

Indigenous Navigator



Question Guide - National questionnaire

- Guidance on *what* the questions seek to monitor, and *where* to find the data
- Overview of related human rights instruments, showing how these are reflected in the UNDRIP articles the questions seek to monitor
- Links to other sources for further reading

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
1. Identification of the respondent(s)					
1	Who are the respondent(s) to this questionnaire?	<p>Please write the name, organization (if any) and contact details of the person(s) who has taken the responsibility for filling in the questionnaire.</p> <p>As we cannot verify and double-check the data, it is important to know that it comes from a trusted organization or individual. Therefore, you are asked to provide information about the individual(s) and/or organization(s) that have collected the data. You may be contacted by the survey administrator to verify that you are actually the respondent to the questionnaire.</p>	Meta data about identity of respondent		
2	Is the respondent: An indigenous organisation; an individual indigenous expert; a research institution; an NGO; Other (please specify)	Please tick the relevant box, or use the comment box to specify what type of organization you belong to.	Meta data about identity of respondent		
3	Do you allow us to publicly disclose that you are the respondent to this questionnaire?	If we can disclose the identity of the respondent, it gives legitimacy and trust to the data source. Also, if there are questions about the data or requests for additional information, people can contact you directly. However, if you do not want to have your identity disclosed publicly (including, if you fear that disclosure of your identify may expose you to risks), we will make sure you remain	Meta data about disclosure of identity of respondent		

¹ HURI Instrument = human rights instrument. An overview of the links listed here can be found in the Indigenous Navigator Comparative Matrix that shows how rights enshrined in UNDRIP articles reflect provisions of other international human rights instruments (<http://indigenousnavigator.org/index.php/en/tools/matrix>).

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		<p>anonymous.</p> <p>If you tick "yes", you allow us to publish your name and contact information on the Indigenous Navigator data portal. If you tick "No" your name and contact information will not be visible</p>			
4	Do you allow us to make these data publicly available?	If the data is uploaded, it will contribute to a global pool of data regarding indigenous peoples' rights and development. Other people will get to know the level of recognition of indigenous peoples' rights in your country, and they can compare the situation with other countries across the world, and find inspiration in the references you include in the comment boxes.	Meta data about consent to making the data publicly available		
2. Country, region, peoples and demographic data					
5	Which is the country covered by this survey?	Please indicate the name of the country where data was collected.	Meta data about location of the country (region)		
6	Which are the levels of governance that exist in your country	Please tick the relevant boxes to provide an overview of the state structure	Meta data about levels of governance in your country		
7	Does your response to this questionnaire cover: the entire country; one particular state/region of that country (please specify below)	<p>The questionnaire can either be used to cover the whole country – or, if the regional differences are significant (e.g. different legal frameworks, different governance institutions, etc.), it may make more sense to fill in separate questionnaires for different regions of the country.</p> <p>Please decide what makes most sense in the case of your country, and mark the answer-option accordingly. If you are covering a specific region / state / area only, please specify in the comment box which region your responses cover.</p>	Meta data about the coverage of the data		

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8	What region does the country belong to?	<p>Within the context of the UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Issues, indigenous peoples have determined the following seven socio-cultural regions as appropriate to acknowledge and capture the diversity of the world's indigenous peoples: Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Central and Eastern Europe; the Russian Federation; Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific.</p> <p>Please mark the one your country belongs to.</p>	Meta data about the region		UNPFII: https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/about-us/permanent-forum-on-indigenous-issues.html
9	How many different indigenous peoples inhabit the country	<p>"Indigenous peoples" is to be understood according to international identification criteria, as defined by ILO Convention No. 169, as these have been applied widely for the purpose of identifying indigenous peoples in international and national political and legal processes, far beyond the group of States that have ratified the Convention:</p> <p><i>Self-identification</i> as belonging to a distinct indigenous people is key (<i>subjective criteria</i>), and apart from this, their social, cultural, economic and political institutions and conditions usually distinguish indigenous peoples from other sections of the national community (<i>objective criteria</i>).</p> <p>These criteria are used internationally for the purpose of identifying indigenous peoples, including in the application of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and have also been the basis on which various UN agencies have developed their own operational definitions of the term indigenous peoples, including the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme.</p> <p>Data source: Reports and publications from national-level indigenous organizations, NHRIs, credible human rights NGOs, or credible international</p>	Meta data about indigenous peoples in your country		<p>ILO, Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents, : Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), 2013, pp 2.</p> <p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & Tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 9-10</p>

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		<p>organizations working in the country.</p> <p>Please write the figure in the first answer-box if information is available, or put '0' (zero) in the second answer-box if no information is available. Use the comment box to provide additional information, as relevant.</p>			
10	What is the percentage of indigenous people out of the total national population	<p>Please refer to the latest census figures from the National Statistical Office. If your country does not include indigenous identifiers in their national censuses (meaning that indigenous identities are not among the categories applied), please note this in the comment box, and add any other observations on how indigenous peoples are counted in national censuses here too. You can also record estimates from the NHRI, credible NGOs, IPOs, international organizations, or other credible sources.</p> <p>Please indicate the total national population in the first answer box: How many people live in the country in total?</p> <p>Please indicate the percentage of indigenous people in the second answer box.</p> <p>Enter '0' (zero) in the third answer box if no data is available.</p> <p>Add additional information, as relevant, in the comment box.</p>	Meta data about the indigenous population in your country		Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents, 2013: Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), pp. 2
11	What is the percentage of the total indigenous population living in urban areas	<p>Please refer to the latest census figures from the National Statistical Office, if this includes data disaggregated by indigenous identity / ethnicity both for the rural and the urban population respectively.</p> <p>Alternative data sources: If data is not available from the National Statistical Office, use estimates from the NHRI, credible NGOs, IPOs, international organizations, or other credible sources – if available.</p> <p>Please indicate the proportion (percentage) of the indigenous population living in urban areas in the first answer box, if the data is available.</p>	Meta data about the indigenous population in your country		

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		<p>Please enter '0' (zero) in the second answer box if no data is available.</p> <p>Add additional information, as relevant, in the comment box.</p>			
12	What is the percentage of the total indigenous population living in rural areas	<p>Please refer to the latest census figures from the National Statistical Office, if this includes data disaggregated by indigenous identity / ethnicity both for the rural and the urban population respectively.</p> <p>Alternative data sources: If data is not available from the National Statistical Office, use estimates from the NHRI, credible NGOs, IPOs, international organizations, or other credible sources – if available.</p> <p>Please indicate the proportion (percentage) of the indigenous population living in rural areas in the first answer box, if the data is available.</p> <p>Please enter '0' (zero) in the second answer box if no data is available.</p> <p>Add additional information, as relevant, in the comment box.</p>	Meta data about the indigenous population in your country		
3. General enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination					
13	Has the country ratified the following instruments?	<p>This question assesses the structural recognition of human rights.</p> <p>Data sources:</p> <p>For core international human rights treaties, information on the status of ratification by country is available through the OHCHR indicators database: http://indicators.ohchr.org/</p> <p>For ILO conventions, information on the status of ratification by country is available through the ILO Normlex database: www.ilo.org/normlex</p>	Meta data about ratification on international human rights instruments		

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		<p>For the American Convention on Human Rights, information on the status of ratification by country is available at the Organization of American States: http://www.oas.org/dil/treaties_B-32_American_Convention_on_Human_Rights_sign.htm</p> <p>For the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, information on the status of ratification is available at the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights: http://www.achpr.org/instruments/achpr/ratification/</p> <p>Please mark 'Yes' if the listed conventions are ratified, and 'No' if they are not.</p>			
14	<p>Has the State, since 2008, received specific comments/recommendations concerning indigenous peoples' rights from any of the following mechanisms/monitoring bodies:</p>	<p>This question assesses whether indigenous peoples enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as a collective or as individuals.</p> <p>Data sources:</p> <p>Recommendations from Universal Periodic Review, by country and topic: http://www.upr-info.org/database/ ;</p> <p>Database of Treaty Body recommendations, by treaty and country: http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/TBSearch.aspx?Lang=en</p> <p>Archive of decisions by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, by country: http://www.corteidh.or.cr/cf/Jurisprudencia2/index.cfm?lang=en</p> <p>State reports and concluding observations for the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, by country: http://www.achpr.org/states/reports-and-concluding-observations/</p> <p>Country reports issued by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/IPeoples/SRIndigenousPeoples/Pages/CountryReports.aspx</p> <p>Comments by ILO Supervisory Bodies, by country and topic, can be accessed</p>	<p>Meta data about the human rights situation in the country</p>		

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		<p>through the ILO Normlex database: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:20010:0::NO</p> <p>Human rights organizations or indigenous organizations may also have references to important recommendations on indigenous peoples from international treaty bodies and monitoring mechanisms, so check their annual reports and other relevant publications too.</p> <p>Please mark ‘Yes’ if the listed monitoring mechanisms and bodies have issued recommendations on indigenous peoples’ rights – and ‘No’ if they have not. If yes, use the comment box to provide references to the recommendations.</p>			
15	<p>If yes, please consider if the progress of implementation of recommendations from these bodies is:</p>	<p>This question is a follow-up to Question 14: If recommendations on indigenous peoples’ rights have been issued by international human rights monitoring mechanisms, please assess the progress in implementing the recommendations from each of the listed bodies:</p> <p>Response options:</p> <p>‘None = no legal or administrative measures have been proposed</p> <p>‘Poor’ = legal or administrative measures have been proposed, but not adopted</p> <p>‘On-going’ = legal or administrative measures have been adopted, but implementation cannot be assessed yet</p> <p>‘Partially accomplished’ = legal or administrative measures have been adopted, and implementation has started but remains incomplete</p> <p>‘Fully accomplished’ = the issue has been addressed comprehensively through adoption of legislation, or design of government programmes targeting the issue at stake – this new legislation and / or programmes are being implemented, and the problematic situation has improved.</p>	<p>Meta data about the human rights situation in the country</p>		

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16	Are there laws and policies, within the following thematic areas, that are in direct violation of indigenous peoples' rights:	<p>This question assesses whether indigenous peoples enjoy all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as a collective or as individuals.</p> <p>Please assess whether laws and policies within the thematic areas outlined violate key provisions of indigenous peoples' rights – such as the collective right to self-determination; to lands territories and resources; to culture and identity, etc.; as well as their general enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination.</p> <p>Data source: National legislation</p> <p>Answer by ticking 'Yes' or 'No' for each of the themes listed, and provide references in the comment box as relevant. It may be worthwhile returning to this question after answering the rest of the questionnaire, as you will have a better overview of national legislation vis-à-vis indigenous peoples' rights after answering the full questionnaire, or even just parts of it.</p>	Preamble and Art. 1, 38, 46(2), and 46(3) of UNDRIP	Preamble, Art 1(1) and Art. 2(1) of ICESCR; Preamble, Art 1(1) and Art. 2(1) of the ICCPR, Art 3(1) and 3(2) of ILO Convention No. 169.	
17	Has the State developed a national action plan, strategies or other measures in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, to achieve the ends of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)?	<p>The question is based on a process indicator, assessing whether States have taken appropriate measures to achieve the ends of the UNDRIP. Furthermore, in the outcome document of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (para. 8), States have committed to "<i>cooperating with indigenous peoples, through their own representative institutions, to develop and implement national action plans, strategies or other measures, where relevant, to achieve the ends of the Declaration.</i>"</p> <p>Answer by ticking 'Yes' or 'No', and if yes, please provide details on the specific name of the action plan, it's date of adoption, etc.</p>	Art. 1, 38, 46(2), and 46(3) of UNDRIP WCIP Commitment	Preamble, Art 1(1) and Art. 2(1) of ICESCR; Preamble, Art 1(1) and Art. 2(1) of the ICCPR, Art. 2, Art 3(1), 3(2) and 33 of ILO Convention No. 169.	

