee: United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Topic: Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights on Indigenous Peoples

1 *The United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues,*

2
3 *Recalling* the fundamental article 1 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*
4 (UNDRIP) that states the importance of the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms as individuals
5 and groups, recognized in *the Charter of the United Nations*, the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and
6 international human rights law,

7
8 *Recognizing* that indigenous rights are continuously challenged, resulting in indigenous peoples being forced to
9 abandon their land as well as losing their cultural identity,

10
11 *Fully aware* that a cooperation between the private and public sector will enable the creation of jobs for indigenous
12 populations and consequently improve their economic status and promote integration with other communities,

13
14 *Aware of* the need of every Member State to develop economically to assure the general well-being of every human
15 as stated by article 21 of UNDRIP that focuses on the improvement of economic and social conditions of indigenous
16 peoples including education, employment, health and social security,

17
18 *Acknowledging* the fundamental role of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) in
19 coordinating activities, raising awareness, sharing information and providing expert recommendations on indigenous
20 issues, and its achievement in the past ten years,

21
22 *Realizing* the need for cooperation and communication between Member States, NGOs and UN bodies, such as the
23 one carried out by the national human rights institutions (NHRIs) that advise states on how to comply with national
24 and international human rights standards,

25
26 *Keeping in mind* article 39 of UNDRIP that states that indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial
27 and technical assistance from States through international cooperation,

- 28
29 1. *Encourages* Member States to issue a legal framework containing specific guidelines on the economic, social
30 and cultural position of indigenous communities to assure their fundamental rights whilst bearing in mind the
31 specific needs and sovereignty of every member state;
- 32
33 2. *Recommends* all member states to raise consciousness on indigenous issues and tackle the problems concerning
34 displacement, discrimination, cultural integrity and education through the support of safe zones in which
35 indigenous peoples can live according to their culture and needs:
- 36
37 a. Accepted and supported by state governments within the legal system;
- 38
39 b. That respect the way of living, such as but not limited to social structure, cultures and tradition of
40 indigenous groups;
- 41
42 3. *Invites* the creation of an ad hoc campaign that should focus on the following issues:
- 43
44 a. Discrimination in various fields such as but not limited to education, working environment, politics
45 and the economic status of indigenous peoples;
- 46
47 b. Social issues regarding violence against women and youth self-harm and drug abuse;
- 48
49 c. Displacement of indigenous communities from their lands;

- 50
51 4. *Further invites* the creation of an ad hoc campaign to inform the public as a whole about the existence of
52 indigenous populations as well as indigenous issues by:
53
54 a. Creating and designing blogs and scientific journals on indigenous issues through the cooperation of
55 state governments, NGOs and private sector;
56
57 b. Cooperating with the universities and academic institutions to hold academic conferences and
58 symposiums that discuss and address indigenous issues;
59
60 c. Facilitating dialogue between governments and indigenous representatives through periodic forums
61 and necessary consultation;
62
63 5. *Supports* the funding of the aforementioned campaign through existing funds such as but not limited to:
64
65 a. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples;
66
67 b. The Swiss fund;
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69 c. The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples;
70
71 6. *Encourages* the increase of funding by the private sector through advertising campaigns promoted by mass
72 media and social media that:
73
74 a. Involve indigenous peoples in the campaign;
75
76 b. Exploit advertising revenue for subsistence and development of the populations;
77
78 c. Channel specifically orientated funds directly to the indigenous peoples;
79
80 7. *Expresses its hope* that Member States develop the third sector especially by establishing virtuous public-private
81 partnerships to promote indigenous job and inclusive enterprises as a first step towards further economic
82 improvement and as a concrete application of indigenous rights to:
83
84 a. Minimize negative economic, environmental and social impacts of economic activities;
85
86 b. Generate greater economic benefits for local people;
87
88 c. Contribute to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage maintain the world's diversity;
89
90 d. Benefit from the traditional immaterial heritage of such populations, such as handicraft and traditional
91 cuisine to develop their economic conditions and create new jobs while promoting and respecting their
92 ancestral lifestyle;
93
94 e. Educate professional staff, to be chosen between indigenous populations and minorities, to convey to
95 the public, the knowledge of indigenous populations' ancestral lifestyle and traditions;
96
97 f. Protect and use traditional rights to create training courses to spread traditional culture, involving not
98 only indigenous peoples but also non-indigenous peoples who live near to these communities to create
99 cooperation among populations;
100
101 g. Establish a working group composed by technical experts to oversee the balance between the
102 economical situation of the country and the respect of indigenous rights;
103
104 h. Improve the local economy of indigenous groups by:
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- i. developing and designing training courses that incorporate special indigenous cultural customs and traditions;
 - ii. offering training on basic computer skills that facilitate communication of indigenous peoples with other parts of society;
 - iii. establishing information sharing platforms on which indigenous groups can display and sell their products and disseminate their cultural heritage;
8. *Recommends* Member States increase cooperation between governments and indigenous peoples by incorporating in the EMRIP high level members of indigenous communities, who would take part as observers and consultants, whilst acknowledging that indigenous groups issues concern their lands and cultural identity.



