19-23 March
Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

Conference A
UNPFII

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Danielle Curtis</td>
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<td>Chair</td>
<td>Josephin Winkler</td>
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</table>

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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Vote</th>
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<td>UNPFII/1/1</td>
<td>Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<td>UNPFII/1/2</td>
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<td>UNPFII/1/3</td>
<td>Global Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>7 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 2 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNPFII/2/1</td>
<td>Sustainable Tourism and the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples</td>
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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.
The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,

Approving the amendment of its mandate established in Human Rights Council resolution 33/25 of 2007, especially Article 4 which proclaimed that the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) shall consist of seven independent experts, one from each of the seven indigenous socio-cultural regions,

Emphasizing that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,

Recalling the principles set out in the Charter of the United Nations (UN) as well as the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Reaffirming that goals within these existing frameworks cannot be reached with continued violations of rights of indigenous peoples,

Aware that many States have had issues adequately implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into their national legal systems, evidenced by the deficiencies within policies that support economic opportunity and equal political representation,

Keeping in mind that closer collaboration between local indigenous groups, Member States and UNPFII is an essential step towards the safeguarding of their social, economic and cultural rights,

Welcoming the commitment of 144 Member States by UNDRIP as established in General Assembly resolution 61/295 of 2007,

Further welcoming the International Decade of Indigenous Peoples as put forth by the General Assembly resolution 59/174 of 2004 and the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the UNDRIP,

Acknowledging the achievements within these years with the aim to further address the remaining challenges to reach the global implementation of the UNDRIP,

Reaffirming its commitment to promote the importance of indigenous representation at national level, as highlighted by Articles 18, 19, 30 and 32 of the UNDRIP,

Recognizing the unique situations within each Member State pertaining to the indigenous communities and thus the need to distinguish the different needs and demands as highlighted in the Convention on Biological Diversity of 1992,

Affirming the importance of all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly relating to the rights of indigenous peoples, such as but not limited to resolutions 70/1 of 2015, 69/159 of 2015 as well as 61/295 of 2006,

Recalling the General Assembly Third Committee resolution 71/178 of 2016 designating 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages, which was made possible by the international expert group meeting concerning indigenous languages, which was approved by Economic and Social Council resolution 2015/43 of 2015,

Bearing in mind the recommendations made by UNPFII in its fifteenth session especially those pertaining to status of indigenous women and UN reforms,
Recognizing the valuable support provided by the Member States who have already adopted and implemented the UNDRIP and the constant achievements made by UNPFII, EMRIP, and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous People,

Commends initiatives by non-governmental organizations (NGO) such as but not limited to the Native Planet to create a network which publicize traditional and modern knowledge available to both indigenous and non-indigenous individuals which furthers the spirit of cooperation,

Acknowledges the efforts of the Division of Social Policy and Development of Indigenous Peoples and International Funders for Indigenous Peoples (IFIP) to financially support various projects aimed at improving the living standards of indigenous people,

Further acknowledges actions to promote status of indigenous women in the society by NGOs such as but not limited to the Action for Indigenous Women,

1. Suggests that Member States establish a national communication platform to promote cooperation between national authorities and the indigenous communities:
   a. Composed of indigenous representatives whose selection is monitored by personnel from the UNPFII and national authorities;
   b. To ensure that they are fully involved in any decisions that affect their fundamental rights directly or indirectly, in accordance with the constitutional requirements and national sovereignty of the Member State;

2. Encourages Member States to implement initiatives that will provide indigenous communities with resources to improve their economic situations, such as but not limited to agricultural improvements, where:
   a. Indigenous farmers will be given access to educational programs that will aim to teach new farming techniques which they can incorporate with their traditional methods to increase their production while preserving the lands such as projects implemented by Native Planet;
   b. The government can set up a dialogue where relevant non-indigenous personnel can learn the traditional methods that the indigenous communities can offer;
   c. An information systems is created which aims to ensure that indigenous groups are provided access to the labor market without being subjected to discrimination;