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18	If the state has developed an action plan, strategies or other measures to achieve the ends of the UNDRIP, do these comprise special measures to promote and protect the rights of indigenous persons with disabilities, and to improve their social and economic conditions?	<p>Indigenous peoples and individuals are equal to all other peoples and individuals in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity. The question assesses whether States are taking proper steps to promote and protect the rights of indigenous persons with disabilities (the question is only relevant if the answer to Question 17 was ‘Yes’ – a national action plan has been developed).</p> <p>In the outcome document of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (para. 9), States have pledged the following: "We commit ourselves to promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous persons with disabilities and to continuing 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. We also commit ourselves to ensuring 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."</p> <p>Data sources: National policies, Ministry of Social Welfare or similar ministry mandated to address the needs of people with disabilities (is there any information on government initiatives / programmes targeted at indigenous persons with disabilities?), etc..</p> <p>Please answer ‘Yes’ or ‘No’, and provide additional information in the comment box, as relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 2 of UNDRIP</p> <p>WCIP Commitment</p>		
19	Has the State developed initiatives to promote awareness of UNDRIP among members of legislatures, the judiciary and the civil	<p>This question monitors whether states have taken appropriate measures to achieve the ends of the Declaration, as provided for in Art. 38 of UNDRIP.</p> <p>The outcome document of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples underscores this commitment (para. 7), and states that: "We commit ourselves to taking, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, appropriate measures at the national level, including legislative, policy and administrative</p>	<p>Art. 1, 38, 46(2), 46(3) of UNDRIP</p> <p>WCIP Commitment</p>		

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	service?	<p>measures, to achieve the ends of the Declaration and to promote awareness of it among all sectors of society, including members of legislatures, the judiciary and the civil service."</p> <p>Data source: Ministry of Justice, educational institutions responsible for educating civil service personnel.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information and references in the comment box if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>			
20	Does the State, in censuses and household surveys, collect disaggregated data to monitor the achievement of the SDGs by indigenous peoples and individuals?	<p>This question assesses indigenous peoples' enjoyment of the right to be equal to all other peoples and individuals in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity. Recognition of indigenous identities, and visibility in the form of census data, is a fundamental aspect of enjoying this right.</p> <p>The indicator is aligned with SDG Indicator 17.18.1 on the proportion of SDG indicators that are fully disaggregated, when relevant to the target, at the national level. Data-disaggregation is key to achieving the 2030 Agenda's overall ambition of 'leaving no-one behind', since it makes it possible to monitor unequal achievements among different population groups. For disaggregated data to serve this purpose for indigenous peoples (who are generally very likely to be the ones left behind, according to numerous studies and global statistics), data disaggregation by an 'indigenous identifier' is key.</p> <p>Collecting disaggregated data on the SDG implementation will typically be the responsibility of the National Statistical Office. Under the Sustainable Development Goals' monitoring framework, states are required to collect data that is disaggregated "where relevant, by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability and geographic location, or other characteristics". Data disaggregation for indigenous peoples is a commitment made in the outcome document of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples too</p>	<p>Art. 2 of UNDRIP</p> <p>WCIP Commitment</p> <p>SDG Indicator 17.18.1: Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of</p>	<p>Art. 2(1) and 2(2) of ICESCR; Art. 2(1) and 2(2) of ICCPR; Art 2 of ILO Convention No. 169</p>	<p>Goal 17 metadata, p. 38.</p> <p>http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-Goal-17.pdf</p>

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		<p>(para. 10).</p> <p>Data source: National SDG monitoring data. At the global level, data on this indicator is compiled by UNFPA and UNSD. The global SDG data repository can therefore serve as an initial starting point to determine where disaggregated data is available for SDG indicators.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information and references in the comment box if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>	Official Statistics		
21	If disaggregated data exists, does the data show that indigenous peoples are lagging behind with regards to achieving the SDGs as compared to the total population?	<p>This question measures disparities in the achievement of the SDGs by indigenous peoples, as compared to other sectors of society.</p> <p>Data source: National SDG monitoring data – the question is only relevant if (some) SDG data is disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier. To determine whether indigenous peoples are lagging behind, compare data that is disaggregated by indigenous identity with data on national averages (see guidance for question 20).</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information and references in the comment box if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>	Art. 2 of UNDRIP	Art. 2(1) and 2(2) of ICESCR; Art. 2(1) and 2(2) of ICCPR; Art 2 of ILO Convention No. 169	Goal 17 metadata, p. 38. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-17.pdf
22	If disaggregated data exists, does the data show that indigenous women are lagging behind with regards to achieving the SDGs as compared to:	<p>This question monitors whether indigenous women enjoy rights and freedoms on an equal footing with indigenous men, and non-indigenous women, respectively. Art. 44 of UNDRIP stipulates that all the rights and freedoms contained in the UNDRIP are equally guaranteed to indigenous men and women.</p> <p>Data source: National SDG monitoring data - the question is only relevant if (some) SDG data is disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier and by sex. To determine whether indigenous women are lagging behind, compare data for indigenous women with data on indigenous peoples as such (men and women), as well as with data on women in general.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' for 'Indigenous men' and 'Non-indigenous women'</p>	Art. 44 of UNDRIP	Art 3 of CEDAW; Art. 3(1) of ILO Convention No. 169	

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		respectively – ‘Yes’ meaning the data shows that indigenous women are lagging behind. Provide additional information and references in the comment box if the answer is ‘Yes’.			
23	Has the State developed policies and programs to promote capacity-building and strengthen leadership of indigenous women?	<p>This question monitors whether the State has taken special measures to advance effective equality of indigenous women (promoting their role in decision-making).</p> <p>The outcome document of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (para. 17) states that: "We commit ourselves to supporting the empowerment of indigenous women and to formulating and implementing, in collaboration with indigenous peoples, in particular indigenous women and their organizations, policies and programmes designed to promote capacity-building and strengthen their leadership. We 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."</p> <p>Data source: Ministry of Social Welfare, Ministry of Women and Children’s Affairs, or other ministry mandated to oversee public services and initiatives targeted at promoting gender equality.</p> <p>Please answer ‘Yes’ or ‘No’, and provide additional information and references in the comment box if the answer is ‘Yes’.</p>	<p>Art. 44 of UNDRIP</p> <p>WCIP Commitment</p>	<p>Art 3 of CEDAW; Art. 3(1) of ILO Convention No. 169</p>	
24	According to national surveys, what is the proportion of indigenous people reporting having personally felt discriminated against or	<p>Non-discrimination is a key principle of human rights law. Article 2 of UNDRIP reaffirms that indigenous peoples enjoy the same right as any other individual to be free from discrimination of any kind, including discrimination based on their indigenous origin and identity, but also other grounds of discrimination. International human rights law outlaws discrimination against population groups on the basis of specific characteristics or 'grounds'. The grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law include ethnicity, sex, age,</p>	<p>Art. 2 of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 10.3.1 and 16.b.1</p>	<p>Art. 2.1 of ICESCR & Art. 2.1 of ICCPR; Art 2(1) of ICERD; Art 2, 3(1) and and 8(3) of ILO</p>	<p>SDG indicator metadata, p. 4-5: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/M</p>

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	harassed within the last 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law?	<p>income, geographic location, disability, religion, migratory or displacement status, civil status, sexual orientation and gender identity. The indicator is aligned with SDG Indicator 10.3.1/16.b.1, wherefore data generated here can feed into national and international SDG monitoring – and indicate whether indigenous people report a higher incidence of discrimination than average populations.</p> <p>Data source: Surveys and reports by the National Statistical Office or credible human rights organizations, including national human rights institutions. In cases where no survey data is available, relevant qualitative information can be extracted from human rights reporting and put in the comment box in summarized form. At the global level, the OHCHR is responsible for developing a methodology for collection of data on this indicator, and the OHCHR will also be in charge of global compilation of data. For EU Member States, data has been collected by the EU Fundamental Rights Agency.</p>		Convention No. 169.	etadata-Goal-10.pdf
4. Self-determination: self-government, institutions, identity, customary law, consultation, FPIC					
25	Does the Constitution or national legislation recognise indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, i.e. to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development?	<p>Indigenous peoples' right to self-determination is recognized in two paragraphs of the preamble, as well as in Article 3 of the UNDRIP: "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."</p> <p>Data source: The Constitution / national legislation. Is there any recognition of indigenous peoples' right to self-determination?</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to the relevant laws / articles in the Constitution if the answer is yes.</p>	Preamble and Art. 3 of UNDRIP	Art 1(1) of the ICESCR and Art. 1(1) of the ICCPR; Preamble of ILO 169	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & Tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 24-27
26	Does national legislation recognise indigenous peoples as distinct	This question too assesses the recognition of indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, in the sense that the right to self-identify as belonging to an	Preamble and Art. 3 of		Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents,

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	peoples with collective rights?	<p>indigenous people is an important aspect of self-determination.</p> <p>Data source: National legislation. Is there any recognition of the existence of indigenous peoples in the country? Some countries have legislation addressing the needs of indigenous peoples, and have identified, in that context, who the indigenous peoples in the given country are.</p> <p>"Indigenous peoples" is to be understood according to international identification criteria, as defined by ILO Convention No. 169, as these have been applied widely for the purpose of identifying indigenous peoples in international and national political and legal processes, far beyond the group of States that have ratified the Convention:</p> <p><i>Self-identification</i> as belonging to a distinct indigenous people is key (<i>subjective criteria</i>), and apart from this, their social, cultural, economic and political institutions and conditions usually distinguish indigenous peoples from other sections of the national community (<i>objective criteria</i>).</p> <p>These criteria are used internationally for the purpose of identifying indigenous peoples, including in the application of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and have also been the basis on which various UN agencies have developed their own operational definitions of the term indigenous peoples, including the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme. Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to the relevant laws / articles in the Constitution if the answer is yes.</p>	UNDRIP		2013: Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), pp. 2

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27	Does national legislation recognise indigenous peoples' right to self-government in internal and local affairs?	<p>The right to self-government in internal and local affairs is enshrined in article 4 of UNDRIP. In essence, it means the right of indigenous peoples to govern their own affairs without external influence. It can be exercised within territorial boundaries, or based on a socio-political or ethnic constituency. An example of territorial self-government is Greenland's self-government arrangement, which entered into force in 2009, as per the Act on Greenland Self-Government. The Sami parliaments in Norway, Sweden and Finland are examples of self-government tied to an ethnic constituency.</p> <p>Data source: National legislation. Are there any laws that provide for internal / local self-government for indigenous peoples?</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to the relevant laws if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 4 of UNDRIP	Art 6(1) and 8(2) of ILO Convention No. 169	<p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 48-57</p> <p>AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Module 1</p>
28	Are indigenous peoples' self-governing institutions and territories recognised in the political-administrative structure of the State?	<p>This question monitors whether indigenous peoples' own, distinct governance institutions are recognized in the state's institutional set-up. The question is key to assess whether the political-administrative structure provides for and enables self-government in practice.</p> <p>Data sources: Ministries and government agencies dealing with local governance issues.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to which institutions are recognized, by which laws, if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 5, 18, 20(1), 33(2), 34, and 39 of UNDRIP	Art 6(1) and 8(2) of ILO Convention No. 169	<p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 48-57</p> <p>AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the United</p>

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					Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Module 1
29	Has the State adopted special measures to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples' representative institutions?	<p>Article 18 of the UNDRIP stipulates that indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their representative institutions. This question monitors whether the state has put in place the necessary processes to enable that.</p> <p>What constitutes a representative institution should be determined taking into account the characteristics of the country, the specificities of the indigenous peoples, and the nature of the subject matter at hand. Institutions may be representative at the national, regional or community level. A representative institution needs to be able to clearly identify its constituents and its accountability towards them.</p> <p>Data sources: Ministries and government agencies dealing with local governance issues; government-driven training initiatives for elected representatives, etc..</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to the relevant capacity-building initiatives if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 5, 18, 20(1), 33(2), 34, and 39 of UNDRIP	Art 4(1) and 6(1)(c) of ILO Convention No. 169	<p>Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents, 2013: Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), p.14;</p> <p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p.61</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
30	Is the jurisdiction of customary law institutions recognised in the Constitution or national legislation?	<p>Article 24 of the UNDRIP enshrines indigenous peoples’ right to “promote, develop and maintain their (...) juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards”. Implementation of this right requires recognition of the jurisdiction of customary law institutions.</p> <p>Many indigenous peoples have their own customs and practices, which form their customary law. In order to apply these customs and practices, they operate their own institutional structures such as judicial and administrative bodies or councils. Constitutional recognition of indigenous peoples' legal customs and systems is an important measure of the extent to which the legal regime effectively accommodates indigenous customary law and practices, and enables them to co-exist with the national legal system. In some cases, recognition of customary law may be an independent and separate law particularly highlighting customary rights. In other cases, the recognition could be a small section or even a single but important provision of a general law on land, resources, or another subject.</p> <p>Data sources: National legislation.</p> <p>Please answer ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to the relevant laws if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 34 of UNDRIP	Art 8(2) and 9(1) of ILO Convention No. 169	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples’ Rights in Practice, p. 81-89; AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, p. 53-65.
31	Has the State developed awareness raising, capacity building or training programs on international human rights standards for indigenous peoples' authorities or institutions?	<p>Recognition of indigenous peoples' customary law is tied to its conforming with international human rights standards. According to UNDRIP article 34, indigenous peoples have the right to “promote, develop and maintain their (...) juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.” The question thus monitors whether States have put in place processes to enable indigenous peoples’ customary authorities or institutions to align their practices with international human rights standards.</p> <p>Data sources: Ministries of justice, or other ministries mandated to oversee indigenous affairs.</p>	Art. 34 of UNDRIP		ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples’ Rights in Practice, p. 81; AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to the relevant capacity-building initiatives if the answer is yes.			United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, p.65
32	Does national legislation recognise the state's duty to consult with indigenous peoples in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting or implementing national legislative or administrative measures that may affect them?	<p>This question monitors the state's recognition of its duty to consult indigenous peoples prior to the adoption of legislative and administrative measures which are likely to affect them directly, as provided for in article 19 of UNDRIP.</p> <p>Impact assessments (see question 48) can help to determine whether measures affect indigenous peoples. States have a duty to consult indigenous peoples through their representative institutions (see question 29), and through appropriate measures, which must be formal, and exercised in good faith, and with the objective of obtaining agreement or consent. This question, however, only assesses whether national legislation reflects the state's duty to consult with indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Data sources: National legislation.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to the relevant laws if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 19 and 32(2) of UNDRIP	Art 6(1) and 6(2) of ILO Convention No. 169	<p>Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents, 2013: Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), p. 58-79</p> <p>AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Module 2</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
33	Does national legislation recognise the state's duty to consult with indigenous peoples in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent prior to approval of any project that may affect their lands, territories or resources?	<p>The State has a duty to consult indigenous peoples wherever their lands and territories are affected by development, exploitation or use of natural resources found therein, according to article 32.2 of UNDRIP. These provisions apply not only to the actual exploitation of resources such as minerals and water, but also to the exploration phase. Indigenous peoples must be informed, consulted and participate from the very outset of a planned intervention, including before concessions or licenses are granted to operators. This question monitors whether national legislation reflects this duty.</p> <p>Data sources: National legislation.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to the relevant laws if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 19 and 32(2) of UNDRIP	Art 6(1) and 6(2), 7 and 15 of ILO Convention No. 169	Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents, 2013: Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), p.11-19 & 21-23; AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Module 2; ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice p. 58-79.

