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**UNITED NATIONS PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES
TWELFTH SESSION
NEW YORK
20 - 31 MAY 2013**

AGENDA ITEM 8: DISCUSSIONS ON THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDA BEYOND 2015

Joint intervention of Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL), Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network (APIYN), Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA), Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Pilipinas (KAMP), the Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP), Land is Life, CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE,

Kablaaw kadakayo (Greetings Everyone)
Ina Ama agtutubo (Mothers Fathers Youth)
Mangibagi ti tignayan (Representing the movements)
Organisasyon ti Nainsigudan (And organizations of the indigenous Peoples)

Mr. Chair

This is a result of three major events concerning Indigenous People and Development Effectiveness namely Kari-Oca 2, Indigenous Peoples Workshop on Aid and Development Effectiveness held in Baguio, and the side event here at the Permanent forum dubbed as Indigenous Peoples and the Aid and Development Agenda. We will submit the different statements from these events to the Permanent Forum for reference.

The discussion on the development agenda beyond 2015 is of serious interest to indigenous peoples as we have been the subjects of development discourse for many years. Critical to the discourse on post 2015 development agenda is the issue of development aid and the current aid architecture particularly in relation to the Indigenous peoples.

Mr Chair, whilst development aid from the onset, had been targeted at improving the welfare of the poorest populations, it is sad to note that the over seventy years of aid practice have not assured any serious improvements in the welfare and living conditions of Indigenous peoples worldwide.

The failure of aid to lift Indigenous peoples from the rungs and bottom of the socio-economic ladder had been due to the invisibility of Indigenous peoples in the present global aid architecture. Indigenous peoples have been deliberately sidelined in the international aid discourse. To us Indigenous peoples, international

aid has been far away from our day to day lives and experiences; and our only contact with international aid had been with development aggression which had accentuated our continuous struggles.

It is in this context that we believe that in moving forward ON the post 2015 development agenda, Indigenous peoples concerns and perspectives need to be brought into the orbit of the post 2015 aid agenda to ensure that aid benefits trickle down to Indigenous peoples.

Mr. Chair, in the light of the above, we recommend the following:

1. We call on the UNPFII to urge donor countries and aid agencies to mainstream Indigenous peoples in the current aid discourse
2. Call for the establishment of an inclusive mechanism that will ensure the effective participation of Indigenous peoples in the Global Partnership for Effective Development deliberations
3. We request the inclusion of indigenous peoples who are already part of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness
4. We call on donor countries and aid agencies to promote capacity building activities for Indigenous peoples on aid issues
5. We call for enhanced information sharing amongst Indigenous peoples and donor entities to ensure the understanding of Indigenous peoples perspectives on their own self-determined development
6. We call on the UNPFII to support the creation of an International Platform of Indigenous peoples and aid effectiveness

Panagdur-as ti Kaaduan

Isu ti entay iyaddang

Bukod a panagkedeng

Basaran ken Usaren

Our Self Determination should be a basis and be used to advance the welfare and development of the most numbers

Agyamanak Unay (Thank You Very Much)

Rejecting a possible “business as usual” report on a Post-2015 Agendaⁱ

In the landmark Kari-Oca2 Declaration, indigenous peoples re-affirmed their right to self-determination to own, control and manage their traditional lands and territories, waters and resources, as well as to determine and establish priorities and strategies for self-development. They demanded that free prior and informed consent must be determinant and legally binding principle of approving or rejecting any plan, project or activity. They vowed to continue to unite and build strong solidarity and partnership among themselves, local communities and non-indigenous genuine advocates for peoples’ issues in advancing the campaign for the rights to land, life and resources.

Indigenous peoples declared to continue to challenge and resist colonialist and capitalist development models that promote the domination of nature, incessant economic growth, limitless profit-seeking resource extraction, unsustainable consumption and production and unregulated commodities and financial markets. They enjoined all of civil society to protect and promote IP rights and worldviews to respect natural law, indigenous spiritualities, cultures, and promote values of reciprocity, harmony with nature, solidarity and collectivity. They called for the inclusion of culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development.

These indigenous concepts and perspectives are continuously advocated, in the context of global processes of coming up with a post 2015 development framework and a follow-up to Rio +20.

