



## THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR

Data by indigenous peoples

### BACKGROUND

For years, indigenous organizations and experts have called upon states to disaggregate human rights and development data in order to uncover injustices and social exclusion.

The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues has repeatedly called for enhanced monitoring of the UNDRIP, including through disaggregated data, and development of specific indicators for assessing its implementation in a systematic way.

The Indigenous Navigator has emerged in response to these discussions.



The Indigenous Navigator tools were tested in collaboration with partners in Cameroon, Kenya, Suriname, Peru, Nepal and Thailand in 2014-15.



From 2017-2021 the consortium has been working with partners in Bolivia, Colombia, Peru, Suriname, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Nepal, the Philippines, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania, Sweden, Norway and Finland on applying the tools.



This ongoing work includes continued community-based generation of data on indigenous peoples' human rights and development situation, as well as national and international advocacy work – which will expand post 2021.

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## THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR

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### WHAT IS THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR?

The Indigenous Navigator is a **framework and set of tools for and by indigenous peoples** to systematically monitor the level of recognition and implementation of their rights. By using the Indigenous Navigator, indigenous organisations and communities, duty bearers, NGOs and journalists can access free tools and resources based on community-generated data.

### The Indigenous Navigator monitors the implementation of:



The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



Core human rights conventions as they pertain to indigenous peoples



Essential aspects of the Sustainable Development Goals



The outcomes of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples



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### Monitoring tool for UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples (UNDRIP)

With links to human rights instruments and to the SDG indicators

The Indigenous Navigator framework was developed based on the handbook “**Human Rights Indicators, A Guide to Measurement and Implementation**”, published by the OHCHR in 2012. This methodology was adapted to the rights of indigenous peoples in the following sequence:

- Structuring the rights contained in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into thirteen thematic domains;
- Further dividing the domains into 32 sub-categories and identifying the relevant articles of the UNDRIP and related human rights instruments;
- Defining 66 key attributes of the rights enshrined in the UNDRIP; and
- Choosing the right indicators to measure the status of their attainment.

#### Complementary assessments of community and national situations using:

- **Structural indicators** which reflect the legal and policy framework of a given country.
- **Process indicators** which measure the States’ ongoing efforts to implement human rights commitments through programs, budget allocations, etc.
- **Outcome indicators** which capture the actual enjoyment of human rights by indigenous peoples.

You can learn more about the methodology and development process here: <https://bit.ly/2FvqWWP>





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### PURPOSE AND USE



Documenting the human rights and development situation of indigenous peoples is a first step towards discussing it with duty-bearers and other external stakeholders.



The Indigenous Navigator has been developed in response to the need for quality data that can be fed into existing human rights and sustainable development monitoring processes at local, national and international levels.



The tools facilitate indigenous communities' own generation of quality data on their situation, and simultaneously enhances their awareness of their rights.

Indigenous Peoples



Data



Ratification

Reporting

Comments & recommendations

State



Indigenous community data aims at making implementation gaps visible. By documenting and reporting their situation, indigenous peoples can enhance their access to justice and development.

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The Indigenous Navigator can serve a number of purposes - for example:



**Raise awareness** of indigenous communities about their rights and contribute to their empowerment and ability to claim their rights;

**Deliver data** on indigenous peoples' human rights and development situation to UN agencies and UN mechanisms addressing indigenous peoples' rights (UN Special Rapporteur, EMRIP, UNPFII);



**Guide and orient indigenous peoples' self-determined** governance and development strategies;



**Evidence** whether States are complying with the commitments they made at the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP);



**Hold States accountable** by evidencing their compliance with – or failure to meet – human rights obligations with regards to indigenous peoples;

**Guide and orient development policies** and development programs, including those designed to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



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More than 1/3 of the SDG targets reflect specific articles of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Specifically, the Indigenous Navigator framework has integrated a number of the global SDG indicators. By collecting data related to these indicators, Indigenous Peoples:

- Contribute data for local, national & global SDG monitoring
- Generate comparable data to monitor if Indigenous Peoples are left behind



The framework has integrated the global indicators adopted to monitor the SDGs. The decision on which SDG indicators to include was based on three criteria:

- The relevance of the indicator for monitoring key aspects of Indigenous Peoples' rights and development;
- The feasibility of Indigenous Peoples generating data based on the indicator, and;
- The probability that some National Statistical Offices have generated disaggregated data on indigenous peoples at the basis of the indicator.

