

## Town of Canmore Commitments to Truth and Reconciliation Calls to Action 2021 Update

### Calls to Action going forward

In 2017 Town staff reviewed the 94 Calls to Action and identified how the Town of Canmore can play a role in leading or advancing 16 Actions. In 2019 one action around Olympic events was removed due to the failed City of Calgary potential bid. In 2021 three additional Actions have been added, bringing the total to 18, along with the Guiding Principles from the United National Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). Both the UNDRIP document and the Principles of Reconciliation have been added to the appendix of this commitment document.

### Child Welfare - Action 1

We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and aboriginal governments to commit to reducing the number of Aboriginal children in care by:

- ii. Providing adequate resources to enable Aboriginal communities and child-welfare organizations to keep Aboriginal families together where it is safe to do so, and to keep children in culturally appropriate environments, regardless of where they reside. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Support the on-reserve women's shelter as requested	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Town representatives attended opening. Staff continue to provide supports as requested.	Staff have collected and delivered donations from the community and provided supports as requested.

Guided by United Nations Declaration of the rights of Indigenous People – Article 22:

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.

### Child Welfare - Action 5

We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate parenting programs for Aboriginal families. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Share parenting resources and support the development of an indigenous-based parenting program	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Staff have supported Stoney Nakoda Administrative staff in their application to the Province for a Parent Link Centre in Morley. Agreement was signed March, 2019 with the Province of Alberta. Town staff will continue to support this initiative as requested.	Staff supported the Stoney BVPL in conversation to FRN. Canmore CSD staff collected and delivered supplies from local stores for the Stoney FRN during the on reserve COVID crisis

Guided by United Nations Declaration of the rights of Indigenous People – Article 14:  
Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination

### Education - Action 12

We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, and Aboriginal governments to develop culturally appropriate early childhood education programs for Aboriginal families. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Incorporate Indigenous books, posters, images, and stories into BVPL and FCSS programs and spaces	Available within current budget	Done. Looking for ways to incorporate inclusive resources is ongoing	FRN, which replaced the BVPL department, continue to incorporate indigenous books and stories in their learning space.
Work with community partners to ensure that messaging (such as sexual assault awareness campaign) is culturally relevant for Indigenous people	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	No update	Ongoing

Guided by United Nations Declaration of the rights of Indigenous People – Article 14:  
States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

### Language and Culture - Action 14

We call upon the federal government to enact an Aboriginal Languages Act that incorporates the following principles:

- i. Aboriginal languages are fundamental and valued element of Canadian culture and society, and there is an urgency to preserve them.
- iv. The preservation, revitalization, and strengthening of Aboriginal languages and cultures are best managed by Aboriginal people and communities. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Consult with Stoney peoples to determine what/where appropriate. Some examples could include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translate public art calls into regional indigenous languages</li> </ul>	Future budget request	All signage for Canada 150 mural project were translated into Stoney language.  Cultural Master Plan “Creative Canmore” public engagement has	Civic centre mountain name signs will be translated into Stoney  2021 public art Banner Project open to Canmore and Morley residents – application received from Morley – an emerging artist whose work was featured as part of 2021 NIPD

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate Indigenous names into trails/public spaces</li> <li>• Translate signage (welcome, streets, parks) into Stoney where appropriate</li> </ul>		<p>three buttons – one in Stoney language and on Town’s website.</p> <p>Support Healing Ride (from Morley to Canmore to Banff) by helping organizers write grants and problem-solve challenges.</p>	<p>Cultural Advisory Committee to include one member of Treaty 7</p>
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Guided by United Nations Declaration of the rights of Indigenous People – Article 13:

Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own

**Canadian Governments and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People – Action 43**

We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to fully adopt and implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as the framework for reconciliation.

