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**REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS PERTAINING TO THE PROMOTION
AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL
FREEDOMS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE**

**PRINCIPLE THEME: INDIGENOUS PEOPLES
AND GLOBALIZATION**

Note by the Secretariat

Executive summary

The present working paper highlights some of the themes relating to "Indigenous peoples and globalization", the principal theme of the twenty-first session of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations. Indigenous peoples have drawn attention to the impact of globalization on their communities and these are identified as possible topics around which discussion could be organized. The aim of the paper is to encourage a multidimensional and forward-looking exchange of views and information among indigenous peoples, States, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations.

The introductory part of the paper provides a short discussion of globalization, pointing out the issues and challenges at stake. The main part concentrates on the following themes: (a) migration/urbanization; (b) communication/technology and culture; (c) poverty; (d) development policies; and (e) trade and intellectual property. In the last part the corresponding challenges facing the international community, including the need for new standards and the implementation of existing legislation for the protection and promotion of indigenous peoples, are discussed.

In the recommendations, suggestions are put forward to the Working Group on how to ensure an output-oriented and ongoing discussion on "indigenous peoples and globalization" with the aim of considering effective ways of advancing this important issue in a joint effort.

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Introduction

1.   At its twentieth session, the Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP) decided to highlight the issue of "indigenous peoples and globalization" at its next session in 2003. In its resolution 2002/21, the Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights welcomed the proposal to focus on this theme and invited Governments, intergovernmental organizations and indigenous and non-governmental organizations to provide information. A number of contributions were received from indigenous organizations and their contents are reflected in this paper.

2.   At its fifty-ninth session, the Commission on Human Rights adopted resolution 2003/23, underlining the focus on globalization in the future work of the Sub-Commission.

3.   The purpose of the present note is to highlight some of the possible themes relating to indigenous peoples and globalization and to encourage a multidimensional and forward-looking exchange of views and information between indigenous peoples, States, United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations. It is to be hoped that the discussions at the Working Group will help the international community to understand better the obstacles and opportunities with respect to indigenous peoples and globalization and to consider effective ways of advancing this important issue in a joint effort.

4.   Globalization can be understood as a multidimensional phenomenon consisting of numerous complex and interrelated processes, resulting in varied and sometimes unpredictable effects. Globalization thus refers to various processes which have worldwide implications and cut across national boundaries. While previous eras have also experienced globalization, the present form has certain distinct features, such as advances in new technology, cheaper and quicker transport, trade liberalization, an increase in financial flows and growth in the size and power of corporations.

5.   Although the term globalization is mostly used to refer to economic processes, it also has impacts at the sociocultural level. On the one hand, globalization can lead to the erosion of traditional social and religious contexts and to the loss of cultural identity, and may result in cultural homogenization. On the other hand, the confrontation with globalization can also foster a reorientation towards one's own cultural origins and towards cultural revival. Moreover, the complex interaction between the local and the global can lead to the emergence of new, hybrid cultural identities. Globalization can thus also result in cultural heterogeneity and pluralism.

6.   While globalization offers opportunities for economic and social development, it also brings with it serious challenges, including poverty, exclusion and inequality between and within societies. Indigenous peoples particularly tend to be left out of the benefits of globalization at the political, economic and social levels. They are often excluded from political life, as they lack adequate political participation and self-representation. Moreover, they often suffer from economic inequalities reflected in the lack of access to productive assets, services and opportunities. In the social sphere, they are sometimes confronted with discrimination and social exclusion.

I. MAIN THEMES RELATING TO INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND GLOBALIZATION

A. Migration/urbanization

7.   One aspect of globalization is rapid urbanization. The growing importance of cities can be linked to their function as financial and economic centres close to major consumer markets, which attract a large number of migrant workers and major investments and often result in the economic marginalization of rural areas. At the same time global economic processes, such as the promotion of commercial agriculture, lead to the erosion of indigenous peoples' rights to land and resources and reduce the self-sufficiency of their communities, thus providing the impetus for indigenous peoples' migration to urban centres.

