

13th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

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Oral Intervention Presented by Yannick Ndoinyo, on behalf of Project Access Global Training Program for Indigenous Peoples 2014; and the Regions from Africa, Asia, Central and South America, the Caribbean; North America and the Pacific including International Indian Treaty Council, Tribal Link, United Confederation of Taino People, Two Fathers International Consultancy Aotearoa NZ, Nepal Federation of Indigenous of Indigenous Nationalities, Kimberly Land Council and organization of Kalina and Lokono Indigenous Peoples in Marojwijine and Cameroon Indigenous Women's Forum

Thank you Madame Chair,

Good governance must provide the opportunities for Indigenous Peoples to participate in policy creation, legal systems and society, for example, the mainstreaming of Indigenous interests in political entities, or the national application of international **requirements** contained in the UNDRIP and ILO Convention 169 in which they ascribed to.

It is grounded on the right to self-determination which is the core right of all peoples and a pre-requisite to the exercise and enjoyment of all other human rights, and it needs to respect that right, be inclusive and ensure equality and justice for Indigenous Peoples to achieve our collective aspirations and secure our well-being. In this light, the articles listed in this theme must also be understood and interpreted in light of the UN Declaration as a whole.

States, private corporations, and other institutions do not include the rights of Indigenous Peoples to protect own lands, territories and resources, carry out and continue our own form of governance in accordance with traditional laws and systems without discrimination, because without the implementation of these rights, including the entrenchment in the national constitutions, there is no good governance.

We recognize our Indigenous relatives whom are colonized and or military occupied, and emphasize that good governance must also include that in accordance with Article 6, Indigenous Peoples must have the right to an Indigenous nationality, and a State **imposed nationality** should be optional.

Therefore, we recommend to the UNPFII to take a firm stance on the UN Declaration especially the right to self-determination of Indigenous Peoples in all international processes as well as domestic processes and to promote measures to ensure Indigenous peoples collective participation

We also recommend the UNPFII to carry out a study on the relationship between governance, land rights and rights to resources of Indigenous Peoples, which is required for the exercise of the rights in question.

Madam Chair, distinguished members of the Forum, representatives of States, NGO's, and UN agencies, we close with one of the most adamant phrases of the Declaration:

“Bearing in mind that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any Peoples their right to self determination, exercised in conformity with international law”

Thank you Madam Chair.