



Indigenous Navigator

- data by Indigenous Peoples

INDICATORS

FOR MONITORING THE UN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

A solid framework and a practical tool for assessing the implementation of UNDRIP's provisions. The indicators serve to detect gaps in implementation, hold duty-bearers accountable, and devise implementation strategies.

WHAT IS THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR?

The Indigenous Navigator comprises a set of tools for monitoring indigenous peoples' rights and development. One of these tools is a set of indicators, which serve to pinpoint **what to look for** when measuring whether the provisions of UNDRIP are implemented in a given community or country. The indicators are structured around **13 thematic domains reflected in UNDRIP** and have been systematically developed with a solid foundation in the OHCHR's methodology for developing human rights indicators.¹

Like all other human rights instruments, UNDRIP comprises standards on specific rights and cross-cutting human rights norms. The first step towards identifying the indicators has therefore been to identify the **attributes** – or building blocks – contained in UNDRIP. Subsequently, measurable indicators have been identified with a view to capturing States' duties to respect, protect and fulfil indigenous peoples' human rights.

The indicators framework comprises:

- **Structural indicators**, which assess the legal and policy framework of a given country.
- **Process indicators**, which measure the states' ongoing efforts to implement human rights commitments through programs, budget allocations, etc.
- **Outcome indicators**, which capture the actual enjoyment of human rights by indigenous peoples.

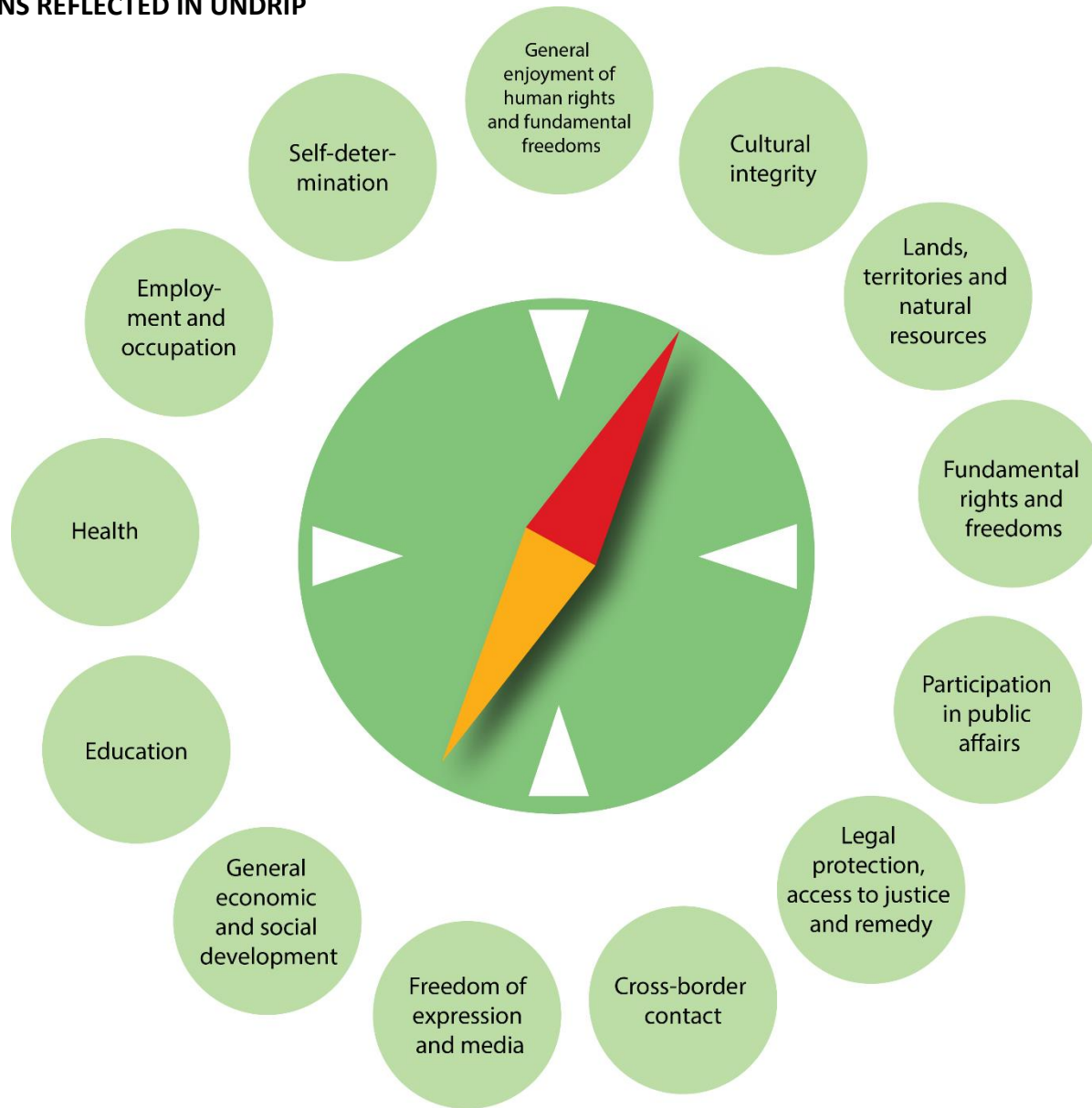
The indicators can also be used to measure essential aspects of the SDGs as well as the commitments made by States at the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples.

