

## **Implementation of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

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The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples passed the United Nations on Sept.13,2007. President Barack Obama signed on Dec.17, 2016. The Declaration is the only UN document ever written by Indigenous Peoples after two decades of work. The National Indian Youth Council sent representatives and were part of the Working Group on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

As of 2016 the United States has not taken any action to see that the Declaration will be implemented into a plan of action.A National and International Plan is needed for implementation , the following should be a part of this plan:

In depth and on-going studies on various topics or problems that Indigenous Peoples face can continue to be a part of the duties of the Expert Mechanism.

The creation of a Position of an Internal Trouble Shooter who can be given the power to investigate complaints with the power to act as an advocate in taking cases to the International Courts.

The use of "Free ,Prior and Informed Consent"when ever and where ever possible.The use of Article 29,Article 18 which gives Indigenous Peoples the right to participate in all decision making that affects them. Indigenous Peoples collective decision to consent must be recognized and respected with proper ,accurate documentation.

Any consent that is the result of intimidation,manipulation or the use of misinformation shall be considered invalid.Any report of intimidation,retaliation shall be turned over to the Trouble Shooter for investigation.

Education of Indigenous Peoples in the meaning and intent of UNDRIPis crucial to its use and it's success.Indigenous Peoples must be the advocates in charge of use and implementation of UNDRIP.

Refer to the Declaration in all official testimony,local, state,Federal,and International level.This raises awareness and gives Indigenous Peoples the responsibility to see that UNDRIP is successful in it's implementation.

Create a petition system so specific cases where a violation occurs can be addressed at the UN.Specific cases,including urban grievances as well as tribal grievances can be addressed.The Expert Mechanism could create an office to deal with petition grievances.

An early warning system should be in place so that serious threats and violations can be dealt with immediately instead of waiting until a situation that could result in severe harm or death is allowed to develop.Individual reporting and also NGO reporting should be considered.The trouble shooter should respond immediately to early warning threats.

Nation -States must honor Article 19that require "Free ,Prior and Informed Consent "before any legislative measures are adopted ,laws or policies enacted that will effect Indigenous Peoples, lands, territories,water,or natural resources.Complete and accurate information on the proposed laws and policy must be provided to any Indigenous Peoples.

The inclusion of Indigenous women in all decision making is essential in the implementation of UNDRIP.

Each Nation State shall create a liaison position within their own country that will be responsible for oversight of UNDRIP, provide accountability and take responsibility for problems as they arise.Each Nation State will file a written report every two years to be submitted to the Expert Mechanism on conditions of Indigenous Peoples in there Nation States.

Nation States must bring their laws into compliance with the Declaration so UNDRIP can work effectively around the world.