

Forum:	The Group of Twenty (G20)
Agenda:	On measures to ensure indigenous people can benefit economically from historical lands.
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Introduction

According to the official definition from world bank, indigenous people refer to a group that are distinct and are cultural groups sharing collective ancestral ties to lands, natural resources on where they live. Despite the slowly raising awareness in the necessity on protecting the indigenous people's property, current world situation has not yet established a positive impact on their lands. This has gone worse particularly during the area of technological leap induced globalization, exploit on lands, workers and natural resources has post disastrous influence especially on the minority communities. Such exploitation indicated a loss to possession of lands. For instance, many historical lands previously occupied by the indigenous group, was a victim to oil prospectors, and as constructions were dialed in, housings, farms hence were destructed. This has post threat to cultural diversity and more importantly destructing indigenous people's source of income.

According to statistics, the common style of living available to indigenous group are small-scale land workers, fishers, herders, with some being hunters and gatherers in nearby forests. They are all heavily environmental depended; Fishers demand healthy and consumable fish in clean water to be captured around their living area for consumption or trade; Farmers demands large area of land for growing local crops as well as good mud, air and even insect's condition; Hunters demand the existence of organism with well-conditioned habitat. However, none of them seemed to escape the negative impacts of on-going exploitation of their environment. Given the fact that around 60 million indigenous people settles clans in dense and close by forest, the confrontation with lobbying practices had gone inevitable with a staggering 15 billion trees cut down each year by the demand of urbanization. Despite it is already a deadly play to worldwide habitat, it would only have cause worse and more direct economic impact to indigenous community. Additionally, it is merely the edge of an ice burg in terms of all the destruction society has posted on the indigenusness for instance but not limited to: large area oil extraction, urban expansion and tourist site construction.

If situations kept progressing, previously jobs and source of income would no longer be available for the indigenusness due to its dependence on environmental condition. This would induce the unemployment rate to sky rocket, in fact, indigenous people are already considered to be three times more likely in suffering from extreme poverty, a 25% poverty rate by the year of 2018. This is a strong indication to the poor future situation for indigenous group; hence it is extra important in creating a good quality resolution in ensure land-created economic benefit can be extracted by indigenous peoples. This is at the same time the main discussion topic held in the G20 committee of Topic 2, such importance had implied the importance of applying relevant solutions in ensuring indigenous peoples benefit and we look forwards to address the global issue.

Key Terms

Indigenous people - Indigenous peoples are culturally distinct ethnic groups whose members are directly descended from the earliest known inhabitants of a particular geographic region and, to some extent, maintain the language and culture of those original peoples. In addition, these particular geographic region which they inhabit often carries characteristics relating to nature, thus making them a prevalent subject of victim for urbanization affects to take place.

Historical lands - Historical lands refers to a historic or cultural districts, places, structures, or objects. To explain, given indigenous peoples culturally distinct nature, lands possesses by indigenous people can be legally identified as a historical land as it matches the criteria of being a cultural district.

Ecotourism - Ecotourism is one of the fastest growing segments of the travel industry, having gained prominence in the 1980s in the USA and Europe. The aim was for this to be a form of tourism that would benefit local people and the environment. Usually existing in the form of tourism involving responsible travel. Such as using sustainable transportation, conserving the environment and improving the well-being of local people. Similar to the concept of sustainable travel“.

Dispossession of Lands - The lost of control, lack of administration to a land.

Urbanization - The increase in the proportion of a population living in urban areas and the process by which an area loses its rural character and way of life.

Ethnic attraction - Ethnicity, however, refers to cultural factors, including nationality, regional culture, ancestry, and language. An example of race is brown, white, or black skin (all from various parts of the world), while an example of ethnicity is German or Spanish ancestry (regardless of race) or Han Chinese. And Ethnic attraction refers to the exotic appeal brought by unique cultural factors.

Sharing economy - An economic system in which assets or services are shared between private individuals, either free or for a fee, typically by means of the internet or land. The shared bicycle in china is a great example of sharing economy but not limited to.

General Overview

With reference to word bank, there are currently 476 million Indigenous peoples worldwide making up 6% of the population. Facing poor living quality and further exploitation of their local lands, they made up 20% of the extreme poor and with the average life expectancy 20 years less than non-indigenous people. It is safe to say that the poverty experienced today by Indigenous communities across the country is a direct result of the dispossession of Indigenous peoples of their lands for self-sustainment and economical developments. Despite specific data unclear, according to the UN report on the Model of Dispossession of Indigenous Lands and Territories in Africa has mentioned that many cases have happened on Indigenous group been pushed out of their traditional areas or to give control away control for the economic interest of other more dominant groups and to large scale development initiatives. In essence, many more related land-grabbing phenomenon had occurred by agribusinesses interest, for

indigenous people in Africa they are additionally suffering from conservation initiatives, extractive industries, infrastructure projects and increased competition with cultivators.

In addition, much of the land occupied by indigenous people is under customary ownership, yet many governments recognize only a fraction of this land as formally or legally belonging to Indigenous peoples. Even when Indigenous territories and lands are recognized, protection of boundaries or use and exploitation of natural resources are often inadequate. Leading to conflict, environmental degradation, weak economical development or even lost of cultural diversity.