The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
<p>Partner with community to seek funding for projects that strengthen Indigenous relationships</p>	<p>Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.</p>	<p>Applied for grants from Heritage Canada and the Banff Canmore Community Foundation for multiple programs.</p>	<p>Grant applications and supports are ongoing</p>
<p>Create an Indigenous Advisory group that can meet regularly (eg- twice per year) to discuss key areas of reconciliation and partnership between the Town of Canmore and the Stoney Nation community needs for reconciliation</p>	<p>Will require staff time and budget.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Stoney Nakoda Administration members attend Town’s internal TRC working group</p>

Incorporate Truth and Reconciliation into the Town of Canmore's naming Policy by amending section 6 to include Treaty 7 history and languages	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	N/A	N/A
Create an MOU with the Stoney Nakoda Administration that provides guidance on how to strengthen community knowledge, direct municipal work towards reconciliation, and incorporate reconciliation into the town's future guiding and planning documents.	Will require staff time and budget.	N/A	Council motion for MOU approved in 2021. Council has assigned formal Town liaisons and at the request of the Stoney Nakoda Administration, asked those designates to work with the Stoney Nakoda Nation to identify lands for cultural ceremonies within the Town of Canmore boundary.
Provide guidance to the Town organization on land acknowledgement	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	N/A	Guidance document provided to staff.

Guided by United Nations Declaration of the rights of Indigenous People – Article 19:

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them

#### **Professional Development and Training for Public Servants Action 57**

We call upon federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal governments to provide education to public servants on the history of Aboriginal peoples, including the history and legacy of residential schools, the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, Treaties and Aboriginal rights, Indigenous law, and Aboriginal-Crown relations. This will require skills-based training in intercultural competency, conflict resolution, human rights, and anti-racism. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
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<p>Include these topics in education, training, and development opportunities for Town of Canmore staff</p>	<p>Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.</p>	<p>Staff attended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reconciliation and Right Relations course at Banff Centre</li> <li>• U of A online Indigenous Canada course.</li> <li>• U of A Land Use Planning course</li> <li>• Planning webinar with content related to TRC</li> <li>• Stoney Language course offered through artsPlace</li> <li>• Provided KAIROS blanket exercise training for summer camp staff and invited all staff to attend.</li> <li>• Successfully applied for an AUMA grant to bring the blanket exercise to local Town Council and staff.</li> </ul>	<p>Knowledge Keeper Buddy Wesley provided a lunch and learn on Stoney culture and language for Town staff</p> <p>A learning plan for all municipal staff is in development. Because a sustained commitment will be required, a training budget will be needed in future years to ensure implementation of the plan outlined in the attachment.</p> <p>Individual staff continue to attend training opportunities as outlined in 2019.</p>
<p>Explore opportunities to develop meaningful relationships, learn about Indigenous history, and understand what we can incorporate about Canada's Indigenous history in public spaces (website, Civic Centre, Rec Centre, Elevation Place)</p>	<p>Future budget request</p>	<p>Worked with the MD of Bighorn on their Canada 150 initiative to install historical signs throughout the Bow Valley. Two signs were located within the Town of Canmore. Staff and members of Council attended the unveilings.</p> <p>Next temporary public art call will target Indigenous artists from Morley as well as</p>	<p>Land acknowledgement incorporated into Town website and in public buildings.</p>

		community and regional artists.	
Create an action plan to gather, learn, and write the Bow Valley's Indigenous History	Future budget request	Cultural Master Plan includes a talking circle with Indigenous and Multicultural origin stories of our community.	N/A

### Education for Reconciliation Action 63

We call upon the council of Ministers of Education, Canada to maintain an annual commitment to Aboriginal education issues including:

- iii. Building student capacity for intercultural understanding, empathy, and mutual respect. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Include understanding, empathy, and mutual respect and appreciation of Indigenous culture into our school aged programming	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Ongoing	Ongoing through FRN, FCSS, and Recreation
Partner with local schools on their efforts to address Truth and Reconciliation	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Moved NIPD celebration to local middle school site in 2018.	N/A
Continue to host and build on National Aboriginal Day community celebrations	Available within current budget.	Celebration size and offerings were increased in 2018 and 2019. 2019 was largest NIPD celebration to date and was well attended.	Event was cancelled due to COVID in 2020 and was small and COVID appropriate in 2021.

