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Rights of indigenous peoples

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): draft resolution

Rights of indigenous peoples

The General Assembly,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Economic and Social Council relating to the rights of indigenous peoples,

Reaffirming its resolutions [65/198](#) of 21 December 2010, [66/142](#) of 19 December 2011 and [67/153](#) of 20 December 2012, as well as its resolution [66/296](#) of 17 September 2012 on the organization of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, to be known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, to be held on 22 and 23 September 2014, and noting its inclusive preparatory process, as well as the participation of indigenous peoples in the Conference,

Inviting Governments and indigenous peoples to organize international or regional conferences and other thematic events to contribute to the preparations for the Conference, and encouraging the participation of the three United Nations mechanisms on indigenous peoples¹ at these events,

Recalling its resolution [59/174](#) of 20 December 2004 on the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People (2005-2014) and its resolution [60/142](#) of 16 December 2005 on the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, in which it adopted "Partnership for action and dignity" as the theme for the Second Decade,

Recognizing the achievements made during the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, as well as the remaining challenges in finding solutions to the problems faced by indigenous peoples in such areas as culture,

¹ Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples.



education, health, human rights, the environment and social and economic development,

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,² which addresses their individual and collective rights,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,³ the 2005 World Summit Outcome⁴ and the outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,⁵

Recalling further the outcome document, entitled “The future we want”, of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012,⁶

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 24/9 of 26 September 2013, by which the Council decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, and resolution 24/10 of 26 September 2013 on human rights and indigenous peoples,

Recalling also Commission on the Status of Women resolutions 49/7 of 11 March 2005, entitled “Indigenous women: beyond the ten-year review of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action”,⁷ and 56/4 of 9 March 2012, entitled “Indigenous women: key actors in poverty and hunger eradication”,⁸

Recalling further the first Peoples’ World Conference on Climate Change and the Rights of Mother Earth, hosted by the Plurinational State of Bolivia in Cochabamba from 20 to 22 April 2010,⁹

Recalling the Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development, adopted at the first session of the regional conference on population and development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo from 12 to 15 August 2013, including the commitments on indigenous peoples, interculturalism and rights contained therein,

Welcoming the global launch of the International Year of Quinoa, 2013 and the high-level panel discussion on food security and nutrition, held on 20 February 2013, during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly, which constituted the first step in an ongoing process to focus the world’s attention on the important role of quinoa, to promote the traditional knowledge of Andean indigenous peoples, thereby contributing to the achievement of food security, nutrition and poverty eradication and raising awareness of their contribution to social, economic and environmental development, and to share good practices on the implementation of activities for the Year, as indicated in the master plan of activities for the Year, entitled “A future sown thousands of years ago”, in support of the achievement of

² Resolution 61/295, annex.

³ Resolution 55/2.

⁴ Resolution 60/1.

⁵ Resolution 65/1.

⁶ Resolution 66/288, annex.

⁷ See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2005, Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2005/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

⁸ *Ibid.*, 2012, *Supplement No. 7* and corrigendum (E/2012/27 and Corr.1), chap. I, sect. D.

⁹ See A/64/777, annexes I and II.

the internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Stressing the importance of promoting and pursuing the objectives of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples also through international cooperation to support national and regional efforts to achieve the ends of the Declaration, including the right to maintain and strengthen the distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions of indigenous peoples and the right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the form of social organization of indigenous peoples and their holistic traditional scientific knowledge of their lands, natural resources and environment,

Recognizing also that indigenous peoples attach importance to traditional sustainable agricultural practices, including traditional seed supply systems, and to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater and water harvesting and storage,

Concerned about the extreme disadvantages that indigenous peoples have typically faced across a range of social and economic indicators and about the impediments to their full enjoyment of their rights,

Recalling its resolution [65/198](#), by which it decided to expand the mandate of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations so that it could assist representatives of indigenous peoples' organizations and communities to participate in sessions of the Human Rights Council and of human rights treaty bodies, on the basis of diverse and renewed participation and in accordance with relevant rules and regulations, including Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, and urged States to contribute to the Fund,

Recalling also its decision, taken in its resolution [66/296](#), to expand the mandate of the Fund so that it can assist, in an equitable manner, representatives of indigenous peoples, organizations, institutions and communities to participate in the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, including in the preparatory process, in accordance with relevant rules and regulations,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, takes note with appreciation of his report on the rights of indigenous peoples,¹⁰ and encourages all Governments to respond favourably to his requests for visits;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the outcome document of the Global Indigenous Preparatory Conference for the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples,¹¹ held in Alta, Norway, from 10 to 12 June 2013;

3. *Urges* Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue to contribute to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations and the Trust Fund for the Second International Decade of

¹⁰ A/67/301.

¹¹ See A/67/994, annex.

the World's Indigenous People, and invites indigenous organizations and private institutions and individuals to do likewise;

4. *Encourages* those States that have not yet ratified or acceded to the International Labour Organization Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169)¹² to consider doing so and to consider supporting the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples,² and welcomes the increased support by States for the Declaration;

5. *Encourages* States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, to take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of the Declaration;

6. *Encourages* all interested parties, in particular indigenous peoples, to disseminate and consider good practices at different levels as a practical guide on how to attain the goals of the Declaration;

7. *Requests* that the United Nations entities enhance their coordination and intensify efforts towards a more coherent, comprehensive and integrated approach to indigenous peoples through, inter alia, the Inter-Agency Support Group on Indigenous Issues, calls upon the United Nations entities and relevant partners to develop additional measures to support national, regional and international efforts in addressing challenges to advance indigenous peoples' rights, and in this regard encourages close collaboration with Member States, organizations and institutions of indigenous peoples, entities of the United Nations system, the private sector, non-governmental organizations and others;

8. *Decides* to change the title of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples;

9. *Also decides* to continue consideration of the question at its sixty-ninth session under the item entitled "Rights of indigenous peoples".

¹² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1650, No. 28383.