8.   The reasons for the increase in migration of indigenous peoples to urban centres are multi-faceted. Among them are the widespread and disproportionate poverty in rural indigenous communities and the lack of employment possibilities, as well as forced displacement and armed conflict. Indications are that there is a direct relationship between migration to urban areas and the lack of recognition of indigenous peoples' rights, such as the right to self-determination, as well as the right to land and control over their natural resources.

9.   In the cities, indigenous peoples are often among the most vulnerable, poor and marginalized segments of urban society. In the political sphere they sometimes face serious discrimination in seeking justice and also tend to be excluded from decision-making processes, often being considered second-class citizens. Furthermore, they are in many cases confronted with racial discrimination, in response to which they sometimes try to adapt to the mainstream society and reject their ethnic origin, leading to the loss of cultural identity. However, most urban indigenous peoples maintain close relationships with their communities of origin, both social and economic. In the sphere of work, indigenous peoples are often confronted with inequality and exploitation. Many work in the informal sector, earn poor wages and experience unsafe working conditions. In urban centres many indigenous peoples lack access to decent work, adequate education and housing.

10.   On the other hand, urban indigenous people may successfully discover market niches, become entrepreneurs, or work in the service sector. Life in the cities may provide an enabling environment for the articulation of indigenous demands and facilitate communication with governmental authorities. Indigenous organizations can link up with other social movements, such as trade unions and women's movements, and form powerful alliances.

11.   Several United Nations initiatives, such as the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing and the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, now try to address the human rights problems associated with the urbanization and migration of indigenous peoples. UN-Habitat also increasingly addresses the specific needs of urban indigenous peoples in its policies and activities by focusing on the realization of their housing rights. It is currently undertaking initiatives relating to urban indigenous peoples, for example promoting their active participation in local decision-making processes in order to ensure that local policies adequately address their specific needs and interests. The Global Campaign for Secure Tenure promotes secure forms of tenure and also supports indigenous peoples living and working in informal settlements. The objective of the United Nations Housing Rights Programme, which is carried

out in cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, is the full realization of the human right to housing for the urban poor, with particular focus on strengthening the rights of women to housing, land and property.

12.   UN-Habitat is now carrying out a research project on indigenous peoples' right to housing jointly with OHCHR. The study aims to identify the current status of, obstacles to and practical solutions for the protection and promotion of the housing rights of indigenous peoples and to better understand the situation of indigenous peoples living in an urban environment. It gives special attention to security of tenure as well as the situation of indigenous women. In addition, reviews of both international instruments and national legislations relating to indigenous peoples' housing rights are being carried out, taking into account discrimination against indigenous peoples in the implementation of laws and policies. Besides practitioners and organizations dealing with housing rights, the ultimate beneficiaries of this research will be indigenous peoples, who could use the findings and recommendations in the forthcoming report of the project to improve their living conditions.

B. Communication/technology and culture

13.   The rapid expansion of information and communication technology is another important process associated with globalization. New information technology can enable indigenous peoples to establish national and regional as well as international networks. Indigenous peoples have been quick to embrace the use of the Internet, perceiving it as a means of making the international community aware of their needs and concerns, fostering cultural revitalization and transforming their relationship with mainstream society.

14.   The Internet facilitates indigenous peoples' access to the political arena and offers them the opportunity to create networks among indigenous organizations and human rights activists. Moreover, there is a broad range of web sites available on the Internet, established in cooperation with NGOs or academic institutions, which provide useful information about existing national policies and laws, international human rights instruments and current developments within the United Nations system relevant to indigenous peoples' rights. Communication technology may also promote indigenous peoples' participation in the global economy by providing indigenous artisans with Internet training and web space, allowing them to access international markets. Furthermore, the Internet can be used to promote indigenous peoples' language, culture, history and art, thereby contributing to the strengthening of their culture. Also, the media, such as television, radio and the press, can be used by indigenous peoples for public campaigns that promote their rights and to raise awareness about indigenous peoples' issues.

