

UN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (UNDRIP) ON SELF-DETERMINATION

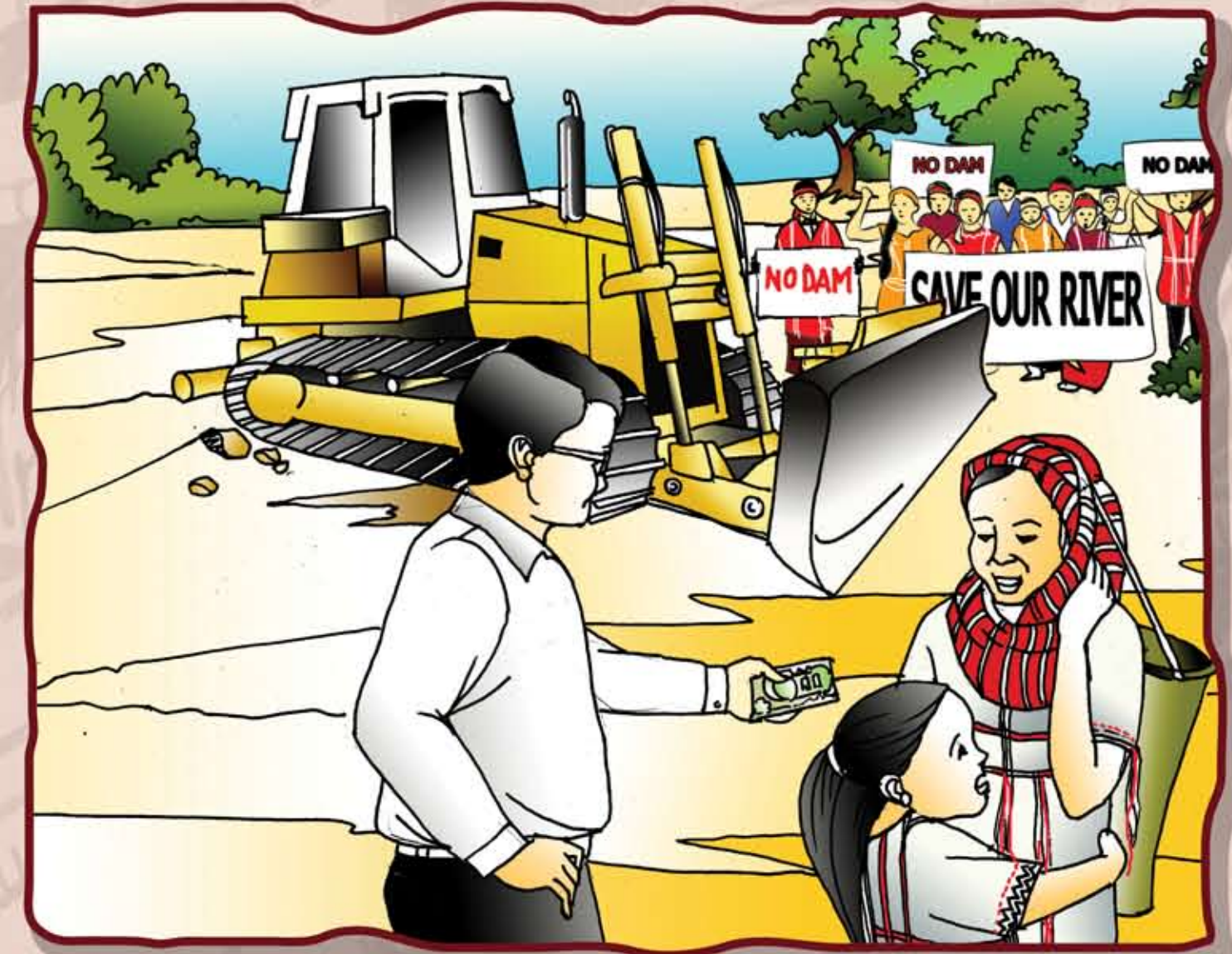
(Simplified version)

“Until our right to self-determination is recognized, the struggle will not end. Even if it means the sacrifice of our lives to achieve freedom, so be it!”