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
34	Has the State developed operational procedures or mechanisms for consultation with indigenous peoples at the following levels?	<p>The requirement for undertaking consultations with indigenous peoples enshrined in articles 19 and 32(2) of UNDRIP implies the establishment of institutionalized mechanisms for regular and broad consultation, as well as consultation mechanisms at other administrative levels, ensuring that consultations can take place at the appropriate level. This question monitors whether operational mechanisms and processes have been put in place for consultations at the local, sub-national/regional/provincial, and national levels respectively.</p> <p>Data sources: local, sub-national and national public authorities and their governance structures.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' for each administrative level (national, sub-national and local respectively), and provide information on these procedures or mechanisms, as relevant, in the comment box, if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 19 and 32(2) of UNDRIP	Art 6(1) and 6(2) of ILO Convention No. 169	<p>ILO, Manual for Constituents, 2013, pp.11-13.</p> <p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p.66-68.</p>
5. Cultural integrity: languages, cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and intellectual property					
35	Have there, since 2008, been incidents where State authorities have removed indigenous children, without the free, prior and informed consent of the parents or legal custodians?	<p>Article 8(1) and 8(2) of UNDRIP enshrines indigenous peoples' right not to be subjected to assimilation, or acts that destroy their culture and deprive them of their integrity as distinct peoples. Protection against forced transfer of indigenous children to another group is entailed in this right. This reflects the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the crime of Genocide, which defines genocide as any act that is committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group – including forcible transfer of children of the group to another group (Article II).</p> <p>Many indigenous peoples have been subject to government policies of assimilation, including through the forced removal of indigenous children from their families and communities.</p> <p>Data sources: Human rights reporting from credible national and international</p>	Art 8(1) and 8(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 10.1 of the ICESCR; Art. 17.1, 23.1, 24.1 of the ICCPR; Art 2, 5, 8.1, 9, 16.1 of the CRC.	Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (CPPCG), art.II.

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>institutions.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box if relevant.</p>			
36	Are indigenous language(s) recognised among the official languages of the country?	<p>Article 13(1) of UNDRIP enshrines indigenous peoples' right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit their languages and oral traditions to future generations. The question monitors whether this right is being reflected through official recognition of their languages by the state. Official languages are those given specific legal recognition by the government, and used by state institutions.</p> <p>Data sources: Constitution and national laws.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box if relevant.</p>	Art. 13(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 27 of the ICCPR; Art. 28(3) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 30 of the CRC	
37	Are indigenous languages used in systems of signposting, documentation and official communications?	<p>The question monitors whether states actively enable indigenous peoples to revitalize, use, develop and transmit their languages, as provided for in article 13(1) of the UNDRIP, in practice. This indicator was developed by the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity in the context of the Convention of Biological Diversity-negotiations.</p> <p>Data sources: Official communications, documentation and signposting developed by State institutions at national and local levels.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box if relevant.</p>	Art. 13(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 28(3) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 27 of ICCPR;	

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
38	Has the State developed special measures for indigenous youth in the area of transmission of traditional knowledge, languages and practices?	<p>The outcome document of the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (para. 15) states that: "[...] We commit ourselves to developing, 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 to taking measures to promote awareness and understanding of their rights." Policies aiming to promote the transmission of traditional knowledge to indigenous youth can for example consist of efforts to recognize and promote indigenous peoples' traditional occupations. In international human rights law, special measures refer to steps taken to advance effective equality of marginalized population groups.</p> <p>Data sources: Education and employment policies and programmes.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box if relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 13(1) of UNDRIP</p> <p>WCIP Commitment</p>	<p>Art. 28(3) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 27 of ICCPR; Art. 30 of the CRC</p>	<p>CERD General Recommendation No. 32, 2009, The meaning and scope of special measures in the International Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination</p>
39	Have their, since 2008, been incidents where cultural heritage, traditional knowledge or traditional cultural expressions have been misappropriated or used without permission from the indigenous owners?	<p>The question monitors whether indigenous peoples' right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expression has been violated.</p> <p>Art. 31(1) of UNDRIP specifies that this right applies to 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 too.</p> <p>Data sources: Indigenous organizations, reporting from credible organizations</p> <p>Please answer 'yes', 'No', or 'no information available' – and use the comment box for additional information if relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 31(1)</p>	<p>Art 15(1)(c) of the ICESCR</p>	

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
40	Has the State, in collaboration with the indigenous peoples concerned, developed fair, transparent and effective mechanisms for access to and repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains?	<p>The lands of indigenous peoples have oftentimes been plundered from the ancestral remains and sacred objects of indigenous peoples to be displayed in museums and incorporated into private collections. This question monitors whether States provide 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, as provided for in Art. 11(1) of UNDRIP.</p> <p>The establishment of adequate mechanisms to this end represents a commitment agreed upon in the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (para. 27) too.</p> <p>Data sources: Ministries of culture and other public institutions.</p> <p>If the answer is yes, please provide specific information on these mechanisms in the text box.</p>	<p>Art. 11(1) of UNDRIP</p> <p>WCIP Commitment</p>	Art. 15(1) of ICESCR	<p>AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, p.107</p>

6. Lands, territories and resources

41	Does national legislation recognise indigenous peoples' collective rights to lands, territories and resources?	<p>Indigenous peoples' collective right to the lands, territories and resources they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired are key provisions of the UNDRIP, and intrinsically linked to their collective right to self-determination, non-discrimination, cultural and spiritual integrity, and development as distinct peoples.</p> <p>This question monitors States' structural recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' collective land rights.</p> <p>Data sources: National legislation.</p> <p>If collective land rights are recognized, please provide details on the relevant laws in the box, and add other relevant information too as you see fit.</p>	Art. 25 and 26(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 13(1), 13(2), 14(1), 15(1) and 15(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 17(1) of UNDRIP; Art. 1(2)(2) and 47 of ICCPR; Art. 1(2) and 25 of ICESCR, Art. 5	<p>AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Module 4; ILO, 2009,</p>
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	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
				of ICERD, Art. 14(2) of CEDAW	Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 91-97; Handbook for ILO Tripartite Constituents, 2013: Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), p. 21-22; ILC, 2013: Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources
42	Has the State adopted clear procedures for identification, demarcation, mapping and registration of indigenous peoples' lands or territories in consultation with and in	<p>This question monitors States' implementation of a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, with participation of indigenous peoples, to recognize and adjudicate their rights to lands, territories and resources in accordance with their customs and procedures.</p> <p>The International Land Coalition summarizes the guidance provided by the UNDRIP and ILO Convention No. 169 on adequate procedures for States' official</p>	Art. 26(2) and Art. 27 of UNDRIP	Art. 13(1), 13(2), 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1), 15(2), 17(1) and 18 of ILO Convention	ILC, 2013: Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources, p. 19-20.

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
	accordance with indigenous norms, values and customs?	<p>recognition or registration of indigenous peoples' land ownership:</p> <p>Specific procedures to identify and demarcate indigenous peoples' land rights should be decided upon in consultation with indigenous and tribal peoples. At a minimum, they should contain the following components: (a) identification of the area and rights that correspond to the indigenous or tribal community, or group of communities, under consideration; (b) resolution of conflicts over competing uses and claims; (c) delimitation and demarcation; and (d) issuance of title deed or other appropriate document that clearly describes the nature of the right or rights in lands and resources.</p> <p>Data sources: Ministries and government agencies mandated to oversee land administration (land reform / agriculture / forestry, etc.)</p> <p>Please use the text box to provide references to additional information, as relevant.</p>		No. 169	ILO, Handbook for ILO tripartite Constituents, 2013, 21-11.
43	What approximate proportion of the total indigenous population in the country has title deeds or other binding agreements in recognition of their collective right to lands or territories?	<p>This question uses a sub-indicator on indigenous peoples' actual land-ownership to measure states' legal recognition of indigenous peoples' land rights (an outcome indicator).</p> <p>The indicator is aligned with SDG Indicator 5.a.1.a, which monitors the proportion of the 'total agricultural population' with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, disaggregated by sex. The metadata for SDG Indicator 5.a.1.a defines 'agricultural population' as people whose livelihood depends on land as a productive resource. This definition reflects the dependency on their traditional land, territories and resources most rural indigenous communities have, and the indicator is therefore highly relevant for indigenous communities – and not least for comparing the land-ownership situation of indigenous communities with national averages, once SDG data on this indicator become available.</p> <p>Data sources: In some countries, data on rural indigenous communities'</p>	<p>Art. 26(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 5.a.1.a: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex</p>	<p>Art. 13(1), 13(2), 14(1), 15(1) and 15(2) of ILO Convention No. 169</p>	<p>SDG metadata for Indicator 5.1.1.a: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf (pp. 37)</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>landownership might be available from national Statistical Offices, or from government agencies mandated to work with titling of indigenous territories. In other countries, data is not currently available.</p> <p>If data is available, please enter the proportion of the total indigenous population that has legal title to their land in the first answer box. If no data is available, please write 0 (zero) in the second answer box. Add relevant information in the comment box as you see fit.</p>			
44	What is the approximate area of indigenous peoples' land (in hectares) that is legally recognized, secured, documented and protected?	<p>Like Question 43, this question uses a sub-indicator on indigenous peoples' actual land-ownership to measure states' legal recognition of indigenous peoples' land rights (an outcome indicator).</p> <p>Our indicator serves to complement the global SDG indicator 5.a.1.a on the proportion of the total 'agricultural population' (rural population depending on their land for livelihood activities) with ownership or secure rights over 'agricultural ' (productive) land.</p> <p>Data source: Government agencies overseeing land registration in general, or mandated specifically to work with titling of indigenous territories, are probably the best sources of data. If indigenous peoples' land is legally recognized with title deeds or other legally binding documents, please provide data on how large the total area titled is?</p> <p>If data is available, enter the total area in hectares in the first box. If no data is available, enter 0 (zero) in the second box. Please add additional information, as relevant, in the comment box.</p>	<p>Art. 26(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 5.a.1.a: Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex</p>	<p>Art. 13(1), 13(2), 14(1), 15(1) and 15(2) of ILO Convention No. 169</p>	

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
45	Have there, since 2008, been incidents of settlements, land grabbing, land use or resource extraction without indigenous peoples' free, prior and informed consent?	<p>This question monitors whether indigenous peoples have effective control over their lands, territories and resources, as provided for in Art. 26(2) of UNDRIP. The state duty to consult with indigenous peoples in good faith, in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent prior to approving any project that affects their lands, territories and resources, is enshrined in article 32(2) of UNDRIP.</p> <p>Data sources: Reporting on land grabbing in indigenous territories from the media, indigenous organizations, NGOs, international organizations, etc..</p> <p>Please mark the 'yes' or 'no' answer option, and use the comment box to provide additional information as relevant.</p>	Art. 26(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 13(1), 13(2), 14(1), 15(1) and 15(2) of ILO Convention No. 169	OHCHR, 2015, Land and human Rights. Standards and Applications.
46	Have there, since 2008, been incidents of displacement or relocation of indigenous peoples without free, prior and informed consent?	<p>This question monitors whether indigenous peoples have been relocated without their free, prior and informed consent.</p> <p>UNDRIP Article 10 provides as follows: "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".</p> <p>Data sources: Reporting on displacement or relocation of indigenous communities from indigenous organizations, NGOs, international organizations, the media, etc..</p> <p>Please mark the 'yes' or 'no' answer option, and use the comment box to provide additional information as relevant.</p>	Art. 10 and 8(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 16 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 1(2) of ICCPR; Art. 1(2) of ICESCR; Art. 12 of ILO Convention No. 107	ILC, 2013: Indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources, p. 20-21.
47	Has the State, since 2008, established or extended protected areas on indigenous peoples' territories	While a lot of the discussion around conservation of natural resources focus on indigenous peoples' traditional territories being put under conservation restrictions imposed by the State, which may prohibit indigenous peoples' from practicing their traditional livelihood activities on their lands, article 29(1) of UNDRIP addresses indigenous peoples' right to conserve and protect their	Art. 29(1) and 32(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 6 and 7(4) of ILO Convention No. 169	ILC, 2013: Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories and

