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## CONTRIBUTIONS AND VISION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLE AHEAD OF THE UN FUTURE SUMMIT

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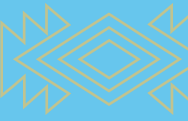
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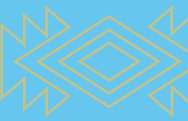
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The Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), in collaboration with the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB), facilitated a series of four dialogues involving Indigenous Youth (Latin American and Caribbean Youth Network), Indigenous Women (MILAC), Indigenous Organizations of Abya Yala, States, and International Organizations. These dialogues aimed to formulate proposals collectively elaborated in this document that align with the objectives of the Summit of the Future and complement the Sustainable Development Goals with a firm commitment to leaving no one behind.

These dialogues were held within the framework of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, occurring a decade after the United Nations High-Level Assembly, known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples. During this conference, States endorsed the outcome document, reiterating the fundamental right of Indigenous Peoples to determine their priorities and strategies for realizing their development rights. States also pledged to give due consideration to all the rights of Indigenous Peoples in formulating the post-2015 development agenda.

However, it has become evident that the rights of Indigenous Peoples were insufficiently integrated into the elaboration of the 2030 Agenda. In the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), references to Indigenous Peoples, when present, often treat them as isolated entities within the larger category of “vulnerable” groups. Notably, the SDGs lack specific indicators related to Indigenous Peoples, and they make no mention of the rich cultural, social, spiritual, and ecological contributions that Indigenous Peoples offer to the world.

Consequently, Indigenous Peoples have consistently emphasized the imperative of reevaluating and implementing the SDGs through an intercultural lens, recognizing the diverse coexistence of multiple cultures in our global community. Each of these cultures holds immense potential for contributing to sustainable, inclusive human development and the preservation of Mother Earth. It is essential to acknowledge that the rights of Indigenous women and youth are integral components of the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples, each possessing their unique characteristics and distinct needs.

As United Nations Member States contribute to the preparations for the SDG Summit and the Summit of the Future, a significant opportunity arises to honor the commitments articulated in the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the International Labor Organization’s Convention 169, and other international instruments that uphold Indigenous Peoples’ rights. Additionally, the conclusions drawn from the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples should serve as guiding principles in these crucial endeavors.

The Summit of the Future is responsible for addressing the deficiencies within the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by introducing indicators and targets encompassing Indigenous Peoples. Furthermore, it calls for the establishment of fresh intergovernmental agreements to craft a renewed social contract that anticipates a future fraught with challenges, risks, and abundant opportunities.

Incorporating the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples, Women, and Youth, along with their invaluable knowledge, experiences, and best practices, will play a pivotal role in adapting and fortifying the implementation



of the 2030 Agenda and the commitments enunciated at the Summit of the Future.

Indigenous Peoples extend an invitation to conceptualize a world characterized by harmony between humanity and Mother Earth. Within this vision, their development proposal, grounded in the Good-Living Living-Fully paradigm, signifies a novel mode of social and environmental agreement that renders sustainable development attainable, ensuring no one is left behind.



During the 2018 Ibero-American Summit held in Antigua, Guatemala, the Ibero-American High Authorities of Governments and Indigenous Peoples convened to address the pressing issues confronting Indigenous Peoples. As a result of this significant meeting, they formulated the Ibero-American Plan of Action to implement the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Plan of Action-PoA).

In pursuit of advancing the effective implementation of this plan, SEGIB and FILAC, in alignment with their mandates, have prepared the document titled “Indigenous Peoples’ Contributions and Vision for the UN Summit of the Future.”

The objectives of this endeavor include:

- a. Contributing to the fortification of the Ibero-American community and ensuring its international prominence.
- b. Assisting in organizing the preparatory processes for the Summits and all Ibero-American meetings.
- c. Reinforcing collaborative efforts in the realm of cooperation following the Bariloche Convention.
- d. Fostering historical, cultural, social, and economic ties among Ibero-American countries while acknowledging and valuing the diversity of their peoples.

Established in 1992 by the II Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government in Madrid, Spain, the Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC) is an international public law organization. FILAC’s mission is to support the self-development processes of Indigenous peoples, communities, and

regional organizations. It advocates for Good Living-Living Well-Living Fully as an alternative to ensure environmental sustainability, respect for fundamental human rights, and dialogue among the key stakeholders of indigenous development, including Indigenous Peoples, governments, civil society, academia, business, and others.

