

United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 12th session,

May 20 – 31, 2013

Conference Room Paper submitted by Tebtebba, the International Indian Treaty Council and El Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CADPI) on behalf of the Global Coordinating Committee for the International Indigenous Peoples

Agenda Item 8: Future Work of the Permanent Forum, including issues of the Economic and Social Council and emerging issues.



“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.”

--- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article 3

“Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.”

--- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
Article 32, paragraph 1

I. Introduction: Affirming Culture as the 4th Pillar of Sustainable Development

Indigenous Peoples and organizations from all regions of the world met at the **“Indigenous Peoples International Conference on Sustainable Development and Self Determination,”** from June 17th – 19th 2012 at the Museu da República in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in conjunction with the United Nations World Conference on Sustainable Development, “Rio + 20”.

The participants in the International Conference presented information on issues of urgent importance to Indigenous Peoples in the context of sustainable development, including Food Sovereignty and Extractive Industries. They affirmed the vital importance of their traditional knowledge and practices and their cultural and spiritual relationships to their traditional lands, waters and food systems. They also shared the threats to their local economies, ecosystems, and rights from the imposed unsustainable development being carried out in their territories, and made proposals for practical solutions to the global environmental crisis from the local to the international levels.

The participants in the International Conference adopted by consensus the **“Rio + 20 Indigenous Peoples’ International Declaration on Sustainable Development and Self-Determination”**, on 19 June, 2012. It was also endorsed by consensus of over 2000 representatives of Indigenous Peoples and organizations of Brazil attending the IX Terra Livre Encampment at the Rio + 20 Peoples’ Summit. The Declaration was officially presented to the President of the World Conference and summarized for all State delegations in a high level plenary session of the UN World Conference by Joji Carino speaking on behalf of the Indigenous Peoples Major Group on June 20th, 2012.

The Declaration affirmed the three core elements and priorities for Sustainable Development for Indigenous Peoples: **1) Culture as a fundamental dimension of Sustainable Development; 2) Full exercise of the human and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples; and 3) Strengthening diverse local economies and territorial management**

Members of the Indigenous Peoples Global Steering Committee for Rio+ 20 also participated in various United Nations preparatory conferences leading up to the UN World Conference to ensure that Indigenous Peoples' collective affirmation of a rights and culturally-based approach to sustainable development, based on the minimum standards recognized in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, be incorporated into the final outcome document from the World Conference.

They also held an Indigenous Peoples preparatory conference in Manaus Brazil from August 22- 24, 2011. The "Indigenous Peoples in Route to the Rio +20 Conference" outcome document, in its recommendations and conclusions for Indigenous Peoples continued engagement in Rio + 20 and beyond, reaffirmed a rights based approach as well as culture as the missing "4th Pillar of Sustainable Development":

"We recommended that the "Cultural Pillar" be adopted at Rio + 20 as the missing "4th Pillar" of Sustainable Development based on the perspectives, rights, traditional knowledge, cultural integrity, identity and sustainable practices of Indigenous Peoples which are integral to our vision, practice and understanding of development, thus effectively, reflecting the international accepted definition of the right to development, as a fundamental component of self-determination of all peoples".

II. Recommendation for the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 12th session, agenda item 8: Future Work of the Permanent Forum

The report of the 11th session on the UNPFII, in the recommendations from the Half-day discussion on the rights of indigenous peoples to food and food sovereignty" addressed the World Conference on Sustainable Development and the importance of Culture as the 4th pillar for Sustainable Development:

*"The Permanent Forum recommends that the Conference approve the cultural indicators as a fourth "pillar" for the elaboration of development policies for all peoples."*¹

With the current focus in the UN System on the United Nations "Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals" which has included an on line consultation with Indigenous Peoples in December 2012, there is a vital need for the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues to actively engage in this process.

Tebtebba, CADPI and the IITC submit the following final recommendation to the UNPFII 12th session addressing the Future Work of the Permanent Forum:

¹ Report of the 11th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, para. 63

The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 12th will hold an Expert Seminar on the United Nations post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals including the Cultural Pillar and a Rights-based approach for Sustainable Development with a report presented at the 14th Session of the UNPFII.

