

*Expert Seminar in Support of the Work of the
UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Establishing effective monitoring mechanisms at the national and regional levels for the implementation of the
UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA



UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Panelist	Mr. David Berger
Panel	Panel 5: Role of NGOs
Time	10.45 – 12.15
Date	Friday 24 February 2023
Location	<i>(Remote via Zoom)</i> Robert H. Lee Alumni Centre University of British Columbia 6163 University Blvd Vancouver, BC



Expert Seminar in Support of the Work of the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Establishing effective monitoring mechanisms at the national and regional levels for the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Panel 5: Role of NGOs

David Nathaniel Berger, Advisor
International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs // The Indigenous Navigator.





The Indigenous Navigator:

Data by, and for, Indigenous Peoples





THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR

Data by indigenous peoples

BACKGROUND

For years, indigenous organizations and experts have called upon states to disaggregate human rights and development data in order to uncover injustices and social exclusion.

The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has repeatedly called for enhanced monitoring of the UNDRIP, including through disaggregated data, and development of specific indicators for assessing its implementation in a systematic way.

The Indigenous Navigator has emerged in response to these discussions, and is a collaborative initiative of:

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)

International Labour Organization (ILO)

International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)

Tebtebba Foundation

The Danish Institute for Human Rights



Five organisations make up the Steering Committee of the Indigenous Navigator



Over 30 partners organisations across 28 countries are implementing the Indigenous Navigator



The data is used at all levels – from community advocacy to national and international advocacy – including in the SDGs and the United Nations





THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR

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Our vision

To provide accessible data, by and with Indigenous Peoples, that will support self-determined development and grounded advocacy towards the full and effective implementation of Indigenous Peoples' rights and self-determined development.

Our mission

We support and empower Indigenous organisations in generating and using data in their efforts to hold duty bearers accountable for their human rights violations, obligations and sustainable development commitments. Furthermore, we support the formation of alliances with key stakeholders, and the provision of quality data to relevant actors, including the United Nations, governments, national statistics agencies, media, and civil society.



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Data by indigenous peoples

What is it?

The Indigenous Navigator is a set of tools for and by indigenous peoples to systematically gather their own data and use it for multiple purposes. It is a community-based framework for monitoring and guiding indigenous peoples' rights and development.

How does it work?

The Indigenous Navigator generates data and documentation that empower indigenous peoples to demand respect and implementation of their rights.

What does it monitor?

The implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the outcomes of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and essential aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals.



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The Indigenous Navigator tools were tested in collaboration with partners in Cameroon, Kenya, Suriname, Peru, Nepal and Thailand in 2014-15.