Notably, FILAC is distinctive in its governance structure, with representatives from governments and Indigenous Peoples sharing leadership roles equally. Since 2017, it has held the status of a Permanent Observer at the United Nations General Assembly, actively participating in debates on issues of global significance.

With a history spanning more than 301 years, FILAC has played a vital role in designing and executing initiatives that promote and support the development of Indigenous Peoples. It has consistently facilitated dialogue to build consensus among various stakeholders involved in indigenous development.

Since 2018, FILAC has diligently monitored and supported the implementation of the Ibero-American Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. Within this framework, it has engaged in a participatory process that involved dialogues with regional Indigenous Peoples’ leadership, featuring substantial participation from women and youth. This inclusive process has resulted in the construction, validation, and garnering of support from regional networks, national organizations, and local Indigenous Peoples’ groups for the document in question.

Throughout this development process, the concerns of Indigenous Peoples have been brought to the forefront. They have expressed

dissatisfaction with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), asserting that their rights were not adequately considered during the adoption and implementation phases. Indigenous Peoples were denied the opportunity for full and effective participation and could not share their scientific knowledge and expertise in shaping SDG indicators.

In instances where the SDGs do mention Indigenous Peoples, they often frame them as vulnerable or impoverished, thereby

rendering them invisible. There is a glaring absence of references to the issues of utmost importance to Indigenous Peoples across the economic, social, political, and cultural spectrums. This status quo urgently demands transformation, necessitating a reevaluation of the SDGs and their execution. Given this reality, the Summit of the Future carries immense significance and responsibility in avoiding the repetition of the exclusion Indigenous Peoples endured during the formulation of the SDGs.





## of Indigenous Peoples in Abya Yala

Latin America and the Caribbean, with a staggering population of 660,269,100, house an average of 826 Indigenous Peoples. These Indigenous Peoples collectively number 58,180,000, constituting approximately 9.8% of the region's population. Notably, Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, and Bolivia stand out as the most prominent Indigenous people, both in percentage and absolute numbers, accounting for over 80% of the Indigenous population in the region. On the other hand, El Salvador, Brazil, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, Costa Rica, and Venezuela have smaller proportions of Indigenous inhabitants. Unfortunately, there remains a significant lack of data disaggregated by age and gender, a challenge yet to be addressed.

The States of Latin America and the Caribbean have made commitments to Indigenous Peoples through declarations, international agreements, and the establishment of national regulatory bodies. In some instances, constitutional recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples has been achieved, encompassing their worldviews, land and territorial rights, languages, education, health, forms of social organization, territorial governance, self-determination, cultural practices, customs, traditions, and participation in decision-making processes related to matters that directly impact their lives and other fundamental human rights.

However, the actual adherence to these laws by the States remains an aspiration for Indigenous Peoples. Policies, strategies, programs, plans, and projects designed for Indigenous Peoples are often absent from national budgets. In many instances, these initiatives are conceived solely from the perspective of government



authorities, lacking meaningful Indigenous participation and failing to incorporate the indigenous worldview. Furthermore, the official statistical records typically lack disaggregated data on Indigenous Peoples. This prevailing situation underscores the need for concerted efforts to bridge these gaps and ensure the effective recognition and protection of Indigenous Peoples' rights and contributions.

International organizations have underscored that Indigenous Peoples face a heightened risk of poverty compared to the broader population. These disparities are rooted in the historical legacy of colonization and the forcible dispossession of their lands, territories, and resources. A 2022 report by the International Labor Organization (ILO)

concluded that the Covid-19 pandemic exacerbated the gap in access to healthcare and social protection for Indigenous Peoples in Latin American and Caribbean nations. Notably, in Guatemala and Panama, disparities persist in social protection coverage for Indigenous Peoples, even though in Guatemala, they make up 43.6% of the population, accounting for more than a third of the total population, while in Panama, approximately 15 out of every 100 individuals are Indigenous.

A pressing concern lies in the lack of legal certainty regarding the lands and territories of Indigenous Peoples. This situation leads to dispossession and is further exacerbated by the lack of access to justice for finding a resolution. The dispossession of Indigenous Peoples' territories, often resulting from migration and forced displacement, leads to a disconnect from their cultural identity and exacerbates mental health challenges, including increased suicide, self-harm, and substance abuse. Moreover, it represents a fracture in the social fabric, threatens food security and sovereignty, hinders the development of autonomous community projects, and disrupts the intricate material and symbolic relationships woven with the environment.