## Leaving no one behind!

Integration of global SDG Indicators in the Indigenous Navigator monitoring framework



Human Rights

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**Raise awareness** of indigenous communities about their rights and contribute to their empowerment and ability to claim their rights;



**Hold States accountable** by evidencing their compliance with – or failure to meet – human rights obligations with regards to indigenous peoples;



**Non-Discrimination:** Indigenous peoples and individuals are equal to all other peoples and individuals in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity

### Primary linkage UNDRIP: Art. 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.

### Related Instruments:

CRC Art. 2

ICERD Art. 2.1

ILO 169 Art. 8.3

ICCPR Art. 2.1

ICESCR Art. 2.2

UDHR Art. 2

ICCPR Art. 24.1

ILO 169 Art. 2

UDHR Art. 21.2

ICCPR Art. 26

ILO 169 Art. 3.1



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# THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR

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- User-friendly and intuitive interphase
  - Detailed guidance and links
- Two surveys
  - National
  - Community
- Exhaustive surveys
  - 110 questions – 12 domains
- Flexible and adaptable
  - Fill in only the sections relevant to you.

Indigenous Navigator - National survey
244 Bolivia
Bolivia | South America | 2018

CEJIS
Respondent: Angela Andreda, 13/04-2021
Reviewer: , 13/04-2021
Published: 13/04-2021
Completed: 100%

Unpublish survey
Print
Final report

Previous: General
Overview
Next: 2. Cultural integrity

### 1. Self-determination

Short description of self-determination area

1.1 Self-determination 3/3
1.2 Autonomus institutions 4/4
1.3 Non-discrimination 12/12
1.4 Customary law 2/2
1.5 Consultation and consent 4/4

#### 1.2 Self-government and autonomus institutions

27. Does national legislation recognise indigenous peoples' right to self government in internal and local affairs?

Yes

No

Skip this question

Comment

Constitución Política del Estado. Artículos 289-296-303-304; Ley Marco de Autonomías; Ley de Deslinde Jurisdiccional

References

Review

Approved

Needs revision

#### Guidance

The right to self-government in internal and local affairs is enshrined in article 4 of UNDRIP. In essence, it means the right of indigenous peoples to govern their own affairs without external influence. It can be exercised within territorial boundaries, or based on a socio-political or ethnic constituency. An example of territorial self-government is Greenland's self-government arrangement, which entered into force in 2009, as per the Act on Greenland Self-Government. The Sami parliaments in Norway, Sweden and Finland are examples of self-government tied to an ethnic constituency.

Data source: National legislation. Are there any laws that provide for internal / local self-government for indigenous peoples?

Please answer 'Yes' or 'No' and provide additional comments, as relevant, in the comment box, including references to the relevant laws if the answer is yes.

#### What is monitored?

UNDRIP Art. 4

#### Related human rights articles

ILO169 Art. 6.1(a)

ILO169 Art. 8.2

#### Concepts and resources

ILO, 2009: Indigenous & tribal Peoples' Rights in Practice, pp. 48-57

AJPP, 2010, Rightal Training Manual on the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Module 2





- Full Guidance and Framework
  - Easy to explore related instruments
- Two surveys
  - National (LNS)
  - Community (LCS)

All questions and guidance available without opening a new survey

**Domain**

Self-determination Cross-border contacts Cultural integrity Education Employment and occupation Freedom of expression and media Fundamental rights and freedoms

General economic and social development General enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination Health Lands, territories and resources