However, with the report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Agenda to be delivered to the UN in May - that will not deliver the bold, visionary and transformative recommendations needed for a new paradigm development, will have serious threats and implications to the exercise and fulfillment of the rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination. A vowals for an “ambitious”, “transformative”, “people-centered” development agenda, contained in communiqués in New York, London, Monrovia and Bali - that will be undercut by an HLP final report re-enshrining another generation of private sector-led, neoliberal development, will be rejected by indigenous peoples and other marginalized and vulnerable groups.

A re-enshrined neoliberal Post 2015 development model will exacerbate the situation of indigenous peoples’ now numbering 370 million in 90 countries, even as they face continuing challenges that threaten their survival.

The situation of indigenous peoples in many parts of the world continues to be critical, according to the latest report of the State of the World’s Ingenious Peoples: indigenous peoples face systemic discrimination and exclusion from political and economic power; they continue to be over-represented among the poorest, the illiterate, the destitute; they are displaced by wars and environmental disasters; the weapon of rape and sexual humiliation is also turned against indigenous women for the ethnic cleansing and demoralization of indigenous communities; indigenous peoples are dispossessed of their ancestral lands and deprived of their resources for

survival, both physical and cultural; they are even robbed of their very right to life. In more modern versions of market exploitation, indigenous peoples see their traditional knowledge and cultural expressions marketed and patented without their consent or participation.

Development aggression projects continue to encroach indigenous territories, often without their free prior informed consent and eradicating requirements pertaining to environmental or social impact of their activities in mining, oil and gas development, large dams and other infrastructure projects, logging and plantations, bio-prospecting, industrial fishing and farming, and also eco-tourism and imposed conservation projects. 105 countries for example liberalized their Mining Codes in 2003, to facilitate large-scale mining by foreign companies, which intensified the pressure on indigenous lands and weakened or overrode the legal protections previously enjoyed by indigenous peoples.

The WTO Agreement on Agriculture (AOA) has allowed the entry of cheap agricultural products into indigenous peoples' communities, thereby compromising their sustainable agricultural practices, food security, health and cultures. Small-scale farm production is giving way to commercial cash-crop plantations, further concentrating ancestral lands in the hands of a few agri-corporations and landlords or their conversion to cash-crop plantations further uprooting many community members from rural to urban areas. This agreement has resulted in the loss of livelihoods of indigenous communities. The General Agreement on Services (GATS) allows privatization of basic public services such as water and energy, and coverage is being expanded to include environmental services (sanitation, nature and landscape protection), financial services, and tourism, among others.

The exploitation of indigenous arts, designs, stories, performance and other art forms, as well as the proliferation of products on the market that imitate, misrepresent and profit from the alleged associations with indigenous cultures continue to be of major concern. As indigenous peoples and their cultures and territories are increasingly seen as desirable tourist attractions, tourism has opened the further commodification of indigenous cultures and communities.

The global challenge of climate change impact indigenous peoples the most, since they often live in physically isolated, fragile and harsh environments. Despite having contributed the least to GHG, indigenous peoples are the ones most at risk from the consequences of climate change because of their dependence upon and close relationship with the environment and its resources.

The present crises of biodiversity loss and climate change, resulting from the fossilfuel-based industrialized economy, are wreaking serious havoc on indigenous peoples' economies and environments. Logging is the most prominent cause of deforestation, and as plants and wildlife disappear along with the trees, the subsistence base of forest-dwellers disappears too, and forces them to abandon their traditional ways of life based on hunting and gathering.

Indigenous peoples also face huge disparities in terms of access to and quality of education and health. Indigenous peoples suffer from poorer health, are more likely to experience disability and reduced quality of life and ultimately die younger than their non-indigenous counterparts.

Indigenous women and children are particularly vulnerable to poor health, compounded by structural racism and discrimination. They disproportionately experience high levels of maternal and infant mortality, malnutrition, cardiovascular illnesses, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis. Natural disasters and armed conflicts, denied access to education, land, property and other economic resources compound their vulnerability. They also suffer poor nutrition and malnutrition because of extreme poverty brought about by environmental degradation, contamination of the ecosystems and a decline in abundance or accessibility of traditional food sources. They also face varied forms of violence and brutality, continuing assimilation policies, marginalization, dis-possession of land, forced removal or relocation, denial of land rights, impacts of large-scale development, abuses by military forces and armed conflict, and a host of other abuses.