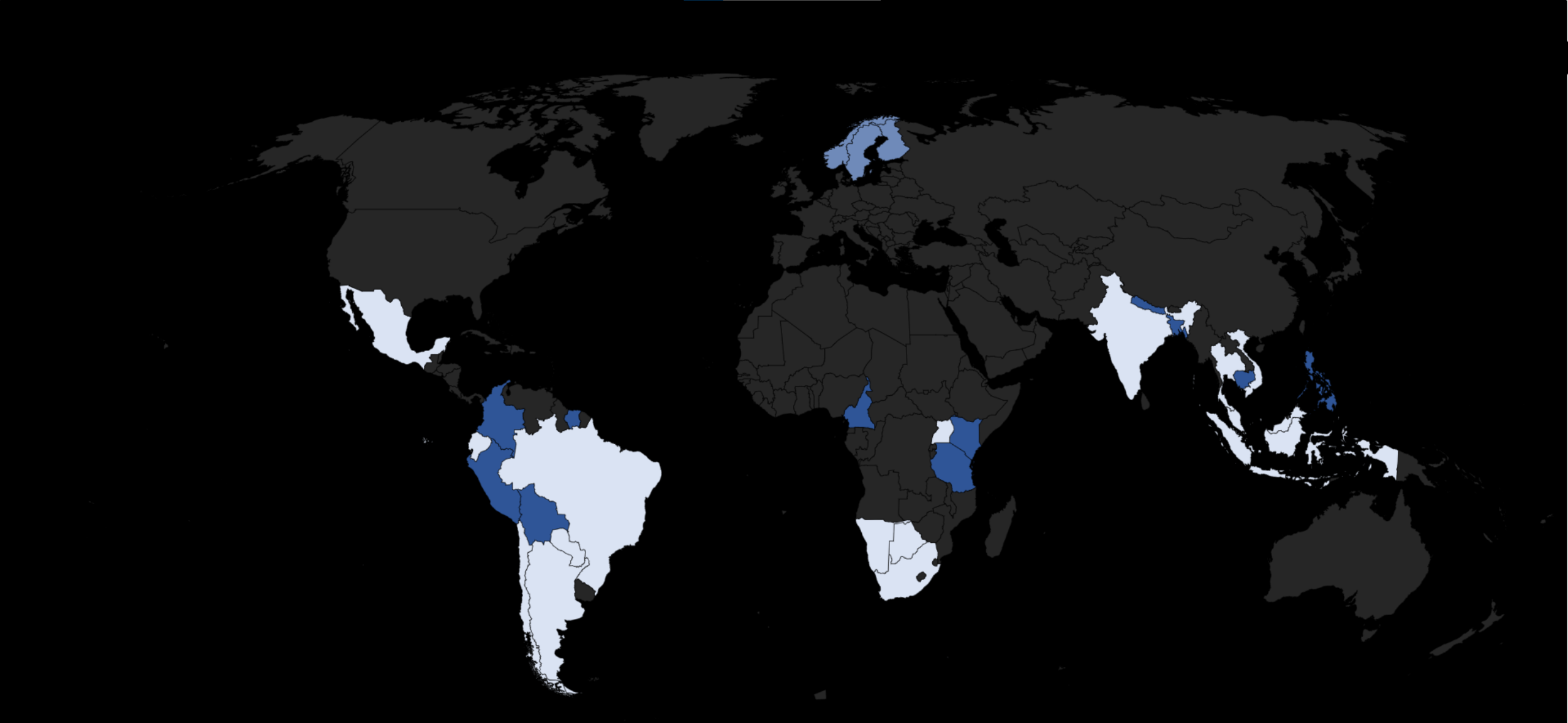
2017-2021 geographic expansion: Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Suriname, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, the Philippines, Cameroon, Kenya, and Tanzania on applying the tools.



2021-2023: Implementing the Navigator in Sápmi: Norway, Sweden, Finland



2022-2025: Geographic and thematic expansion:
+14 countries, indicators on Climate, Biodiversity and HREDD



A geographic expansion: 14 new national surveys over 3 years
- working to ensure a baseline exists for communities to compare against



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Data by indigenous peoples

The Indigenous Navigator can serve a number of purposes - for example:



Raise awareness of indigenous communities about their rights and contribute to their empowerment and ability to claim their rights;

Deliver data on indigenous peoples' human rights and development situation to UN agencies and UN mechanisms addressing indigenous peoples' rights (UN Special Rapporteur, EMRIP, UNPFII);



Guide and orient indigenous peoples' self-determined governance and development strategies;



Evidence whether States are complying with the commitments they made at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP);



Hold States accountable by evidencing their compliance with – or failure to meet – human rights obligations with regards to indigenous peoples; and in Regard to the implementation of the UNDRIP

Guide and orient development policies and development programs, including those designed to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).





How is it structured?

National level data serve as a foundation they collect data based on two types of indicators:

- **Structural indicators** reflect the legal and policy framework of a given country.
- **Process indicators** measure the States' ongoing efforts to implement human rights commitments through programs, budget allocations, etc.

This creates a baseline:

- To compare the situations and realities of Indigenous Communities to the commitments and obligations of the state.
- To highlight where action must be taken to promote, protect and defend these rights.

Community level data serve as a bellwether for the realities on the ground in regard to rights implementation, these surveys focus on:

- **Outcome indicators**, which capture the actual enjoyment of human rights by indigenous peoples in their everyday lives.



- User-friendly and intuitive interface
 - Detailed guidance and links
- Two surveys
 - National
 - Community
- Exhaustive surveys
 - 110 questions – 12 domains
- Flexible and adaptable
 - Fill in only the sections relevant to you.