You can find more technical information about the indicators, as well as questionnaires for data collection and other tools at:

<http://www.indigenousnavigator.org/>

¹ OHCHR (2012), *Human Rights Indicators. A Guide to Measurement and Implementation*.

THE 13 THEMATIC DOMAINS REFLECTED IN UNDRIP



UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
GENERAL ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION		
General enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms		
<p>Art. 1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and international human rights law.</p>	<p>Full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms.</p>	<p>Ratification of ICCPR; ICESCR, ICERD, CRC, CEDAW; fundamental ILO Conventions, ILO Conventions Nos. 107, 169, American Convention on Human Rights, African Charter on Human and Peoples.</p>
<p>Art. 38: States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.</p>		<p>Implementation of recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review, UN Treaties, UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the ILO supervisory bodies and regional human rights mechanisms concerning the situation of indigenous people.</p>
<p>Art. 46(2): In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.</p>		<p>Existence of laws that are in direct violation of indigenous peoples' rights.</p>
<p>Art. 46(3): The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.</p>		<p>National action plans developed by States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, to achieve the ends of the UNDRIP.</p>
Non-discrimination		
<p>Art. 2: Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any</p>	<p>Indigenous peoples and individuals are equal to all other peoples and</p>	<p>Special measures within national action plans to promote and protect the rights of indigenous persons with disabilities and continue to improve their social and economic conditions.</p>

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.	individuals in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.	<p>Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation [including with regards to indigenous identity] when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.</p> <p>Disparities in the data concerning the achievement of the SDGs by indigenous peoples, as compared to other sectors of society.</p> <p>Proportion of [indigenous] population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law.</p>
Gender equality		
Art. 44: All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.	Equal enjoyment of rights and freedoms by male and female indigenous individuals.	<p>Special measures to promote capacity building and strengthen leadership of indigenous women.</p> <p>Disparities in the data concerning the achievement of the SDGs by indigenous women as compared to indigenous men and as compared to non-indigenous women.</p>
SELF-DETERMINATION		
Self-determination		
Art. 3: Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.	Respect for indigenous peoples' right to self-determination.	The collective rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination, i.e. to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, is recognized in the constitution or other forms of superior law.
Preamble: [Recognition of] the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources.		
Preamble: (...) indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples		Recognition of indigenous peoples' distinct identity in the constitution or national legislation based on self-identification.
Self-government and autonomous institutions		
Art. 4: Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in	Self-government in internal and local affairs.	Recognition of indigenous peoples' right to self-government in national legislation.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.		
Art.5: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions (...)	Recognition and development of distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions. Ways and means for financing the functions of self-government institutions.	Recognition of indigenous peoples' self-governing institutions and territories in the political-administrative structure of the State.
Art. 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to (...) maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.		Existence of indigenous peoples' self-governing institutions.
Art. 20(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions (...)		State special measures to strengthen capacity of indigenous peoples' representative institutions.
Art. 33(2): Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures (...) of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.		Allocation of public funds (from central/local government) to indigenous peoples' self-government institutions.
Art. 34: Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures (...)		Planning of local development is handled by indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions.
Art. 39: Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.		Issues concerning land and resource use are handled by indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions.
		Education programs are handled by indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions.
		Health programs are handled by indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions.
Customary law		
Art. 34: Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their (...) juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.	Customary law institutions with jurisdiction over internal and local affairs.	Recognition of the jurisdiction of customary law institutions in national legislation.
		Disputes within indigenous communities are handled and resolved by indigenous peoples' customary law institutions.
	Customary law practiced in accordance with internationally	Disputes between indigenous communities and individuals and non-community members are handled and resolved by indigenous peoples' customary law institutions.
		Domestic violence is addressed by customary law institutions. Conflicts between cultural, spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies and international human rights standards.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
	recognized human rights standards, including provisions for gender equality and the rights of the child.	Training programs for customary law authorities on international human rights standards.
Consultation and free, prior and informed consent		
Art. 19: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.	State consultation in good faith through, indigenous peoples' representative institutions, in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting or implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them and prior to approval of projects that may affect their lands, territories or resources.	Recognition of the state duty to consult with indigenous peoples before adopting or implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them and prior to approval of any project that affects their lands, territories and resources in national legislation.
Art. 32(2): States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.		Procedures or mechanisms for State consultation with indigenous peoples at national, sub-national and local levels.
		Consultations with indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions before approval of measures and projects that may affect them.
		Free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions before approval of measures that may affect them
		Impact assessments are undertaken prior to approval of projects that may affect indigenous peoples' lands, territories or resources, with the participation of indigenous peoples' representative institutions.
		Incidents of conflicting land or resource claims.
CULTURAL INTEGRITY: LANGUAGES; CULTURAL HERITAGE, TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY		
Cultural integrity		
Art. 8(1): Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.	Effective prevention of and redress for any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, their cultural values or ethnic identities	Incidents of removal of children, without free, prior and informed consent of the parents or legal custodians [within the last 5 years]