The Expert Seminar would consider the recommendations presented in the Rio + 20 Indigenous Peoples' International Declaration on Sustainable Development and Self-Determination, previous work and recommendations of the Permanent Forum, and a number of relevant Indigenous Peoples' Declarations addressing this vital theme. These include, inter alia, the Declaration of Atitlán from the First Indigenous Peoples' Global Consultation on the Right to Food in Atitlán, (Sololá Guatemala, April 2002); the Cultural Indicators for Food Sovereignty and Sustainable Development from the 2nd Global Consultation on Right to Food, Food Security and Food Sovereignty (September 2006, Bilwi Nicaragua); and the Declaration from the Rio + 20 International Indigenous Peoples Conference. This Expert Seminar would also provide an opportunity to reexamine the relevant recommendations, studies and reports of the UN Permanent Forum including the recommendations from the report of the UN Permanent Forum's 11th session from the half-day session on Food Sovereignty, various reports addressing Indicators of Well-Being for Indigenous Peoples and the report of the *Indigenous peoples: development with culture and identity: articles 3 and 32 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, from the international expert group meeting, in January 2010 [E/C.19/2010/14].

The Expert Seminar should also take into account the report from the on-line Indigenous Peoples consultation on the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (December 2012) coordinated by the UNPFII and UNDP, and the relevant recommendations in the outcome document from the Alta Global Indigenous Peoples Preparatory meeting for the UN High Level Plenary-World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (June 2013).

III. The "Rio + 20 Indigenous Peoples' International Declaration on Sustainable Development and Self-Determination", 19 June, 2012, Rio De Janeiro

Indigenous Peoples from all regions of the world met at the "Indigenous Peoples International Conference on Sustainable Development and Self Determination," from June 17th – 19th 2012 at the Museu da República in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

We thank the Indigenous Peoples of Brazil for welcoming us their homelands and express our solidarity for their struggles against imposed development such as the Belo Monte Dam which threaten their homelands and ways of life. We also thank indigenous peoples from all regions of the world for their preparatory activities and engagement in this process.

We affirm with one voice that it is time to assume the historical responsibilities to reverse centuries of predation, pollution, colonialism, the violation of rights and genocide. It is time to assume the responsibilities towards our future generations. It is time to choose life.

1. Culture as a fundamental dimension of Sustainable Development

As Indigenous Peoples, our fundamental cultural belief systems and world views based on our sacred relationships to each other and Mother Earth have sustained our peoples through time. We recognize the contributions and participation of our traditional knowledge holders, indigenous women and youth.

Cultures are ways of being and living with nature, underpinning our values, moral and ethical choices and our actions. Indigenous peoples' abiding survival is supported by our cultures, providing us with social, material, and spiritual strength. We believe that all societies must foster cultures of sustainability, and that Rio +20 should highlight culture as the most fundamental dimension of sustainable development.

2. Full Exercise of our human and collective rights

We see that Mother Earth and all life are in a serious state of peril. We see the current model of development continues to proceed on the road of peril. As indigenous peoples we have experienced the terrible and negative impacts of this approach. These threats extend to peoples in voluntary isolation.

Sustainable development is realized through the full exercise and fulfillment of human rights. Indigenous Peoples see sustainable development and self-determination as complementary. Progress in various countries has happened to the extent that States have fulfilled their duties to respect, protect and promote our human rights, while conflicts have escalated where governments have imposed top-down development, whether labeled "sustainable", "pro-poor" or "green". The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is the standard to be applied in the implementation of sustainable development at all levels, including respect for full participation in decision-making and our Free, Prior, Informed Consent (FPIC) to policies, programmes and projects affecting us.

3. Strengthening diverse local economies and territorial management

For Indigenous Peoples, self determination is the basis for Buen Vivir/ living well , and this is realised through secure land rights and territorial management and the building of vibrant community economies. These local economies provide sustainable local livelihoods, community solidarity and are critical components of resilient ecosystems.

We will continue to strengthen and defend our economies and rights to our lands, territories and resources, against extractive industries, predatory investments, land-grabbing, forced relocation and unsustainable development projects. These include large scale dams, plantations, large-scale infrastructure , tar sands extraction and other mega-projects, as well as the theft and appropriation of our biodiversity and traditional knowledge.

From the conference emerged many answers to address the global crises, as varied as the many cultures present at the meeting. The greatest wealth is nature's diversity and its associated cultural diversity, both of which are intimately connected and which should be protected in the same way.

Indigenous peoples call upon the world to return to dialogue and harmony with Mother Earth, and to adopt a new paradigm of civilization based on Buen Vivir – Living Well. In the spirit of humanity and our collective survival, dignity and well-being, we respectfully offer our cultural world views as an important foundation to collectively renew our relationships with each other and Mother Earth and to ensure Buen Vivir/ living well proceeds with integrity.