Indigenous Navigator - National survey

244 Bolivia

Bolivia | South America | 2018

Unpublish survey
Print
Final report

CEJIS

Respondent: Angela Andreda, 13/04-2021

Reviewer: , 13/04-2021

Published: 13/04-2021

Completed: 100%

< Previous: [General](#)
= Overview
Next: [2_Cultural integrity](#) >

1. Self-determination

Short description of self-determination area

1.1 Self-determination 3/3

1.2 Autonomus institutions 4/4

1.3 Non-discrimination 12/12

1.4 Customary law 2/2

1.5 Consultation and consent 4/4

1.2 Self-government and autonomus institutions

Answered

27. Does national legislation recognise indigenous peoples' right to self government in internal and local affairs?

Yes

No

Skip this question

Comment

Constitución Política del Estado. Artículos 289-296-303-304: Ley Marco de Autonomías: Ley de Deslinde Jurisdiccional

References

Review

Approved

Needs revision

Guidance

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.

Data source: National legislation. Are there any laws that provide for internal / local self-government for indigenous peoples?

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.

What is monitored?

UND RIP Art. 4

Related human rights articles

ILO169 Art. 6.1(a)

ILO169 Art. 8.2

Concepts and resources

ILO, 2009: Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, pp. 48-57

AIPP, 2010, Rights! Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Module 2

Visit: www.indigenousnavigator.org


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- All information is summarized in a printable report for sharing, communication and advocacy
- Easily identify critical areas for action
- Easily identify gaps between legislation and the realities in the communities.

[Print report](#)



Organisation
Respondent description: Village of Pueblo Test
Reviewer description: Village of Pueblo Test
Published: Not published yet

Chiquitano (test)

Bolivia | South America | 2021
Final report

General section

Name of Community: Chiquitano
Main language:
Number of persons belonging to community: 124000
Other countries:

The *Chiquitano* or Chiquitos are an indigenous people of Bolivia, with a small number also living in Brazil. The *Chiquitano* primarily live in the Chiquitania tropical savanna of Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia, with a small number also living in Beni Department and in Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Wikipedia.org / iwglia.org

Indigenous navigator - Community Survey

43%

Bolivia (Test) latest national score 44%

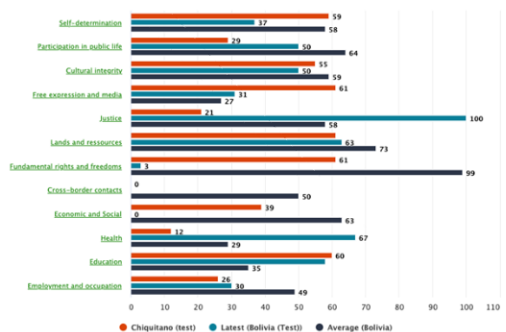
Small gab (1%) between national law and reality in community

This score measure how well supported the community's rights are


0-33%: No or very little support for Human Rights Education
33-65%: Important elements supported. But major issues.
66-100%: Missing support in some key areas

Facts from survey:
 115 questions answered
 12 questions skipped
 First survey for this community
 Reviewed

Community profile (compared to latest South America 19/04-2021)
 The indigenous peoples rights score is calculated based on data results across ten dimensions. Summary of each dimension in appendix B



Dimension	Chiquitano (test)	Latest (Bolivia (Test))	Average (Bolivia)
Self-determination	37	59	58
Participation in public life	29	59	64
Cultural integrity	35	59	61
Free expression and media	27	59	61
Justice	21	58	100
Lands and resources	3	63	73
Fundamental rights and freedoms	3	61	99
Cross-border contacts	0	50	50
Economic and Social	0	39	63
Health	12	29	67
Education	25	35	60
Employment and occupation	25	19	49



Chiquitano (test)
Bolivia | South America | 2021
[Print report](#)

Indigenous Navigator Score

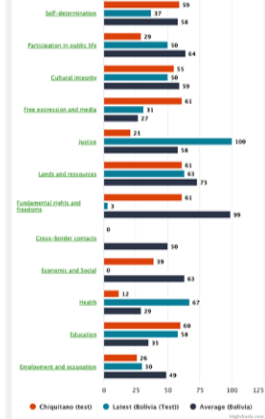
43

58

44

Chiquitano Community (test) Bolivia average

Community profile
Compared to latest national submission and average for all communities in the country