Significant portions of land and its resources, historically and rightfully belonging to Indigenous Peoples, are currently under the control of third parties. These include settlers, farmers, landowners, and national and transnational private companies. These entities, often with state support, hold legal rights and concessions for resource exploitation, sometimes operating extractive mega-projects without effective state oversight. This situation contradicts established jurisprudence on Indigenous rights, even though international law

explicitly dictates that treaties, agreements, and human rights principles concerning Indigenous Peoples are binding upon States.

When it comes to recovering and returning lands and territories to Indigenous Peoples, States frequently maintain an unresponsive stance to the detriment of the affected communities. Indigenous leaders who advocate for protecting their lands and territories have been met with repression and criminalization by both foreign occupants of the lands and state authorities. These actions include physical aggression, legal proceedings, extrajudicial cases, convictions, and, tragically, assassinations. Despite numerous appeals and recommendations issued by United Nations Human Rights bodies and the Inter-American Protection System, States often fail to uphold their responsibilities, leading to non-compliance with and violations of Indigenous rights.

Challenges persist in ensuring social rights, such as universal access to healthcare services. Many countries continue to grapple with inadequate health infrastructure, a shortage of qualified healthcare professionals, and insufficient supplies of essential medicines. The implementation of an intercultural approach to health and the incorporation of traditional knowledge-based medicine remains incomplete. In 2020, Indigenous Peoples demonstrated their resilience in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic, highlighting their resourcefulness and adaptability.

During the pandemic, traditional production systems, food sovereignty, and traditional medicine saw a resurgence. Indigenous communities cultivated food and medicinal plants and employed traditional healing

practices to prevent the spread of Covid-19. However, Indigenous proposals for post-pandemic economic recovery have not received favorable responses from States.

Persistent barriers hinder efforts toward achieving full and effective participation. The institutional framework often interprets and distorts concepts such as Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and Indigenous Consultation to suit its convenience. Public institutions and various actors advocate for including Indigenous women under gender equity, and similar considerations are made for Indigenous youth. Indigenous Peoples have organized themselves into regional and sub-regional networks to influence national and global issues. These networks facilitate dialogues with States, justice systems, agencies, and organizations.

Indigenous Peoples inhabit diverse regions, including coastal areas, mountains, tropical forests, savannahs, and the Chaco. Some of the highest levels of biological diversity are found in their territories, making these regions crucial for environmental conservation efforts. In Central America, a significant portion of the most biodiverse protected areas overlaps with Indigenous Peoples' territories, with approximately 39% of protected areas coinciding with Indigenous lands. In the Amazon, as of December 2014, 22% of the area (equivalent to 1,710,912 square kilometers) was designated as protected areas, with an overlap of 377,254 square kilometers occurring within Amazonian Indigenous territories. This overlap represents more than 17% of the region's total area of Indigenous territories.

<sup>2</sup> ECLAC, 2022, page 13, *Statistical Yearbook of Latin America and the Caribbean*.

<sup>3</sup> ECLAC, 2014, page 42. *Summary, Indigenous Peoples in Latin America: Progress in the Last Decade and Pending Challenges for the Guarantee of Their Rights*.

OIT, 2022. *Panorama laboral de los pueblos indígenas en América Latina*.

<sup>4</sup> ECLAC / IFAD, page 44, *Demographic Change and Social Protection Gaps in Spanish-speaking Caribbean, Central America, and Mexico*.

<sup>5</sup> ECLAC / FIDA, page 44, *Demographic Change and Social Protection Gaps in Spanish-speaking Caribbean, Central America, and Mexico*.

<sup>6</sup> ECLAC, 2020, page 153, *Indigenous Peoples of Latin America - Abya Yala and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.





## Global Agreements Upholding Indigenous Peoples' Rights

Over the past three decades, the international legal landscape has acknowledged the substantial rights of Indigenous Peoples, which are integral to the concept of Good Living. While reforms to national legal frameworks and public policies have been actively promoted and ratified in several countries, including Bolivia, Ecuador, and Colombia, to name a few, the implementation and advancement of collective rights continue to encounter challenges in pivotal processes.

