Side event: "Indigenous Peoples' Social Development Principles" CSocD59
sponsor: The Grail with Documentation and Information Network for Indigenous
Peoples' Sustainability info@DINIPS.org

Summary:

Indigenous Peoples propose to eliminate systemic racism to achieve a socially just transition towards sustainable development incorporating examples of Indigenous Peoples' development principles shared at this side event. Implement human rights instruments allowing equitable decision-making to ensure digital technologies promote social development and well-being of all. Promote Indigenous Peoples' development index measuring social development progress with data we own and share in accordance with DRIP to fill data gaps for Indigenous Peoples. Have robust dialogue with representatives of Indigenous Peoples, States, or NGOs on how existing instruments can be implemented to continue Indigenous Peoples' sustainable social development. Ideas on rapid CRC or ICESCR implementation for Indigenous Peoples' social development in post-2020 era are welcome.
It may help to be familiar with SDGs: 1.4, 1.a, 2.3-5, 3.2, 3d, 4.2-5, 4.a, 6.5-6, 6a-b, 7b, 8.2-9, 8b, 9.1, 9.4-5, 9.a-c, 10.1, 10.4, 10.7, 13.1, 13.b, 14.1-7, 14.a-c, 15.1-6, 15.a-c, 16.1-2, 16.6-7, 16.8-10, 16.a-b,
17.1-3, 17.10, 17.13-19.

Rationale:

Indigenous Peoples continue to socially develop sustainable plans to survive COVID-19 impacts, including increased oppression. Lack of decision-making has increased COVID-19 health impacts by accelerating unsustainable or illicit development while reducing opportunities for Indigenous Peoples' to access justice or technology to enable decision-making (ILO169). Indigenous Peoples need information and power to manage our own resources so we can immediately provide preventative or protective help, medical tools and food (ICESCR Art 11) in times of crisis. UNDRIP must be promoted as method of developing Indigenous Peoples' social protections as it summarizes the minimum standards of Indigenous Peoples' social rights found detailed in other core documents, including UDHR. Implementation allows Indigenous Peoples the necessary cultural and biological diversity and ecosystem health that equips our institutions to strengthen water, air, Pachamama, women, and languages so Indigenous Peoples can overcome systemic racism and provide social protections ensuring adequate and culturally appropriate, food, justice and technology that further advances social development.

Indigenous Peoples' internal food systems and external participation in local, national, regional, and international food systems face increased technological impacts that isolate our traditional organizers from information and full participation to protect our ecosystems and biological and cultural diversity. Indigenous women organize Indigenous Peoples' food systems holistically integrated into biodiversity and ecosystem protection and other climate action. An example of a social development principle is: Indigenous Peoples' ecological work, especially Indigenous women's work, should benefit workers[i],

not rule-breakers developing unregulated digital systems financed with illicit flows and organized crime.

Adoption and implementation of CEDAW, CRC, ILO Conventions, especially 169, promotes decent work and arrests digitally-enabled systems plundering the benefits of Indigenous Peoples' labor maintaining Indigenous Peoples' collectively held socio-ecological economic institutions for future generations. Another example of an Indigenous Peoples' development principles is: Gender and social equality are advanced by empowering Indigenous women to continue traditional managerial roles among Indigenous Peoples' with greater safety and decision-making opportunities, being fully informed of digital technologies before they are deployed to impact Indigenous Peoples ecosystems[ii].

Many measurement standards rely on biased data that exclude or misrepresent Indigenous Peoples. This discrimination impedes measurement of development effectiveness of projects supposed to support Indigenous Peoples' social development. Therefore it is not possible to measure progress on Indigenous Peoples' social development without empowerment of Indigenous Peoples' to self-determine our goals, methodologies for action, and data. Social scientists can more accurately document progress for Indigenous Peoples, gauging projects' effectiveness by how well they empower Indigenous Peoples to assert social development rights to achieve our goals.

