In 2014, States adopted the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), which defines States’ commitments to respect, promote and advance the rights of indigenous peoples.

The WCIP Indicator Table presents the commitments made by States for implementation of indigenous peoples’ rights, and the indicators proposed to monitor their implementation.
The World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP) was held in September 2014. The WCIP was an opportunity to share perspectives and best practices on the realization of the rights of indigenous peoples, including pursuing the objectives of the UNDRIP.

The Outcome Document of the WCIP (A/RES/69/2.), adopted by the UN General Assembly, defines a series of commitments to be undertaken by States in order to respect, promote and advance the rights of indigenous peoples and to uphold the principles of the UNDRIP.

These commitments are generally related to advancing the rights enshrined in UNDRIP, and the majority of WCIP commitments can therefore be monitored directly by the indicators selected for monitoring UNDRIP in the Indigenous Navigator framework.

Where necessary, a few additional indicators have been added to the framework, to assess compliance with specific WCIP commitments such as, for example, the development and implementation of national action plans, strategies or other measures, to achieve the ends of the UNDRIP.

In this way, the Indigenous Navigator framework can be used to establish a baseline and regularly monitor progress concerning States’ implementation of their commitments enshrined in the WCIP outcome document.

The WCIP indicator table presents the commitments made by States at the WCIP for national-level implementation of indigenous peoples’ rights as reflected in the WCIP Outcome Document, and the indicators proposed to monitor their implementation.

**TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE WCIP INDICATOR TABLE**

The WCIP Indicator Table captures all the concrete commitments of States. However, it should be noted that the table:

- Does not include general policy statements, which do not have specific operational implications and are therefore difficult to monitor
- Does not include more vague expressions, for example “recognize commitments by States” as mentioned in paragraphs 20 and 21, which address crucial issues of lands, territories and resources, but does not reflect clear and uniform commitments of States
- Does not reflect commitments to invite other bodies, such as the UN system, treaty monitoring bodies or the Human Rights Council, to undertake certain actions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State commitments enshrined in the WCIP outcome document</th>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Indicators included in the Indigenous Navigator framework</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General commitments to indigenous peoples’ rights and their implementation</td>
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</table>
| Respect, promote and advance and in no way diminish the rights of indigenous peoples and uphold the principles of the UNDRIP. | Para. 4   | ▪ 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.  
▪ 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 peoples |
| Take, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, appropriate measures at the national level, including legislative, policy and administrative measures, to achieve the ends of UNDRIP. | Para. 7   | National action plans developed by States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, to achieve the ends of the UNDRIP.                                                                                                                           |
| Cooperate with indigenous peoples, through their own representative institutions, to develop and implement national action plans, strategies or other measures, to achieve the ends of the Declaration. | Para. 8   | Initiatives to promote awareness of UNDRIP among members of legislatures, the judiciary and the civil service undertaken by States                                                                                                                              |
| Promote awareness of UNDRIP among all sectors of society, including members of legislatures, the judiciary and the civil service. | Para. 7   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| Give due consideration to recommendations and advice issued by UNPFII, EMRIP and the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in cooperation with indigenous peoples. | Para. 5   | 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 peoples. |
| Consultation and consent                                                                                                       |           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 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. | Para. 3   | ▪ 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  
▪ Provisions for direct participation of indigenous peoples’ elected representatives in legislative and appointed bodies  
▪ Procedures or mechanisms for State consultation with indigenous peoples at national, sub-national and local levels |
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<th>State commitments enshrined in the WCIP outcome document</th>
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</table>
| - 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 | | |

**Data and indicators**

Work with indigenous peoples to disaggregate data, as appropriate, or conduct surveys and to utilize holistic indicators of indigenous peoples’ well-being to address the situation and needs of indigenous peoples and individuals, in particular older persons, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

Para. 10  
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

**Social and economic development**

Ensure equal access to high-quality education that recognizes the diversity of the culture of indigenous peoples.

Para 11  
- State special measures within the national [Education For All] 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  
- Tertiary enrolment rates for women and men  
- The right to mother-tongue and culturally appropriate education is recognized in national legislation
<table>
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</table>
| Empower indigenous peoples to deliver economic and social such programmes as far as possible. | Para. 11 | • 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 For All 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  
•Extent to which secondary education is conducted in indigenous languages  
•Positive reflection of indigenous peoples’ cultures, traditions and histories in national primary school curricula  
•Planning of local development is handled by indigenous peoples’ autonomous institutions  
•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 |
| Ensure that indigenous individuals have equal access to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. | Para. 13 | • Targeted health programs for indigenous peoples  
•Coverage of [indigenous] child full immunization as recommended by national vaccination schedules  
•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 |
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We also commit ourselves to intensifying efforts to reduce rates of HIV and AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and non-communicable diseases by focusing on prevention, including through appropriate programmes, policies and resources for indigenous individuals.</td>
<td>Para. 13</td>
<td>Targeted health programs for indigenous peoples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure indigenous peoples’ access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences.</td>
<td>Para. 13</td>
<td>No indicators defined yet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Ensure equal access to (...) housing, water, sanitation and other economic and social programmes to improve well-being, including through initiatives, policies and the provision of resources. | Para. 11 | • Special measures to overcome poverty of indigenous peoples within national poverty reduction strategies and programs  
• 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  
• Targeted social protection programs for indigenous peoples  
• 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  
• Proportion of [indigenous] population with access to electricity |