The poor and marginalized peoples of the world, like indigenous peoples, are in similar dire situation as a consequence of the failed neoliberal development. There is persistent and gaping inequality where over 1.3 billion people lived below \$1.25 a day, despite staggering wealth. Current patterns of economic production and consumption have come at the cost of lasting damage to the environment, breaching three of nine Earth system thresholds for a safe operating space for humanity including climate change and biodiversity loss. The economic crisis that resulted from a financial crash of 2008 drags on, even while stimulus and bank bail-outs to avert financial collapse, have done little to bring the economy to health. Workers have been the main casualty of the crisis, where the job situation had gone from bad to worse, and still made worse by labor deregulation measures undertaken as part of the austerity measures in the West. The world population had grown to an unprecedented 7 billion and growing by 70 million more every year, growing older and poorer as they settle increasingly in cities and urban areas marked by high poverty, crime, pollution, slums, consumerism among others.

Today, about one billion people suffer from chronic hunger, yet global food supplies are enough to feed everyone. 3.4 billion women and children have yet to win equality with men as they struggle to gain better opportunities in education, health and formal employment.

As the scramble for the remaining resources of the planet intensifies between corporations and governments, representing the tiny elite and the world's poor, competition and conflict over ownership and access to resources will likewise be on the rise. For the global powers, at stake is their individual economic and political strength, which will most likely be reflected in a Post 2015 development agenda.

Indigenous peoples with other exploited and vulnerable groups in society should unite to fight a private sector-led or corporate-led Post 2015 development model, to regain their lands and resources from being taken away or destroyed. They can come together to rally a broad constituency to campaign for peoples' goals that would push for equity, justice and sustainability platform.

¹Statement of Kari-Oca 2, the Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-determination and Liberation (IPMSDL) and the Campaign for Peoples' Goals for Sustainable Development (CPGSD) in the UNPFii discussion on the Post 2015 UN, New York, May 29 2013

Press Release
22 May 2013

Breakthrough participation of Indigenous Peoples in Aid and Development Effectiveness

Exactly a month after the International Indigenous Peoples Workshop on Aid and Development Effectiveness in Baguio City, Philippines, around 50 indigenous peoples, advocates and representatives from different organizations participated in a forum on indigenous peoples and development effectiveness. At least total of 35 local, national, regional and international organizations and 15 countries were represented. The side event is part of the ongoing education campaign and capacity building agreed upon in the international workshop.

The *Indigenous Peoples and Aid and Development Effectiveness* was a successful side event during the 12th session on the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues held on May 22, 2013 in the United Nations Headquarters in New York City. This side event was led by the Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-determination and Liberation (IMPSDL), in cooperation with the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network, Land is Life and the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness.

The speakers were Legborsi Saro Pyagbara from the Movement for the Survival of Ogoni People in Nigeria, Norma Maldonado of the Asociacion Raxch' och' Oxlaju Aj in Guatemala, Jane Yap-eo of the IPMSDL, and Joan Carling of the AIPP. Windel Bolinget of the Cordillera Peoples Alliance and Kalipunan ng mga KAMP National Alliance of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines chaired the side event.

The question of "for whom is the development?" was thrown by Ms. Maldonado as she makes her point on the development issues faced by Indigenous Peoples, how the funds are being diverted and corrupted by the government and businesses, and how aid is tied with conditionalities imposed on dependent countries. Mr. Pyagbara gave a clear historical background on aid and highlighted the omission of the indigenous peoples' participation in all the international processes on aid and development effectiveness. With this context, Ms. Yap-eo presented how indigenous peoples should participate as they actively take part in the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE). "To strengthen indigenous peoples' participation on global aid and development effectiveness, a global coordinating committee must be formed. This will pave the way towards building an indigenous peoples constituency on development aid and effectiveness." Indigenous peoples movements' active participation in the CPDE will give a venue to project their views and criticism of development aid, to advocate a position that development aid should support self-determined and sustainable development of indigenous peoples, to directly access development funding for their needs to further build self-reliance, and continuously build unity with other sectors on development funds and effectiveness.