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
Art. 8(2): States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for: (a): Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities; (...) (c): Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights; (d): Any form of forced assimilation or integration (...)	Effective prevention of and redress for forced population transfer	Incidents of conflicting land or resource claims.
Art. 12(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies (...)	Right to manifest, practice, develop and teach cultural, spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies in accordance with international human rights standards.	Prevalence of persons devoting time to selected cultural, spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies.
Art. 15(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations (...)		Prohibition or restrictions in the practice of cultural, spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies.
Art. 34: Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain (...) their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices (...) in accordance with international human rights standards.		Conflicts between cultural, spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies and international human rights standards.
Languages		
Art. 13(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.	Revitalization, use, development and transmission to future generations of language and oral traditions.	Recognition of indigenous languages among the official languages of the country.
		Use of indigenous languages in systems of signposting, documentation and official communications.
		State special measures for indigenous youth in the area of transmission of traditional knowledge, languages and practices.
		Degree of endangerment of indigenous peoples' languages.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
Cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and intellectual property		
<p>Art. 11(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature. (2): States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.</p>	<p>Maintenance, protection and development of cultural manifestations, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.</p>	<p>Prevalence of persons devoting time to selected cultural, spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies.</p>
	<p>Effective redress or restitution with respect to cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without free, prior and informed consent and repatriation of human remains and ceremonial objects.</p>	<p>Development, in conjunction with the indigenous peoples concerned, of fair, transparent and effective mechanisms for access to and repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains at the national level.</p>
<p>Art. 31(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p>	<p>Maintenance, protection and access in privacy to religious and cultural sites.</p>	<p>Restrictions to indigenous peoples' free and privileged access to religious and cultural sites.</p>
	<p>Maintenance, control, protection and development of intellectual property over cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.</p>	<p>Incidents of misappropriation of cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions.</p>