Legal protection, access to justice and remedy Participation in public life

> Refine Search

Filter results

<b>Category</b> - Any -	<b>UNDRIP article</b> - Any -	<b>Indicator type</b> - Any -	<b>Assessment type</b> - Any -
<b>Key attribute</b> - Any -	<b>Related instrument</b> - Any -	<b>Free keyword search</b> <input type="text"/>	

**Select elements to include**

- ☒ Category
- ☒ Key attribute
- ☒ Indicator
- ☒ Question guidance
- ☒ Questions

**Select instruments to include**

- ☒ UNDRIP
- ☐ Related Instrument

Reset Apply

<https://bit.ly/3rJ4aRI> direct link to tools database – available on [www.indigenousnavigator.org](http://www.indigenousnavigator.org)

## Explore data and indexes



## THE INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR

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### Explore index

Explore data. Reuse of data only permitted if allowed.

**Active filters:** 204 San Lorenzo - Nación Munkosi Lomerio (2018) x 205 - El Puquio Cristo Rey - Nación Munkosi (2018) x 244 Bolivia (2018) x

**Surveys \***  
☒ National  
☒ Community

**Domains**  
 0 selected  
☐ Self-determination  
☐ Participation in public life  
☐ General human rights  
☐ Cultural integrity  
☐ Free expression and media  
☐ Justice  
☐ Lands and resources

**Regions and countries**  
 0 selected  
☐ Africa  
☐ Asia  
☐ Europe  
☒ South America  
☐ Bangladesh  
☐ Bolivia  
☐ Cambodia

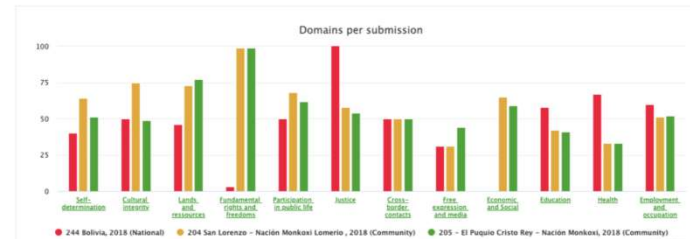
**Submissions**  
 1 selected  
☒ 204 San Lorenzo - Nación Munkosi Lomerio (2018)  
☒ 205 - El Puquio Cristo Rey - Nación Munkosi (2018)  
☐ 207 San Ignacio - Nación Munkosi (2018)  
☐ 211 Inuma Vinto, Kulkuk, Charka Jara Chico - Jach'a Marka Tapacari Condor Apacheta Suyu-

**Diagram columns \***  
☒ Submissions (National)  
☒ Submissions (Community)  
☐ Average submissions (National)  
☐ Average submissions (Community)

**Diagrams \***  
☐ Total index score  
☒ Domains per submission  
☐ Domains per submission (weighted)  
☐ Submission per domain  
☐ Areas per domain

**Table \***  
☒ Domain overview  
☐ Include  
☐ Areas

**Show**  
 Export CSV Export PDF Share Link



- Index calculated in 12 domains
- Interactive intuitive visualizations
- Allow comparison between National and Community results
- Filter and export data

### Explore data

**Active filters:** 1 Self-determination x 2 Cultural integrity x 244 Bolivia (2018) x 204 Peru (2018) x

**Select metadata/question groups**  
 2 selected  
☒ 1 Self-determination  
☐ 1.1 Self-determination  
☐ 1.2 Autonomist institutions  
☐ 1.3 Non-discrimination  
☐ 1.4 Customary law  
☐ 1.5 Consultation and consent

**Select regions and countries**  
 0 selected  
☐ Africa  
☐ Asia  
☐ Europe  
☒ South America  
☐ Bangladesh  
☐ Bolivia  
☐ Cambodia

**Submissions**  
 2 selected  
☒ 244 Bolivia (2018)  
☒ 204 Peru (2018)  
☐ 202 Tanzania (2018)  
☐ 295 Cameroon (2018)  
☐ 302 Nepal (2018)  
☐ 344 Philippines (2018)  
☐ 385 Bangladesh (2018)  
☐ 387 Kenya (2018)