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
	without their free, prior and informed consent?	<p>environment and natural resources, without discrimination.</p> <p>The question therefore monitors whether, in cases where protected areas have been established on their lands and territories, consultations with indigenous peoples have led to their free, prior and informed consent.</p> <p>Data sources: Reporting from indigenous organizations, NGOs, international agencies, or the media.</p> <p>Please mark the ‘yes’ or ‘no’ answer option, and use the comment box to provide additional information as relevant</p>			resources, p. 51.
48	Does the State ensure that 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>Like Question 47, this question assesses whether conservation of natural resources on indigenous peoples’ traditional territories respect indigenous peoples’ right to conserve and protect the environment on their own terms. Here, the indicator is indigenous peoples’ participation in impact assessments through their representative institutions. Importantly, adequate impact assessments are defined in the indicator as encompassing social, spiritual and cultural aspects, in order to capture the UNDRIP’s recognition of indigenous peoples’ complex relationship with their lands, territories and resources.</p> <p>Data sources: Impact assessments undertaken prior to the approval of projects on indigenous peoples’ lands (do they exist?); legislation on impact assessments.</p> <p>Please use the answer options to indicate <i>to what extent</i> indigenous peoples’ representative institutions participate in social, spiritual, cultural and environmental impact assessments...? And add references to additional information in the text box, as relevant.</p>	Art. 29(1) of UNDRIP	Art 7(4) of ILO Convention No. 169	ILO, 2009, Rights in practice, p. 108

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
49	Have there, since 2008, been incidents of storage or disposal of hazardous materials on indigenous peoples' lands and territories without their free, prior and informed consent?	<p>According to Article 29(2) of UNDRIP, "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."</p> <p>Data sources: Reporting from indigenous organizations, NGOs, international agencies, or the media.</p> <p>Please use the 'Yes' or 'No' answer-options, and use the comment-box to provide additional information if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>	Art. 29(2) of UNDRIP		
50	Have there, since 2008, been military activities on indigenous peoples' lands and territories without their agreement?	<p>This question assesses whether military activities are taking place on indigenous peoples' lands without their agreement.</p> <p>Indigenous peoples' territories continue to be militarized in many countries under the banner of upholding national unity and territorial integrity, suppressing indigenous peoples' right to self-determination and violating a range of other human rights. Article 30(1) of UNDRIP states that "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." Article 30(2) specifies that prior to using their lands and territories for military activities, indigenous peoples shall be consulted through their representative institutions and through appropriate procedures.</p> <p>Data sources: Reporting from indigenous organizations, NGOs, international agencies, or the media.</p> <p>Please use the 'Yes' or 'No' answer-options, and use the comment-box to provide additional information if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>	Art. 30(1) and 30(2) of UNDRIP		
51	Have there, since 2008, been incidents of paramilitary activities	<p>This question too assesses whether military activities are taking place on indigenous peoples' lands without their agreement – here with a specific focus on paramilitary activities. Paramilitary forces are widely understood as groups</p>	Art. 30(1) and 30(2) of UNDRIP		

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
	on indigenous peoples' lands and territories?	<p>that are organized in a military fashion, but do not represent a part of the official armed forces of a sovereign country.</p> <p>Data sources: Reporting from indigenous organizations, NGOs, international agencies, or the media.</p> <p>Please use the 'Yes' or 'No' answer-options, and use the comment-box to provide additional information if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>			
52	Are there indigenous refugees or internally displaced persons due to conflict and violence?	<p>This question too assesses whether military activities are taking place on indigenous peoples' lands without their agreement – this time using refugees or internal displacement as an indicator.</p> <p>Data sources: Reporting from indigenous organizations, NGOs, international agencies, or the media.</p> <p>According to the 1951 Geneva convention, a refugee is "a person who owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it."</p> <p>Conversely, the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which restate and compile human rights and humanitarian law relevant to internally displaced persons, hold that internally displaced persons are "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an</p>	Art. 30(1) and 30(2) of UNDRIP		Geneva Convention; Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, 1998: Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>internationally recognized border."</p> <p>Please use the 'Yes' or 'No' answer-options, and use the comment-box to provide additional information if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>			
7. Fundamental rights and freedoms					
53	<p>Since 2008, have any indigenous individuals - while defending the rights of the community - been victims of any of the following atrocities:</p>	<p>This question assesses whether indigenous peoples are protected against arbitrary deprivation of life, disappearance of individuals, torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment. Protection against such atrocities is enshrined in core human rights conventions.</p> <p>The indicator is aligned with SDG Indicator 16.10.1, wherefore data generated here can feed into national and international SDG monitoring – and indicate whether indigenous human rights activists are particularly vulnerable to atrocities, as compared to the overall figures on atrocities against journalists, trade unionists and human rights defenders.</p> <p>Data sources: Data on killing, death threats, kidnapping, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention and torture of indigenous individuals defending the rights of their people may be available from National Human Rights Institutions, NGOs, indigenous peoples' organizations, etc..</p> <p>At the global level, data on this SDG indicator (16.10.1) will be compiled from a variety of sources by UNESCO and OHCHR, and made available through a public online platform by the UN.</p> <p>Please mark 'Yes' or 'No' for each of the answer categories, indicating whether indigenous human rights defenders have been victims of the atrocities listed (killing, death threats, kidnapping, enforced disappearances, arbitrary detention and torture).</p>	<p>Art. 7(1) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.10.1: 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</p>	<p>Art. 3(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 3 of UDHR; Art 6(1) of ICCPR; Art 5 of ICERD; Art 19(1) and 19(2) of CRC; See also Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</p>	<p>SDG Metadata for Indicator 16.10.1: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-10-01.pdf</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
54	Since 2008, how many indigenous men, women and children have been victims of killings (intentional homicide)?	<p>This question too assesses whether indigenous peoples are protected against arbitrary deprivation of life, disappearance of individuals, torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment. Protection against such atrocities is enshrined in core human rights conventions.</p> <p>The question is aligned with SDG Indicator 16.1.1, the number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age - wherefore data generated here feed into monitoring that indicator at national and international levels. Intentional homicide is defined as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury.</p> <p>It is worth noting that the rationale behind measuring intentional homicide as an SDG indicator, is the fact that it is considered a key global indicator for measuring the level of security - or the lack thereof - a given population group is facing.</p> <p>Data sources: Data on killings of indigenous men, women and children may be available from National Human Rights Institutions, indigenous peoples' organizations, NGOs, etc.. Given that this is an SDG indicator, it is worthwhile checking with the national Statistical Office too whether they have data on this available, and if so, if this data is disaggregated by ethnic groups / indigenous identifiers?</p> <p>Global data on this SDG indicator (16.1.1) will be collected by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (through the criminal justice system) and WHO (through public health/civil registration), and will be made available through a public online platform by the UN.</p> <p>Please indicate the number of killings, since 2008, of indigenous men, women and children respectively, and add additional information in the comment box as deemed relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 7(1) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</p>	<p>Art. 3(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 3 of UDHR; Art 6(1) of ICCPR; Art 5 of ICERD; Art 19(1) and 19(2) of CRC; See also Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</p>	<p>SDG Metadata for Indicator 16.1.1: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-01-01.pdf</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
55	Since 2008, how many indigenous men, women and children have died as a consequence of armed conflict?	<p>This question too assesses whether indigenous peoples are protected against arbitrary deprivation of life, disappearance of individuals, torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment. Protection against such atrocities is enshrined in core human rights conventions.</p> <p>The question is aligned with SDG Indicator 16.1.2 on conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause - wherefore data generated here feed into monitoring that indicator at national and international levels.</p> <p>The SDG meta-data define conflict-related deaths as those deaths caused by warring parties directly related to combat (traditional battlefield fighting and bombardments), and also killings that amount to war crimes, such as targeting of civilians or of military (who is no longer participating in hostilities by choice or circumstance); massacres of particular ethnic groups, or genocide (deliberate killing of a large group of people belonging to a distinct ethnic group or nation). Deaths from terrorism count as intentional homicide (see previous question).</p> <p>Data on armed conflict-related deaths of indigenous men, women and children may be available from National Human Rights Institutions, indigenous peoples' organizations, NGOs, etc.. Data may also be available from conflict death databases, including the IISS Armed Conflict Database, the UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset, PRIO Battle-Deaths Data and WHO estimates of deaths by cause. Given that this is an SDG indicator, it is worthwhile checking with the national Statistical Office too whether they have data on this available, and if so, if this data is disaggregated by ethnic groups / indigenous identifiers?</p> <p>At the global level, data on SDG indicator (16.1.1) will be compiled by OHCHR, and will be made available through a public online platform by the UN. Data on the national level may also be available from conflict death databases, including the IISS Armed Conflict Database, the UCDP Battle-Related Deaths Dataset, PRIO Battle-Deaths Data and WHO estimates of deaths by cause.</p>	<p>Art. 7(1) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.1.2: Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause</p>	<p>Art. 3(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 3 of UDHR; Art 6(1) of ICCPR; Art 5 of ICERD; Art 19(1) and 19(2) of CRC; See also Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</p>	<p>SDG Metadata for Indicator 16.1.2: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-Goal-16.pdf</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
56	Have there, since 2008, been incidents of death and physical injury of indigenous individuals resulting from arrests or other acts of apprehending persons by law enforcement officials?	<p>This question monitors the protection of physical and mental integrity of detained or imprisoned persons, and appropriate conditions of detention. Rights that are enshrined in core human rights conventions.</p> <p>The indicator we use here is aligned with the OHCHR indicator for monitoring the implementation of the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (UDHR Art. 5). OHCHR has developed a number of indicators as operational tools to promote objective and comprehensive human rights assessments. For more information, see: OHCHR 2012, Human Rights Indicators: a guide to measurement and implementation.</p> <p>Data may be available from the National Human Rights Institution, NGOs, indigenous peoples' organizations, etc..</p> <p>Please mark one of the answer options 'Yes', 'No', 'No data available' – and use the comment box to add additional information and references if the answer is yes.</p>	<p>Art. 7(1) of UNDRIP</p> <p>OHCHR indicator</p>	<p>Art. 3(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 3 of UDHR; Art 6(1) of ICCPR; Art 5 of ICERD; Art 19(1) and 19(2) of CRC; See also Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment</p>	<p>OHCHR 2012, Human Rights Indicators: a guide to measurement and implementation.</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
57	Have there, since 2008, been incidents of suppression of indigenous peoples' peaceful assembly contrary to international human rights law?	<p>This question monitors the protection of the right to peaceful assembly. This right is enshrined in all of the core human rights treaties.</p> <p>Data on violation of this right may be available from National Human Rights Institutions, NGOs, indigenous peoples' organizations, etc.. Data may also be available in communications or reports of the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association.</p> <p>Please mark one of the answer options 'Yes' or 'No' – and use the comment box to add additional information and references if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 7(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 3(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 3 of UDHR; Art 6(1) of ICCPR; Art 5 of ICERD; Art 19(1) and 19(2) of CRC; See also Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Reports and communications by the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association: www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/AssemblyAssociation/
8. Participation in public life, including citizenship					
58	What is the proportion of seats held by indigenous men and women in national parliament?	<p>This question monitors whether indigenous peoples enjoy the right to participate fully in the political life of the State.</p> <p>The indicator is aligned with SDG Indicator 5.5.1 on proportion of seats in national and local representative bodies held by women (the Indigenous Navigator measures seats held by <i>indigenous men and women</i>).</p> <p>Data may be available from the National Statistical Office, if data is generally disaggregated by ethnic groups / indigenous identifiers.</p> <p>If data is available, please use the first answer-box to record the proportion of seats held by indigenous men, and the second answer-box to record the</p>	<p>Art. 5 of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliament and (b) local</p>	Art 6(1) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 21(1) of UDHR; Art. 25 of ICCPR; Art. 5 of ICERD; Art 7 of CEDAW; Art. 12(1) of CRC	SDG indicator metadata for Goal 5, p.24-28. http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-Goal-5.pdf