3. Recommends that reforms be made to the UNPFII so that it may more effectively address diverse indigenous issues within the legal frameworks of participating Member States including:
   a. Continued translation of documents such as but not limited to the UNDRIP to the relevant indigenous languages of each community which are recognized by Member States, as well as assisting willing Member States in translating their national legal documents;
   b. Closure of technological gap between indigenous peoples and the non-indigenous society by sharing critical information through projects implemented by NGOs such as but not limited to information sharing projects by Native Planet;

4. Further encourages provision of professional training given by the Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Issues to indigenous peoples to integrate the UN bodies with the aim to facilitate their inclusion and representation within the UN;

5. Further recommends Member States to the use of funding opportunities as highlighted in the reports of the Division of Social Policy and Development of Indigenous Peoples, for securing the rights or improving the living standards of Indigenous Peoples, such as:
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 focuses 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;
10. Recommends all relevant UN Bodies and Member States and NGOs to promote effective participation of indigenous peoples and all minorities in decision making and consequently, policy making, in issues pertaining to indigenous population while ensuring compliance with human rights and principles affirmed in the UNDRIP;

11. Encourages that the implementation process of the UNDRIP should be harmonized with already existing domestic laws of the Member States;

12. Expresses its hope that all Member States that have not yet implemented the UNDRIP do so in the shortest time possible with the aim to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples are secured and respected based on their resources, language, cultural practices and geographical location.
The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recalling that indigenous people may have access and use the funds aiming to finance any activity including education programs that could help raising awareness about indigenous rights provided by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP),
Appreciating highly the work that has been done by non-governmental organisations (NGOs) concerning the educational promotion of indigenous populations such as indigenous associations like the Indigenous Peoples’ International Centre for Policy Research and Education (TEBTEBBA),

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

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

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

   a. Introducing specific programs within existing schools and educational facilities within nationally recognized indigenous communities that would educate indigenous peoples about their specific rights as proposed by the UNDRIP;

   b. Designing these programs in accordance to the appropriate cultural methods of teaching and learning of the community by encouraging the participation of these communities;

   c. Ensuring the history, language, oral traditions, philosophies, writing system and literature of the concerned indigenous communities are respected throughout the process of creation and implementation of these educational programs;

   d. Implementing these measures in cooperation with Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNDP;

2. Further invites Member States to introduce or develop existing educational programs aiming to raise awareness among Member States about indigenous communities, their history and the consistent discrimination and violation of indigenous rights, by recognizing the importance of education on the matter through specific measures such as but not limited to:

   a. Including education about indigenous peoples in national and regional curriculums of all interested schools which can include adding chapters about the history, needs, skills and knowledge of indigenous peoples in textbooks;

   b. Facilitating the dialogue between indigenous peoples and national authorities concerning educational issues and content selection in curriculums;

   c. Including indigenous lecturers or experts in educational facilities, schools and universities to give them the opportunity to share their expertise from the field through workshops or seminars;

   d. Indigenous experts being employed in universities and other educational facilities which offer indigenous studies, these faculties should report to the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) and provide it with their findings and expertise which will assist the research of EMRIP and issue an annual report on the implementation of the UNDRIP in respective Member States;

   e. Educating relevant administrative personnel within the Member States to publicize the traditional knowledge of indigenous populations;
f. Raising awareness regarding indigenous rights to education among policy makers of Member States with the help of relevant UN bodies such as but not limited to UNESCO;

g. Cooperation with UNESCO, the World Heritage Organization as well as the Inter Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues (IASG) which could assist the EMRIP and the Working Group on Indigenous Issues (WGIP) in setting up guidelines Member States could use to update their educational curriculums, as well as cooperation with NGOs that are active in the field of education for indigenous peoples to achieve the aforementioned steps;

3. Encourages Member States to collaborate with the UNPFII on the matter of educating indigenous communities about their right to access basic human rights as stated in Articles 13 and 14 of the UNDRIP, accordingly to their willingness and capability by respecting some suggested rights related to their education such as but not limited to:

a. The right to freely attend a school administered by an indigenous community according to culturally appropriate means of teaching and learning, and to teach and be taught in their native language;

b. The right to learn about and preserve their cultural practices, languages, common history, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literature;

c. The right to be educated on the matter of their basic human rights as representatives of any given indigenous community as exposed throughout the UNDRIP and the international law with the purpose of bringing forward awareness on their inherent and unalienable rights to promote the ideas of self-determination sponsored by the Declaration;