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
LANDS, TERRITORIES AND RESOURCES		
Recognition, protection and adjudication of inherent rights to lands, territories and natural resources		
Art. 25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.	Possibility to maintain, strengthen and transmit to future generations indigenous peoples' distinct spiritual relationship with lands, territories and resources; State legal recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources based on traditional ownership, occupation and use or acquisition.	Recognition of indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources in national legislation.
Art. 26(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.		Proportion of [indigenous] people with ownership or secure rights over land (out of total community population), disaggregated by sex. In order to capture relevant information related to this broad indicator, the following sub-indicators are guiding the questions: Characteristics of indigenous peoples' traditional land tenure systems; Extension of indigenous peoples' traditional territories (CA); Extension of lands covered by collective title deeds or other binding agreements; Percentage of men and women with title deeds or other binding agreements in recognition of their individual rights to lands.
Art 26(2): Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.	Effective control over lands, territories and resources.	Sanctioning of violators of indigenous peoples' rights to lands and territories.
		Incidents of settlements, land grabbing, land use or resource extraction without indigenous peoples' free, prior and informed consent.
	State implementation of a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process,	Incidents of conflicting land or resource claims.
		Possibility to perform traditional occupations (such as pastoralism, hunting/gathering, shifting cultivation, fishing) without restrictions.
		Issues concerning land and resource use are handled by indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions.
		Clear procedures adopted by the State for identification, demarcation, mapping and registration of indigenous peoples' lands or territories lands in consultation with and in accordance with indigenous norms, values and customs.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
	with participation of indigenous peoples, to recognize and adjudicate their rights to lands, territories and resources in accordance with their customs and procedures.	Training courses for judges and legal workers on indigenous peoples' rights.
Dispossession, removal and relocation		
Art. 10: Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.	No displacement or relocation without free, prior and informed consent.	Incidents of displacement or relocation without free, prior and informed consent.
Art. 8(2): States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of (...) (b): Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands (...)		
Compensation, restitution and redress		
Art. 8(2): States shall provide effective (...) redress for (b): Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources (...)	Redress, restitution and compensation for dispossession, use or exploitation of lands, territories and resources without free, prior and informed consent	Adequate redress, restitution and compensation for dispossession, use or exploitation of lands, territories and resources
Environment		
Art. 29(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.	Conservation and protection of environment and productive capacity of lands	Establishment and extension of community conserved areas.
		Establishment and extension of State-designated protected areas on indigenous peoples' territories without free, prior and informed consent.
		Social, spiritual, cultural and environmental impact assessments are undertaken prior to approval of projects that may affect indigenous peoples' lands, territories or resources, with the participation of indigenous peoples' representative institutions.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
		Numbers and status of threatened species within indigenous peoples' lands and territories.
Art. 29(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.	No storage or disposal of hazardous materials on indigenous peoples' lands and territories without free, prior and informed consent.	Incidents of storage or disposal of hazardous materials on indigenous peoples' lands and territories without free, prior and informed consent.
Military Activities		
Art. 30(1): Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.	Military activities on indigenous peoples' lands and territories only with their agreement.	Incidents of military activities on indigenous peoples' lands and territories without their free, prior and informed consent.
Art. 30(2): States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.		Incidents of paramilitary activities on indigenous peoples' lands and territories.
		Refugees and internal displacement caused by conflict and violence.
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS		
Art. 7(1): Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.	Protection against arbitrary deprivation of life, disappearance of individuals, torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment.	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.
	Protection of physical and mental integrity of detained or imprisoned persons and appropriate conditions of detention	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by age group and sex.
		Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population (disaggregated by age group, sex and cause).
		Incidents of death and physical injury of indigenous individuals resulting from arrests or other acts of apprehending persons by law enforcement officials [since 2008].