The array of rights attributed to Indigenous Peoples can be categorized into three generations based on their sequence of recognition at both the national and international levels:

- i. First-generation rights encompass civil and political rights, including the recognition of citizenship.
- ii. Second-generation rights encompass social, economic, and cultural rights, including the right to life, access to material resources, and the preservation of cultural expressions.
- iii. Third-generation rights, denoted as collective rights, are inherently people's rights. These encompass the right to a healthy environment, the right to peace, the right to solidarity, and the right to development.

These rights are fundamentally collective,

requiring exercise by collectivities and recognition by both States and international organizations. These rights have been explicitly articulated in ILO Convention 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the United Nations on September 13, 2007, stands as one of the most critical and progressive instruments for safeguarding and protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Its formulation involved more than twodecadesofwork,withactiveparticipation from Indigenous Peoples' representatives within the United Nations' Working Group. This pivotal instrument recognizes essential collective rights necessary for the survival of Indigenous Peoples. These include the right to self-determination, which places Indigenous Peoples on par with any other global community in terms of international law. This entails full autonomy and the capacity for self-governance to pursue their comprehensive development. Another crucial aspect of this instrument is the inherent human right associated with Indigenous lands and territories, which must encompass rights to the subsoil and other land elements, securing the heritage for future generations.

In 1989, after two years of tripartite discussions, the International Labor Organization (ILO) adopted Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries. It has been ratified by 24 countries, 14 of which are in Latin America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela.

Convention 169 rests on two fundamental principles: the "right of Indigenous Peoples to

maintain and strengthen their own cultures, ways of life, and institutions" and their "right to participate effectively in decisions that affect them." These principles form the foundation upon which the Convention's provisions will be interpreted.

Article 2 of ILO Convention 169 emphasizes that governments are tasked with taking coordinated and systematic actions, in collaboration with the concerned peoples, to safeguard the rights of these communities and ensure respect for their integrity. In terms of full and effective participation in decisions that directly impact them, Article 6.1.a underscores the importance of consulting the affected peoples through appropriate procedures and, notably, through their representative institutions when considering legislative or administrative measures with a direct bearing on them.

The international legal framework includes several key instruments that play a crucial role in safeguarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples:

1. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): Adopted on December 16, 1966, the Human Rights Committee, responsible for monitoring compliance with the Covenant, has applied various provisions in the context of Indigenous Peoples. Notably, it addresses the right to self-determination (Art. 1) and the rights of national, ethnic, and linguistic minorities (Art. 27).

2. International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR): Also adopted on December 16, 1966, the Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights monitors its implementation. Several provisions have been explicitly





applied to Indigenous Peoples, including housing, food, education, health, water, and intellectual property rights.

3. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD): This Convention reaffirms that discrimination based on race, color, or ethnic origin hinders peaceful relations among nations and may disrupt peace and security. It underscores the obligation of States Parties to take extraordinary measures to ensure the development and protection of racial groups or individuals belonging to these groups, guaranteeing their full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

4. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW): Adopted on December 18, 1979, CEDAW pays particular attention to the situation of Indigenous women, recognizing them as a particularly vulnerable group.

5. American Convention on Human Rights (Pact of San José): Signed on November 22, 1969, in San José, Costa Rica, this Convention underscores that in a state governed by the rule of law and democratic institutions, the guarantee of human rights is contingent upon the establishment of essential conditions necessary for their sustenance, encompassing aspects like food, health, freedom of organization, and political participation.

6. American Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: As the first instrument of the Organization of American States (OAS) dedicated to Indigenous Peoples, it promotes and protects their rights throughout the Americas. The Declaration allows Indigenous Peoples to actively participate in all development-related matters within the hemisphere actively, recognizing both individual and collective rights and economic, social, and cultural rights.

7. Convention on the Rights of the Child: Adopted on November 20, 1989, this Convention includes explicit references to the situation of Indigenous children. Article 30 of the Convention highlights the importance of addressing Indigenous children's specific needs and rights. Based on this provision, the Committee on the Rights of the Child has paid special attention to their situation.

8. The Convention on Biological Diversity, adopted in Rio de Janeiro on June 5, 1992, plays a pivotal role in recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples. Article 8 (j) of the Convention acknowledges explicitly the rights of "Indigenous and local communities" to the knowledge, innovations, and practices embodying their traditional lifestyles, particularly in conserving and sustainably using biological diversity. Additionally, these communities have the right to participate in the broader application of such knowledge and to benefit from it. The Convention highlights the essential role of traditional Indigenous knowledge and the conservation practices of local and Indigenous communities, with a special emphasis on the crucial contribution of women to conservation efforts.

The Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention has taken significant steps. It has adopted various decisions related to these matters and has formulated voluntary guidelines for conducting cultural, environmental, and social impact assessments concerning Indigenous Peoples. A notable achievement was the adoption of decision VII/16 F during COP 7, which led to the creation of the Akwé Kon Guidelines. These guidelines provide a framework for assessing developments planned on sacred sites, lands, and waters traditionally occupied or used by Indigenous and local communities.

At its 13th meeting in December 2016, the COP at the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines. These guidelines aim to facilitate the "prior and informed consent," "Free, Prior and Informed Consent," or "approval and involvement" (as per national circumstances) of Indigenous Peoples and local communities regarding access to their knowledge, innovations, and practices. They also ensure the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from knowledge, innovations, and procedures relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. Furthermore, these guidelines are designed to combat the illegal appropriation of traditional knowledge.

The COP also addressed this task in paragraph 6 of its decision X/431. Furthermore, in the annex of its decision XI/14 D, it adopted a mandate to further this endeavor. This mandate explicitly outlines that the primary objective of task 15 is to formulate guidelines on best practices for "the repatriation of Indigenous and traditional knowledge relevant to the conservation and sustainable utilization of biological diversity." This includes Indigenous and traditional knowledge associated with cultural heritage. The aim is to align these efforts with Article 8(j) and Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Convention. The overarching goal is to facilitate the recovery of Indigenous knowledge of biological diversity.

The Rutzolijirisaxik Voluntary Guidelines also consider the various international agencies, instruments, programs, strategies, standards, guidelines, reports, and processes while emphasizing the importance of harmonization, complementarity, and practical implementation.



The Escazú Agreement, a regional agreement on access to information, public participation, and justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, reinforces protecting Indigenous Peoples' rights. It obliges States to assist Indigenous Peoples in preparing their requests for environmental information and obtaining responses (Art. 5.4). The agreement also underscores the responsibility of States to ensure compliance with domestic legislation and international obligations concerning the rights of Indigenous Peoples (Art. 7). Furthermore, it mandates that States provide a secure and supportive environment for individuals, groups, and organizations advocating for human rights in environmental matters, shielding them from threats, restrictions, and insecurity (Art. 9).

The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development emerged from the First Meeting of the Regional Conference on Population and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Montevideo in August 2013. It is the most significant intergovernmental agreement signed in the region regarding population and development. This consensus was central in reviewing the International Conference on Population and Development Program of Action and its post-2014 follow-up. In this context, the United Nations Commission on Population and Development Resolution 2014/1 acknowledged the outcome documents of regional conferences on population and development, explicitly recognizing the Montevideo Consensus in the Latin American and Caribbean context. These regional agreements provide tailored guidance on population and development beyond 2014 for their respective regions.



The United Nations has established three crucial mechanisms dedicated to safeguarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples and advancing their interests:

1. United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues: Operating as an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), this forum was established by Resolution 2000/22 on July 28, 2000. It carries the mandate to explore Indigenous issues within ECOSOC's purview, encompassing economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health, and human rights.

2. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Created in 2007 by the Human Rights Council, this mechanism serves as a subsidiary body of the Council. Initially established for specific functions, its mandate was expanded in September 2016 in response to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples recommendations.

3. Special Rapporteur on human rights and fundamental freedoms of Indigenous Peoples: As part of the Commission on Human Rights' system of special procedures, the Special Rapporteur's appointment was decided upon in 2001. This mandate was subsequently renewed by the Commission on Human Rights in 2004 and by the Human Rights Council in 2007.







# Context of the Summit of the Future



Within the United Nations framework, the report “Our Common Agenda” by Secretary-General António Guterres emphasizes the need to expedite the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and prepare for the post-2030 Agenda through the “Summit of the Future” (Annex 1). This Summit represents a unique opportunity to enhance cooperation, particularly when critical challenges persist, and global governance gaps must be addressed. It underscores the importance of reaffirming existing commitments.

One noteworthy aspect of the Ibero-American Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples is its alignment with the SDGs and its pivotal role in the commitments of the Summit of the Future. This Summit aims to forge a new global consensus focusing on Indigenous rights. It recognizes that the execution of these rights should be conducted in a culturally relevant manner and calls for identifying indicators and goals that specifically address the challenges faced by Indigenous peoples, youth, and women.

