Health Services among IPs.

Central African Republic: Access to basic health services among IPs.

Introduction

More than 370 million indigenous peoples live in some 70 countries, with millions still facing discrimination and often deprived of access to education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources, education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources limited. However, the situation is changing. Indigenous peoples are becoming actors in their own development processes. In a relatively short period of time, they have gained recognition of their rights, greater access to public services and a strong new voice. For example, some indigenous women are voting for the first time. Children are finally receiving adequate healthcare and education.

What we have achieved

Since its launch in May 2011, the Partnership has initiated 110 activities in six countries: Bolivia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of Congo, Nepal and Nicaragua, as well as one regional project in South-East Asia with initial funding from the Governments of Denmark, Ireland and Norway.

UNIPP-supported projects have raised the visibility of indigenous issues and increased government awareness, with several government development programmes taking these issues into account for the first time.

Projects have been designed with the participation and consultation with indigenous peoples and governments, as well as civil society. UNIPP has stimulated effective dialogue on issues ranging from development to legal reform — with the strong participation of indigenous peoples themselves — the UNIPP has supported projects that encourage in several countries the participation of indigenous peoples in national development.

Indigenous peoples have begun to enjoy these changes through mobilization and in collaboration with the United Nations Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership. Since its inception, the Partnership has promoted a unique strategy built on alliances that place indigenous peoples at the forefront.

Indigenous peoples have learned and where to we go from here. Indigenous peoples continue to struggle with the multiple challenges of discrimination, social exclusion and marginalization. The situation is changing. Indigenous peoples are becoming actors in their own development processes. In a relatively short period of time, they have gained recognition of their rights, greater access to public services and a strong new voice. For example, some indigenous women are voting for the first time. Children are finally receiving adequate healthcare and education. More than 370 million indigenous peoples live in some 70 countries, with millions still facing discrimination and often deprived of access to education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources, education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources limited. However, the situation is changing. Indigenous peoples are becoming actors in their own development processes. In a relatively short period of time, they have gained recognition of their rights, greater access to public services and a strong new voice. For example, some indigenous women are voting for the first time. Children are finally receiving adequate healthcare and education. More than 370 million indigenous peoples live in some 70 countries, with millions still facing discrimination and often deprived of access to education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources, education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources limited. However, the situation is changing. Indigenous peoples are becoming actors in their own development processes. In a relatively short period of time, they have gained recognition of their rights, greater access to public services and a strong new voice. For example, some indigenous women are voting for the first time. Children are finally receiving adequate healthcare and education. More than 370 million indigenous peoples live in some 70 countries, with millions still facing discrimination and often deprived of access to education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources, education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources limited. However, the situation is changing. Indigenous peoples are becoming actors in their own development processes. In a relatively short period of time, they have gained recognition of their rights, greater access to public services and a strong new voice. For example, some indigenous women are voting for the first time. Children are finally receiving adequate healthcare and education. More than 370 million indigenous peoples live in some 70 countries, with millions still facing discrimination and often deprived of access to education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources, education and health services. Rights abuse is rife, and control over resources limited. However, the situation is changing. Indigenous peoples are becoming actors in their own development processes. In a relatively short period of time, they have gained recognition of their rights, greater access to public services and a strong new voice. For example, some indigenous women are voting for the first time. Children are finally receiving adequate healthcare and education.

Delivering as One

UNIPP is a joint initiative of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Development Program (UNDP) that has put a focus on indigenous peoples’ issues at the global, regional and country levels for the first time.

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The Human Rights Council welcomes the establishment of the United Nations Indigenous Peoples Partnership, and encourages the Partnership to carry out its mandate regarding the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples through the mobilization of resources and in close cooperation and coordination with States, indigenous peoples, Human Rights Council mechanisms, United Nations bodies and agencies relating to indigenous peoples, national human rights institutions and other stakeholders.”

The way forward
The need to address the persistent social injustices facing indigenous peoples is at a critical juncture. Preparations are underway for the 2014 World Conference on Indigenous Peoples and a review and resetting of the post-2015 development agenda. The year 2014 will mark the 25th anniversary of the ILO’s Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), a landmark legal instrument for engaging governments on the situation of indigenous peoples in their country.

Thus, the need for measures aimed at promoting indigenous peoples’ rights and livelihoods across the globe must be articulated more strongly across the future goals of the post-2015 development framework. The UNIPP can give voice to this conversation: by supporting the implementation of indigenous peoples’ rights at the country level, by helping raise the profile of indigenous peoples with governments and increasing the allocation of resources; by creating a legal foundation for ongoing national legislative and policy processes and increase their chances of success and establish good practice in the region and neighbouring countries; and by raising awareness and understanding of governments and public opinion on indigenous peoples issues.

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The United Nations Indigenous Peoples’ Partnership: Delivering as One for indigenous peoples’ rights