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
	Protection of the right to peaceful assembly.	Incidents of suppression of indigenous peoples' peaceful assembly contrary to international human rights law [since 2008].
Art. 7(2): Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.	Protection against forced transfer of indigenous children to another group.	Incidents of removal of children, without free, prior and informed consent of the parents or legal custodians [since 2008].
Art. 22(2): States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.	Protection against community and domestic violence	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by form of violence and by age group.
		Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner, in the last 12 months, by age group and place of occurrence.
		Prevalence of harmful traditional practices.
PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC LIFE		
Citizenship		
Art. 6: Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.	Immediate registration of indigenous children after birth.	Proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered with a civil authority, disaggregated by age.
Art. 33(1): (...) indigenous individuals [have the right] to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.	Recognized nationality and citizenship of all indigenous individuals.	Proportion of indigenous individuals with recognized nationality and citizenship.
Participation in public affairs		
Art.5: Indigenous peoples have the right to (...) participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.	Universal and equal suffrage.	Proportion of seats held by [indigenous] women and men in national parliaments and local governments.
		Proportion of adult indigenous individuals who have the possibility to vote in elections for national and local government.
Art. 18: Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through	Participation of indigenous peoples' representative	Recognition of the right of indigenous peoples to participate in decisions that may affect them, through their representative institutions, in national legislation.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures (...)	institutions in decisions that may affect them.	Provisions for direct participation of indigenous peoples' elected representatives in legislative and appointed bodies.
LEGAL PROTECTION, ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND REMEDY		
Access to justice and remedy		
Art. 13(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that (...) indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.	Access to translation in legal proceedings.	The right to access to translation into indigenous languages in legal proceedings is recognized in the national legislation.
Art. 40: Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.	Access to and equality before courts and tribunals.	Indigenous peoples and communities have recognized juridical personality with capacity to hold rights, defend/litigate rights and seek remedies for violations. Proportion of indigenous prison inmates as compared to their total proportion of the population.
	Public hearing by competent and independent courts	Training courses for judges and legal workers on indigenous peoples' rights.
	Access to remedy for infringement of rights	Sanctioning of violators of indigenous peoples' rights to lands and territories. Possibility to take legal action to litigate rights and seek remedies for violations. Incidents of court rulings that provides remedy for infringements of indigenous peoples' collective rights.
	Consideration of customary law in legal proceedings	The jurisdiction of customary law institutions is recognized in the constitution or other forms of superior law or domestic law(s).
		Incidents of court rulings, which take into consideration customary law.
CROSS-BORDER CONTACTS		
Art. 36(1): Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop	Possibility to maintain cross-border contacts	Recognition of indigenous peoples' right to maintain cross-border contacts and collaboration in national legislation.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders. (2): States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.	and collaboration with members of the same indigenous people or other indigenous peoples.	Restrictions to cross-border contacts and collaboration with members of indigenous peoples.
FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION AND MEDIA		
Art. 16(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.	The right to freedom of expression: to freedom of opinion and to impart information.	Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of [indigenous] journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.
	Establishment of indigenous peoples' own media.	Recognition in national legislation of indigenous peoples' right to establish their own media. Access to indigenous media, categorized as a) radio station, b) TV station, c) internet sites, d) newspaper or magazine.
	Access to information	Proportion of individuals using the Internet. Access to mainstream national media such as a) radio, b) TV, c) newspaper or magazine
Art. 16(2): States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.	Reflection of indigenous peoples' cultural diversity in State-owned media.	Broadcasting or use of indigenous languages in State-owned media, such as a) radio, b) TV, c) internet sites.
Combating prejudice and discriminatory propaganda		
Art. 8(2): States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for (...) (e) Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.	Prevention of and redress for propaganda inciting discrimination against indigenous peoples	Domestic law(s) prohibit advocacy of hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence against indigenous peoples.
Art. 15(2): States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding	Effective measures to combat prejudice and discrimination against	Positive reflection of indigenous peoples' cultures, traditions and histories in national primary and school curricula.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.	indigenous peoples and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations	
GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT		
The right to food		
<p>Art. 20(1): Indigenous peoples have the right (...) to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p> <p>(2): Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.</p>	Food accessibility, nutrition and food security	Trends in consumption of diverse locally-produced food.
<p>Art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.</p> <p>(2): States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.</p>		Trends in dependency on externally-produced food.
<p>Art. 32(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.</p>		Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age.
		Incidents of food shortage [since 2008].
The right to development		
<p>Art. 20(1): Indigenous peoples have the right (...) to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.</p>	Security in the enjoyment of means of subsistence and	Participation of indigenous peoples in the process to define the national poverty reduction strategy.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
(2): Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.	development, and freedom to engage in traditional and other economic activities.	Special measures to overcome poverty of indigenous peoples within national poverty reduction strategies and programs.
Art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security. (2): States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.		Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes [for indigenous peoples].
Art. 32(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.		Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to [indigenous peoples'] definitions.
Art. 32(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.	Just and fair redress for deprivation of means of subsistence and development.	Proportion of [indigenous] population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group.
	Self-determination with regards to development strategies and priorities	Possibility to perform traditional occupations (such as pastoralism, hunting/gathering, shifting cultivation, fishing) without restrictions.
		Incidents of redress for land lost without the free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples
Social protection		
Art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of (...) social security.	Equal access to social security schemes.	Percentage of the population covered by social protection floors/systems disaggregated by sex, and distinguishing children, unemployed, old age, persons with disabilities, pregnant women/newborns, work injury victims, poor and vulnerable.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
	Targeted social security schemes.	Targeted social protection programs for indigenous peoples.
Housing, water and sanitation		
Art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of (...) housing, sanitation (...).	Equal access to services.	Targeted housing, water and sanitation schemes for indigenous peoples.
		Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local [indigenous] communities in water and sanitation management.
		Proportion of [indigenous] population using safely managed drinking water services.
		Proportion of [indigenous] population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand washing facility with soap and water.
	Security of tenure	Proportion of [indigenous] population with access to electricity. Proportion of [indigenous] people with ownership or secure rights over land (out of total community population), by sex.
EDUCATION		
Art. 14(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning (2): Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination. (3): States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.	Access to education	State special measures within the national strategies and programs to ensure equal access to education for indigenous peoples.
		Accessibility of school facilities for indigenous peoples.
		Percentage of schools with access to (i) electricity; (ii) Internet for pedagogical purposes; (iii) computers for pedagogical purposes; (iv) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (v) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; (vi) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).
		Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age).
		Primary completion rates for girls and boys.
		Secondary completion rate for girls and boys.
		Percentage of [indigenous] children/young people (i) in Grade 2/3, (ii) at the end of primary and (iii) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (a) reading and (b) mathematics.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
<p>Art. 15(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.</p>	<p>Availability of and access to culturally and linguistically appropriate education</p>	Tertiary enrolment rates for women and men.
		The right to mother-tongue and culturally appropriate education is recognized in national legislation.
		The right of indigenous peoples to establish their own education institutions is recognized in national legislation.
		Diversification of primary and secondary education curricula in accordance with indigenous peoples' cultural and linguistic characteristics within the national education framework.
		State special measures to train indigenous bilingual teachers.
		Education programs are handled by indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions.
		Percentage of [indigenous] children/young people (i) in Grade 2/3, (ii) at the end of primary and (iii) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in reading their own indigenous language.
		Extent to which primary education is conducted in indigenous languages.
<p>Art. 15(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.</p>		Extent to which secondary education is conducted in indigenous languages.
		Positive reflection of indigenous peoples' cultures, traditions and histories in national primary school curricula.
HEALTH		
<p>Art. 24(1): Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services. (2): Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.</p>	<p>Maintenance of traditional medicines and health practices</p>	The right to maintain traditional medicines and health practices is recognized in national legislation
		Trends in traditional healing practices
	<p>Access to health services</p>	Targeted health programs for indigenous peoples
		<p>Health programs are handled by indigenous peoples' autonomous institutions.</p> <p>Coverage of [indigenous] child full immunization as recommended by national vaccination schedules.</p>