15.   However, one has to bear in mind possible negative impacts of information and communication technology on indigenous peoples' rights, particularly with regard to traditional knowledge made available on the web without the prior consent of indigenous peoples. As pointed out by indigenous peoples at the workshop on indigenous media (see E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2001/3) organized by OHCHR in 2001, the predominance of Western media and national mass media based on the values of mainstream society may lead to the erosion of indigenous peoples' culture. In addition, indigenous media projects often find it difficult to compete with profit-driven mass media. National media can, moreover, be misused to stereotype or even as instruments propaganda directed against indigenous peoples. In addition, access to new technologies is limited by both language and financial considerations.

C. Poverty

16.   Poverty is a violation of all human rights as it erodes civil and political, as well as economic, social and cultural rights. While there is often a tendency to focus on the consequences of indigenous poverty, its underlying causes, such as social discrimination and segregation, political exclusion, economic inequities and inadequate development policies, are frequently ignored. It is therefore important to analyse the processes leading to the impoverishment of indigenous peoples within the context of globalization. Processes related to globalization have led to the failure to recognize their rights, dispossessed them of their traditional lands, led to the degradation of their environment, restricted their access to natural and productive resources and impelled their migration and urbanization, thereby leading to their marginalization and impoverishment.

17.   Over the last several decades poverty reduction has been a primary concern of the international community. At the Millennium Summit in September 2000, States again reaffirmed their commitment to work towards the eradication of poverty. This commitment led to the elaboration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring progress in development. The MDGs take the multidimensional character of poverty into consideration by addressing issues such as education, health and employment. They aim, inter alia, to achieve universal primary education, combat major diseases and develop employment opportunities, thereby promoting the empowerment of vulnerable groups. However, the MDGs do not give sufficient attention to the structural causes of poverty.

18.   Since indigenous peoples are often among the poorest and marginalized groups within society, poverty reduction strategies should draw special attention to their problems and needs. In view of the lack of information on the situation of indigenous peoples, disaggregated data have to be collected with the aim of identifying their specific needs. The Human Development Index, for instance, only provides general information on a country's development without explicitly referring to the situation of indigenous peoples. With regard to the heterogeneity of indigenous peoples, there is, moreover, a crucial need for disaggregated data, inter alia, by gender, age, as well as residence in urban and rural areas.

19.   The example of the realization of the right to education in the context of indigenous communities shows that indigenous people aim at overcoming social discrimination, economic inequality and political exclusion, while at the same time emphasizing the need for culturally specific programmes which adequately consider and respect their cultural specificities. As indicated above, the right to education is of crucial importance in poverty reduction strategies, yet access to public education alone does not meet the specific needs of indigenous people, since educational programmes are mostly based on the values of mainstream society. The participation of indigenous peoples in the elaboration of adequate educational programmes, e.g. through bilingual and intercultural educational approaches, should therefore be secured, ensuring that their beliefs and histories are respected.

20.   The Draft Guidelines: A Human Rights Approach to Poverty Reduction Strategies, which were elaborated by OHCHR, aim at furthering the realization of the MDGs by providing assistance to countries, international agencies and development practitioners in implementing human rights approaches to poverty reduction at the country level. The idea underlying a

human-rights based approach to poverty reduction strategies is that the latter should be based on the standards set out in international law, particularly under the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. However, poverty reduction strategies do not pay sufficient attention to the effects of international economic policies on national and local development and therefore additional guidelines that deal with the activities of transnational corporations might be needed. A working paper on the possible elaboration of draft guidelines relating to transnational companies whose activities affect indigenous peoples (E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2003/5) has been submitted to the Working Group.

D. Development policies

21.   Globalization also refers to the process of rapidly expanding markets and highly volatile short-term investments which can easily be withdrawn. In particular, investments in large-scale development projects, such as the construction of dams, the extraction of natural resources, the establishment of plantations and industrial plants and the development of tourist areas, ports communication hubs and infrastructure have often been carried out without the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples.

22.   The Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people dealt in detail with possible negative impacts of these projects on the human rights situation of indigenous peoples in his report (E/CN.4/2003/90) to the Commission on Human Rights in 2003.