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		proportion of seats held by indigenous women. Use the comment box to provide additional comments, as relevant.	governments		
59	Does national legislation recognise the right of indigenous peoples to participate in decisions that may affect them, through their representative institutions?	<p>This question monitors the participation of indigenous peoples' representative institutions in decisions that may affect them.</p> <p>Article 18 of UNDRIP stipulates that indigenous peoples' have the right to participate in decision-making through their representative institutions. Guidance regarding the notion of “representative institutions”, which is also mentioned in Article 6 of ILO Convention No. 169, can be found in ILO guidance materials:</p> <p>To determine what constitutes a representative institution requires taking into account the characteristics of the country; the specificities of the indigenous peoples; and the nature of the subject matter at hand. Institutions may be representative at the national, regional or community level. Representativeness should be determined through a process of the indigenous peoples themselves. A representative institution needs to be able to clearly identify its constituents and its accountability towards them. For more information, please refer to ILO guidance on representative institutions.</p> <p>Data source: National legislation – is there any legislative framework for traditional institutions to play a role in governance of matters that affect indigenous peoples? Are traditional institutions’ role in governance recognized at the national, sub-national (this can be provincial / regional / state-level, depending on the structure of the given State) or local level?</p> <p>Please mark ‘Yes’ or ‘No’ for each level of governance, and provide additional information and references in the box if the answer is ‘Yes’ to any of the above.</p>	Art. 18 of UNDRIP	Art. 8 of CEDAW	<p>Understanding the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples’ Convention, 1989 (No. 169), p.14;</p> <p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples’ Rights in Practice, p.61</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
60	Are there special provisions for direct participation of indigenous peoples' elected representatives in State legislative and appointed bodies?	<p>This question too monitors the participation of indigenous peoples' representative institutions in decisions that may affect them.</p> <p>States can ensure indigenous peoples' participation in decision-making in various ways. Some States have introduced a quota system to guarantee the participation of a certain number of indigenous representatives in the national legislative assemblies. To the same end, some States have redefined or created special electoral districts to facilitate the participation of indigenous peoples in elected bodies. In some cases, electoral laws and related regulations have been reviewed with a view to providing indigenous peoples with direct participation in public elections as indigenous representatives, rather than members and representatives of political parties. For examples, see <i>Rights in Practice</i>.</p> <p>Data source: Election law, specific laws on indigenous peoples' rights</p> <p>If there are provisions for direct participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in State legislative and appointed bodies, please mark 'Yes' – and provide additional information and references in the comment box. If there are no such provisions, please mark 'No'.</p>	Art. 18 of UNDRIP	Art. 8 of CEDAW	ILO, 2009, <i>Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice</i> , p.75-78.
61	What (estimated) proportion of indigenous children under age 5 have had their birth registered with a civil authority?	<p>This question monitors the immediate registration of indigenous children after their birth. Article 6 of UNDRIP stipulates that every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality, reflecting core human rights conventions.</p> <p>Our indicator is aligned with SDG indicator 16.9.1, on the proportion of children under 5 whose births have been registered by the authorities.</p> <p>Data sources: If data on this is not available from national statistical offices, it can be sought from NHRIs, credible international organizations with engagement in your country, NGOs, etc. At the global level, data on this SDG indicator (16.9.1) is compiled by UNICEF.</p> <p>If data is available, please record the proportion of indigenous children who have</p>	<p>Art. 6 of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.9.1: SDG Indicator 16.9.1: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been</p>	<p>Art 15(1) of UNDHR; Art 24(2) and 24(3) of ICCPR; Art. 1(3) of ICERD; Art. 9(1) of CEDAW; Art. 7(1) of CRC</p>	<p>SDG indicator metadata for Goal 16, p. 31-32.</p> <p>http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-16.pdf</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		had their births registered with a civil authority in the first answer box. If data is not available, record '0' (zero) in the 'No data' answer-box. Use the comment box to provide additional information, as relevant.	registered with a civil authority, by age		
62	What (estimated) proportion of indigenous women and men have recognised citizenship?	<p>This question monitors recognized nationality and citizenship of all indigenous individuals. Article 33(1) of UNDRIP reaffirms the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the states in which they live, reflecting provisions in core human rights conventions.</p> <p>Citizenship in a nation-state vests a person with the inalienable right of residence in that state (as well as the full range of political and economic rights). Non-citizens do not have the same rights. They are subject to the state's immigration law, which defines, among others, who can enter the country, take up residence and employment, for how long, and where.</p> <p>Data sources: If data on this is not available from national statistical offices, it can be sought from NHRIs, credible international organizations with engagement in your country, NGOs, etc..</p> <p>If data is available, please record the proportion of indigenous men having recognized citizenship in the first answer box; the proportion of indigenous women having recognized citizenship in the second answer-box – or write '0' (zero) in the 'No data'-box, if data is not available. Use the comment box to provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	Art. 33(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 5 of ICERD	AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the UNDRIP, Module 7

9. Legal protection, access to justice and remedy

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
63	Are indigenous peoples recognised as legal entities (juridical personalities) in national legislation, with capacity to defend/litigate rights and seek remedies for violations?	<p>According to Article 40 of UNDRIP, indigenous peoples have the right to access procedures aiming to resolve conflicts with states and other parties, and the right to seek remedies for violations of their individual and collective rights. In order to ensure effective access of indigenous peoples to these mechanisms, it is important that they have the possibility to be recognised collectively as legal entities or juridical personalities.</p> <p>Data on this can either be found in national legislation, in the form of provisions for indigenous communities to act as legal entities (e.g. getting collective titles to land) – or there may be case law-examples of indigenous communities having had their collective cases taken up by the courts.</p> <p>Please reply ‘Yes’ or ‘No’, and provide additional information in the comment box if the answer is ‘Yes’.</p>	Art. 40 of UNDRIP	Art. 12 of ILO 169; Art. 7 of UDHR; Art. 14(1) of ICCPR; Art. 5 of ICERD, Art. 15(1) of CEDAW	
64	Is the right to access to translation into indigenous languages in legal proceedings recognized in national legislation?	<p>Indigenous peoples are often not familiar with national laws or the national legal system and do not have the educational background or the economic means to ensure their access to justice. Often, they do not speak or read the official language used in legal proceedings, and they may find courts, hearings or tribunals confusing. To address this situation, Article 13(2) of UNDRIP stipulates that "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."</p> <p>Data source: National legislation.</p> <p>Please reply ‘Yes’ or ‘No’, and provide additional information in the comment box if the answer is ‘Yes’.</p>	Art. 13(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 12 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 6 of UDHR; Art. 2(3) of ICCPR; Art. 5 of ICERD, Art. 15(1) of CEDAW; Art. 12(2) of CRC	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & Tribal Peoples’ Rights in Practice, p. 84-85

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
65	Have there, since 2008, been incidents of court rulings that take into consideration customary law?	<p>Article 40 of UNDRIP holds that decisions on conflict and dispute resolution and remedies "shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned". This question is therefore related to the broader question of recognition of customary law (addressed question 30).</p> <p>Data source: Case law, 2008 to present.</p> <p>Please reply 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>	Art. 40 of UNDRIP	Art. 8 and 9 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 7 of UDHR; Art. 14(1) of ICCPR; Art. 6 of ICERD	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 80-89
66	Have there, since 2008, been incidents of court rulings that provide remedy for infringements of indigenous peoples' collective rights?	<p>This questions monitors indigenous peoples' access to remedy for infringement of their collective rights.</p> <p>Data source: Case law, 2008 to present.</p> <p>Please reply 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>	Art. 40 of UNDRIP	Art. 7 of UDHR; Art. 14(1) of ICCPR; Art. 6 of ICERD	
67	Does the State provide training courses on indigenous peoples' rights for the following groups?	<p>This question monitors whether appropriate procedures are in place to secure that courts are competent to hear indigenous peoples' cases.</p> <p>Data source: Ministry of Justice or a related agency in the national judicial system.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' for 'Judges', 'law enforcement agencies' and 'Other legal workers' respectively, and provide additional information and references if 'Yes' in the comment box.</p>	Art. 40 of UNDRIP	Art. 8, 9, 10, and 12 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 7 of UDHR; Art. 14(1) of ICCPR; Art. 6 of ICERD	See also WCIP Outcome Document, para. 7
68	Of the total number of prison inmates, what percentage constitutes indigenous inmates?	<p>This question monitors indigenous peoples' access to and equality before courts and tribunals.</p> <p>In many countries, indigenous individuals are overrepresented among prison inmates, in comparison with their share of the overall population. An in-depth study of this phenomenon was conducted by the Expert Mechanism on the</p>	Art. 40 of UNDRIP	Art 9(2) and 10 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 7 of UDHR; Art.	EMRIP, 2013, Access to justice in the promotion and protection of

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>Rights of Indigenous Peoples in 2013.</p> <p>Data on this may be obtained from the national statistical office, the Ministry of Justice, or other sources.</p> <p>Please enter the percentage in the first answer-box, if information is available – or put 0(zero) in the second box, if no data is available. Add additional comments as relevant in the box at the bottom.</p>		14(1) of ICCPR; Art. 6 of ICERD	<p>the rights of indigenous peoples (A/HRC/EMRIP/2013/2)</p> <p>http://undocs.org/A/HRC/EMRIP/2013/2</p>
10. Cross-border contacts					
69	Does national legislation recognise indigenous peoples' right to maintain cross-border contacts and collaboration?	<p>An ongoing history of migration, resettlement, and the division of their territories through state borders makes the issue of cross-border contacts particularly relevant for indigenous peoples. Article 36 of UNDRIP reaffirms the right of indigenous peoples to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation with their own members as well as other peoples across borders. For more information and examples from practice, see <i>AIPP Handbook</i> and <i>Rights in Practice</i>.</p> <p>Data source: National legislation.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box, as relevant.</p>	Art. 36(1) and 36(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 32 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 13(1) of UDHR; Art 12(2), 12(3), 12(4) and 13 of the ICCPR; Art. 15(4) of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD; Art 10(1), 10(2), 11(1) and 11(2) of CRC	<p>AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Module 7; ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, ch. XIII</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
70	Do indigenous peoples face restrictions in their cross-border contacts and collaboration?	<p>This question assesses indigenous peoples' possibility to maintain cross-border contacts and collaboration with members of the same indigenous people or other indigenous peoples, based on a perception indicator.</p> <p>Data sources: Reporting from indigenous organizations, NGOs, the NHRI, international agencies, or the media.</p> <p>The users of the questionnaire are asked to assess to what extent indigenous peoples face restrictions in their cross-border contacts, and given five answer-options ranging from 'Not at all' to 'Absolutely'. Additional comments may be provided in the box, as relevant.</p>	Art. 36(1) and 36(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 32 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 13(1) of UDHR; Art 12(2), 12(3), 12(4) and 13 of the ICCPR; Art. 15(4) of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD; Art 10(1), 10(2), 11(1) and 11(2) of CRC	
11. Freedom of expression and media including: combating prejudice, discriminatory propaganda					
71	Are indigenous languages used in the following State-owned media?	<p>Article 16(2) of UNDRIP stipulates that "States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity." This includes the use of indigenous languages in public media.</p> <p>Data sources: Public radio and TV channels (state-owned), public internet-based media (state-owned)</p> <p>Please reply 'Yes' or 'No' to each of the given categories, and provide additional information and references in the comment box if the answer is 'Yes'.</p>	Art. 16(2) of UNDRIP	Art 30(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 19 of UDHR; Art. 5 of ICERD; Art. 17 of CRC	<p>Reports and communications by the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the freedom of opinion and expression, e.g. A/HRC/14/23 (paras.59 – 65)</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
					and A/HRC/11/4 (para.55)
72	Does national legislation prohibit advocacy of hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence against indigenous peoples?	<p>Article 8(2)e) of UNDRIP explicitly states that states shall provide prevention of, and redress for "any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination" directed against indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Data source: National legislation</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box, as relevant.</p>	Art. 8(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 31 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 20(2) of ICCPR; Art. 4 and 7 of ICERD	<p>Reports and communications by the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the freedom of opinion and expression, e.g. A/HRC/14/23 (paras.59 – 65) and A/HRC/11/4 (para.55)</p>
73	Does national legislation recognise indigenous peoples' right to establish their own media?	<p>Article 16(1) of UNDRIP states that indigenous peoples have "the right to establish their own media in their own languages".</p> <p>Data source: National legislation</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information in the comment box, as relevant.</p>	Art. 16(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 30(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 19 of UNDRIP; Art. 19(1) and 19(2) of ICCPR; Art. 5 of ICERD; Art. 17	Pamela Wilson & Michelle Stewart: Global indigenous media: Culture, poetics, and Politics (Duke