General section

Name of Community: Chiquitano
Main language:
Number of persons belonging to community: 124000
Other countries:

The *Chiquitano* or Chiquitos are an indigenous people of Bolivia, with a small number also living in Brazil. The *Chiquitano* primarily live in the Chiquitania tropical savanna of Santa Cruz Department, Bolivia, with a small number also living in Beni Department and in Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Wikipedia.org / iwglia.org

Highlighted areas

Areas with few experienced rights
These areas are where Chiquitano (test) experience the fewest rights [See areas with most experiences rights](#)

Score	Areas
0%	Child labour
0%	Cross-border contact
0%	Military Activities
5%	Cultural integrity
5%	Identity and membership

[Show all areas](#)

Areas with large gaps between formal rights and reality
This list highlights areas, where the level of Bolivia laws/mechanism differs most from the experienced right of the Chiquitano (test) community

Gap	Areas
Very High (75)	The right to work and equality in employment and occupations
Very High (68)	Fundamental rights and freedoms
High (34)	Education
High (33)	Participation in public affairs
High (33)	Access to justice and remedy

[Show all areas](#)

Summary of each domain

1. Self-determination
2. Education
3. Cultural integrity





- Index calculated in 12 domains
- Interactive intuitive visualizations
- Allow comparison between National and Community results
- Filter and export data

Explore index

Explore data. Reuse of data only permitted if allowed.

Active filters: 204 San Lorenzo - Nación Monkoxi Lomerio (2018) X 205 - El Puquio Cristo Rey - Nación Monkoxi (2018) X 244 Bolivia (2018) X

Surveys *
 National
 Community

Domains
0 selected
 Self-determination
 Participation in public life
 General human rights
 Cultural integrity
 Free expression and media
 Justice
 Lands and resources

Regions and countries
0 selected
 Africa
 Asia
 Europe
 South America
 Bangladesh
 Bolivia
 Cambodia

Submissions
1 selected
 204 San Lorenzo - Nación Monkoxi Lomerio (2018)
 205 - El Puquio Cristo Rey - Nación Monkoxi (2018)
 207 San Ignacio - Nación Monkoxi (2018)
 211 Iruma Vinto, Kuluku, Charka Jara Chico - Jacha Marka Tapacari Condor Apacheta Suyus-

Diagram columns *
 Submissions (National)
 Submissions (Community)
 Average submissions (National)
 Submissions per domain
 Average submissions (Community)

Diagrams *
 Total index score
 Domains per submission
 Domains per submission (weighted)
 Submission per domain
 Areas per domain

Table *
 Domain overview
 Include
 Areas

Show
Export CSV Export PDF Share Link

Domains per submission

Explore data

Active filters: 1 Self-determination 2 Cultural integrity 244 Bolivia (2018) 204 Peru (2018)

Select metadata/question groups
2 selected
 1 Self-determination
 1.1 Self-determination
 1.2 Autonomous institutions
 1.3 Non-discrimination
 1.4 Customary law
 1.5 Consultation and consent
 2 Cultural integrity

Select regions and countries
0 selected
 Africa
 Asia
 Europe
 South America
 Bangladesh
 Bolivia
 Cambodia
 Panama

Submissions
2 selected
 244 Bolivia (2018)
 204 Peru (2018)
 292 Tanzania (2018)
 295 Cameroon (2018)
 302 Nepal (2018)
 344 Philippines (2018)
 385 Bangladesh (2018)
 387 Kenya (2018)

Special filters
 Show summary
 Show submissions
 Show comments
 Show data sources
 Show text only questions