Code: UNPFII/2/1

Committee: The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Topic: Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Indigenous People.

1 *The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,*

2
3 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 70/193 of 2015, which designated 2017 as the International Year of
4 Sustainable Tourism with the aim of raising awareness on the potential of tourism and encouraging sustainable
5 development and cultural understanding,

6
7 *Bearing in mind* that the rights of indigenous peoples and biodiversity conservation have taken a prominent role in
8 many sectors of our society resulting a surge of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Conservation
9 International which aims at defending nature conservation and indigenous rights,

10
11 *Recognizing* the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the
12 United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) for launching the World Heritage Organization and
13 Sustainable Tourism Programme which creates an international framework for cooperation and coordinated
14 achievement across sectors to safeguard heritage and achieve sustainable economic development,

15
16 *Acknowledging* the effort of the Republic of Cameroon who has implemented a zone system in areas with
17 indigenous populations which allows for effective use and management of resources such as the Okus Mountain,

18
19 *Recalling* the *Convention on Biological Diversity* of 1992 that recognizes that indigenous communities depend on
20 biological resources as well as the International Ecotourism Society (TIES) that aims to build locally beneficial
21 tourism resources,

22
23 *Deeply concerned* by the phenomenon of cultural appropriation that undermines the efforts of indigenous
24 communities worldwide to reach the principles of self-determination, empowerment and autonomy pushed forward
25 by the *United Nations Declaration on the Right of Indigenous People* (UNDRIP),

26
27 *Emphasizing* the key role of tourism in achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) enshrined in the
28 *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* established by the General Assembly 70/1 of 2015,

29
30 *Bearing in mind* the rights of indigenous peoples enshrined in the *International Labour Organization (ILO)*
31 *Convention* of 1989 on indigenous people,

32
33 *Recalling* that an excess of unmonitored touristic activity in areas inhabited by a strong population of indigenous
34 communities might lead to deterioration of traditional territory,

35
36 *Recognizing* the *Hague Declaration on Tourism* of 1989 which recognises the need to educate tourists in order to
37 protect indigenous lands and culture as well as preserving biodiversity,

38
39 1. *Encourages* Member States to consider the establishment of four functional zones, in compliance with their
40 constitutional requirements while recognizing the regional differences existing within nationally recognized
41 indigenous groups, which are:

42
43 a. Natural Zones for protection of natural resources;

44
45 b. Cultural Zones where the aim is to sustain livelihoods of the local indigenous population;