Based on these affirmations and agreements, we commit to carry out the following actions:

Within and among Indigenous communities, Peoples and Nations

- 1) We will define and implement our own priorities for economic, social and cultural development and environmental protection, based on our traditional cultures, knowledge and practices, and the implementation of our inherent right to Self-determination
- 2) We will revitalize, strengthen and restore our institutions and methods for the transmission of our traditional knowledge and practices focusing on transmission by our women and men elders to the next generations
- 3) We will restore knowledge and trade exchanges, including seed exchanges, among our communities and Peoples reinforcing the genetic integrity of our biodiversity.
- 4) We will stand in firm solidarity with each other's struggles to oppose projects that threaten our lands, forests, waters, cultural practices, food sovereignty, traditional livelihoods, ecosystems, rights and ways of life. We also stand in solidarity with others whose rights are being violated, including campesinos, fishers and pastoralists.

Regarding Actions of States and Corporations:

- 1) We will continue to reject the dominant neo-liberal concept and practice of development based on colonization, commodification, contamination and exploitation of the natural world, and policies and projects based on this model.
- 2) We insist that States fully implement their commitments under National and International laws and standards which uphold the inherent, inalienable, collective and inter-generational rights of Indigenous Peoples and rights affirmed in Treaties, Agreements and Constructive Arrangements, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169.

3) We will reject and firmly oppose States policies and programs that negatively impact Indigenous Peoples' lands and territories, ecosystems and livelihoods, or which permit corporations or any other third parties to do so.

At the United Nations

1) We insist on full and effective participation in all discussions and standard setting activities regarding sustainable development, biodiversity, environment and climate change and for the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in all these processes.

2) We will carry these messages to the UN Conference on Sustainable Development, the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP, 2014) and all other International processes where our rights and survival are affected. We propose that Indigenous Peoples vision and practice of Sustainable Development be a focus of discussion at the WCIP.

We adopt this Declaration on the 19th of June, 2012, in Rio affirming our rights and reiterating our sacred responsibilities to future generations.

Adopted by networks, organizations, traditional leaders, spirituals leaders and indigenous peoples from the 7 regions of the world, participants of the Conference. Endorsed by Campamento Terra Livre- Cupula dos Povos.

Declaración Internacional de los Pueblos Indígenas Río+20 sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible y la Libre determinación Museo de la República, 19 de junio 2012, Río de Janeiro

Reunidos los Pueblos Indígenas de todas las regiones del mundo en la "Conferencia Internacional de los Pueblos Indígenas sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible y la Libre-determinación", del 17 al 19 de junio de 2012 en el Museo de la República en Río de Janeiro, Brasil.

Agradecemos a los Pueblos Indígenas de Brasil por recibirnos en su territorio ancestral y expresamos nuestra solidaridad con sus luchas contra los proyectos que amenazan a sus territorios y formas de vida, tales como la represa de Belo Monte. Agradecemos a los pueblos indígenas de todas las regiones del mundo por las actividades preparatorias y su involucramiento en este proceso.

Afirmamos con una sola voz que es hora de asumir las responsabilidades históricas para revertir siglos de depredación, contaminación, colonialismo, violación de los derechos y genocidio de nuestros pueblos. Es hora de asumir las responsabilidades con las generaciones futuras. Hoy, elegimos la vida.

1. La cultura, la dimensión fundamental del desarrollo sostenible

A lo largo de la historia, nuestros sistemas fundamentales de creencias culturales y visiones del mundo basados en las relaciones sagradas con la Madre Tierra han perpetuado a nuestros pueblos. Reconocemos las contribuciones y participación de los y las portadores de conocimientos tradicionales, mujeres y jóvenes indígenas.

Nuestras culturas son formas de ser y de vivir con la naturaleza que sustentan nuestros valores, decisiones éticas y morales. La supervivencia de nuestros pueblos se apoya en nuestras culturas que nos proporcionan la fuerza material, social y espiritual. Afirmamos que todas las sociedades deben fomentar culturas de sostenibilidad y que Río +20 debe considerar la cultura como una dimensión fundamental del desarrollo sostenible.2. El ejercicio pleno de nuestros derechos humanos y derechos colectivos.

