



PERMANENT FORUM ON INDIGENOUS ISSUES

Special Theme 22nd session: Indigenous Peoples, human health, planetary and territorial health and climate change: a rights-based approach

HUMAN, PLANETARY AND TERRITORIAL HEALTH

Human health and the wellbeing of the planet is interlinked. The destruction of the Earth is driving multiple crises - environmental, health and humanitarian. Indigenous Peoples, including Indigenous women, suffer the most immediate and drastic impacts of this crisis, despite protecting 80% of the Earth's biodiversity in forests, deserts and marine environments.



INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

The International Decade of the World's Indigenous Languages (2022-2032) is a unique opportunity to support the revitalization of Indigenous languages, many of which are critically endangered. States must establish action plans, parallel to the Global Action Plan, including support for transformative initiatives that strengthen and protect Indigenous languages.

PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Some governments recognize Indigenous Peoples' therefore representation of Indigenous Peoples institutions at the UN is vital. Indigenous Peoples have the right to participate in decision making that affects them, including at the international level.



REPRISALS AGAINST INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The United Nations system continues to show zero tolerance for reprisals. Indigenous Peoples who engage with the United Nations, in particular the UNPFII and EMRIP must not suffer any reprisals or intimidation for their cooperation with the UN.

23rd session (15-26 April 2024): Enhancing Indigenous Peoples' right to self-determination in the context of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: emphasizing the voices of Indigenous youth