Guided by United Nations Declaration of the rights of Indigenous People – Article 14:

Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.

### Youth Programs Action 66

We call upon the federal government to establish multi-year funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation and establish a national network to share information and best practices. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Explore options for incorporating Indigenous neighbours and culture into programs like Big Fun Camps and Healthy Little Chefs	Opportunities may arise through current relationships and Bow Valley TRC working group. Could also	Incorporated work with elders into summer camps for kids through Lifeways Gallery.	Ongoing

	include a future budget request.	Hosted Healthy Little Chefs classes at Exshaw school. Incorporated Bannock making into Wild Little Women.	
Share resources with community-based youth organizations	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Ongoing	Ongoing

### **National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation Action 78**

We call upon the Government of Canada to commit to making a funding contribution of \$10 million over seven years to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, plus an additional amount to assist communities to research and produce histories of their own residential school experience and their involvement in truth, healing, and reconciliation. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Partner with local individuals and/or organizations who seek to access funding to research and produce histories of residential school experiences relevant to Canmore and our community	Opportunities may arise through current relationships and Bow Valley TRC working group. Could also include a future budget request.	N/A	N/A

### **Commemoration Action 79**

We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage commemoration. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Engage with artists and community to include Indigenous programming in public art and community events	Opportunities may arise through current relationships and Bow Valley TRC working group. Could also include a future budget request.	Multiple programs with Indigenous community members and including Indigenous content at artsPlace and in the Town's Arts and Events program offerings.	2020 Neighbourhood Art Project incorporated Stoney language
Support Orange Shirt Day as a way to raise awareness about residential schools	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Nothing has been done to date. Will work to promote this day to Town staff and community going forward.	Orange Shirt Day was promoted to Town staff in 2020.  Officially became Federal holiday called National Truth and Reconciliation Day in 2021. Holiday adopted by the Town of Canmore and community commemorative event held.

Guided by United Nations Declaration of the rights of Indigenous People – Article 5:

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

### **Commemoration Action 82**

We call upon provincial and territorial governments, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools Monument in each capital city to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Feature monuments as they are commissioned or completed in the Arts and Events newsletter	Available within current budget and staff time.	No known monuments at this time.	N/A

### **Commemoration Action 83**

We call upon the Canada Council for the Arts to establish, as a funding priority, a strategy for Indigenous and non-Indigenous artists to undertake collaborative projects and produce works that contribute to the reconciliation process. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Create opportunities to live in right relations and appreciate Indigenous history as outlined in Tools for the Future	Future budget request	Multiple staff have attended Reconciliation and Right Relations training at Banff Centre.	Ongoing
Use Town channels to make artists aware of funding opportunities through the Canada Council as they are available	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	No update	N/A
Include youth from Stoney Nakoda in the Kid's Art program	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Ongoing	N/A
Continue to work with Bow Valley communities from Morley to Lake Louise on collaborative projects that contribute to the reconciliation process	Opportunities may arise through current relationships and Bow Valley TRC working group. Could also include a future budget request.	The Canada 150 mural project was focused on collaborating across the valley and incorporated themes of inclusion and belonging as well as participation from Stoney elders and youth into every project.	The Town of Canmore coordinates a regional working group focused on Truth and Reconciliation efforts. That group did not meet in 2020 due to pandemic workload but is back up and running for 2021.

### **Sports and Recreation Action 87**

We call upon all levels of government, in collaboration with Aboriginal people, sports halls of fame, and other relevant organization, to provide public education that tells the national story of Aboriginal athletes in history. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Work with Bow Valley True Sport Council to incorporate Indigenous education and history	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Ongoing	N/A
Offer anti-racism awareness and training programs for our sport partners	Future budget request	No update	N/A
Look for opportunities to invite Indigenous athletes to be guest	Future budget request	No update	N/A

speakers and/or profiled in our sport facilities			
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### Sports and Recreation Action 88

We call upon all levels of government to take action to ensure long-term Aboriginal athlete development and growth, and continued support for North American Indigenous Games, including funding to host the games and for provincial and territorial team preparation and travel. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Look to partner with and provide support for Spirit North, a program run by Canmore local Beckie Scott, whose mission is to engage and empower Indigenous children through sport, activity, and inspiration	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Staff participate in Spirit North local events and hosted a fundraiser for the organization.	Staff participated in local events in 2020 before COVID.