La Madre Tierra y todas las formas de vida están en grave peligro. El modelo de desarrollo vigente avanza hacia la destrucción. Como pueblos indígenas experimentamos los terribles y negativos efectos de este modelo. Estas amenazas incluyen a los pueblos en aislamiento voluntario. Sólo habrá desarrollo sostenible con la plena vigencia y cumplimiento de los derechos humanos. El desarrollo sostenible y la libre-determinación se complementan. En la medida en que los Estados respetan y protegen los derechos humanos hay avances. Hay conflictos cuando los gobiernos imponen modelos de desarrollo de arriba hacia abajo, considerados como "sostenibles", "pro-pobres" o "verdes". El marco de referencia para la implementación del desarrollo sostenible en todos los niveles es la Declaración de la ONU sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas, incluyendo la participación plena en la toma de decisiones y nuestro consentimiento libre, previo e informado (CLPI) sobre las políticas, programas y proyectos.

3. El fortalecimiento de economías locales diversas y la gestión territorial.

La libre-determinación es la base para el Buen Vivir / Vivir Bien de nuestros pueblos. Para ello es fundamental asegurar los derechos territoriales, la gestión territorial y la construcción de economías comunitarias dinámicas. Las economías locales aseguran formas y medios de vida locales sostenibles, solidaridad comunitaria y son componentes básicos de resiliencia de los ecosistemas. Continuaremos fortaleciendo y defendiendo nuestras economías y los derechos a nuestros territorios y recursos, contra las industrias extractivas, inversiones depredadoras, apropiación de tierras y territorios, desplazamientos forzados y proyectos de desarrollo insostenibles. Estos incluyen las grandes represas hidroeléctricas, plantaciones, infraestructuras a gran escala, extracción de arenas de alquitrán y otros mega-proyectos, así como el robo y la apropiación de nuestra biodiversidad y conocimientos tradicionales.

La Conferencia dio respuestas para enfrentar la crisis global, tan variadas como las diversas culturas representadas en la reunión. Nuestra mayor riqueza de nuestros pueblos es la diversidad natural y cultural, intrínsecamente interrelacionadas y deben ser igualmente protegidas. Conferencia Internacional de los Pueblos Indígenas Río+20 sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible y la Libre determinación

Los pueblos indígenas hacemos un llamado al mundo para retomar al diálogo y la armonía con la Madre Tierra, y adoptar un nuevo paradigma de civilización basada en el Buen Vivir – Vivir bien. En el espíritu de la humanidad y sobrevivencia colectiva, la dignidad y el bienestar, respetuosamente ofrecemos nuestra visión cultural como una base importante para renovar colectivamente nuestras relaciones entre todas y todos y la Madre Tierra para garantizar el Buen Vivir / Vivir Bien con integridad.

En base a estas afirmaciones y acuerdos, nos comprometemos con las siguientes acciones:

Dentro y entre los Pueblos, Comunidades y Naciones Indígenas

- 1) Definir e implementar nuestras propias prioridades para el desarrollo económico, social, cultural y protección ambiental, sobre la base de nuestras culturas, conocimientos y prácticas tradicionales, y la aplicación de nuestro derecho inherente a la libre determinación.
- 2) Revitalizar, fortalecer y restaurar nuestras instituciones y formas de transmisión de nuestros conocimientos y prácticas tradicionales, priorizando el papel de las mujeres y los hombres sabios en la trasmisión a las nuevas generaciones.
- 3) Restablecer el intercambio de conocimientos y bienes entre pueblos y comunidades, incluyendo semillas, garantizando la integridad genética de nuestra biodiversidad.
- 4) Nos solidarizamos con las luchas de nuestros pueblos que se oponen a proyectos que amenazan nuestros territorios, bosques, aguas, prácticas culturales, soberanía alimentaria, medios de vida tradicionales, ecosistemas, derechos y formas de vida. Nos solidarizamos con otros cuyos derechos están siendo violados, incluidos campesinos, pescadores y pastoralistas.