– Rafael Markus Bangit,
Cordillera martyr, (Victim of extrajudicial
killing, Philippines, 2006)



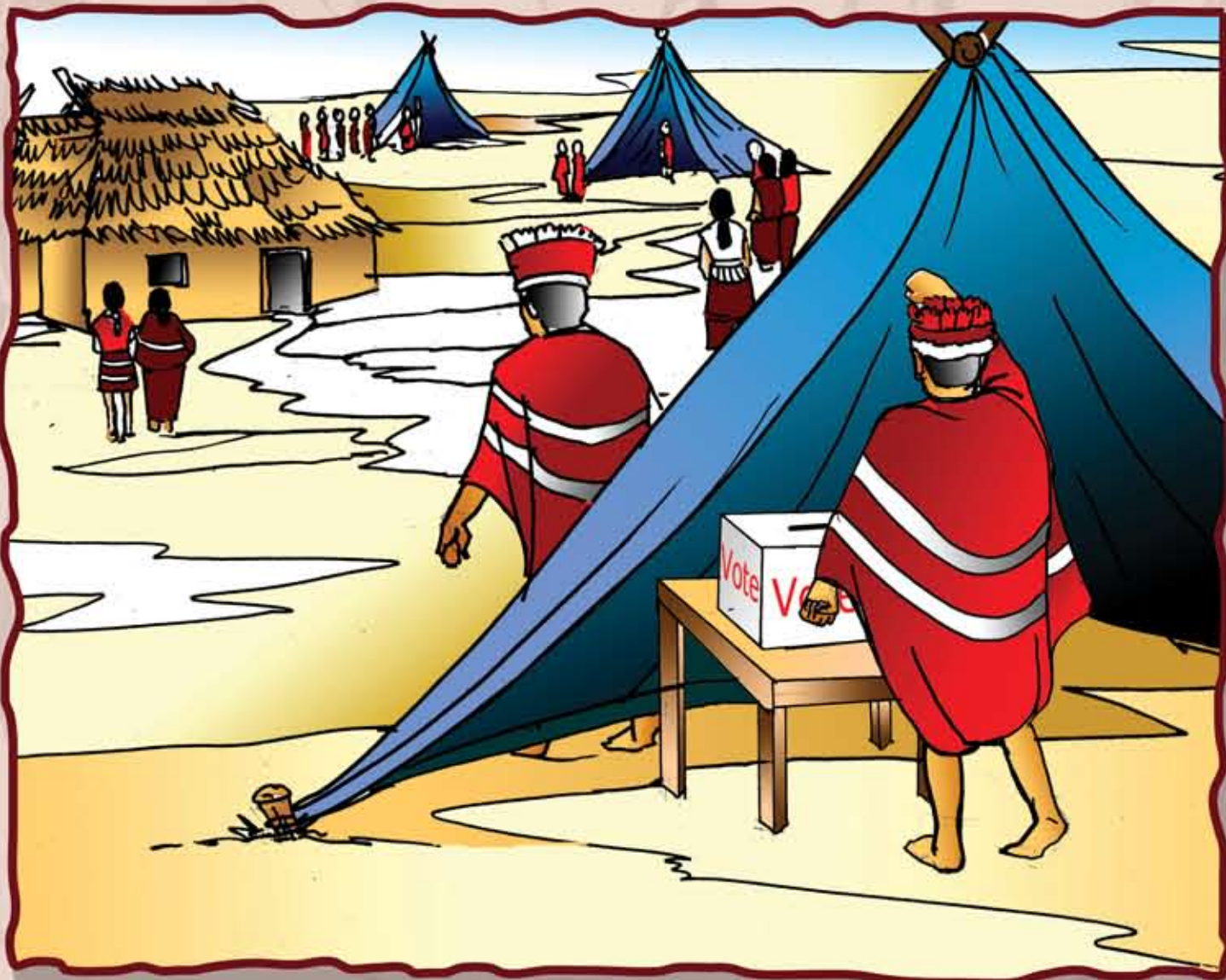
Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination, which means that they freely decide their political status, and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development. This right to freely determine their political status includes the right to define their mode of associating with an existing a state, and the right to self-government of peoples to govern themselves without external influence. – Article 3



Indigenous peoples have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, and to strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions. They are also entitled to fully participate, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their State. – Articles 4 & 5



Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social institutions to secure their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities. Further, they have the right to develop strategies for their development, particularly in determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and to run such programmes through their own institutions as far as possible. Those deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to fair redress. – Articles 20 & 23



Indigenous peoples have the right to belong to an indigenous community according to their traditions and customs, and they shall not be discriminated against for belonging to the community. They also have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities. – Articles 9 & 35



Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters that would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures. States shall consult and cooperate with indigenous peoples through their own representative institutions to obtain free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing any legislative or administrative measures. - Articles 18 & 19



Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership, and the structures and select membership of their institutions according to their procedures, customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live. – Article 33



Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinct customs, traditions and practices and existing judicial systems as per the international human rights standards. – Article 34