46

- 47 c. Visitor's Zones where touristic activity is at its highest, and where the priority is to promote sustainable
48 tourism while ensuring the respect of indigenous rights;
49
- 50 d. Rehabilitation Zones where biodiversity and natural landscapes have been damaged or are slowly
51 degrading as a result of tourism;
52
- 53 2. *Recommends* the establishment of a comprehensive program including a monitoring system for the
54 implementation of this program within their territory which will provide indigenous communities with financial
55 and technical support to help them manage the tourism industry while effectively protecting their environment
56 and cultural heritage under the guidance of UNESCO's World Heritage Organization and Sustainable Tourism
57 Programme by setting up measures such as but not limited to:
58
- 59 a. Implementing guidelines established by the Member States in compliance with international standards
60 to prevent commercialization of indigenous culture and their traditional territory to better suit the needs
61 of the indigenous communities and promote the ideas enshrined within the UNDRIP;
62
- 63 b. Supporting the participation of indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation programs, pertaining to
64 their traditional territory;
65
- 66 c. The creation of training courses within indigenous communities intended to educate staff among those
67 populations with the object of promoting sustainable tourism in accordance with the local traditions and
68 lifestyle;
69
- 70 3. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with NGOs activities that are aiming to:
71
- 72 a. Raise awareness among citizens on cultural appropriation and deterioration induced by sustained
73 touristic activity;
74
- 75 b. Promoting the preservation of the ancestral territory of indigenous peoples;
76
- 77 c. Empowering indigenous people regarding touristic activity within their own communities;
78
- 79 4. *Recommends* Member States to promote the education of tourists in the respect of indigenous peoples and the
80 preservation of traditional territory and their environment by:
81
- 82 a. Creating awareness campaigns through online platforms where members of indigenous communities can
83 share information about their culture, heritage and local rules;
84
- 85 b. Organizing guided tours where indigenous communities can illustrate their culture and way of living
86 with the aim inform tourists about the circumstances of the indigenous and their dependence on their
87 traditional territory;
88
- 89 c. Providing enjoyable experiences to tourists through more meaningful connections with local people by
90 providing a more in depth understanding of the cultural, social and environmental issues facing them;
91
- 92 d. Building an ecological resort, such as the one that was built in India to protect lands, flora, fauna and
93 biodiversity and manage the impact of tourism on nature;
94
- 95 5. *Encourages* the implementation of indigenous knowledge to promote sustainable tourism while protecting
96 biodiversity by:
97
- 98 a. Collaborating with indigenous peoples and technical expertise to promote information-sharing which
99 will consequently benefit indigenous groups and the local economy;
100
- 101 b. Cooperating with UNESCO to create a network between all Member States enabling indigenous
102 communities to oversee the guidelines set out to protect biodiversity;

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6. *Advocates* mainstreaming eco-tourism as a way of publicising the economic situation of indigenous groups while protecting their cultural diversities by:
 - a. Developing eco-tourism programs that incorporate indigenous cultures, traditions and customs;
 - b. Providing systematic training courses for local indigenous peoples who wish to work in the tourism industry;
 - c. Developing marketing materials, such as but not limited to brochures, pamphlets and posters that advertise the sustainable development of tourism;
 - d. Regulating the tourism industry to ensure the living condition of indigenous groups are properly secured;
 7. *Recommends* that an Expert Council consisting of the UNPFII Members States should be established to:
 - a. Ensure that the implementation of the World Heritage Convention is in accordance with the UNDRIP and the principle of free, prior and informed consent;
 - b. Encourage the founding of information sharing systems between Member States to promote local tourism of Member States;
 - c. Provide expertise to Member States in regard of issues concerning tourism.



Code: UNPFII/2/2

Committee: United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Topic: Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples

1 *The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* Article 1 of the *United Nation Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP), which
4 grants indigenous peoples the enjoyment of all human rights as recognized in international human rights law, the
5 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* recognized in the General Assembly resolution 3/217 of 1948 and the
6 *Charter of the United Nations,*

7
8 *Taking into account* the agreements of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* adopted
9 by the General Assembly resolution 21/2200 of 1966,

10
11 *Reconfirming* the *Global Code of Ethics for Tourism* as recognized in the General Assembly resolution 56/212 of
12 2002,

13
14 *Appreciating highly* General Assembly resolution 69/233 of 2015 dealing with the promotion of sustainable tourism,
15 including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection,

16
17 *Acknowledging* Article 18 of the UNDRIP stating that indigenous people have the right to participate in
18 decision-making process by representatives appointed by themselves pertaining to matters that affect their rights in
19 developing their own institutions,

20
21 *Recognizing* that indigenous people have the right to act freely in all their traditional and economic activities in
22 order to ensure their subsistence and development as indicated in Article 19 of the UNDRIP,