### Sports and Recreation Action 89

We call upon the federal government to amend the Physical Activity and Sport Act to support reconciliation by ensuring that policies to promote physical activity as a fundamental element of health and well-being, reduce barriers to sports participation, increase the pursuit of excellence in sport, and build capacity in Canadian sport system, are inclusive of Aboriginal peoples. The Town of Canmore can commit to:

Action	Resources Required	2019 update	2021 update
Work with community sport and recreation groups to encourage participation of individuals from Morley and reduce barriers to participation	Available within current budget. Required staff time as available.	Significant uptake on pond hockey program with Morley youth.	Facility Allocation Policy language adjusted to account for Morley resident participation

**“Reconciliation is about forging and maintaining respectful relationships.**

**There are no shortcuts.”** -Justice Murray Sinclair, Truth and Reconciliation Commission

### Appendix A

**What We Have Learned: Principles of Truth and Reconciliation, The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2015**

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada believes that in order for Canada to flourish in the twenty-first century, reconciliation between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canada must be based on the following principles.

1. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is the framework for reconciliation at all levels and across all sectors of Canadian society.
2. First Nations, Inuit, and Métis peoples, as the original peoples of this country and as self-determining peoples, have Treaty, constitutional, and human rights that must be recognized and respected.
3. Reconciliation is a process of healing of relationships that requires public truth sharing, apology, and commemoration that acknowledge and redress past harms.
4. Reconciliation requires constructive action on addressing the ongoing legacies of colonialism that have had destructive impacts on Aboriginal peoples' education, cultures and languages, health, child welfare, the administration of justice, and economic opportunities and prosperity.
5. Reconciliation must create a more equitable and inclusive society by closing the gaps in social, health, and economic outcomes that exist between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians.
6. All Canadians, as Treaty peoples, share responsibility for establishing and maintaining mutually respectful relationships.
7. The perspectives and understandings of Aboriginal Elders and Traditional Knowledge Keepers of the ethics, concepts, and practices of reconciliation are vital to long-term reconciliation.
8. Supporting Aboriginal peoples' cultural revitalization and integrating Indigenous knowledge systems, oral histories, laws, protocols, and connections to the land into the reconciliation process are essential.
9. Reconciliation requires political will, joint leadership, trust building, accountability, and transparency, as well as a substantial investment of resources.
10. Reconciliation requires sustained public education and dialogue, including youth engagement, about the history and legacy of residential schools, Treaties, and Aboriginal rights, as well as the historical and contemporary contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canadian society.

**Appendix B**

## **United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

*The General Assembly,*

*Guided* by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and good faith in the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by States in accordance with the Charter,

*Affirming* that indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such,

*Affirming also* that all peoples contribute to the diversity and richness of civilizations and cultures, which constitute the common heritage of humankind,

*Affirming further* that all doctrines, policies and practices based on or advocating superiority of peoples or individuals on the basis of national origin or racial, religious, ethnic or cultural differences are racist, scientifically false, legally invalid, morally condemnable and socially unjust,

*Reaffirming* that indigenous peoples, in the exercise of their rights, should be free from discrimination of any kind,

*Concerned* that indigenous peoples have suffered from historic injustices as a result of, inter alia, their colonization and dispossession of their lands, territories and resources, thus preventing them from exercising, in particular, their right to development in accordance with their own needs and interests,

*Recognizing* the urgent need to respect and promote the inherent rights of indigenous peoples which derive from their political, economic and social structures and from their cultures, spiritual traditions, histories and philosophies, especially their rights to their lands, territories and resources,

*Recognizing also* the urgent need to respect and promote the rights of indigenous peoples affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements with States,