**Special filters**  
☐ Show summary  
☒ Show submissions  
☒ Show comments  
☐ Show data sources  
☐ Show text only questions

**Question tags**  
☐ Gender  
☐ Index  
☐ TQs

**Filter**  
 Export CSV  
 Export PDF  
 Share Link

Question Group	Questions	244 Bolivia	204 Peru
1 Self-determination	25. Does the Constitution or national legislation recognize indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, i.e. to freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development?	Yes Comment: Constitución Política del Estado (Artículo 2 Artículo 30 y Artículo 31)	No Comment: La reconoce a las comunidades nativas y a las comunidades campesinas una serie de derechos colectivos más relacionados con la tenencia de la tierra que con otros cuestiones sociales o culturales. A pesar que existen temas como el derecho a la minga al grado que si lo ha incluido a nivel de grupo étnico legitima los derechos a la autonomía y al territorio sin reconocidos a nivel de comunidad.
1.2 Autonomist institutions	26. Does national legislation recognize indigenous peoples as distinct peoples with collective rights?	Yes Comment: Constitución Política del Estado, Artículos 30-39, 204 y 403 Ley del Poder Judicial, Ley de Decretos Jurisdiccionales	Yes Comment: El artículo 89 de la Constitución peruana reconoce la autonomía organizativa económica y administrativa a las comunidades nativas en tanto a la libre disposición de sus tierras pertenecientes de que forma la obligación del Estado de respetar su identidad cultural.
	27. Does national legislation recognize indigenous peoples' right to self-government in internal and local affairs?	Yes Comment: Constitución Política del Estado, Artículos 289-290-300-308 Ley Marco de Autonomías, Ley de Decretos Jurisdiccionales	Yes Comment: El artículo 89 de la Constitución peruana reconoce la autonomía organizativa económica y administrativa a las comunidades nativas en tanto a la libre disposición de sus tierras pertenecientes de que forma la obligación del Estado de respetar su identidad cultural.
	28. Does national legislation recognize indigenous peoples' right to self-government in internal and local affairs?	Yes Comment: Ley Marco de las Autonomías Indígenas y de la CPE, Artículos 29 y 309	No Comment: De acuerdo con el artículo 189 de la Constitución "El territorio de la Nación peruana se divide en regiones, departamentos, provincias y distritos en cuyos territorios se ejerce el gobierno urbano de manera descentralizada y desconcentrada". En dicha estructura política administrativa no se reconocen instituciones por su territorio autogobernadas por los pueblos indígenas.
	29. Has the State adopted special measures to strengthen the capacity of indigenous peoples' representative institutions?	No Comment: Se ha promovido la capacitación y división de las organizaciones indígenas.	Yes Comment: Primary education: No. Secondary education: No. Tertiary (higher education): No. Los departamentos de la educación del ministerio de educación, también está con las competencias de cada instancia gubernamental. Se cuenta con currículos representativos entre otros, pero que de ser de la base a las comunidades y formas de enseñanza se orienta la educación para los colegios a la fecha se tiene un currículo con currículos propios para la educación en la comunidad. En la educación formal para toda la población se han incorporado algunas acciones comunitarias como son las reuniones en el colegio con la comunidad etc. No se realiza la educación en las comunidades. Los profesores en la comunidad de algunas comunidades y distritos. El sistema de seguimiento y control de los profesores en la
1.3 Non-discrimination	13. Has the country ratified the following instruments?	LO 109 LO 107	LO 109 LO 107
	14. Has the State, since 2008, received specific	The Universal Periodic Review: Yes The Human Rights Committee: Yes	The Universal Periodic Review: Yes The Human Rights Committee: Yes