23.   Despite the existence of both international and national instruments codifying the rights of indigenous peoples, there is still no recognition of their group rights at the national or local level, particularly with regard to their right to land and their right to control their natural resources. By referring to the notion of "national interest" Governments often undermine formally recognized legal rights of indigenous peoples. Existing legislative instruments at the national level are often not implemented to protect the rights of indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples continue to be marginalized in decision-making processes and to be denied meaningful participation in the development process. Development projects are often justified by claiming that they will lead to economic growth. Yet, as experience shows, even in countries with a high economic growth rate the situation of indigenous populations does not necessarily improve. The benefits of development projects are often unevenly distributed and structural inequality is therefore being perpetuated.

24.   Resettlement in the framework of development projects in general affects the poorest and most vulnerable sections of society, thus reinforcing their economic, political and social exclusion. Indigenous peoples are often subjected to forced eviction, involuntary displacement and resettlement, which lead to their impoverishment as they are deprived of their land and productive assets. Eviction from their lands entails significant violations of their human rights and freedoms, such as the right to practise their religion, the right to adequate nutrition and food, as well as the right to health. Forced eviction may also lead to breaches of civil and political rights, such as the right to life and the right to non-interference with privacy, family and the home.

25.   The right to development is an important guiding principle for international cooperation and addresses questions of participation rights, the right to self-determination, and the recognition and implementation of related group rights. It encompasses and synthesises all human rights while emphasizing their indivisibility and interdependence. The right to development can be claimed both individually and collectively. As outlined in article 1 of the Declaration on the Right to Development, not only "every human person", but "all peoples", are entitled to this right. The indigenous peoples are thus beneficiaries of the right to development as a group. The ongoing debate on the right to development provides an important opportunity for indigenous peoples to promote their enjoyment of this and related rights in the international arena.

26.   The standards set out in Convention No. 169 of the International Labour Organization establish a basic framework for the protection of indigenous peoples under international law. Many international organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank, refer to Convention No. 169 when developing policies or programmes affecting indigenous peoples. It contains a number of articles relevant to the rights of indigenous peoples in the development process, notably the right of indigenous peoples to determine their own path of development. With regard to the latter, the Convention highlights the importance of the rights of ownership and possession and indigenous peoples' right to exercise control over their land and resources. The Convention also provides clear guidelines on the implementation of development projects by highlighting the need to establish adequate means of participation, to obtain free and informed consent to development projects and to assess the possible negative impacts of planned development activities. In addition, by calling for the elimination of existing socioeconomic gaps, it raises the issue of structural inequities.

27.   Promising developments are now taking place at the national level thanks to the standards set out in the draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples and in ILO Convention No. 169. The Convention has recently been used by some Governments as a model for national legislation, leading to the recognition of historical territorial rights of indigenous peoples and addressing the issue of historical injustice. Efforts have also been made with regard to policies aimed at ensuring the participation of indigenous peoples in the development process, for example through the establishment of capacity-building programmes.

28.   The increasing involvement of UNDP with indigenous peoples over the last decade offers some interesting opportunities for indigenous peoples. The two overall objectives of UNDP regarding indigenous peoples are to foster an enabling environment that promotes their participation at all decision-making levels, and to integrate indigenous peoples' perspectives and concepts in its work. The promotion of a bottom-up approach through the meaningful participation of indigenous peoples at both the macro level and the local level has become a key element of UNDP development policies. Owing to its country presence, UNDP is in a position to bring together the various stakeholders in the development process. It is actively promoting dialogue between Governments and indigenous peoples' organization, thereby empowering the latter to network and to influence national policies. Furthermore, UNDP is increasingly taking into account the crucial role of indigenous knowledge for sustainable development and therefore actively seeks to protect it. UNDP policies explicitly take guidance from ILO Convention No. 169, inter alia, by stressing the need for free, prior informed consent and for indigenous peoples' rights to land and control over resources to be recognized.

29.   Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, the need for sustainable development has become internationally recognized. In Agenda 21, which was adopted at UNCED and which constitutes a comprehensive plan of action aimed at implementing sustainable development, the crucial role of indigenous peoples in sustainable development and the need to strengthen their active participation in decision-making processes are emphasized.