Question tags
 Gender
 Index
 SDG

Filter
Export CSV
Export PDF
Share Link

Question Groups	Questions	244 Bolivia	204 Peru
1.1 Self-determination	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?	Yes Comment Constitución Política del Estado (Artículo 2 Artículo 30) Artículo 289)	No
	26. Does national legislation recognise Indigenous peoples as distinct peoples with collective rights?	Yes Comment Constitución Política del Estado. Artículos 30-393- 394 y 403. Ley N°64 Artículo 3 - 4) y 7.2. Ley de Deslinde Jurisdiccional	Yes Comment Se reconoce a las comunidades nativas y a las comunidades campesinas una serie de derechos colectivos más relacionados con la tenencia de la tierra que con otras cuestiones sociales o culturales. A pesar que existen temas como el derecho a la lengua propia que si se ha trabajado a nivel de grupo étnico lingüístico los derechos a la autonomía y al territorio son reconocidos a nivel de comunidad.
1.2 Autonomous institutions	27. Does national legislation recognise Indigenous peoples' right to self-government in internal and local affairs?	Yes Comment Constitución Política del Estado. Artículos 289-296-303-304. Ley Marco de Autonomías. Ley de Deslinde Jurisdiccional	Yes Comment El artículo 89 de la Constitución peruana reconoce la autonomía organizativa económica y administrativa a las comunidades nativas así como la libre disposición de sus tierras referendándose de igual forma la obligación del Estado de respetar su identidad cultural.
	28. Does national legislation recognise Indigenous peoples' right to self-government in internal and local affairs?	Yes Comment Si en el Marco de las Autonomías Indígenas y en la CPE. Artículos 30 y 403	No Comment De acuerdo con el artículo 189 de la Constitución "El territorio de la República peruana se divide en regiones, departamentos, provincias y distritos en cuyas circunscripciones se ejerce el gobierno unitario de manera descentralizada y desconcentrada". En dicha estructura político administrativa no se reconocen instituciones y/o territorios autogobernados por los pueblos indígenas.
	29. Has the State adopted special measures to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples' representative institutions?	No Comment Se ha priorizado la captación y división de las organizaciones indígenas	No
	Do indigenous peoples manage their own educational institutions at the following levels:	Primary education: No Secondary education: No Tertiary (higher) education: No Los lineamientos de la Ley de Educación (Ley N° 28044) establecen que el currículo de cada instancia gubernamental se cumple con los currículos regionales, esto quiere decir que en base a sus costumbres y formas de enseñanza se orienta la educación para los colegios a la fecha se tiene aprobados los currículos que serán aplicados en los centros educativos. Este dato se lo consigue en el PEEC. Según el PEEC se tiene programado para el 2019 un proceso evaluativo con organismos internacionales sobre el nuevo modelo educativo en base a los POP y los currículos regionalizados. En la educación formal para toda la población se han incorporado algunos aspectos comunitarios como ser las evaluaciones el trabajo con la comunidad etc. Hay falencias en la educación en las comunidades. Los profesores en la comunidad se ausentan periódicamente a clases. El sistema de seguimiento y control de los profesores en la	Primary education: No Secondary education: No El Programa de Formación de Maestros Bilingües de la Amazonia Peruana que pertenece a AICESEP en una institución de nivel terciario co-gestionada con una institución estatal de formación docente en Lamas. Funciona desde 1987.
1.3 Non-discrimination	13. Has the country ratified the following instruments?	ILO 169 ILO 107	ILO 169 ILO 107
	14. Has the State, since 2008, reached specific:	The Universal Periodic Review: Yes The Human Rights Committee: Yes	The Universal Periodic Review: Yes The Human Rights Committee: Yes





- Full Guidance and Framework
 - Easy to explore related instruments

All questions and guidance available without opening a new survey

Domain

Self-determination | Cross-border contacts | Cultural integrity | Education | Employment and occupation | Freedom of expression and media | Fundamental rights and freedoms | General economic and social development | General enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination | Health | Lands, territories and resources | Legal protection, access to justice and remedy | Participation in public life

> Refine Search

Filter results

Category - Any -	UNDRIP article - Any -	Indicator type - Any -	Assessment type - Any -
Key attribute - Any -	Related instrument - Any -	Free keyword search <input type="text"/>	

Select elements to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Key attribute<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indicator<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Question guidance<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Questions	Select instruments to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNDRIP<input type="checkbox"/> Related Instrument
--	---