We propose the Commission call States to support an Indigenous Peoples' development index measuring progress on the above issues with flexibility for each Indigenous People to incorporate local data and principles to address our own development progress. Such an index could fill data gaps by empowering Indigenous Peoples to define indicators and data sources. This index would also clarify Indigenous Peoples' development principles.

Objective:

To create a safe space for representatives of Indigenous Peoples to share socially-relevant local, subnational, national, regional, or international development issues and principles. This event should promote dialogue between Member States, Civil Society, Indigenous Peoples, and other stakeholders. This event may also enable Indigenous Peoples to break out of isolation and create channels for communication with non-Indigenous organizations throughout the post-2020 era so the international community can dynamically respond to Indigenous Peoples' social development issues, including technology, as they arise.

Issues to be addressed, inter alia

- Issues and best practices to promote Indigenous Peoples' languages in Indigenous Peoples' social development policies, plans, and actions (UNDRIP Articles 13-16), in accordance with Indigenous Peoples' social development principles.
- Emerging issues and best practices for ensuring Indigenous Peoples have access to justice to assert social development rights to promote our development

principles, using them to make decisions, manage data, and negotiate technological development impacting our territories and resources in accordance with UNDRIP and companion instruments including ILO C169 (Article 6).

- Opportunities for States, UN agencies, and regional treaty organizations and economic institutions, and NGOs to question, learn, promote and incorporate Indigenous Peoples' development principles into social development initiatives.
- Integrating UN initiatives and instruments, including 2030 Agenda:

SDGs

- Goal 1. Stop violence against Indigenous Peoples to enable our representative institutions to effectively promote the livelihoods, peace, and security that ends hunger for all.
- Goal 2. Negotiate for Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to stop pollution, evictions, and violence to end hunger, achieving food sovereignty with secure tenure while promoting sustainable agriculture.
- Goal 3. Negotiate FPIC promoting traditional and modern medicine development and access to protect children, ecosystems, sacred sites, and funerary to ensure healthy lives of all members of Indigenous Peoples, including those criminalized or incarcerated.
- Goals 4-5. Promote women and girls shaping Indigenous Peoples' language options or directing general education to stop violence against Indigenous women and girls.
- Goal 6. Equip Indigenous Peoples to ensure availability and sustainability of water and sanitation.
- Goal 7. Enable Indigenous Peoples to plan, direct, and manage sustainable energy services to promote just social development.
- Goal 8. Enable Indigenous Peoples to use and develop our Peoples' languages while engaging in decent work.
- Goal 9. Enable Indigenous Peoples to develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure.
- Goal 10. Support Indigenous Peoples' continuing implementation of social protection policies to reduce inequalities within and among countries.
- Goal 13. Strengthen Indigenous Peoples' adaptive capacity to recover from colonialism and protect resilient and healthy ecosystems supporting cultural and biological diversity, respecting planetary boundaries to mitigate and respond to disasters.
- Goal 14. Enable Indigenous Peoples to continue sustainably managing access and protecting the Seas for future generations of societies.
- Goal 15. Empower Indigenous Peoples to continue protecting, restoring, and managing access to culturally and biologically diverse terrestrial ecosystems.
- Goal 16. End systemic racism, thus enabling Indigenous Peoples' representative institutions to model good transparent governance that secures society by implementing policies eliminating exploitation, violence, trafficking, crime, and terror.

- Goal 17. Ensure Indigenous Peoples may safely continue gathering and directing ecological or financial resources while managing with FPIC financial or monetization initiatives impacting their territories or resources.

Attendees may benefit from reading: Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially Articles 3, 5, 7, 8, 11-18, 20-24, 26-29, 31-32, 36, 39; and ILO C169 especially Articles 6-7, 14.

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[i] ILO. 3 February, 2020. 'Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future'.
https://www.ilo.org/global/publications/books/WCMS_735607/lang--en/index.htm
[ii] FILAC. 24 noviembre, 2020. 'El empoderamiento de las mujeres indígenas: un proceso colectivo'.
https://www.filac.org/wp/comunicacion/filac-informa/el-empoderamiento-de-las-mujeres-indigenas-un-proceso-colectivo/