30.   At the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), convened in Johannesburg, South Africa, in 2002, States reinforced their commitment to sustainable development. The Plan of Implementation adopted at WSSD highlights the importance of strengthening indigenous peoples' role, both through the protection of their land and by granting them control over their land and resources. The Plan aims at preserving and promoting traditional indigenous modes of production and resource-management practices as well as traditional ecological knowledge, thereby reaffirming the role of indigenous peoples in sustainable development. Furthermore, the importance of capacity-building and effective participation of indigenous peoples in the decision- and policy-making processes regarding the management of natural resources are again emphasized. WSSD aimed at the empowerment of indigenous peoples and at the inclusion of the notion of sustainability in poverty reduction policies. At their parallel conference held in Kimberley, South Africa, indigenous organizations highlighted their demand for full and effective participation, which has yet to be fully realized. OHCHR organized a follow-up workshop on WSSD, the report of which is contained in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2003/10.

31.   The international recognition of sustainability and participation as fundamental principles has been increasingly influencing international financial institutions. The current revision of several international development agencies' policies regarding indigenous peoples reflects this development. In particular, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank increasingly are trying to take the concepts of "participation" and "accountability" into consideration, while at the same time seeking to incorporate human rights and the notion of sustainability. There has been a shift from policies aimed at the mitigation of the negative impacts of development projects on indigenous peoples to development projects that require prior consultation with indigenous representatives and that take the notion of benefit-sharing into account.

32.   Despite these new developments challenges still remain. Indigenous peoples are still predominantly perceived as a homogenous group, as poor, living in rural areas and characterized by a subsistence-oriented mode of production. Urban migration and new modes of production that are increasingly shaping the livelihoods of indigenous peoples are not fully taken into account. Moreover, little attention is given to the structural causes of indigenous poverty, notably the economic, social and political exclusion of indigenous peoples, as well as the lack of recognition of their rights, particularly their right to self-determination. Furthermore, indigenous peoples criticize the fact that while participation has become a key principle in the development discourse, in practice the degree of participation varies widely and does not always meet the expectations of indigenous peoples. In their view, meaningful participation implies that the indigenous communities have control over development processes and resources by ensuring that they are able to give or withhold their free, prior and informed consent.

E. Trade and intellectual property

33.   While trade aims at economic growth and the improvement of living standards, the impacts of trade liberalization on the enjoyment of human rights have yet to be fully assessed. On many occasions indigenous peoples have pointed out the negative impacts of trade agreements on their communities. Cheap goods imported as a consequence of trade liberalization have affected small-scale indigenous farmers and producers in developing countries, who are unable to compete with the low prices of mass production, and often cause an increase in unemployment. In addition, the implementation of agreements on agriculture and forest products has in many cases led to environmental degradation and thereby to the destruction of indigenous modes of production. As developing countries increasingly turn their attention to commercial agriculture, such as cash-crop plantations, small-scale and subsistence producers are often displaced from their traditional land. The disintegration of traditional modes of production leads to food insecurity and often motivates indigenous peoples to migrate to urban areas. Moreover, the privatization of social services is very likely to have negative impacts on the enjoyment of social and economic rights, such as the right to health or the right to education, of indigenous peoples, who are unable to afford user fees for privatized social services.

34.   The protection of traditional intellectual property becomes increasingly important in the context of globalization. Despite the relevance of the intellectual property of indigenous peoples to the development of new technologies, including biotechnology and environmental technology, companies have developed indigenous knowledge and medicines without equitably sharing the benefits and profits. Indigenous peoples have in particular criticized the standards established under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) for not adequately protecting their intellectual knowledge, especially with regard to the practice of patenting seeds and plant varieties set out under the Agreement.

35.   There is a clear legal basis for adopting a human rights-based approach to trade liberalization, as all WTO members have obligations under international human rights law. Yet, the competition between developing countries to attract foreign investment in the framework of ongoing trade liberalization is often accompanied by a disregard of international human rights standards, particularly with respect to environmental legislation and labour standards, including child labour. Governments have a clear duty to promote and protect individuals and groups from the negative impacts of trade liberalization, both during the negotiations and the implementation of international and regional trade agreements.