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
	Enjoyment of highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.	Accessibility of health facilities.
		Neo-natal mortality rate.
		Under-five mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births).
		Maternal deaths [of indigenous women] per 100,000 live births.
		Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 SD from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under five years of age.
		Suicide mortality rate [among indigenous peoples].
		Adolescent birth rate (aged 10- 14; aged 15-19) per 1,000 [indigenous] women in that age group.

EMPLOYMENT AND OCCUPATION

The right to work and equality in employment and occupations

Art. 20(1): Indigenous peoples have the right (...) to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities. (2): Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.	Opportunity to gain a living by traditional occupation or work, which is freely chosen or accepted.	Special measures to promote employment of indigenous youth.
		Possibility to perform traditional occupations (such as pastoralism, hunting/gathering, shifting cultivation, fishing) without restrictions.
		Outmigration from indigenous communities in search of employment.
		Proportion of population living below national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age group.
		Status and trends in traditional occupations.
Art. 17(1): Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law (...) (3): Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.	Non-discrimination in employment and occupations.	Discrimination based on indigenous identity or background in respect to access to recruitment and terms and conditions of employment prohibited in national legislation.
		Proportion of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET).
		Proportion of youth (aged 15-24) employed in the formal sector.
	Protection against forced labour, including	National legislation penalizes forced labour and human trafficking.
		State special measures to eliminate forced labour among indigenous peoples.

UNDRIP	Key attributes	Indicators
	through special measures.	<p>Incidents of forced labour.</p> <p>Number of [indigenous] victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age group and form of exploitation.</p>
Child labour		
<p>Art. 17 (2): States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.</p>	<p>Protection against child labour, including through special measures.</p>	<p>State special measures to eliminate child labour among indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age.</p>
Vocational training		
<p>Art. 21(1): Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of vocational training and retraining (...)</p>	<p>Access to general vocational training without discrimination.</p>	<p>Proportion of students enrolled in vocational education programmes at secondary and post-secondary level.</p> <p>Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training (NEET).</p>
	<p>Availability and access to vocational training according to special needs.</p>	<p>State special measures to provide vocational training according to indigenous peoples' special needs or traditional occupations.</p>

The Indigenous Navigator is a collaborative initiative of:

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- **Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)**
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- **International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)**
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