In summary, Ms. Carling presented the link of global aid and implications to the national level, in particular to indigenous communities. The reality is that indigenous peoples remains to be poor and marginalized and these aids doesn't address the issues of the indigenous peoples, but are mere responses to the interests of the government and businesses. This situation is aggravated with the continued and systemic exclusion of the indigenous peoples' participation on the processes related to aid and development. It is important to make the indigenous peoples visible to the states, as well as their collective rights as peoples. "Indigenous Peoples must be referred to as nations and peoples who are rights holders, rather than just stakeholders and part of civil society organizations."

As part of the continuity of the side event, an intervention on the indigenous peoples' development agenda is to be made during the UNPFII session on Development Agenda Beyond 2015.

This is a breakthrough for indigenous peoples worldwide on the question of aid and development effectiveness in global processes such as the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues – an additional step towards breaking the historical discrimination and marginalization of indigenous peoples, reinforcing the movements for self-determination and claiming the historical debt to the indigenous peoples worldwide.

References:

Windel Bolinget windel@cpaphils.org
Spokesperson, Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-determination and Liberation

Jane Yap-eo cpdg.org@gmail.com
CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness



The Chair and Speakers (left to right): Windel Bolinget, Legborsi Saro Pyagbara, Jane Yap-eo, Norma Maidonado and Joan Carling



Participants to the side event on The Indigenous Peoples and Aid and Development Effectiveness from Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Cambodia, Ecuador, Germany, Guatemala, Japan, Malaysia, Nigeria, Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, UK, and USA

April 22, 2013
Baguio City, Philippines

Statement of the International Indigenous Peoples Workshop on Aid and Development Effectiveness

This Workshop was organized by the Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL), Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network (APIYN) and the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness. It was hosted by the Cordillera Peoples Alliance and Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera.



Today, on the 22nd day of April 2013, 36 delegates from indigenous peoples and communities worldwide and advocates gathered in Baguio City for an International Indigenous Peoples' Workshop on Aid and Development Effectiveness. This statement is the synthesis and resolution of the workshop.

Indigenous peoples (IPs) through their organizations, pursue a movement for indigenous peoples rights and self determined sustainable development, that is now a sustained presence in the global CSO (Civil Society Organization) arena. Yet on current global processes and debates on development aid and effectiveness, IP participation is minimal, unofficial and usually by determined assertion; thus they are denied opportunity to benefit from such processes. This perpetuates the historical discrimination and marginalization of Indigenous Peoples since colonial times; on socio-political and economic benefits and advancement of society, or so called "development".

A. Nature of Development Aid and Indigenous Peoples

At present, foreign aid and development cooperation exists between states, dominated by the ruling elite, and multilateral agencies; and CSOs like IP organizations are marginalized. Present official development cooperation primarily serves the interests of donor advanced capitalist countries and operates under the dominant global capitalist system. Fundamentally, it is a continuation of past colonial exploitation now imposed by donor countries under the scheme of neoliberal globalization. It is surplus capital out to generate more profit, rather than enable the self-reliance and sustainable development of IP communities and recipient countries. In fact "development funding" in the hands of multilateral agencies like the World Bank, or multinational corporations like Shell, and our very own governments; have been the scourge of indigenous peoples in development aggression. And supposed social development funding components in the hand of governments and big international NGOs, are self serving for them, and are usually tainted with corruption. Thus such funding that supposedly address poverty and other basic social needs, remain to be just mere rhetoric.

Mindful of this fundamental flaw and danger, IPs can view the development aid as an opportunity and should not default to states and big international NGOs to have monopoly over development funds. We must critique and continue to propagate our analysis in this global discourse; as we create our own spaces, assert our collective rights and advocacy on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and achieve gains for present and long term social wellbeing. We engage based on our needs, and wherever possible and appropriate. We pursue our own alternative development framework that is self-determined and sustainable.

B. Indigenous Peoples Currently not engaged in development Aid Processes

While there is an active indigenous people's movement advocating the defense of collective rights to life, land and cultural integrity, not many indigenous peoples organizations engage in the development funding discourse, or specifically on aid and development effectiveness; more so in the global arena. It is too far away from day to day community life and struggles. And the usual encounter with "development funding" has been with development aggression, that has been the target of our past and present struggles. Soother views on development funding specifically on development aid, that maybe beneficial to indigenous peoples has yet to be widely understood.