### Indigenous peoples with disabilities

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Promote and protect the rights of indigenous persons with disabilities and continue to improve their social and economic conditions, including by developing targeted measures for the aforementioned action plans, strategies or measures, in collaboration with indigenous persons with disabilities.</td>
<td>Para. 9</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ensure that national legislative, policy and institutional structures relating to indigenous peoples are inclusive of indigenous persons with disabilities and contribute to the advancement of their rights.</td>
<td>Para. 9</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Children and youth
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
</table>
| Promote the right of every indigenous child, in community with members of his or her group, to enjoy his or her own culture, to profess and practise his or her own religion or to use his or her own language. | Para. 14 | ▪ Incidents of removal of children, without free, prior and informed consent of the parents or legal custodians [within the last 5 years]  
▪ Recognition of indigenous languages among the official languages of the country |
| Develop, in consultation with indigenous peoples, policies, programmes and resources, where relevant, that target the well-being of indigenous youth, in particular in the areas of health, education, employment and the transmission of traditional knowledge, languages and practices, and take measures to promote awareness and understanding of their rights. | Para. 15 | ▪ State special measures for indigenous youth in the area of transmission of traditional knowledge, languages and practices  
▪ Special measures to promote employment of indigenous youth |

### Women

- Supporting the empowerment of indigenous women and formulate and implement, in collaboration with indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women and their organizations, policies and programmes designed to promote capacity-building and strengthen their leadership.  
Para. 17 | Special measures to promote capacity building and strengthen leadership of indigenous women |
- Support measures that will ensure the full and effective participation of indigenous women in decision-making processes at all levels and in all areas and eliminate barriers to their participation in political, economic, social and cultural life.  
Para. 17 | 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 |

### Customary law

- Coordinate and conduct dialogue with indigenous peoples’ justice institutions, where they exist.  
Para. 16 | ▪ Recognition of the jurisdiction of customary law institutions in national legislation  
▪ The jurisdiction of customary law institutions is recognized in the constitution or other forms of superior law or domestic law(s). |

### Violence and discrimination

- Intensify efforts, in cooperation with indigenous peoples, to prevent and eliminate all forms of violence and discrimination against indigenous peoples and individuals, in particular, women, children, youth, older persons and persons with disabilities, by strengthening legal, policy and institutional frameworks.  
Para. 18 | ▪ 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  
▪ Domestic law(s) prohibit advocacy of hatred constituting incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence against indigenous peoples |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
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<td>Domestic violence is addressed by customary law institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Major development projects, business enterprises and extractive industries</strong></td>
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</table>
| Work with indigenous peoples to address the impact or potential impact on them of major development projects, including those involving the activities of extractive industries, including with the aim of managing risks appropriately. | Para. 19 | • 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  
• 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  
• Incidents of settlements, land grabbing, land use or resource extraction without indigenous peoples’ free, prior and informed consent  
• Issues concerning land and resource use are handled by indigenous peoples’ autonomous institutions |
| Take further steps, as appropriate, to prevent abuses of the rights of indigenous peoples by transnational corporations and other business enterprises. | Para. 24 | • Recognition of indigenous peoples’ rights to lands, territories and resources in national legislation  
• Sanctioning of violators of indigenous peoples’ rights to lands and territories |
| **Sustainable development, occupations, traditional activities, livelihoods and food security** | | |
| Develop, in conjunction with the indigenous peoples concerned, and where appropriate, policies, programmes and resources to support indigenous peoples’ occupations, traditional subsistence activities, economies, livelihoods, food security and nutrition. | Para. 25 | • Possibility to perform traditional occupations (such as pastoralism, hunting/gathering, shifting cultivation, fishing) without restrictions  
• State special measures to provide vocational training according to indigenous peoples’ special needs or traditional occupations |
<p>| Respect the contributions of indigenous peoples to ecosystem management and sustainable development, including knowledge acquired through experience in hunting, gathering, fishing, pastoralism and agriculture, as well as their sciences, technologies and cultures. | Para. 35 | • 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 |</p>
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<tr>
<td>Ceremonial objects and human remains</td>
<td>Para. 27</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>