Reset Apply

<https://bit.ly/3rJ4aRl> direct link to tools database – available on www.indigenousnavigator.org



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Data by indigenous peoples

A flexible, open source framework and comparative matrix

Domain

[Self-determination](#)
[Cross-border contacts](#)
[Cultural integrity](#)
[Education](#)
[Employment and occupation](#)
[Freedom of expression and media](#)
[Fundamental rights and freedoms](#)

[General economic and social development](#)
[General enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination](#)
[Health](#)
[Lands, territories and resources](#)

[Legal protection, access to justice and remedy](#)
[Participation in public life](#)

[> Refine Search](#)
[Reset](#) [Apply](#)

Collapse dimensions ^

Export as: [PDF](#) [CSV](#)

Categories	Attributes	UNDRIP articles	Instruments	Indicator	Questions	Guidance
Self-determination ^						
Self-determination	Respect for indigenous peoples' right to self-determination	<p>Art. 3 Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.</p> <p>Preamble1 Recognizing the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples</p>	<p>ICCPR Art. 1.1 1. All peoples have the right of self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.</p> <p>ICCPR Art. 1.3 3. The States Parties to the present Covenant, including those having responsibility for the administration of Non-Self-Governing and</p>	<p>Recognition of indigenous peoples' distinct identity in the constitution or national legislation based on self-identification (I32)</p> <p>STRUCTURAL INDICATOR</p> <p>The collective rights of indigenous peoples to self-determination, i.e. to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development is recognized in the</p>	<p>Does the state recognise the peoples covered in this survey as distinct peoples with collective rights? Q16(LCS)</p> <p>+ Response categories</p> <p>+ Response options</p> <p>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? Q25(LNS)</p>	<p>Please select 'yes' or 'no'. The question is whether the state (in its legislation):</p> <p>1) Recognises the people covered in the assessment as</p> <p>+ Read more</p> <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</p> <p>+ Read more</p>



THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR

Data by indigenous peoples

So, it is not just collecting data!

- When published with FPIC and community consent, the collected data is presented in comprehensive national and community reports and can be visualized, explored and compared in our online portal.
- By documenting and reporting Indigenous Peoples' own situations, we can enhance our Access to Justice and Development and help document the situation of Indigenous Peoples globally.
- Indigenous communities can use the data to advocate for their rights at the local, national and international level.
- It can also help to hold states accountable by Monitoring their compliance with or failure to meet human rights obligations with regards to Indigenous Peoples. Many indigenous communities have already benefited from the Indigenous Navigator tools.



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Data by indigenous peoples

Taking Stock:

Knowledge gaps persist in understanding the social and economic situation of Indigenous Peoples. Census data is non-existent or insufficient, which often leaves indigenous populations statistically invisible in public planning.

Many Indigenous Peoples lack a comprehensive analysis of their situation, and duty bearers lack both awareness and adequate data on Indigenous Peoples needs and concerns on multiple levels, from grassroots community-based consensus building to regional and national government.

-  Disaggregated data remains a key challenge
-  Indigenous Peoples rights continue to be violated
-  Indigenous Peoples remain invisible, particularly in development linked to SDGs
-  UNDRIP implementation remains lacking