36.   A human rights-based approach to trade liberalization requires the monitoring of trade agreements and policies. Existing human rights law provides the standards for and targets of the assessment. A human rights-based approach to trade liberalization should furthermore be based on the principles of transparency and accountability with regard to both the outcomes of assessments and negotiation processes. Moreover, the people affected by liberalization must be consulted and must participate in the assessment process.

III. THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN THE CONTEXT OF GLOBALIZATION

37.   Over the last several decades indigenous peoples have emerged as both political actors in the international arena and as the subject of international law. A number of human rights instruments and standards are available to indigenous peoples in promoting and protecting their rights.

38.   ILO Convention No. 169 is a major step forward towards the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. As mentioned above, positive developments have taken place in States that have ratified the Convention, such as the inclusion of indigenous peoples' rights in national constitutions and legislation. Although only a few States have ratified the Convention, it seems to have influenced Governments' attitude towards indigenous issues, since some of them have used the Convention as a model for the development of their legislation and policies with respect to indigenous peoples. Moreover, multilateral agencies, such as UNDP and the World Bank, take guidance from the rights set out in the Convention.

39.   The draft United Nations declaration on the rights of indigenous peoples is of particular importance as it advances new concepts in international law by addressing the group rights of indigenous peoples, including indigenous peoples' right to self-determination. Although the declaration will not be legally binding, it carries considerable moral force that can be used by indigenous organizations to promote the recognition of their group rights at the international, regional and national levels.

40.   Special attention should furthermore be drawn to the draft guidelines: A Human Rights Approach to Poverty Reduction Strategies. As outlined before, the guidelines are designed to assist Governments, development agencies and other practitioners in formulating, implementing and monitoring poverty reduction strategies within a human rights framework. The long-term objective of the guidelines is to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of poverty reduction strategies. The guidelines constitute a useful instrument for indigenous peoples, as they can be used to provide Governments with comments on national poverty reduction strategies, including poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSP). Moreover, the guidelines can be used to strengthen the participation of indigenous peoples in the PRSP process, to sensitize indigenous people living in poverty about their rights and to give more authority to the action of indigenous people in the field of poverty and human rights. The guidelines are now available on the OHCHR web site (www.unhchr.ch/development/povertyfinal.html) and will be tested by United Nations agencies, such as the World Bank and UNDP. Comments by indigenous peoples on the guidelines are welcome and should be addressed to OHCHR.

41.   The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people provides indigenous peoples with an international complaint mechanism. Within his mandate the Special Rapporteur receives individual and collective complaints and sends letters of allegation as well as urgent appeals to Governments. In addition, the Special Rapporteur carries out country visits and research on issues relating to the human rights situation of indigenous peoples.

42.   The active participation of indigenous peoples is the key characteristic of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations; this allows for both the development of international standards for the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples within the context of globalization, and a review of the human rights situation of indigenous peoples with respect to the implementation of instruments that protect them from the negative impacts of globalization. It thereby offers a platform for the articulation of indigenous concerns and enhances the dialogue between Governments and indigenous peoples on globalization.

IV. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE WORKING GROUP

43.   It is recommended that:

(a)   Indigenous representatives provide information on the impact of globalization in their particular communities in accordance with the themes discussed above. The Working Group could then draw conclusions about common problems and possible solutions under item 4, "Review of developments", of the provisional agenda;

(b)   Working Group members and participants make proposals on how existing human rights mechanisms, such as the relevant special rapporteurs and the draft guidelines: A Human Rights Approach to Poverty Reduction Strategies, can be used to protect indigenous peoples from the negative impacts of globalization, under item 5, "Standard-setting" of the provisional agenda;

(c)   Working Group members and participants discuss the need for new or additional standards to protect indigenous peoples from the negative impact of globalization, such as the possible elaboration of draft guidelines relating to transnational companies whose activities affect indigenous peoples, under item 5. (The working paper on this subject is in document E/CN.4/Sub.2/AC.4/2003/3);

(d)   Working Group members and participants ensure an ongoing dialogue on "Indigenous peoples and globalization". This could be done through the creation of a virtual task force on this issue that would prepare recommendations and report to the Working Group each year.

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