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
				(d) of CRC	University Press, 2008); AIPP, 2014: Indigenous Media, Freedom of Expression and Right to Information. ASEAN scenario.
74	What is the proportion of indigenous individuals using the internet?	<p>This question monitors indigenous peoples' access to all forms of media without discrimination. This reflects the fundamental human right of freedom of expression, and the right to seek and receive information that is included in this right (UNDHR, ICCPR, CRC).</p> <p>The indicator is aligned with SDG Indicator 17.8.1 on the proportion of individuals using the internet.</p> <p>Data on this should be generated by the national authorities mandated to do the official monitoring of the achievement of the SDGs against the agreed global indicators (usually National Statistical Offices are in charge), so you need to check whether those official SDG data are disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier. If they are, you can incorporate the data here. If national SDG data are not disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier you have to search other relevant sources nationally, such as ministries mandated to govern media affairs, multilateral development actors' data, or other relevant sources.</p> <p>Data for this SDG indicator (17.8.1) will be compiled by the ITU at the global level.</p> <p>If data is available, write the given percentage in the first answer box. If no data</p>	<p>Art. 16(1) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the internet</p>	<p>Art. 30(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 19 of UNDHR; Art. 19(1) and 19(2) of ICCPR; Art. 5 of ICERD; Art. 17 (d) of CRC</p>	<p>Reports and communications by the UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the freedom of opinion and expression, e.g. A/HRC/14/23 (paras.59 – 65)</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		is available, mark 0 (zero) in the second answer box. Use the comment box to provide additional observations, as relevant.			
12. General economic and social development: food; development; social protection, housing, sanitation					
75	What is the proportion of indigenous children under five years of age with stunting?	<p>The World Health Organization defines stunting in children as impaired growth caused by poor nutrition, repeated infection, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation. The question thus monitors indigenous peoples' access to food, nutrition and food security, as well as their right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The right to adequate and accessible food, and the right to health and access to public health care, are enshrined in core human rights instruments (UDHR, ICESCR).</p> <p>The indicator is aligned with SDG Indicator 2.2.1, given that stunting in children, i.e. low height-for-age, indicates suboptimal health and nutritional conditions.</p> <p>Data on this may be available from National Statistical Offices, or from national health authorities.</p> <p>At the global level data for this SDG indicator (2.2.1) will be compiled by UNICEF.</p> <p>If available, record the proportion of indigenous children with stunting in the first answer box. If no data is available, please write '0' (zero) in the 'No data'-box.</p>	<p>Art. 20(1), 20(2), 21(1), 21(2) and 32(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 2.2.1: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age.</p>	<p>Art. 2(2)(b), 7 and 23 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 22 of UDHR; Art. 11(1) and 11(2(a)) of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD, Art. 13 and 14(2) of CEDAW</p>	<p>SDG metadata for Goal 2, page 6: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-Compilation/Metadata-Goal-2.pdf</p> <p>FAO, 2013: Indigenous Peoples food systems and well-being. Interventions and policies for healthy communities</p> <p>OHCHR & FAO, Fact Sheet 34: The Right to Adequate Food</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
76	Have indigenous peoples participated in the definition of the national poverty reduction strategy?	<p>This question monitors indigenous peoples' security in the enjoyment of means of subsistence and development, and their freedom to engage in economic activities, including traditional activities.</p> <p>Due to a marginalized position in decision-making, and lack of effective control with their means of subsistence and wellbeing in a broader sense, Indigenous peoples have often ended up being victims of development instead of its beneficiaries.</p> <p>Examples of indigenous peoples' participation in national development and poverty reduction efforts can be found in <i>Rights in Practice</i>.</p> <p>Data source: Does the national poverty reduction strategy specifically mention that indigenous peoples have been part of the consultations leading to its adoption in a meaningful way?</p> <p>Please assess the level of involvement using one of the five given answer categories, ranging from 'Not at all' to 'Fully', or mark the sixth, 'Not applicable', if there is no national poverty reduction strategy in your country. Provide additional information in the comment box, as relevant.</p>	Art. 20(1), 20(2) 21(1), 21(2), and 32(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 2, 6, 7 and 23 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 22 of UDHR; Art. 11(1) and 11(2(a)) of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD, Art. 13 and 14(2) of CEDAW	ILO, 2009, <i>Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice</i> , 116-127.
77	Do national poverty reduction strategies and programs comprise special measures to overcome poverty of indigenous peoples?	<p>This question too monitors indigenous peoples' security in the enjoyment of means of subsistence and development, and their freedom to engage in economic activities, including traditional activities. Specifically, this question assesses whether appropriate processes are in place to address indigenous peoples' particular vulnerability to poverty, in line with international human rights law's provisions on <i>special measures</i> as means to advance effective equality of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Article 21(2) of UNDRIP states that "States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of [indigenous peoples'] economic and social conditions." Indigenous peoples are often in a disadvantaged position, due to lack of recognition and protection of</p>	Art. 20(1), 20(2) 21(1), 21(2), and 32(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 2, 4, 7 and 23 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 22 of UDHR; Art. 11(1) and 11(2(a)) of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD, Art. 13 and 14(2) of CEDAW	ILO, 2009, <i>Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice</i> , p. 35 CERD Committee, General Comment no. 32, The meaning and

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>their right as well as inequalities generated through historical processes of discrimination and marginalization. In these cases, special measures are needed that aim to achieve effective equality in order to ensure that indigenous peoples enjoy all human rights, in line with everyone else.</p> <p>Data source: National poverty reduction strategies and programmes</p> <p>Please answer ‘Yes’, ‘No’, or ‘Not applicable’ if there is no national poverty reduction strategy or programmes, and provide additional information in the comment box, as relevant.</p>			scope of special measures in the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms Racial Discrimination
78	What is the proportion of indigenous men and women living below the national poverty line?	<p>This question too monitors indigenous peoples’ security in the enjoyment of means of subsistence and development, and their freedom to engage in traditional and other economic activities – with poverty as an indicator of this right not being realized.</p> <p>Our indicator mirrors the global SDG indicator on poverty (proportion of population living in poverty). Most National Statistical Offices measure incidences of poverty, and if they disaggregate their data by ethnicity or indigenous identifiers in general, they probably also have disaggregated data on the proportion of the indigenous population that lives below the national poverty line. If not, the NHRI or credible human rights NGOs may have the data.</p> <p>At the global level, data for indicator 1.2.1 will be compiled by the ILO and the World Bank, and will be available online.</p> <p>If data is available, write the given percentage in the first answer box. If no data is available, mark 0 (zero) in the second answer box. Use the comment box to provide additional observations, as relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 20(1), 20(2) 21(1), 21(2), and 32(1) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</p>	<p>Art. 2(2)(b), 7 and 23 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 22 of UDHR; Art. 11(1) and 11(2(a)) of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD, Art. 13 and 14(2) of CEDAW</p>	<p>SDG indicator metadata for Goal 1</p> <p>UN Special Rapporteur on extreme poverty and human rights: http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Poverty/Pages/SRExtremePovertyIndex.aspx</p> <p>Introduction to poverty as a</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
					human rights concern, statements, reports, etc..
79	What is the proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes for indigenous peoples?	<p>This question too monitors indigenous peoples' security in the enjoyment of means of subsistence and development, here by looking specifically into whether states have taken concrete action to target part of their poverty reduction programmes specifically towards indigenous peoples.</p> <p>Our indicator is aligned with global SDG indicator 1.a.1, wherefore data generated here can compare the situation of indigenous peoples with that of the general population in their country / at the global level.</p> <p>Data sources: Government agencies responsible for poverty reduction programmes.</p> <p>There is no metadata available yet as to how data for this SDG indicator (1.a.1) will be collected at the global level.</p>	<p>Art. 20(1), 20(2) 21(1), 21(2), and 32(1) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 1.a.1: Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes</p>	<p>Art. 2, 7 and 23 and 33 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 22 of UNDHR; Art. 11(1) and 11(2(a)) of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD, Art. 13 and 14(2) of CEDAW</p>	SDG indicator metadata for Goal 1
80	Has the State developed targeted social protection programs for indigenous peoples?	<p>Article 21(1) of UNDRIP states that: "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."</p> <p>Social protection programs are public social assistance schemes aimed at supporting individuals and families coping with economic crisis and shocks</p>	<p>Art. 21(1) of UNDRIP</p>	<p>Art. 7(2), 24, 25 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 22 of the UDHR; 11(2) of</p>	<p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, 145-151</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>throughout the life cycle (from childhood, through adult life and into old age).</p> <p>Under human rights law, States are legally obligated to establish social protection systems. This duty flows directly from the right to social security, which is articulated most prominently in Article 9 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (Sepúlveda & Nyst, 2012, 20).</p> <p>The global focus on social protection as a key to poverty reduction gained momentum after the 2012 ILO Social Protection Floor Recommendation (No. 202), and is now universally adopted as part of the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development: Goal 1, target 1.3, calls for implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems, and <i>achieving substantial coverage of the poor and vulnerable by 2030</i>.</p> <p>Data source: Information on social protection schemes from ministries mandated to implement social protection in the given country. Are there any targeted programs for indigenous peoples among the social protection schemes currently being implemented?</p> <p>Please mark 'Yes' or 'No', and use the comment box to provide additional information, as relevant.</p>		the ICESCR	<p>Magdalena Sepúlveda and Carly Nyst, 2012 The human Rights Approach to Social Protection (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland)</p> <p>ILO definition of Social Protection Floor: http://www.ilo.org/secsoc/areas-of-work/policy-development-and-applied-research/social-protection-floor/lang-ja/index.htm</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
81	Has the State developed targeted housing, water and sanitation schemes for indigenous peoples?	<p>This question monitors whether states have taken measures to advance indigenous peoples' equal access to services in the area of housing, water and sanitation. Equal access to government services is a core principle of economic, social and cultural rights, as enshrined in the ICESCR.</p> <p>Data source: Information on housing, water and sanitation programmes and development initiatives from the authorities mandated to work on these issues (e.g. ministries of housing / development / rural affairs/...). Is there any information on targeted programmes for indigenous peoples?</p> <p>Please mark 'Yes' or 'No' – and provide additional information and references if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 21(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 2(2), and 7(2) of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 22 of UDHR; Art. 11 of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD, Art. 13 and 14(2) of CEDAW	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, 145-151
13. Education					
82	Does national legislation recognise the right to mother tongue and culturally appropriate education?	<p>This question monitors the availability of and access to culturally and linguistically appropriate education for indigenous peoples. In particular, the question relates to Article 14(3) of UNDRIP, which stipulates that "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."</p> <p>Data source: National education policies and legislation.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information and references in the comment box, as appropriate.</p>	Art. 14(1), 14(2), 14(3) and 15(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, 128-143 UNESCO, 2011, Enhancing learning of children from diverse language

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
				of CRC	backgrounds: Mother-tongue based bi-lingual or multi-lingual education in the early years.
83	Does national legislation recognise indigenous peoples' right to establish their own educational institutions?	<p>This question monitors the availability of and access to culturally and linguistically appropriate education for indigenous peoples. In particular, it assesses the implementation of Article 14 (1) of UNDRIP, which stipulates that “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”.</p> <p>An educational system that meets indigenous peoples' needs and rights is a key aspect of ensuring that indigenous societies can develop in accordance with their own priorities and aspirations, and transmit their knowledge to future generations. The right to establish and run their own educational institutions is therefore an integrated aspect of indigenous peoples' collective right to self-determination.</p> <p>Data source: National education policies and legislation.</p> <p>Please answer ‘Yes’ or ‘No’, and provide additional information in the comment box, as relevant.</p>	Art. 14(1), 14(2), 14(3) and 15(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples’ Rights in Practice, 128-143
84	Do indigenous peoples manage their own educational institutions at the following levels:	<p>This question monitors the availability of and access to culturally and linguistically appropriate education for indigenous peoples. In particular, it assesses the implementation of Article 14 (1) of UNDRIP, which stipulates that “Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational</p>	Art. 14(1), 14(2), 14(3) and 15(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art.	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples’ Rights in

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>systems and institutions [...]".</p> <p>Data source: The Ministry of Education, and its line agencies at de-central levels.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' for the three given levels of education (primary, secondary and tertiary levels), and provide additional information in the comment box, as relevant.</p>		26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	Practice, p. 128-143
85	Has the State developed special measures within the national education strategies and programs to ensure equal access to education for indigenous peoples?	<p>This question too monitors the availability of and access to culturally and linguistically appropriate education for indigenous peoples. In particular, it monitors whether states have taken special measures to advance indigenous peoples' equal access to education. States' obligation to implement special measures to advance effective equality for disadvantaged groups is enshrined in international human rights law.</p> <p>Data source: National education strategies and programmes</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information, as relevant, in the comment box.</p>	Art. 14(1), 14(2), 14(3) and 15(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	Rights in Practice, p. 128-143
86	Are primary education curricula diversified in accordance with indigenous peoples' cultural and linguistic	<p>This question relates to Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3) and 15(1) of UNDRIP, and the right to availability of and access to culturally and linguistically appropriate education enshrined herein. In particular, this question relates to Article 14(3) of UNDRIP, which stipulates that "States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR;	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p.