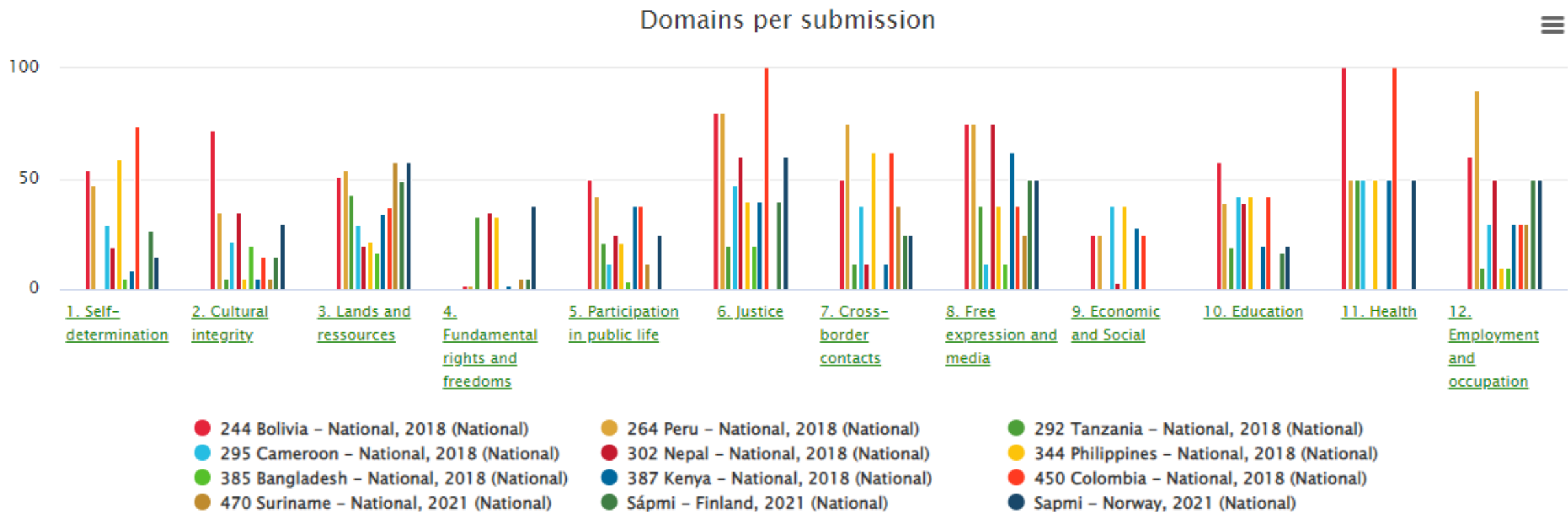
Photo: Jacob Baltzan/Leaov



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Data by indigenous peoples

What has the National level data shown?



Highcharts.com



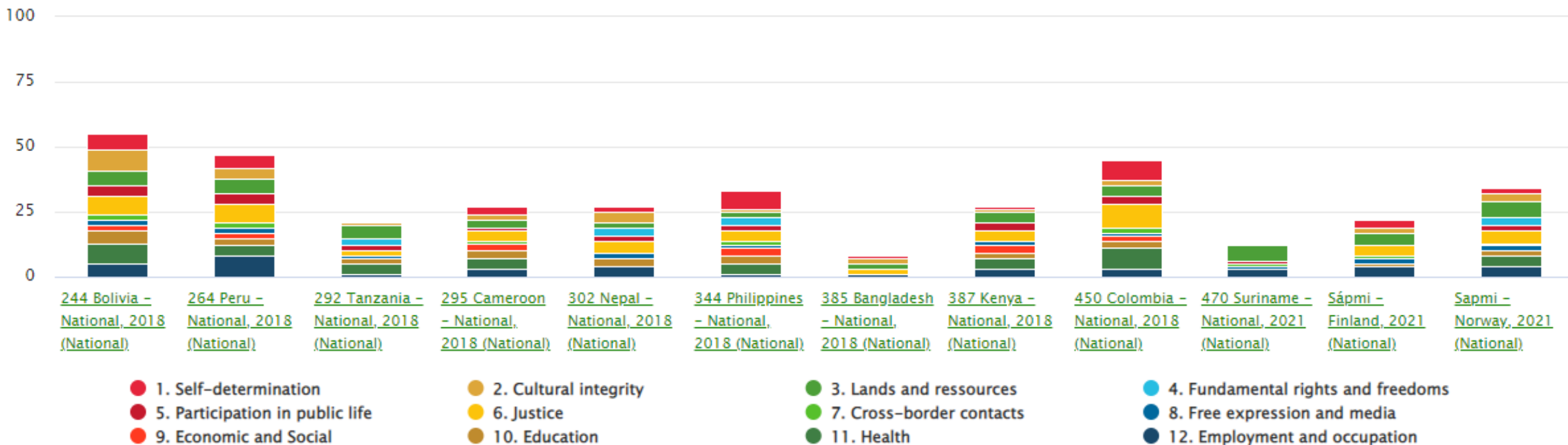


THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR

Data by indigenous peoples

What has the National level data shown?