The United Nations Assembly, during its Seventy-sixth Session under agenda item 124, in document A/RES/76/307 dated September 12, 2022, has made the following decisions:

1. Recognizes the importance of the Summit of the Future for reaffirming the United Nations Charter, revitalizing multilateralism, advancing the implementation of existing commitments, agreeing on practical

solutions to global challenges, and rebuilding trust and confidence among United Nations Member States.

2. Confirms that the theme will be “Summit of the Future: Multilateral Solutions for a Better Tomorrow.”

3. Specifies that the Summit will take place in New York on September 22-23, 2024, with a preparatory ministerial meeting scheduled for September 18, 2023.

4. Decides that the Summit will adopt a concise and action-oriented outcome document titled “A Compact for the Future,” which will be agreed upon by consensus through intergovernmental negotiations.

The United Nations Assembly also reiterates its request to Secretary-General António Guterres to engage with Member States, UN entities, and other relevant partners to solicit input and consultations on the proposals outlined in his report regarding the Summit of the Future. This includes providing concise and action-oriented recommendations for Member States’ consideration as part of the intergovernmental preparations for the Summit.

In this context, it is paramount to formulate a proposal that strongly emphasizes the acknowledgment, respect, and advancement of the rights, invaluable contributions, and innovative ideas put forth by Indigenous peoples, women, and youth. This proposal will play a pivotal role in fortifying the principles of Good Living, enabling a well-rounded, prosperous, and harmonious life.

## El camino de la Cumbre del Futuro



**2015  
2030  
Agenda**



**2020  
ONU75  
Declaration**



**2021 Our  
Common  
Agenda**



**2023 SDG  
Summit**



**2022-2024  
Summit of  
the Future**



**2024  
Pact of  
the Future**

Here's a breakdown of key initiatives and events:

**Agenda 2030:** This is a comprehensive plan of action endorsed by United Nations member states, designed to address various aspects, including people's well-being, environmental sustainability, economic prosperity, and global peace. It revolves around 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their associated targets.

**UN 75 Declaration:** Amid the challenges posed by the Covid-19 pandemic, member states issued a declaration commemorating the 75th anniversary of the United Nations. This Declaration featured 12 general commitments and a request for the General Secretariat to provide recommendations to the General Assembly for addressing current and future global challenges.

**Our Common Agenda:** In response to the UN 75 Declaration, Secretary-General António Guterres put forth "Our Common Agenda," a call to action to expedite the achievement of the SDGs and propose solutions for addressing gaps in global governance. It also proposed convening a Summit of the

Future to establish a new international consensus on multilateral approaches to contemporary and future challenges.

**SDG Summit:** To mark the midpoint in implementing the 2030 Agenda, the 2023 SDG Summit is scheduled for September 2023. This Summit will signify the commencement of an intensified phase aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

**Summit of the Future:** Following the presentation of "Our Common Agenda," the General Assembly passed a resolution in 2022 (A/RES/76/307) to hold the Summit of the Future on September 22-23, 2024. Preparatory consultations for the Summit began in February 2023, and a ministerial meeting will occur later this year.

**Pact for the Future:** The Summit of the Future will serve as the platform where Heads of State and Government will endorse an action-oriented "Pact for the Future." This pact will symbolize global solidarity and commitment to addressing the needs and aspirations of both current and future generations.



## The Purpose of the Summit of the Future's Indigenous Declaration"

"Fostering the Integration of Indigenous Peoples, Women, and Youth: Their Role in Shaping the Post-2030 Agenda with Cultural Relevance at the 'Summit of the Future'"

## The Purpose of the Summit of the Future's Indigenous Declaration"

"The Development Process of the Document: 'Contributions of the Vision of Indigenous Peoples to the United Nations Summit of the Future'"

The document "Contributions of the vision of Indigenous Peoples in the face of the United Nations Summit of the Future" was developed through a comprehensive and inclusive process. Various research methods and culturally sensitive techniques were employed to engage representatives from Indigenous Peoples, including leaders, experts, women, youth, international agencies and government officials.

This process adhered to several guiding principles:

**Participatory:** It encouraged the involvement of a diverse range of voices, including representatives from Indigenous Peoples' organizations, women, youth, leaders, academics, and government officials.