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
	characteristics?	<p>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."</p> <p>Data source: National education policies and legislation, national and/or regional primary school curricula</p> <p>You have five answer-options, ranging from 'Not at all' to 'Fully'. Please mark the one that best reflects your assessment, and use the comment box to provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	UNDRIP	Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	128-143 UNESCO, 2011, Enhancing learning of children from diverse language backgrounds: Mother-tongue based bi-lingual or multi-lingual education in the early years.
87	Are secondary education curricula diversified in accordance with indigenous peoples' cultural and linguistic characteristics?	<p>This question relates to Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3) and 15(1) of UNDRIP, and the right to availability of and access to culturally and linguistically appropriate education enshrined herein. In particular, this question relates to Article 14(3) of UNDRIP, which stipulates that "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."</p> <p>Data source: National education policies and legislation, national and/or regional primary school curricula</p> <p>You have five answer-options, ranging from 'Not at all' to 'Fully'. Please mark the one that best reflects your assessment, and use the comment box to provide</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29	IASG on IPs, Thematic Paper for the WCIP, 2014: Education and Indigenous Peoples: Priorities for inclusive education

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		additional information, as relevant.		of CRC	
88	Are indigenous peoples' cultures, traditions and histories positively reflected in national primary school curricula?	<p>This question is related to Article 14 and 15 of UNDRIP, which specify what the right to education means for indigenous peoples. Specifically, the question monitors Article 15(1) of UNDRIP: "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." Similarly, Article 27 of ILO Convention No. 169 requires that education programmes and services for indigenous peoples shall incorporate their histories, their knowledge and technologies, their value systems and further their social economic and cultural aspirations.</p> <p>In order to fulfil their duty to provide indigenous peoples adequate education, states must develop diversified, culturally appropriate and locally relevant curricula, thereby promoting respect for indigenous cultures and dignity.</p> <p>The CESCR General Comment No. 13: the right to education provides guidance on what principles should be followed when implementing the right to education, including <i>acceptability</i>: This principle resonates strongly with UNDRIP Article 15(1), in that the General Comment specifies that for education to be 'acceptable' for the recipients, curricula and teaching methods have to be relevant and culturally appropriate to the students.</p> <p>Data source: National school curricula.</p> <p>You have five answer-options, ranging from 'Not at all' to 'Fully'. Please mark the one that best reflects your assessment, and use the comment box to provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	<p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 133-136.</p> <p>Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, General Comment No. 13: The right to education.</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
89	Has the State developed special measures to train indigenous bilingual teachers?	<p>This question too monitors the availability of and access to culturally and linguistically appropriate education for indigenous peoples. In particular, it monitors whether states have taken special measures to build the necessary technical capacity for teachers to deliver quality education to indigenous peoples. States' obligation to implement special measures to advance effective equality for disadvantaged groups is enshrined in international human rights law.</p> <p>Data source: Ministry of education, information of teachers' training.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information, as relevant, in the answer box.</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 133-134.
90	What is the primary education completion rate for indigenous girls?	<p>This question generates data on the education outcome for indigenous girls, in order to assess whether they have realized their right to education. Article 14(2) of UNDRIP stresses that indigenous peoples have the right to "all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination". Indigenous peoples' right to education at all levels is also addressed in of ILO Convention No. 169 (Part IV).</p> <p>Data source: Data on primary completion rate among different population groups from the National Statistical Office or the Ministry of Education (if they disaggregate data by both gender and ethnicity / indigenous identifier)</p> <p>If data is available, record the primary completion rate for indigenous girls in the first answer box. If no data is available, please insert '0' (zero) in the 'No data'-box. Use the comment box top provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	IASG on IPs, Thematic Paper for the WCIP, 2014: Education and Indigenous Peoples: Priorities for inclusive education

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
91	What is the primary education completion rate for indigenous boys?	<p>This question generates data on the education outcome for indigenous boys, in order to assess whether they have realized their right to education. Article 14(2) of UNDRIP stresses that indigenous peoples have the right to “all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination”. Indigenous peoples’ right to education at all levels is also addressed in of ILO Convention No. 169 (Part IV).</p> <p>Data source: Data on primary completion rate among different population groups from the National Statistical Office or the Ministry of Education (if they disaggregate data by both gender and ethnicity / indigenous identifier)</p> <p>If data is available, record the primary completion rate for indigenous boys in the first answer box. If no data is available, please insert ‘0’ (zero) in the ‘No data’-box. Use the comment box top provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	IASG on IPs, Thematic Paper for the WCIP, 2014: Education and Indigenous Peoples: Priorities for inclusive education
92	What is the secondary education completion rate for indigenous girls?	<p>This question generates data on the education outcome for indigenous girls, in order to assess whether they have realized their right to education. Article 14(2) of UNDRIP stresses that indigenous peoples have the right to “all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination”. Indigenous peoples’ right to education at all levels is also addressed in of ILO Convention No. 169 (Part IV).</p> <p>Data source: Data on secondary completion rate among different population groups from the National Statistical Office or the Ministry of Education (if they disaggregate data by both gender and ethnicity / indigenous identifier)</p> <p>If data is available, record the secondary completion rate for indigenous girls in the first answer box. If no data is available, please insert ‘0’ (zero) in the ‘No data’-box. Use the comment box top provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
93	What is the secondary education completion rate for indigenous boys?	<p>This question generates data on the education outcome for indigenous boys, in order to assess whether they have realized their right to education. Article 14(2) of UNDRIP stresses that indigenous peoples have the right to “all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination”. Indigenous peoples’ right to education at all levels is also addressed in of ILO Convention No. 169 (Part IV).</p> <p>Data source: Data on secondary completion rate among different population groups from the National Statistical Office or the Ministry of Education (if they disaggregate data by both gender and ethnicity / indigenous identifier)</p> <p>If data is available, record the secondary completion rate for indigenous boys in the first answer box. If no data is available, please insert ‘0’ (zero) in the ‘No data’-box. Use the comment box top provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	
94	What is the tertiary education enrolment rate for indigenous women?	<p>This question generates data on the education outcome for indigenous women, in order to assess whether they have realized their right to education. Article 14(2) of UNDRIP stresses that indigenous peoples have the right to “all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination”. Indigenous peoples’ right to education at all levels is also addressed in of ILO Convention No. 169 (Part IV).</p> <p>Data may be available from National Statistical Office or Ministry of Education, disaggregate data by both gender and ethnicity / indigenous identifier</p> <p>If data is available, record the tertiary completion rate for indigenous women in the first answer box. If no data is available, please insert ‘0’ (zero) in the ‘No data’-box. Use the comment box top provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
95	What is the tertiary education enrolment rate for indigenous men?	<p>This question generates data on the education outcome for indigenous men, in order to assess whether they have realized their right to education.</p> <p>Data may be available from National Statistical Office or Ministry of Education, if they disaggregate data by both gender and ethnicity / indigenous identifier</p> <p>If data is available, record the tertiary completion rate for indigenous men in the first answer box. If no data is available, please insert '0' (zero) in the 'No data'-box. Use the comment box top provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	
96	What is the percentage of indigenous children/young people (i) in Grade 2/3, who achieve at least a minimum proficiency level in reading and (b) mathematics?	<p>This question generates data on the education outcome for indigenous children, in order to assess whether they have realized their right to education.</p> <p>The indicator we measure against here mirrors (part of) SDG indicator 4.1.1 on the proportion of children at the end of grade 2/3 achieving 'a minimum proficiency in reading'. Data generated here is thus directly comparable with national or international SDG data.</p> <p>Data may be available from independent and /or citizen-led learning assessments, or from the Ministry of Education or the National Statistical Office, given that this is a global SDG Indicator.</p> <p>At the global level, data for this SDG indicator (4.1.1) will be compiled by UNESCO, based on "various international assessments (e.g., PIRLS, PISA, TIMSS), regional learning assessments (e.g. LLECE, SACMEQ, PASEC), national and citizen-led learning assessments."</p>	<p>Articles 14(1), 14(2), 14(3), 15(1) and 15(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end</p>	Art. 26, 27, 28 and 29 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 26 of UDHR; Art. 13, 14 15(1) and 15(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 10 of CEDAW; Art. 28 and 29 of CRC	SDG indicator metadata for Goal 4, page 2: http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-4.pdf

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		If data is available, please record the given completion rate percentages for Grade 2/3, end of primary, and the end of lower secondary education respectively. If no data is available, please write '0' (zero) in the 'No data' box. Use the comment box for additional information, as relevant.	of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex		
14. Health					
97	Does national legislation recognise indigenous peoples' right to maintain traditional medicines and health practices?	<p>This question monitors whether indigenous peoples' right to maintain their traditional health practices is recognized by the State.</p> <p>Although the majority of the population in developing countries relies on traditional medicine, often public health authorities give recognition only to the practitioners and products of "Western" medicine. Article 24(1) of UNDRIP holds that "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." Traditional healing practices and medicines are also addressed in ILO Convention No. 169, Article 25.</p> <p>Data source: National health policies and legislation.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information, as relevant, in the comment box.</p>	Art. 24(1) and 24(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 25 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 25(1) of UDHR; Art. 12(1) and 12(2) of ICESCR; Art. 5(e) of ICERD; Art. 12 of CEDAW; 24(1) of CRC	<p>IASG Thematic Paper towards the WCIP, 2014, The Health of Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 144</p> <p>AIPP, 2010, Rights!</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
					Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, p. 125-126
98	Has the State developed targeted health programs for indigenous peoples?	<p>This question monitors indigenous peoples' access to health programmes, by looking specifically at whether the State has taken special measures to reach indigenous peoples with health programmes – in accordance with the State duty to advance effective equality of disadvantaged groups.</p> <p>Data regularly shows that the health status of indigenous peoples is invariably lower than that of the overall population both in developing and industrialized countries. States should therefore implement special measures to overcome these disparities. Article 24(2) of UNDRIP states that "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>Data source: Ministry of Health, information on targeted health measures for vulnerable groups.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information, as relevant, in the comment box.</p>	Art. 24(1) and 24(2) of UNDRIP	Art. 25 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 25 of UDHR; Art. 12 of ICESCR; Art 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 12 and 14(2) of CEDAW; Art. 24 of CRC	IASG Thematic Paper towards the WCIP, 2014, The Health of Indigenous Peoples ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, 144