*Welcoming* the fact that indigenous peoples are organizing themselves for political, economic, social and cultural enhancement and in order to bring to an end all forms of discrimination and oppression wherever they occur,

*Convinced* that control by indigenous peoples over developments affecting them and their lands, territories and resources will enable them to maintain and strengthen their institutions, cultures and traditions, and to promote their development in accordance with their aspirations and needs,

*Recognizing* that respect for indigenous knowledge, cultures and traditional practices contributes to sustainable and equitable development and proper management of the environment,

*Emphasizing* the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, economic and social progress and development, understanding and friendly relations among nations and peoples of the world,

*Recognizing* in particular the right of indigenous families and communities to retain shared responsibility for the upbringing, training, education and well-being of their children, consistent with the rights of the child,

*Considering* that the rights affirmed in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements between States and indigenous peoples are, in some situations, matters of international concern, interest, responsibility and character,

*Considering also* that treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements, and the relationship they represent, are the basis for a strengthened partnership between indigenous peoples and States,

*Acknowledging* that the Charter of the United Nations, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,<sup>2</sup> as well as the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, affirm the fundamental importance of the right to self-determination of all peoples, by virtue of which they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

*Bearing in mind* that nothing in this Declaration may be used to deny any peoples their right to self-determination, exercised in conformity with international law,

*Convinced* that the recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples in this Declaration will enhance harmonious and cooperative relations between the State and indigenous peoples, based on principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, non-discrimination and good faith,

*Encouraging* States to comply with and effectively implement all their obligations as they apply to indigenous peoples under international instruments, in particular those related to human rights, in consultation and cooperation with the peoples concerned,

*Emphasizing* that the United Nations has an important and continuing role to play in promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples,

*Believing* that this Declaration is a further important step forward for the recognition, promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of indigenous peoples and in the development of relevant activities of the United Nations system in this field,

*Recognizing and reaffirming* that indigenous individuals are entitled without discrimination to all human rights recognized in international law, and that indigenous peoples possess collective rights which are indispensable for their existence, well-being and integral development as peoples,

*Recognizing* that the situation of indigenous peoples varies from region to region and from country to country and that the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical and cultural backgrounds should be taken into consideration,

*Solemnly proclaims* the following United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as a standard of achievement to be pursued in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect:

#### **Article 1**

Indigenous peoples have the right to the full enjoyment, as a collective or as individuals, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights law.

#### **Article 2**

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

#### **Article 3**

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.

**Article 4**

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for financing their autonomous functions.

**Article 5**

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

**Article 6**

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

**Article 7**

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.
2. Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.

**Article 8**

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.
2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:
  - a. Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;
  - b. Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
  - c. Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;
  - d. Any form of forced assimilation or integration;
  - e. Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.

**Article 9**

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

**Article 10**

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

**Article 11**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practise and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.
2. States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.

**Article 12**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practise, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.
2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

**Article 13**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.

**Article 14**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.

2. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.
3. States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.

#### **Article 15**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.
2. States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.

#### **Article 16**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.

#### **Article 17**

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law.
2. States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.
3. Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.

#### **Article 18**

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.

#### **Article 19**

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them.

#### **Article 20**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.
2. Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.

#### **Article 21**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
2. States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.

#### **Article 22**

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.
2. 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.

#### **Article 23**

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

#### **Article 24**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.

2. Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.

**Article 25**

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.

**Article 26**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

**Article 27**

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

**Article 28**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

**Article 29**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources.

States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.

2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.
3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.

#### **Article 30**

1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.
2. States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.

#### **Article 31**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.
2. In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.

#### **Article 32**

1. 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.
2. States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.
3. States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.

#### **Article 33**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.

**Article 34**

Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.

**Article 35**

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

**Article 36**

1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders.
2. States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.

**Article 37**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and respect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.
2. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

**Article 38**

States in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

**Article 39**

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

**Article 40**

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

**Article 41**

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.

**Article 42**

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

**Article 43**

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

**Article 44**

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

**Article 45**

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights indigenous peoples have now or may acquire in the future.

**Article 46**

1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.
2. In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.

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3. The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.