En relación a los Estados y las corporaciones:

- 1) Rechazamos el concepto, las prácticas, políticas y proyectos del modelo de desarrollo dominante neoliberal basados en la colonización, la mercantilización, la contaminación y la explotación del mundo natural.
- 2) Exhortamos a que los Estados cumplan plenamente sus compromisos asumidos en las leyes y normas nacionales e internacionales que garantizan los derechos inherentes, inalienables, colectivos e intergeneracionales de los pueblos indígenas, así como los derechos afirmados en Tratados, Acuerdos y Arreglos Constructivos, la Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas y el Convenio N ° 169 de la OIT.
- 3) Rechazamos y nos oponemos firmemente a las políticas y programas de los Estados que impactan negativamente en las tierras, territorios, ecosistemas y medios de vida de los pueblos indígenas, así como las que permiten a las corporaciones u otros actores que afecten negativamente nuestra vida.

En relación a las Naciones Unidas

1) Insistimos sobre nuestra participación plena y efectiva en todos los procesos de establecimiento de normas en materia de desarrollo sostenible, biodiversidad, medio ambiente, cambio climático y la implementación de la Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas en esos procesos.

2) Llevaremos estos mensajes a la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible, la Conferencia Mundial de los Pueblos Indígenas (CMPI, 2014) y todos los otros procesos internacionales, donde nuestros derechos y nuestra supervivencia se vean implicados. Proponemos que la visión y prácticas de desarrollo sostenible de los Pueblos Indígenas sea un tema de discusión en la CMPI, 2014.

Adoptamos la presente Declaración el 19 de junio de 2012, en Río de Janeiro, afirmando nuestros derechos y reiterando nuestras responsabilidades sagradas con las generaciones futuras.

Adoptados por las redes, organizaciones, autoridades tradicionales, guías espirituales, y pueblos indígenas de las 7 regiones del mundo, participantes de la Conferencia. Endorsado por el Campamento Terra Livre- Cupula dos Povos Conferencia Internacional de los Pueblos Indígenas Rio+20

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES, NATIONS, ORGANIZATIONS, NETWORKS, FEDERATIONS AND UN EXPERTS WHO ARE SIGNATORIES TO THE RIO + 20 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' INTERNATIONAL DECLARATION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-DETERMINATION

**Rio de Janeiro Brazil
June 19th, 2012**

**Los Pueblos, Naciones, Organizaciones, Redes, Confederaciones y Expertos de la ONU Indígenas que son firmantes de la Declaración Internacional de los Pueblos Indígenas sobre Desarrollo Sostenible y Libre Determinación Río+ 20 Rio de Janeiro, Brasil
19 de Junio de 2012**

Nombres/Names

Regions/ Countries/ Regiones/ Paises

1. Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) 16 Indigenous partner organizations in 13 countries in Asia, Latin America, Africa, Global (based in Philippines)
2. Coordinadora Indígena de Centro América (CICA) 7 National Federations in 7 countries, Centro América
3. Coordinadora Indígena de Mesoamerica (CIMA), Mesoamérica
4. Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP), 39 Indigenous Peoples' National Federations in 13 countries in Asia

5. Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA) – 29 member organizations in 21 countries in South, Central and North America
6. Mainyoto Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization (MPIDO) – coordinates the African Indigenous Peoples' Network on Climate Change, África
7. Coordinadora Indígena de la Cuenca Amazónica (COICA), members include National Federations of Indigenous Peoples' Organizations in 9 Amazon Basin Countries in South America
8. International Indian Treaty Council/Consejo Internacional de Tratados Indios (IITC/CITI), affiliates from Arctic, North, Central, South America, Pacific and Caribbean, Global
9. Coordinadora Andina de Organizaciones Indígenas (CAOI – Coordination of Indigenous Organizations in Andean Countries), Andes
10. Foro Internacional de Mujeres Indígenas (FIMI), Global
11. Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples in the North (RAIPON), Russia
12. Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de México y Centroamérica, Mexico, Central America
13. First Nations of Quebec and Labrador, Canada
14. Saami Council (Saami communities and organizations in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia), Arctic
15. Indigenous Peoples' Organizations Network of Australia, Australia
16. Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC), Africa
17. UNISONS Nous Pour la Promotion des Batwa (UNIPROBA), Africa
18. National Indigenous Women Federation (NIWF), Nepal
19. Asian Indigenous Women's Network (AIWN) – Indigenous women's organizations in 13 countries in Asia
20. Consejo Regional de la Región Autónoma Atlántico Norte RAAN, Nicaragua
21. Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CADPI), Nicaragua
22. Indigenous Women's Network of Thailand, Thailand
23. He Waka Matanrango, Pacific
24. Cook Island Civil Society, Pacific
25. Cordillera Peoples' Alliance, Philippines
26. Chepkitale Indigenous Peoples' Development Project, Kenya
27. Dene Nation, Canada
28. Northwest Territories Regional Office, Assembly of First Nations (AFN), Canada
28. Arctic Athabaskan Council, Canada and Alaska
29. Hillala Moroc Pour le Solidaritas, Morocco
30. Association of Indigenous Leaders of Surinam, Surinam
31. Community Research and Development Services (CORDS), Tanzania
32. Inter-Ethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon (AIDSEEP), Peru
33. Conselho Indigena da Roraima (CIR), Brazil
34. First Nations Summit, Canada
35. Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nations (NEFIN) –59 indigenous peoples in Nepal, Nepal
36. Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara (AMAN, Federation of Indigenous Organizations and Communities in Indonesia) – 2000 communities and organizations with 15 million members, Indonesia
37. Coordinadora Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas de la Argentina (CONAMI), Argentina