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
99	What is the neo-natal mortality rate among the indigenous population?	<p>This question assesses the neo-natal mortality rate among indigenous peoples as an indicator of their enjoyment of the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.</p> <p>The indicator mirrors SDG indicator 3.2.2 on the neo-natal mortality rate.</p> <p>Data may be available from the National Statistical Office (if data is disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier), as this is a global SDG all countries are supposed to report on.</p> <p>At the global level, data for this SDG indicator (3.2.2) is compiled by UNICEF.</p> <p>If data is available, please record the neo-natal mortality rate among indigenous children in the first answer-box. If no data is available, please insert '0' (zero) in the second box. Use the comment box to provide additional information as relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 24(1) and 24(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 3.2.2: Neo-natal mortality rate</p>	<p>Art. 25 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 25 of UDHR; Art. 12 of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 12 and 14(2) of CEDAW; Art. 24 and 33 of CRC</p>	<p>SDG metadata for indicator 3.2.2: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-02-02.pdf</p>
100	What is the under-five mortality rate among indigenous children?	<p>This question assesses the under-five mortality rate among indigenous peoples as an indicator of their enjoyment of the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.</p> <p>The indicator mirrors SDG indicator 3.2.1 on the under-five mortality rate.</p> <p>Data may be available from the National Statistical Office (if data is disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier), as this is a global SDG indicator all countries are supposed to report on.</p> <p>At the global level, data for this SDG indicator (3.2.1) is collected by UNICEF.</p> <p>If data is available, please record the under-five mortality rate among indigenous children in the first answer-box. If no data is available, please insert '0' (zero) in the second box. Use the comment box to provide additional information as relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 24(1) and 24(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 3.2.1: Under-five mortality rate</p>	<p>Art. 25 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 25 of UDHR; Art. 12 of ICESCR; Art. 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 12 and 14(2) of CEDAW; Art. 24 and 33 of CRC</p>	<p>SDG metadata for indicator 3.2.1: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-02-01.pdf</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
101	What is the maternal mortality ratio for indigenous women?	<p>This question assesses the maternal mortality ratio among indigenous women as an indicator of their enjoyment of the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.</p> <p>The indicator mirrors SDG indicator 3.1.1 on the maternal mortality ratio.</p> <p>Data may be available from the National Statistical Office (if data is disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier), as this is a global SDG indicator all countries are supposed to report on.</p> <p>At the global level, data for this SDG indicator (3.1.1) is collected by the WHO, and is available for a range of countries.</p> <p>If data is available, please record the maternal mortality ratio among indigenous women in the first answer-box. If no data is available, please insert '0' (zero) in the second box. Use the comment box to provide additional information as relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 24(1) and 24(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 3.1.1: maternal mortality ratio</p>	<p>Art. 25 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 25 of UDHR; Art. 12 of ICESCR; Art 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 12 and 14(2) of CEDAW; Art. 24 and 33 of CRC</p>	<p>SDG metadata for indicator 3.1.1: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-01-01.pdf</p> <p>OHCHR and WHO, Factsheet No. 31, The Right to Health</p>
102	What is the suicide mortality rate among the indigenous population?	<p>This question assesses the suicide mortality ratio among indigenous people as an indicator of their enjoyment of the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.</p> <p>The indicator mirrors SDG indicator 3.4.2 on the suicide mortality rate.</p> <p>Data may be available from the national health authorities' death registration data (Ministry of Health). Alternatively, data can be sought from the National Statistical Office (if data is disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier), as this is a global SDG indicator all countries are supposed to report on.</p> <p>At the global level, data for this SDG indicator (3.4.2) will be compiled by the WHO.</p> <p>If data is available, please record the suicide rate among the indigenous population in the first answer-box. If no data is available, please insert '0' (zero)</p>	<p>Art. 24(1) and 24(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate</p>	<p>Art. 25 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 25 of UDHR; Art. 12 of ICESCR; Art 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 12 and 14(2) of CEDAW; Art. 24 and 33 of CRC</p>	<p>SDG indicator metadata for Indicator 3.4.2: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-04-02.pdf</p> <p>OHCHR and WHO, Factsheet No. 31, The Right</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		in the second box. Use the comment box to provide additional information as relevant.			to Health
103	What is the adolescent birth rate (10-14 and 15-19 years) per 1000 women among the indigenous population?	<p>This question too seeks to assess indigenous peoples' enjoyment of the right to enjoy the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.</p> <p>The indicator mirrors SDG indicator 3.7.2 on the adolescent birth rate.</p> <p>Data may be available from civil registration systems, or National Statistical Offices (if data is disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier), as this is a global SDG indicator all countries are supposed to report on.</p> <p>At the global level, data for this indicator is compiled by the Population Division of the United Nations' Department of Economic and Social Affairs, in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).</p> <p>Please record the birth rate among 10-14 and 15-19 year old girls respectively in the relevant boxes – and if no data is available, record '0' (zero) in the 'No data available'-box. Use the comment box to provide additional information as relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 24(1) and 24(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1000 women in that group</p>	<p>Art. 25 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 25 of UDHR; Art. 12 of ICESCR; Art 5(e)(v) of ICERD; Art. 12 and 14(2) of CEDAW; Art. 24 and 33 of CRC</p>	<p>SDG metadata for indicator 3.7.2: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-03-07-02.pdf</p>
15. Employment and occupation, including vocational training					
104	Does national legislation prohibit discrimination based on indigenous identity or background with respect to access to recruitment and terms and conditions of employment?	<p>This question assesses whether indigenous peoples enjoy non-discrimination in respect of employment and occupation – here by uncovering whether states protect indigenous peoples from such discrimination with legislation that specifically prohibits it.</p> <p>Indigenous individuals are regularly faced with discrimination in the labour market, i.e. experiencing practices that impair their equality of opportunity and treatment in employment or occupation. Discrimination may occur when recruitment decisions are being made, but also in respect of terms of conditions</p>	<p>Art. 17(1) and 17(3) of UNDRIP</p>	<p>Art. 3(1), 20 and 11 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 4, 23 and 24 of UDHR; Art 22(1) and 8 of ICCPR; Art. 6, 7 and 8(1) of</p>	<p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 152-163</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>of employment, including pay and other working conditions. Article 17(3) of UNDRIP states that "Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary."</p> <p>Data source: National labour laws and policies.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and if 'Yes', provide references to the laws and policies and their provisions in this respect in the comment box.</p>		ICESCR; Art 5(e) of ICERD; Art. 11, 14 and 6 of CEDAW	
105	Has the State developed special measures to promote employment of indigenous youth?	<p>This question monitors indigenous peoples' opportunity to gain a living by work which is freely chosen or accepted, including traditional occupations – here by looking specifically at States' implementation of special measures to advance effective equality of indigenous youth in their employment situation.</p> <p>Given the discrimination that indigenous youth face on the labour market, special measures are needed that aim to achieve effective equality in order to ensure that they enjoy all human rights, on an equal footing with others. In the outcome document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, states have committed to support the empowerment and capacity building of indigenous youth, including in the area of employment (para. 15).</p> <p>Data source: Action plans and programmes of work of from e.g the Ministry of labour/ Ministry of education / Ministry of Children and Youth affairs, or other relevant ministries or national agencies. Has the government taken any specific initiatives in the form of courses, campaigns, or other measures to promote employment of indigenous youth?</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide additional information and references in the comment box if the answer is 'yes'.</p>	<p>Art. 20(1) and 20(2) of UNDRIP</p> <p>WCIP Commitment</p>	<p>Art. 2 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 22 of UDHR; Art. 11(1) of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD; Art. 13 of CEDAW</p>	

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
106	What is the proportion of young indigenous men and women (aged 15-24) not in education, employment or training?	<p>This question assesses whether indigenous youth enjoys equality of opportunity and treatment in employment and occupation.</p> <p>The indicator is aligned with SDG Indicator 8.6.1n on youth not in education, employment or training.</p> <p>Data may be available from the National Statistical Office.</p> <p>At the global level, data for this SDG indicator (8.6.1) will be compiled by the ILO.</p> <p>If available, please record the data on young indigenous men and women respectively in the given response boxes, and insert '0' (zero) the 'No data box', if data is not available. Use the comment box to provide additional information, as relevant.</p>	<p>Art. 17(1) and 17(3) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training</p>	<p>Art. 20 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 4, 23 and 24 of UDHR; Art 22(1) and 8 of ICCPR; Art. 6, 7 and 8(1) of ICESCR; Art 5(e) of ICERD; Art. 11, 14 and 6 of CEDAW</p>	<p>SDG metadata for indicator 8.6.1: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-08-06-01.pdf</p>
107	What is the proportion of young indigenous men and women (15-24 years) employed in the formal sector (i.e. have jobs with normal work hours and regular wages, that are recognized as income sources on which income taxes must be paid)?	<p>This question assesses whether indigenous youth enjoys non-discrimination in employment and occupations – here specifically looking at indigenous peoples' access to jobs in the formal sector. Employment in the formal sector is understood here as jobs with normal work hours and regular wages, that are recognized as income sources on which taxes must be paid.</p> <p>According to the ILO, workers in the informal economy face higher risks of poverty and vulnerability, than those employed in the formal sector. They are not recognized, registered or protected under national labour law and social protection, wherefore they are not able to enjoy, exercise and defend their fundamental rights like people employed in the formal sector.</p> <p>Data source: Employment statistics from the National Statistical Office, if data is disaggregated by ethnicity / indigenous identifier.</p> <p>If data is available, please record the employment rate of indigenous men and women in the given answer boxes – and if no data is available, please write '0' (zero) in the 'No data' box. Use the comment box to provide additional</p>	<p>Art. 17(1) and 17(3) of UNDRIP</p>	<p>Art. 20 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 4, 23 and 24 of UDHR; Art 22(1) and 8 of ICCPR; Art. 6, 7 and 8(1) of ICESCR; Art 5(e) of ICERD; Art. 11, 14 and 6 of CEDAW</p>	<p>ILO introduction to employment conditions in the informal and formal sectors respectively: http://www.ilo.org/newyork/voices-at-work/WCMS_240297/lang-en/index.htm</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		information, as relevant.			
108	Does national legislation penalize forced labour and human trafficking?	<p>This question assesses whether indigenous peoples enjoy protection against forced labour in the form of laws and policies that specifically penalizes forced labour and human trafficking.</p> <p>Data source: National legislation specifically prohibiting and penalizing forced labour and human trafficking.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide references and additional information in the comment box if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 17(1) and 17(3) of UNDRIP	Art. 20 and 11 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 4, 23 and 24 of UDHR; Art 22(1) and 8 of ICCPR; Art. 6, 7 and 8(1) of ICESCR; Art 5(e) of ICERD; Art. 11, 14 and 6 of CEDAW	ILO sources on forced labour and human trafficking: http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/definition/lang-en/index.htm
109	Has the State developed special measures to eliminate forced labour among indigenous peoples?	<p>This question assesses whether states have adopted special measures to protect indigenous peoples from forced labour, in recognition of the high risk they face.</p> <p>Where they are not effectively protected by existing national labour standards, special measures are needed to protect indigenous workers from forced labour. The objective is to prevent discrimination and ensure that they enjoy the same treatment and rights as other workers.</p> <p>Data source: Ministry of Labour or other ministry mandated to oversee the labour market and adopt measures to regulate it.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No', and provide references and additional information in the comment box if the answer is yes.</p>	Art. 17(1) and 17(3) of UNDRIP	Art. 11 and 20 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 4 of UDHR; Art. 8 and 22(1) of ICCPR, Art. 6 and 7 of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD; Art. 6 and 11 of CEDAW	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 153-157

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
110	What is the number of indigenous victims of human trafficking?	<p>This question assesses whether indigenous peoples enjoy protection against forced labour – here by looking quantitatively at the negative outcome of not having enjoyed proper protection.</p> <p>The indicator is partly aligned with SDG indicator 16.2.2 on victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population – though the Indigenous Navigator of course looks specifically at indigenous victims of human trafficking. The SDG metadata defines human trafficking as cases where victims have been recruited and transported by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion (abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, by payments or benefits to a person having control over another person, etc.) for the purpose of exploitation. The exploitation of trafficking victims include prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs.</p> <p>Data may be available from the National Statistical Office or relevant government authorities.</p> <p>At the global level, data for this SDG indicator (16.2.2) is collected from Member States by the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through a questionnaire.</p> <p>Please provide the number of reported cases of indigenous peoples falling victims of human trafficking – or write ‘0’ (zero) in the ‘no data available’ box, if data has not been identified.</p>	<p>Art. 17(1) and 17(3) of UNDRIP</p> <p>SDG Indicator 16.2.2: Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation</p>	<p>Art. 11 and 20 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art 4 of UDHR; Art. 8 and 22(1) of ICCPR, Art. 6 and 7 of ICESCR; Art. 5 of ICERD; Art. 6 and 11 of CEDAW</p>	<p>SDG metadata on indicator 16.2.2: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-16-02-02.pdf</p>
111	Has the State developed special measures to eliminate child labour among indigenous peoples?	<p>This question assesses whether indigenous peoples enjoy protection against child labour, including through special measures.</p> <p>Research has revealed that indigenous children are disproportionately affected by child labour, including the worst forms of child labour such as slavery, forced labour, child trafficking, and many others. While children (i.e. boys and girls below the age of 18) around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them, children’s work is considered to be</p>	<p>Art. 17(2) of UNDRIP</p>	<p>Art. 10(3) of ICESCR; Art. 32(1), 33 and 34 of CRC</p> <p>See also ILO Convention No. 182 on the</p>	<p>ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples’ Rights in Practice, p.157-159</p>

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>'child labour' when they are either too young to work; they are involved in activities harmful to their health and development; or their work interferes with their education or training. Children's involvement in hazardous work can compromise their physical, mental, social and educational development.</p> <p>Under ILO Convention No. 138, the minimum age for admission to work or employment is to be set at the age of 15 (an age limit of 14 can be set by developing countries). Work that is not likely to be harmful to their health and development and does not prejudice school attendance is permissible as of 13 years of age (12 for developing countries). Employment or work which is likely to jeopardise the health, safety or morals of young persons is to be prohibited for all children.</p> <p>Data sources: Action plans and programmes of work of from e.g the Ministry of labour/ Ministry of Children and Youth affairs / Ministry of education, or other relevant ministries or national agencies. Has the government taken any specific initiatives in the form of campaigns, scholarships for education of indigenous children and youth, to eliminate child labour?</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' – and provide additional information and references in the comment box, as relevant.</p>		worst forms of child labour, 1999; ILO Convention No. 138 on the minimum age for admission to employment and work	
112	Has the State developed special measures to provide vocational training according to indigenous peoples' special needs or traditional occupations?	<p>This question monitors whether indigenous peoples' special needs are duly taken into consideration in the design of vocational training programmes offered by the State.</p> <p>Vocational training is a key factor to create equal opportunities, and for indigenous peoples it is especially important to have access to training programmes that are based on their economic environment, social and cultural conditions, and practical needs. Article 21(1) of UNDRIP states that "Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of vocational</p>	Art. 21(1) of UNDRIP	Art. 21 and 22 of ILO Convention No. 169; Art. 6(2) and 13(2(b)) of ICESCR; Art. 14(2) of CEDAW	ILO, 2009, Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, p. 152-163

	QUESTION	GUIDANCE	WHAT IS MONITORED	RELATED HURI INSTRUMENT ¹	SOURCES
		<p>training and retraining."</p> <p>Data source: National education policies and plans.</p> <p>Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' – and provide additional information and references in the comment box, as relevant.</p>			
16. Evaluation of the questionnaire					
113	How many working hours did it take to complete the questionnaire				
114	Overall, how relevant are the questions to your country context				
115	Overall, how easy was it to find the information that allowed you to answer the questions				
116	What are the main observations (positive and negative) that you have with regards to the				
117	What are your recommendations to improve the questionnaire				