In the United States, a mere 6.7% of the total geographic area they once occupied had still been occupied by the Indigenous peoples. Conversely, China has the greatest number of Indigenous group of more than 125 million occupying a 8.9% of the 1.3 billion population. And autonomous ethnic regions account for approximately 60% of the countries total area. Implying the variability of the global situation towards the Indigenous peoples due to each unique history and politics.

Africa

Large-scale extraction of natural resources such as logging, mining, dam construction, oil drilling and pipeline construction have had very negative impacts on the livelihoods of indigenous pastoralist and hunter-gatherer communities in Africa. So has the widespread expansion of areas under crop production. They have all resulted in loss of access to fundamental natural resources that are critical for the survival of both pastoral and hunter-gatherer communities. Despite Africa has settled relevant restriction on the African Charter (Article 21,1 and 21,1) stating that every people have the right to existence and the right to their economic, social and cultural development with due regard to their freedom and identity and in the equal enjoyment of the common heritage of mankind. Many enterprises would still be driven for economical interests harming indigenous human rights.

The European Union

The European Union had founded a organization IWGIA (The international work group for indigenous affairs), it is an independent and non-profit human right based membership organization. Whose central is to endorse and promote the collective rights of the world's indigenous people. Within the UNPFII European Commission submission paper, the European union has established the attitude of; Union would combat social exclusion and discrimination, respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, safeguard and enhance Europe's cultural heritage and uphold and promote its values in its relations with the wider world. And the European union and its bodies, as well as the Member states when implementing union law, will be bond to this provisions.

Asia

According to the official web page of UN women, massive land alienation and land recession projects are taking place in the name of development, which are adversely affecting many indigenous communities in Asia. Among the destructive projects that are being implemented in these countries are large-scale rubber and palm oil plantations and mining. These projects have led to systematic violations against the individual and collective rights of the affected communities such as forced relocation, threats

and harassments against protesting indigenous peoples and loss of livelihood among others. This is particularly true in Cambodia, Indonesia and India.

United States of America

The early India migrators to the Americas continent had decreased dramatically, from “territories“ to “reservations“. As a result, most of the Indian population in the Americas continent is now found west of the Mississippi River, usually in drier areas unsuited to productive agriculture. This force of migration had denied the indigenous peoples from developing agricultural economy, in addition at times the U.S. government even encourages the Indians to leave the reservations and mix with the general population in the large cities of the Midwest and West, a process of acculturation that some, including many younger and ethnically conscious Indians would claim poses as many dangers to the individual and social well-being of Indians as do the communal misfortunes already brought upon them.

Canada

In Canada the reservation system was adopted. With protection on First Nation (Native American) settlements throughout the East, even in such agriculturally rich areas as the Montreal plain or peninsular Ontario. As the Europeans moved west, care was taken to retain Indians on at least part of their own lands, including such fertile areas as the valley of the Red River of the North and the Fraser river delta.

India

In India, there are 705 ethnic groups officially recognized as "Scheduled Tribes. India has several laws and constitutional provisions, such as the Fifth Schedule for Central India and the Sixth List for certain areas of northeastern India that recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples to land and self-government, but their implementation is far from being satisfactory. India voted in favor of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples on the condition that after independence all Indians are Indigenous. Therefore, it does not consider the concept of "Indigenous Peoples", and therefore the UNDRIP, applicable to Africa.

Argentina

Argentina is a federal country with 23 provinces and with a national population of approximately 40 million. The most recent national census gave a total of 955,032 people who self-identify as descended from or belonging to an Indigenous People. The tensions and conflicts over Indigenous Peoples' land claims worsened in 2017. The State of Argentina failed to guarantee and enforce Indigenous rights over land, and moreover, criminalized the members of Indigenous communities who called out for this failure. In the context of this scenario and the confrontation between the two parts, there have been numerous acts of violence, and even deaths of indigenous activists, as it is the case of Santiago Maldonado. The tension over land sees one of its roots in the economic interest in extractive activities on the territories claimed by Indigenous Peoples, as guaranteed rights of Indigenous Peoples, is incompatible with the neo-developmental economic model that is based precisely on these extractive activities.

Major parties involved

IWGIA

Since 1968, IWGIA has cooperated with Indigenous Peoples' organizations and international institutions to promote recognition and implementation of the rights of Indigenous Peoples. IWGIA works to empower Indigenous Peoples through documentation, capacity development and advocacy on a local, regional and international level.

AIPP

The Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) is a regional organization founded in 1992 by indigenous peoples' movements. AIPP target to the cause of promoting and defending indigenous peoples' rights and human rights and articulating issues of relevance to indigenous peoples.

European Union (EU)

The European Union has made significant contributions announcing several instruments and regulations in ensuring indigenous peoples human rights in the possession of their land as their bodies would need to obey. Such as the EIDHR (European instrument for democracy and human rights) instrument provides a wide scope for specific actions in the field of indigenous peoples, to be both at country level or at transnational and regional levels. For example, one of the actions are; (i) supporting indigenous peoples and their representatives in participating in and following up on UN relevant to indigenous people.