23
24 *Affirming* that indigenous people have the right to a full involvement in developing and determining well-being,
25 health, housing and any other economic and social programs and whilst having the allowance to administer those
26 programs through their own institutions without any discrimination from Member States or private sectors as
27 indicated in Article 23 of the UNDRIP,

28
29 *Recalling* the conclusions reached by the Working Group of Experts on Measuring Sustainable Tourism, which
30 stress the need to establish a statistical framework in order to measure sustainable tourism and provide Member
31 States with an effective mechanism to assess their own policies,

32
33 *Bearing in mind* the report of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), which highlights how
34 the development of rural areas can contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

35
36 *Calling attention* to the SDGs enshrined in General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2016, especially goal 8, target 9,
37 which defines the devise and implementation of policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and
38 promotes local culture and products,

39
40 1. *Recommends* that willing indigenous communities engage fully with national indigenous tourism organizations'
41 activities to increase visitation to rural and remote areas that are too difficult to access or are unknown to
42 domestic travelers, with the aims to promote their cultural heritage in a way that respects and honors their
43 traditions such as the American Indian and Alaska Native Tourism Association in the United States of America
44 whose mission is to promote a form of tourism that honors their traditions and values;

45
46 2. *Encourages* Member States to promote self-determination amongst indigenous communities by granting them
47 institutions composed and managed by locally appointed indigenous representatives, in accordance with the
48 constitutional requirements of each Member State, as Bolivia has done through its Law of Autonomy and
49 Decentralization;

- 50
- 51 3. *Expresses* its hope that Member States support local indigenous-owned businesses by granting them, technical
52 and managerial assistance within the limits of each Member State's capabilities;
53
- 54 4. *Suggests* Member States to provide training to nationally recognized indigenous groups to further strengthen
55 their entrepreneurial skills through but not limited to:
56
- 57 a. Using the yearly session of UNPFII to serve as a platform for information-sharing between indigenous
58 groups from all over the world by entertaining workshops held by representatives of indigenous groups
59 who have successfully launched an indigenous-owned business like the Quechua tribe living in
60 Bolivia's Madidi National Park;
61
- 62 b. Providing voluntary access to job trainings in government administrative offices in order to develop
63 the ideas of indigenous individuals who aim to start their own businesses as well as providing support
64 on how to effectively apply the indigenous individuals' skills within the tourism sector;
65
- 66 5. *Supports* the implementation of technologically innovative projects which would facilitate the collection of data
67 for assessing and monitoring sustainable tourism activities and businesses, as recommended by the Working
68 Group of Experts on Measuring Sustainable Tourism, and such projects could take the form of a database
69 containing information such as but not limited to:
70
- 71 a. The already existing various databases focused on sustainable tourism, such as but not limited to the
72 Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics
73 (IRTS);
74
- 75 b. The economic, environmental and social dimensions in relation to sustainable tourism;
76
- 77 c. The indicators relevant to international, national and sub-regional, such as but not limited to
78 population, age, household income and employment rate.



Code: UNPFII/2/3

Committee: United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues

Topic: Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples

1 *The United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues,*

2
3 *Welcoming the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) adopted by the General*
4 *Assembly resolution 61/295 of 2007,*

5
6 *Recognizing that the promotion of sustainable tourism is not only beneficial in promoting indigenous rights, but also*
7 *in economic development, both for the state and the communities involved,*

8
9 *Endorsing the achievements of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by General Assembly*
10 *resolution 70/1 of 2015, *Transforming our world: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, especially goals 8, 9*
11 *and 13,*

12
13 *Further recognizing General Assembly resolution 69/233 of 2015 on promotion of sustainable tourism, including*
14 *ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection and thus granting indigenous people the possibility*
15 *to an autonomous life,*

16
17 *Reaffirming the Private Sector Commitment to the UN World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) *Global Code of**
18 *Ethics for Tourism,*

19
20 *Welcoming the Larrakia Declaration on the Development of Indigenous Tourism presented by the Pacific Asia*
21 *Indigenous Tourism Conference in 2012 which foregrounds the enriched touristic experience through indigenous*
22 *cultures and their importance in maintaining diversity and authenticity,*

