DECLARATION OF THE INDIGENOUS WOMEN OF CSW57

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, the Beijing Declaration of Indigenous Women, the outcomes of the twenty-third Special Session of the General Assembly and the declarations adopted by the Commission during the tenth and fifteenth anniversary of the Fourth World Conference on Women,

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Article 22 paragraph 2, which states that States shall take measures, in conjunction with Indigenous Peoples, to ensure that Indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination,

Recalling that the Commission on the Status of Women plays a key role in monitoring, reviewing and evaluating the progress made and challenges encountered in implementing the Beijing Platform for Action at all levels, and in our regions, and the intergovernmental regional and sub-regional organizations to advance women, to ensure compliance with the commitments that governments adopt at the Commission on the Status of Women,

Considering the recommendations made in the report of the meeting of the international group of experts: combating violence against Indigenous women and girls: article 22 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, where they emphasized the inadequate statistical data on the extent of violence against Indigenous women and girls that are so important for the development and implementation of evidence-based policy, legislative reform and judicial training,

Stressing the need for an intercultural and situational analysis to address violence against Indigenous women, whereas studies on various aspects of identity and systems of patriarchal and colonial domination have interacted.

WE URGE ALL STATES TO:

1. Promote public policies and inter-cultural approaches to the full and effective participation of women and young people including in political processes, to eradicate and prevent violence. This includes institutionalized mechanisms in each country, specific areas or departments responsible for designing policies, programs and legislation, taking into account the multisectoral nature of the problem of women, girls and young people, aimed primarily at providing information, tools and trained professionals in the sectors responsible for justice, education, health and employment.

2. Review education systems at all levels to review and include an education based on the recognition of diversity and cultural differences, as a basis for respect between diverse and complex societies, recognized as equal in rights. The educational content should contribute to state multiculturalism, self-esteem, dignity and respect for differences as fundamental values to eradicate violence and racism.

3. Establish funds and governmental agencies for research qualified to supply culturally appropriate tools and methodologies to deal with the forms and consequences of violence against women, girls and young people, including national budgets and fiscal policies aimed at the justice system to reduce or eliminate violence against Indigenous women and girls.

4. Consider and take actions to repair the negative impact that pollution, environmental
destruction and development, including the extractive industries has on the lives of Indigenous women, as a form of violence from the perspective of collective rights.

5. Create mechanisms for accessibility to justice for Indigenous women, through training and awareness of staff and to reduce incarceration of Indigenous women and their contact with the criminal justice system, and administer justice in matters of individual and collective rights of Indigenous Peoples and women, with a focus on multiculturalism and gender.

6. Include the variable ethnic and cultural identification in all instruments that gather quantitative and qualitative information from census surveys of all kinds, in order to overcome the lack of specific and disaggregated information relating to women, children and young people to establish the necessary policies, programs and legislation.

7. Develop national action plans which include research components focusing on intercultural violence by identifying systematic, coordinated, multi-sectoral and holistic, sustainable measures to address the underlying poverty, discrimination, overincarceration and sexism.

8. Develop mechanisms of accountability to monitor government programs to combat violence against women and girls, which identifies the damage caused by discrimination and racism and promote appropriate recommendations to remedy these facts.

9. Ensure the active participation of Indigenous women in all consultation processes during the phases of development, implementation and evaluation of all programs, policy and legislation related to responses for victims of violence to government programs and strategic policy, and for anti-violence including a holistic approach for the primary prevention of violence which ensures that the underlying causes are addressed effectively.

Signed by:
Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention Legal Service of Victoria
Adivasi Women’s Network, India
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)
Asia Indigenous Women’s Network
Chirapaq Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú
Conservación, Investigación y Aprovechamiento de los Recursos Naturales (CIARENA)
Consejo Regional Indígena de Risaralda Colombia
Continental Network of Indigenous Women of the Americas (ECMIA)
Coporwa – La Communauté des Potiers du Rwanda
Il’laramatak Community Concerns
Indigenous Women’s Forum for Northeast India, India
Indigenous Youth Network of Ayacucho - Ñuqanchik
International Indigenous Women’s Forum (FIMI)
Alianza de Mujeres Indígenas de Centroamerica y Mexico
Organization Wangki Tangi
Naga Women’s Union, India
Mudgin-gal Aboriginal Corporation
National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women’s Alliance
National Congress of Australia’s First Peoples
Native Women’s Association of Canada
Partners of Community Organization (PACOS), Malaysia
The Sami Parliament