**Inclusive:** It ensured that the perspectives of both men and women and different age groups were considered.

**Systematic:** Information gathered from each participant was carefully compiled and organized.

**Practical:** The process was adapted to the specific context, timelines, and conditions of those consulted.

**Simple:** It facilitated a broad and clear understanding of the topics under discussion.

**In Good Faith:** The participatory dialogue process was conducted with trust, collaboration, and mutual respect among all participants.

An intercultural approach was maintained throughout the process, fostering open and equal participation between Indigenous and non-Indigenous individuals.

The timeline of this process involved the following key steps:

1) **Literature Review:** Comprehensive research and literature review were conducted to gather existing knowledge and insights.

2) **Surveys and Interviews:** Leaders, women leaders, experts, academics, and representatives from Indigenous Peoples' organizations and government entities were surveyed and interviewed. An intergenerational and gender-inclusive approach was employed.

3) **Virtual Participatory Dialogues:** Four virtual participatory dialogues were organized to construct the document collaboratively, ensuring that a wide range of perspectives were considered.

The process involved the following key steps and dates:

1. Participatory Dialogue with Indigenous Youth: Held on August 29, 2023.

2. Participatory Dialogue with Indigenous Women:\*\* On August 31, 2023,

3. Participatory Dialogue with Indigenous Peoples' Organizations, which took place on September 4, 2023,

4. Participatory Dialogue with Representatives of States and Organizations. On September 6, 2023, a dialogue was held with representatives from both States and organizations. Some of the proposals gathered from the previous dialogues were presented and discussed during this session.



# Sustainable Development Goals and Indigenous Peoples



In 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a comprehensive action plan aimed at advancing the well-being of people, protecting the planet, and fostering prosperity while reinforcing global peace and equitable access to justice.

This Agenda comprises 17 Goals encompassing 169 integrated and interdependent targets, spanning economics, society, and the environment. Beyond its primary objective of alleviating global poverty, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) encompass a wide array of ambitions, including the eradication of hunger and the achievement of food security, the promotion of good health and quality education, the attainment of gender equality, the assurance of access to clean water and sustainable energy, the stimulation of enduring economic growth, the imperative response to climate change, the promotion of peace, and the facilitation of universal access to justice.

Sustainable Development Goals	Indigenous Agenda
Goal 1: End poverty Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	- Buen Vivir-Vivir Bien-Vida Plena (Good Living-Living Well-Living Fully)
Goal 2: Zero hunger Objective 12: Responsible production and consumption	- Food sovereignty and security
Objective 3: Health and well-being	- Indigenous and intercultural health and medicine
Objective 4: Education	- Indigenous and intercultural education
Objective 5: Gender equality Goal 10: Reduction of inequalities	- Duality, women and Indigenous youth - Discrimination and racism
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation Goal 7: Affordable and Clean Energy Objective 9: Industry, innovation and infrastructure Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	- Land, Indigenous territories - Defense processes against extractive industries and monocultures
Goal 13: Climate action Objective 14: Underwater life Objective 15: Terrestrial ecosystem life	- Mother Earth's natural resources - Indigenous systems of use, management and conservation
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions Goal 17: Partnerships to achieve the Objectives	- Indigenous law. - Indigenous systems of organization - Governance



# Indigenous Peoples' Guidelines for the Summit of the Future



## The Buen Vivir Vision of Indigenous Peoples: Embracing Full and Sustainable Living

The concept of Buen Vivir-Vivir Bien-Vida Plena embodies a way of life deeply rooted in the Indigenous Peoples' worldview. It embraces a holistic approach to enhance the quality of life, going beyond mere access to material goods and services for fulfilling human needs. It also emphasizes cultivating a harmonious and balanced relationship among individuals, nature, and the universe.

Unfortunately, the prevailing development model in the region has revealed its inherent imbalances. This has resulted in escalating poverty rates, a surge in extreme poverty, educational and healthcare challenges, the depletion of natural resources, and the compounding impacts of climate change, both direct and indirect.

## Indigenous Peoples' Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Emphasize the importance of respecting, recognizing, and promoting indigenous life models as a practical and sustainable approach to safeguarding the planet and preserving the natural resources of Mother Earth. This can play a vital role in mitigating the impacts of climate change and advancing the cause of sustainable development.