The wide gap has then to be addressed, among indigenous peoples in the understanding and engagement on development discourse, specifically on aid and development effectiveness. This workshop on Aid and Development Effectiveness for Asia-Pacific with participants from Africa and Latin America is an effort towards levelling of understanding and global unification of IPs to engage in this undertaking.

There are a number of indigenous people's organizations or IP advocate institutions at the national-global regional- and international levels that are already engaged in the aid and development effectiveness process; with initial access to some development funding. The gap within the IP movement has to be bridged, through more information sharing and capability building. Community level organizations will have to be serviced by wider formations with relative capacity. That is why it is useful to build wider alliances at local, national, geographical regional, and international levels.

Capability building shall also ensure understanding of the Indigenous Peoples agenda for self-determined and sustainable development, whose details embody the richness of our diversity; and united by common principles and aspirations.

C. CPDE as Opportunity for IP Engagement in Development Aid Processes

With the CSO Platform for Development Effectiveness (CPDE), there is organized opportunity for the Indigenous Peoples Movement to engage on development aid processes in the global arena, wherein other sectors are already actively engaged. As a people's movement that seek unity with all other progressive forces for mutually beneficial endeavours, it is to the advantage of the IP movement that we engage in CPDE as a forum to advance our IP agenda – for self-determined and sustainable development; that address both our immediate and long term socio-economic-political-cultural programs for empowerment and people's welfare.

As a people's movement, we participate in the CPDE:

1. To project our views and criticism of development aid,
2. To advocate on our position that development funds should support self-determined and sustainable development of Indigenous peoples and other sectors of society,
3. To access development funding for our needs to further build self-reliance, and that such funds be directly released to IP organizations, and
4. To continuously build unity with other sectors on development funds and effectiveness.

As we engage on development aid discourse through the broad CPDE forum, and may even access official development aid funds; we do not forget the reality of inequality and exploitation engendered by development aid. In fact, it is now time to collect the historical debt due us.

D. Coordinating Group for IP Constituency and Immediate Activities

Towards representative and broad participation of Indigenous peoples, and meaningful engagement in the Aid and Development Effectiveness agenda, an international coordinating group for the Indigenous Peoples Constituency of the CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness (CPDE) is gradually being composed, to be finalized within April–June 2013. The Coordinating Group shall be composed of representatives from grassroots based Indigenous Peoples' organizations and networks from Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America and the Arctic region; where most indigenous peoples are concentrated. From this International Indigenous Peoples Workshop on Aid and Development Effectiveness, representatives from Africa and Latin America will join the initial composition of the Coordinating group from Asia–Pacific, Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) and Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network (APIYN), and from international – Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation (IPMSDL).

For wider participation and continued education sessions of indigenous peoples on Aid and Development Effectiveness initiatives and processes, activities are proposed on occasions of big international indigenous peoples' meetings and gatherings. These include an indigenous peoples' caucus and side event on "Effectiveness of Development Aid" during the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) from May 20-31, 2013 in New York, USA; and a "Global Indigenous Peoples' Workshop on Aid and Development Effectiveness" shall be held during the Global Preparatory Meeting on the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in Alta, Norway from June 8-14, 2013.***

Signatories:

Indigenous Peoples Movement for Self-Determination and Liberation | Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact | CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness | Asia Pacific Indigenous Youth Network | Land is Life | Naga Peoples Movement for Human Rights | Jharkand Indigenous Youth for Action | International Campaign for Boroks Human Rights | Campaign for People's Goals for Sustainable Development | Botswana Khwedom San Council | Bhaiya Ram Munda Foundation | Youth Organization to Live in Balance with the Motherland | Kalipunan ng mga Katutubong Mamamayan ng Filipinas | KASAPI | Center for Development Programs in the Cordillera | Montanosa Research and Development Center | Regional Ecumenical Council of Churches in the Cordillera | Cordillera Women's Education ARC | CHESTCORE | DINTEG | Indigenous Peoples Rights Monitor | RDCKaduami | COFICSI