4. Invites NGOs and other inter-agency or inter-departmental mechanisms to further strengthen their work and commitment in the field of education concerning the establishment of campaigns about the rights of indigenous peoples;

5. Encourages Member States to financially support and endorse the work of UNPFII to help achieve the ends of UNDRIP in accordance with their abilities and willingness, whilst respecting and promoting the rights of indigenous people globally as well as financing the following bodies that are targeting the issues faced by indigenous individuals which shall also help to finance educational initiatives:

a. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples;

b. The United Nations Trust Fund on Indigenous Issues;

c. The Indigenous Peoples Assistance Facility;

d. The United Nations Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership;

6. Invites Member States to consider the experience of other Member States such as but not limited to Bolivia and Guatemala, referred to as expert States who successfully implemented the UNDRIP through different measures, including but not limited to:

a. Workshops held during the yearly sessions of the UNPFII lead by expert States;

b. Consider the expertise of expert Member States about challenges and opportunities induced by the implementation of UNDRIP;

c. Implement the collaboration of experts during annual meeting of UNPFII to discuss the status and the scope of the implementation of the UNDRIP within their territory;

d. The location of these annual workshops would be voted upon after each conference by previously participating Member States.
The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,

1. Recommends that Member States should closely consider alongside Member State constitutions the principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) mentioned throughout UNDRIP through specific mechanisms and measurements such as but not limited to:

   a. Implementation of international law regarding indigenous rights within the Member State as well as the adoption of regulations, decrees, and enforcement standards as the Plurinational State of Bolivia has done with its constitution of 2009, elevating the UNDRIP to the status of national law and as the Philippines has done when it made FPIC and other principles a part of national law through the Indigenous Peoples Rights Act of 1997;

   b. Appointing indigenous representatives in prior consultation processes relating to indigenous issues, such as the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia, the National Council of Ayllus and Markas of Quallasuyu, and the Unique Confederation of Rural Laborers of Bolivia, who act as agents in prior consultation processes relating to indigenous territories in the Plurinational State of Bolivia and the right to consultation act 2011 in Peru regarding consultation with indigenous people on legislative and administrative measures that may affect their territory and communities;

   c. Including indigenous issues in the public policy agenda at all levels of government just as the Plurinational State of Bolivia commenced in in 1994 through the Law of Popular Participation granting more rights to municipalities and recognizing the legal right of indigenous people to participate in local governance and broadened ever since.
The United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages Member States to issue a legal framework containing specific guidelines on the economic, social and cultural position of indigenous communities to assure their fundamental rights whilst bearing in mind the specific needs and sovereignty of every member state;

2. Recommends all member states to raise consciousness on indigenous issues and tackle the problems concerning displacement, discrimination, cultural integrity and education through the support of safe zones in which indigenous peoples can live according to their culture and needs:
   a. Accepted and supported by state governments within the legal system;
   b. That respect the way of living, such as but not limited to social structure, cultures and tradition of indigenous groups;

3. Invites the creation of an ad hoc campaign that should focus on the following issues:
   a. Discrimination in various fields such as but not limited to education, working environment, politics and the economic status of indigenous peoples;
   b. Social issues regarding violence against women and youth self-harm and drug abuse;
   c. Displacement of indigenous communities from their lands;
4. *Further invites* the creation of an ad hoc campaign to inform the public as a whole about the existence of indigenous populations as well as indigenous issues by:

   a. Creating and designing blogs and scientific journals on indigenous issues through the cooperation of state governments, NGOs and private sector;

   b. Cooperating with the universities and academic institutions to hold academic conferences and symposiums that discuss and address indigenous issues;

   c. Facilitating dialogue between governments and indigenous representatives through periodic forums and necessary consultation;