United Nation Development Program (UNDP)

The United Nation Development Program had created a policy of engagement considering on the protection of indigenous people's economical state. Within the report, 12 reasons were listed for the current poor situation indigenous peoples is in. Accompanied with expected body engagement, the UN are working on a few major concepts towards the indigenous group (detail see link).
Poverty reduction 2. Human rights 3. Democratic governance

Timeline of Event

Date	Description of event
1830	Native peoples' removal from Georgia. President Andrew Jackson signs the Indian Removal Act, authorizing the Army to force Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole tribes, including some of his former allies in the War of 1812, out of Georgia and surrounding states. This sets the stage for the Cherokee Trail of Tears and other forced relocation marches.

- 1924 American Indians granted US. Citizenship. Inspired by the high rate of American Indian enlistment during World War I, President Calvin Coolidge signs the Indian Citizenship Act. American Indians, the first peoples of this country, are the last to receive citizenship. U.S. citizenship does not automatically make American Indians eligible to vote in some states, including Arizona, New Mexico, and South Dakota.
- 1968 Oil Found in Prudhoe Bay; Alaska Native claims delay pipeline
Atlantic Richfield Oil Company announces the discovery of enormous gas and petroleum reserves in Prudhoe Bay on Alaska’s North Slope. With other companies, it proposes a pipeline from there to Valdez in south central Alaska. But development cannot proceed without Alaska Native assent, or a government settlement of Alaska Native land claims to most of the state’s land.
The formation of the IWGIA organization
- 1971 U.S settles Alaska Native Land claims;
A century after acquiring Alaska from Russia, the U.S. moves to extinguish the claim of many hundred Alaska Native communities to their aboriginal lands. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act revokes all but one of the reserves and reservations in the state. In return, Alaska Natives are granted one-ninth of the state or 40 million acres to be divided among them along with a shared payment of \$462,500,000. The act establishes Alaska Native corporations, including 13 regional corporations and many more local village corporations, that receive shares of the payment and begin developing local economies to benefit Alaska Native people.
- 1991 The AIPP formation.
- 1994 Establishment of the world’s indigenous peoples day
The day was established to protest the historical conquest of North America by Europeans, and to call attention to the losses suffered by the Native American peoples and their cultures through diseases, warfare, massacres, and forced assimilation.
- 2008 800 Ameican Indians repeat the longest walk;
More than 800 participants from many Indian nations repeat the Longest Walk of 1978 to draw attention to protection of sacred sites, youth empowerment, and Native American rights.

June 24th, 2020

Thousands of Indigenous people have joined a national strike in Quito to demand government action on rising costs.

UN Involvement, Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

- **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)**
The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) is an international instrument adopted by the United Nations on September 13, 2007, to enshrine (according to Article 43) the rights that “constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.” The UNDRIP protects collective rights that may not be addressed in other human rights charters that emphasize individual rights, and it also safeguards the individual rights of Indigenous people. The Declaration is the product of almost 25 years of deliberation by U.N. member states and Indigenous groups.
- **UN’s paper of Modes of Dispossession of Indigenous Lands and Territories in Africa**
This paper had take two aims into action, to describe and analyze the five identified modes of land and resources dispossession experienced by indigenous African communities; and (2) to propose collaborative initiatives involving the three UN mechanisms that serve to sensitize governments, as well as UN agencies and other funding agencies including the World Bank, about how these modes of land and resource alienation negate gains made in the implementation of the UNDRIP.
- **International Covenant on Civil and Political rights (OHCHR)**
As of June 2022, the Covenant has 173 parties and six more signatories without ratification, most notably the People's Republic of China and Cuba; North Korea is the only state that has tried to withdraw. The Covenant compels governments to take administrative, judicial, and legislative measures in order to protect the rights enshrined in the treaty and to provide an effective remedy. The Covenant was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly in 1966 and came into force in 1976.

Possible Solutions

Many economic disadvantages land exploitation had posted to indigenous group comes down to the lack of reliable income source, a extractitory event would damage surroundings harming agricultures developments, urbanization forced migration in change of occupation, etc. Therefore, possible solution can be considered from the perspective of ensuring the indigenous peoples spot in benefiting from their land or using it to create job opportunities.

Utilizing sharing economy in ensuring indigenous groups benefit from activities conducted

Promote the implementation of sharing economy, relevant departments from distinctive countries can settle laws on forcing the sharing of profit to previous land owner.

To enhance communication among indigenous group and the governmental official in achieving real-time monitoring and management.

To enhance communication of surrounding indigenous peoples to related departments, this can be done by forming departments or improve current system. Time to time response and report in avoidance of exploitation of the historical land.

To ensure indigenous people can contribute into commission meetings, actively involving into the adjustment or creation of constitutions.

Eco tourism

To encourage the implementation on Eco tourism, such form of tourism creates job opportunities to the indigenous peoples and encourages interconnection among the indigenous and worldwide citizen. Manufacturing more potential job opportunities.

To ensure the domestic market are accessible to indigenous group, providing more deal opportunities.

Governments actively take part in promoting indigenous people made product, improve demand of products and boost economy.

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