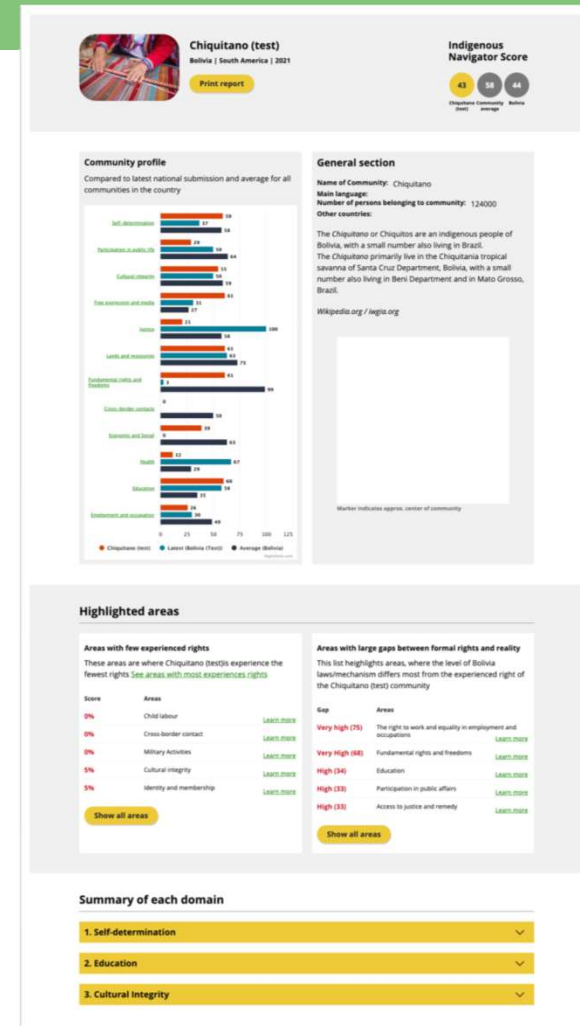
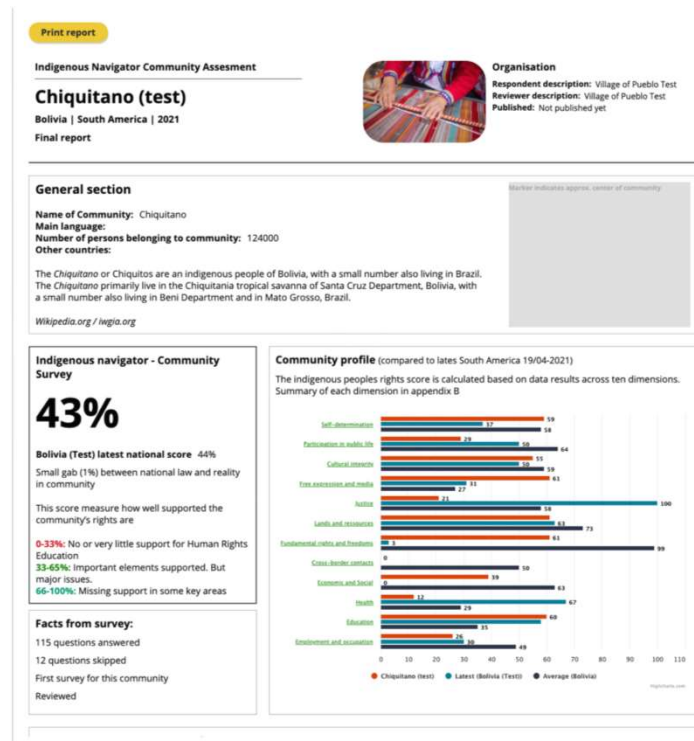
## Final reports