38. Asociación de Mujeres Indígenas de la Costa Atlántica (AMICA), Nicaragua
39. Coordinadora Nacional de Mujeres de México, México
40. Centro de Cultura Indígenas del Perú (CHIRAPAQ), Peru
41. Coordinadora Nacional de Comunidades Afectadas por la Minería (CONACAMI), Peru
42. Confederación Sindical Única de Trabajadores Campesinos de Bolivia (CSUTCB), Bolivia
43. Bangsa Adat Alifuru, Maluku, Pacific
44. Organization for Indigenous Peoples of Surinam (OIS), Surinam
45. Federation of Autonomous Organizations of French Guiana (FOAG), French Guyana
46. Red de Jóvenes de la Alianza Global
47. Organization of Indigenous Peoples of the Colombian Amazon (OPIAC), Colombia
48. Amerindian Peoples Association (APA), Guyana
49. Coordination of Indigenous Organizations of the Brazilian Amazon (COIAB), Brazil
50. Regional Organizations for Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon (ORPIA), Venezuela
51. Confederation of Indigenous Nationalities of the Ecuadorian Amazon (CONFENIAE), Ecuador
52. Confederation of Indigenous Peoples of Bolivia (CIDOB), Bolivia
53. Consejo Nacional de Ayllus y Markas de Qullasuyu (CONAMAQ), Bolivia
54. Articulação de Povos Indígenas do Sul (ARPINSUL), Brazil
55. Articulação do Povos Indígenas do Nordeste Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo (APOIME), Brazil
56. Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Sudeste (ARPINSUDESTE), Brazil
57. Centro Mocovi. Argentina
58. Conselho Continental da Nação Guarani (CCNAGUA), Brazil
59. AYSICCIKS, Africa
60. Red Nacional de Jóvenes Indígenas de Venezuela, Venezuela
61. Consejos de Ayllus Originarios de Potosi, Bolivia
62. Centro de Proyectos para el Desarrollo Integral Indígena (CEPRODI), Guatemala
63. Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas de Ecuador (CONAIE), Ecuador
64. Inuit Circumpolar Council, Greenland
65. Organización Indígena de Anitoquia (OIA), Colombia
66. Association of Indigenous Chadian Women (AFPAT), Chad, Africa
67. Naga Women's Union in Manipur (NWUM), India
68. SPECTRUM (SDKN), Burma
69. Comunidad Indígena Hitorangi Rapa Nui, Pacific
70. Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena (FPCI), Panama
71. Bartolina Sisa, Bolivia
72. Chief Devasish Roy - Member, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), Asia
Indigenous Expert, Bangladesh
73. Valmaine Toki – Member, UNPFII, Pacific Indigenous Expert, New Zealand
74. Grand Chief Ed John – Chair, UNPFII, North America Indigenous Expert. Canada
75. Myrna Cunningham – Member, UNPFII, Latin America Indigenous Expert, Nicaragua
76. Francisco Cali Tzay – Vice President (UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, CERD), Guatemala
77. Vital Bambahe – Member, Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), Burundi

Also endorsed by the 2,000 Indigenous Peoples' representatives who participated in the IX Terra Livre Encampment at the Rio + 20 Peoples' Summit
Ratificado también por los 2,000 representantes de los Pueblos Indígenas que participaron en IX Acampamento Terra Livre en la Cumbre de los Pueblos por Rio + 20 (Cúpula dos Povos RIO+20)

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2. The Ford Foundation
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Also with support from the following Non-governmental Organizations :

1. International Working Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)
2. Forest Peoples' Programme
3. ALMACIGA