5. *Supports* the funding of the aforementioned campaign through existing funds such as but not limited to:

   a. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples;

   b. The Swiss fund;

   c. The Human Rights Fund for Indigenous Peoples;

6. *Encourages* the increase of funding by the private sector through advertising campaigns promoted by mass media and social media that:

   a. Involve indigenous peoples in the campaign;

   b. Exploit advertising revenue for subsistence and development of the populations;

   c. Channel specifically orientated funds directly to the indigenous peoples;

7. *Expresses its hope* that Member States develop the third sector especially by establishing virtuous public-private partnerships to promote indigenous job and inclusive enterprises as a first step towards further economic improvement and as a concrete application of indigenous rights to:

   a. Minimize negative economic, environmental and social impacts of economic activities;

   b. Generate greater economic benefits for local people;

   c. Contribute to the conservation of natural and cultural heritage maintain the world’s diversity;

   d. Benefit from the traditional immaterial heritage of such populations, such as handicraft and traditional cuisine to develop their economic conditions and create new jobs while promoting and respecting their ancestral lifestyle;

   e. Educate professional staff, to be chosen between indigenous populations and minorities, to convey to the public, the knowledge of indigenous populations’ ancestral lifestyle and traditions;

   f. Protect and use traditional rights to create training courses to spread traditional culture, involving not only indigenous peoples but also non-indigenous peoples who live near to these communities to create cooperation among populations;

   g. Establish a working group composed by technical experts to oversee the balance between the economical situation of the country and the respect of indigenous rights;

   h. Improve the local economy of indigenous groups by:
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.
The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Encourages Member States to consider the establishment of four functional zones, in compliance with their constitutional requirements while recognizing the regional differences existing within nationally recognized indigenous groups, which are:
   a. Natural Zones for protection of natural resources;
   b. Cultural Zones where the aim is to sustain livelihoods of the local indigenous population;
c. Visitor’s Zones where touristic activity is at its highest, and where the priority is to promote sustainable tourism while ensuring the respect of indigenous rights;

d. Rehabilitation Zones where biodiversity and natural landscapes have been damaged or are slowly degrading as a result of tourism;

2. **Recommends** the establishment of a comprehensive program including a monitoring system for the implementation of this program within their territory which will provide indigenous communities with financial and technical support to help them manage the tourism industry while effectively protecting their environment and cultural heritage under the guidance of UNESCO’s World Heritage Organization and Sustainable Tourism Programme by setting up measures such as but not limited to:

   a. Implementing guidelines established by the Member States in compliance with international standards to prevent commercialization of indigenous culture and their traditional territory to better suit the needs of the indigenous communities and promote the ideas enshrined within the UNDRIP;

   b. Supporting the participation of indigenous peoples in biodiversity conservation programs, pertaining to their traditional territory;

   c. The creation of training courses within indigenous communities intended to educate staff among those populations with the object of promoting sustainable tourism in accordance with the local traditions and lifestyle;

3. **Encourages** Member States to collaborate with NGOs activities that are aiming to:

   a. Raise awareness among citizens on cultural appropriation and deterioration induced by sustained touristic activity;

   b. Promoting the preservation of the ancestral territory of indigenous peoples;

   c. Empowering indigenous people regarding touristic activity within their own communities;

4. **Recommends** Member States to promote the education of tourists in the respect of indigenous peoples and the preservation of traditional territory and their environment by:

   a. Creating awareness campaigns through online platforms where members of indigenous communities can share information about their culture, heritage and local rules;

   b. Organizing guided tours where indigenous communities can illustrate their culture and way of living with the aim inform tourists about the circumstances of the indigenous and their dependence on their traditional territory;

   c. Providing enjoyable experiences to tourists through more meaningful connections with local people by providing a more in depth understanding of the cultural, social and environmental issues facing them;

   d. Building an ecological resort, such as the one that was built in India to protect lands, flora, fauna and biodiversity and manage the impact of tourism on nature;