Domains per submission (weighted)



Highcharts.com





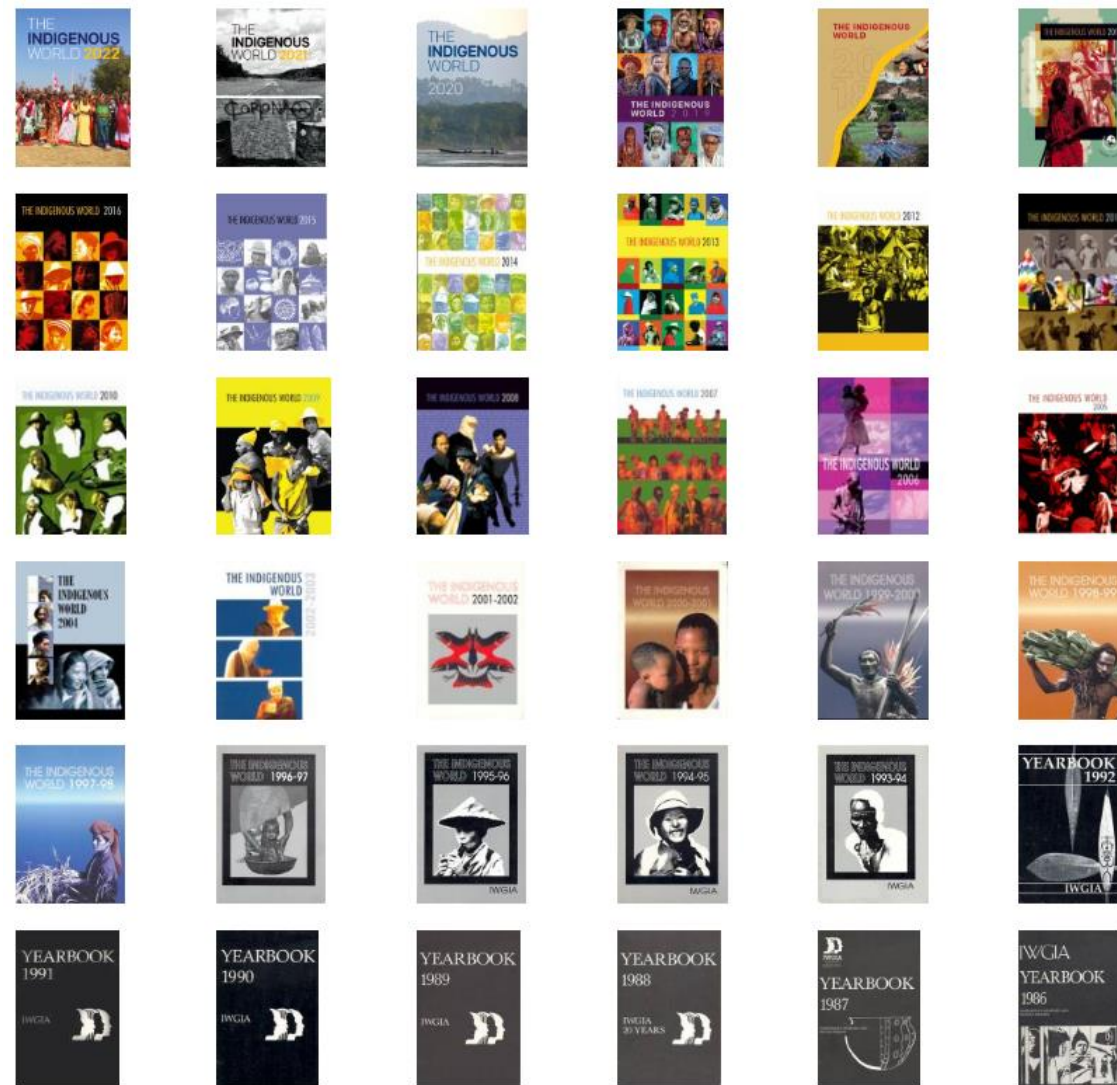
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Data by indigenous peoples

Additional sources of data:

The Indigenous World's articles

Published since 1986, with a section on International processes.





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