23
24 *Further reaffirming the importance of contributions to the Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations established*
25 *by General Assembly resolution 40/131 of 1985 to ensure equal and fair distribution of monetary aid to the cause,*

26
27 *Appreciating highly the work that has been done by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) concerning sustainable*
28 *tourism like the International Ecotourism Society (TIES), that promotes and develops ecotourism as well as*
29 *providing travelers with information about it,*

30
31 1. *Encourages* Member States to support and give incentives to ventures that actively employ and involve
32 indigenous communities for the purposes of tourism;

33
34 2. *Further encourages* Member States, indigenous communities, private ventures, and NGOs to work together in
35 creating environments to foster sustainable tourism in order to protect the rights of indigenous individuals as
36 well as further economic growth in the communities with methods such as:

37
38 a. Promoting and supporting ventures creating touring projects that contribute to local funds for small-
39 scale developmental projects to improve local infrastructure and business;

40
41 b. Creating non-profit museums that seek to preserve the cultures of indigenous peoples as well as
42 support them as a community, through their direct participation by creating and selling crafts, holding
43 lectures, and traditional performances;

44
45 c. Supporting ventures that are inherently eco-friendly and supportive of indigenous communities, such
46 as guided tours led by indigenous leaders and providing guests with the opportunity to experience their
47 culture directly by participating in traditions and eating local food;

48

- 49 3. *Invites* Member States to organize a specific action plan to promote and facilitate indigenous tourism which
50 should include but is not limited to:
51
- 52 a. Annual budget to facilitates indigenous tourism based on a state's GDP;
 - 53
 - 54 b. Conduct market research to find out potential new markets of interest for indigenous tourism;
 - 55
 - 56 c. Matching indigenous products to market needs to ensure long term viability and gaps in research
57 which need to be addressed;
 - 58
 - 59 d. Establish a common ground between a state's tourism industry and the indigenous community;
 - 60
 - 61 e. Reduce tax in potential indigenous tourism sector;
 - 62
 - 63 f. Giving priority to indigenous peoples in tourism-related businesses;
 - 64
- 65 4. *Suggests* creating the "Seal of Quality for Sustainable Tourism in cooperation with indigenous people," inspired
66 by the example of the label of UNESCO World Heritage landmarks to expand the sustainable tourism sector
67 focusing on indigenous peoples, giving public and private sector companies the opportunity to engage with
68 indigenous populations, a certificate to show their commitment and achievements under the supervision of
69 UNPFII which shall create effects such as but not limited to:
70
- 71 a. Encouraging established agencies to switch to sustainable indigenous tourism or to adapt it;
 - 72
 - 73 b. Raising further awareness for the needs of indigenous peoples, through giving them the chance, to
74 represent themselves to tourists;
 - 75
 - 76 c. Showing customers, that they support a sustainable and fair indigenous program;
 - 77
 - 78 d. Giving tourists the possibility and guarantee to experience the real world of indigenous people;
 - 79
 - 80 e. Providing companies with a better possibility to get recognition on the market of tourism, especially in
81 the early stages of establishment;
 - 82
- 83 5. *Further suggesting* that criteria for the seal:
84
- 85 a. Shall be further developed by the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP), the Expert
86 Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), other representatives of IP and NGOs
87 engaging in campaigning for indigenous peoples' rights;
 - 88
 - 89 b. Shall include seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from Indigenous Peoples before
90 offering tourism in protected areas;
 - 91
 - 92 c. Be composed of a certain quota of indigenous people being employed at the tourist operators and
93 businesses;
 - 94
 - 95 d. Include showing respect for the traditions and rights of indigenous communities;
 - 96
 - 97 e. Can complement existing data bases on ecotourism;
 - 98
- 99 6. *Recommends* specialized educational staff training for those working in the tourism sector, about sensitive
100 indigenous issues for sustainable tourism which includes but not limited to:
101
- 102 a. Indigenous land and territories;
 - 103
 - 104 b. Indigenous culture and ceremonies;

105

106

c. Indigenous language.