5. **Encourages** the implementation of indigenous knowledge to promote sustainable tourism while protecting biodiversity by:

   a. Collaborating with indigenous peoples and technical expertise to promote information-sharing which will consequently benefit indigenous groups and the local economy;

   b. Cooperating with UNESCO to create a network between all Member States enabling indigenous communities to oversee the guidelines set out to protect biodiversity;
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.
The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Encourages Member States to promote self-determination amongst indigenous communities by granting them institutions composed and managed by locally appointed indigenous representatives, in accordance with the constitutional requirements of each Member State, as Bolivia has done through its Law of Autonomy and Decentralization;
3. Expresses its hope that Member States support local indigenous-owned businesses by granting them, technical and managerial assistance within the limits of each Member State's capabilities;

4. Suggests Member States to provide training to nationally recognized indigenous groups to further strengthen their entrepreneurial skills through but not limited to:
   a. Using the yearly session of UNPFII to serve as a platform for information-sharing between indigenous groups from all over the world by entertaining workshops held by representatives of indigenous groups who have successfully launched an indigenous-owned business like the Quechua tribe living in Bolivia’s Madidi National Park;
   b. Providing voluntary access to job trainings in government administrative offices in order to develop the ideas of indigenous individuals who aim to start their own businesses as well as providing support on how to effectively apply the indigenous individuals’ skills within the tourism sector;

5. Supports the implementation of technologically innovative projects which would facilitate the collection of data for assessing and monitoring sustainable tourism activities and businesses, as recommended by the Working Group of Experts on Measuring Sustainable Tourism, and such projects could take the form of a database containing information such as but not limited to:
   a. The already existing various databases focused on sustainable tourism, such as but not limited to the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) and the International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS);
   b. The economic, environmental and social dimensions in relation to sustainable tourism;
   c. The indicators relevant to international, national and sub-regional, such as but not limited to population, age, household income and employment rate.
The United Nations Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   c. Supporting ventures that are inherently eco-friendly and supportive of indigenous communities, such as guided tours led by indigenous leaders and providing guests with the opportunity to experience their culture directly by participating in traditions and eating local food;
3. **Invites** Member States to organize a specific action plan to promote and facilitate indigenous tourism which should include but is not limited to:

a. Annual budget to facilitates indigenous tourism based on a state’s GDP;

b. Conduct market research to find out potential new markets of interest for indigenous tourism;

c. Matching indigenous products to market needs to ensure long term viability and gaps in research which need to be addressed;

d. Establish a common ground between a state’s tourism industry and the indigenous community;

e. Reduce tax in potential indigenous tourism sector;

f. Giving priority to indigenous peoples in tourism-related businesses;

4. **Suggests** creating the “Seal of Quality for Sustainable Tourism in cooperation with indigenous people,” inspired by the example of the label of UNESCO World Heritage landmarks to expand the sustainable tourism sector focusing on indigenous peoples, giving public and private sector companies the opportunity to engage with indigenous populations, a certificate to show their commitment and achievements under the supervision of UNPFII which shall create effects such as but not limited to:

a. Encouraging established agencies to switch to sustainable indigenous tourism or to adapt it;

b. Raising further awareness for the needs of indigenous peoples, through giving them the chance, to represent themselves to tourists;

c. Showing customers, that they support a sustainable and fair indigenous program;

d. Giving tourists the possibility and guarantee to experience the real world of indigenous people;

e. Providing companies with a better possibility to get recognition on the market of tourism, especially in the early stages of establishment;

5. **Further suggesting** that criteria for the seal:

a. Shall be further developed by the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP), the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), other representatives of IP and NGOs engaging in campaigning for indigenous peoples’ rights;

b. Shall include seeking Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from Indigenous Peoples before offering tourism in protected areas;

c. Be composed of a certain quota of indigenous people being employed at the tourist operators and businesses;

d. Include showing respect for the traditions and rights of indigenous communities;

e. Can complement existing data bases on ecotourism;

6. **Recommends** specialized educational staff training for those working in the tourism sector, about sensitive indigenous issues for sustainable tourism which includes but not limited to:

a. Indigenous land and territories;

b. Indigenous culture and ceremonies;
c. Indigenous language.