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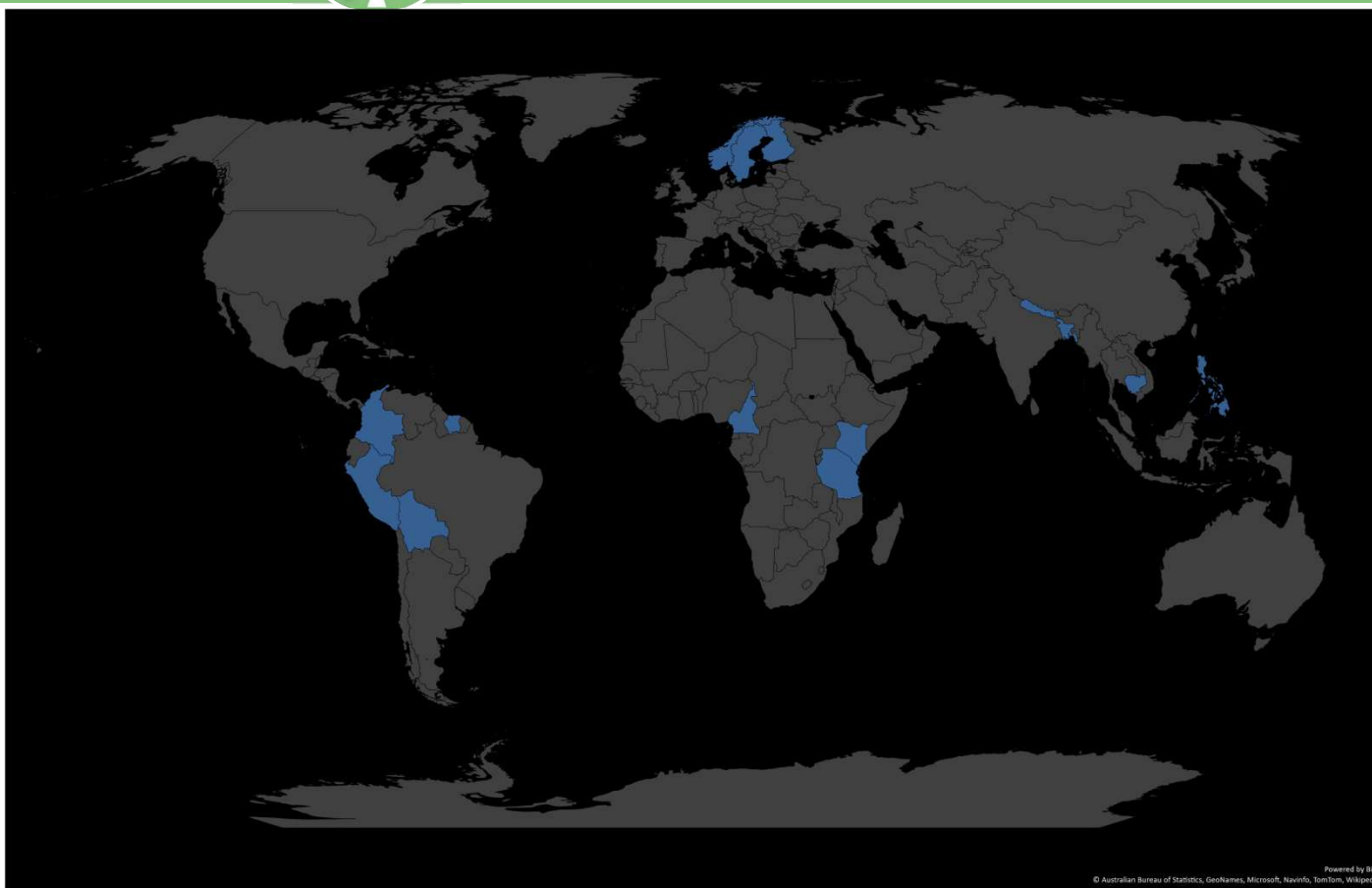
- All information is summarized in a printable report for sharing, communication and advocacy
- Easily identify critical areas for action
- Easily identify gaps between legislation and the realities in the communities.





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Indigenous Navigator

indigenousnavigator.org

Fransais | Espailol

**INDIGENOUS NAVIGATOR**

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**A global tool for indigenous peoples**

This data portal is dedicated to providing tools and inspiration for assessing the realisation of the rights of indigenous peoples.

[Read the mission](#)

**What is the Indigenous Navigator?**

The Indigenous Navigator is a framework and set of tools for and by indigenous peoples to systematically monitor the level of recognition and implementation of their rights. By using the Indigenous Navigator, indigenous organisations and communities, duty bearers, NGOs and journalists can access free tools and resources based on community-generated data.

[Read about the tool](#)