- Extend support for the planning and execution of territorial life plans that prioritize the improvement of healthcare, education, and housing systems within Indigenous communities. These initiatives are essential for fostering well-being and prosperity among Indigenous Peoples.

- Advocate for a fundamental shift away from the prevailing state-endorsed development model towards one firmly grounded in the philosophy of Buen Vivir-Vivir Bien-Vida Plena, as embraced and practiced by Indigenous Peoples. This transformative approach promises a more equitable and sustainable future for all.

## Indigenous Land and Territories

Indigenous lands and territories are revered as sacred spaces, often called "Mother Earth." These areas embody Good Living-Living Well-Living Full Life, encapsulating the cosmivision and identity of Indigenous Peoples. They serve as a nexus where these communities' histories, presents, and futures intertwine, fostering a dynamic interplay of social, cultural, economic, political, and environmental elements.

Throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, Indigenous Peoples grapple with precarious legal protections over their lands and territories. This vulnerability exposes them to mounting pressures and threats from extractive and exploitative activities in their communities. Furthermore, the absence of adequate public policies, legal frameworks, and financial resources exacerbates these challenges, resulting in heightened violations of their rights and prioritizing private property rights at the expense of collective property rights.

*"Indigenous peoples possess the inherent right to own, use, develop, and exercise control over the lands, territories, and resources that are traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used by them, as well as those they have acquired through other means." (UNDRIP, Article 2)*

## Indigenous Peoples' Land and Territory Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Promote Legal Recognition: Advocate for the development and implementation of laws and policies that fully recognize, respect, and guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples over their lands, territories, and natural resources.

- Support Legalization and Mapping: Ensure the initiation and execution of processes to legalize, map, and regulate Indigenous lands and territories to provide clarity and security for Indigenous communities.

- Strengthen Indigenous Governance: Enhance recognition and support for indigenous forms of organization and governance over their lands and territories, empowering them to make decisions that align with their cultural values and sustainable practices.

## Natural Resources of Mother Earth

The Indigenous perspective on natural resources stems from the belief that the land and nature represent a mother figure akin to a grand household. As such, it demands respect, protection, and care through indigenous resource utilization, management, and conservation systems. The territories of Indigenous Peoples encompass a significant portion of vital resources, including forests, water sources, biodiversity, minerals, and energy.

Natural resources are facing rapid loss and degradation, especially due to the advancement of agricultural and forestry colonization, urbanization, mega-projects,

concessions, and the exploitation of extractive industries, as well as the increase of monocultures in protected areas.

## Indigenous Peoples' Natural Resources Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Recognize the rights and safeguards of Indigenous Peoples over the use, management, and conservation of Mother Earth's natural resources.

- Respect and recognize indigenous systems of use, management, and conservation of natural resources following their principles and values, identity and cosmovision, as a principle of equity in the access, distribution, and fair distribution of benefits.

- Develop policies and laws prohibiting concessions and natural resource exploitation by third parties.

## Full and Effective Indigenous Participation

Indigenous Peoples have the fundamental right to preserve and bolster their political, legal, economic, social, and cultural institutions. Simultaneously, they maintain their entitlement to engage fully and effectively in political, economic, social, and cultural activities at the local and international levels. This right is intrinsically connected to Consultation and Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) principles.

Despite their consistent advocacy for participation in the decision-making processes of states, particularly in shaping plans and policies that bear direct or indirect consequences on their lives, Indigenous





Peoples face persistent limitations and barriers that hinder their ability to achieve genuine and meaningful participation.

*Governments must create avenues for the active involvement of Indigenous peoples, ensuring their participation is not hindered and is on par with other population segments. This inclusive participation should extend to all levels of decision-making, encompassing elective institutions and administrative bodies responsible for shaping policies and programs that affect Indigenous communities (Art. 6 Convention 169).*

### Indigenous Peoples' Participation Recommendations for Summit of the Future:

- Ensure comprehensive and practical involvement in developing plans, projects, and policies that directly and indirectly impact their vision of Good Living - Living Well - Living Fully, encompassing their lands, territories, identity, and culture.
- Establish robust consultation processes and uphold the principle of consent for plans and projects conducted within their lands and territories, which have direct and indirect consequences.
- Create an enabling environment for the participation, advocacy, and decision-making of Indigenous Peoples, with a specific focus on involving Indigenous women and youth.

### Indigenous Women's Rights and Participation

Indigenous women hold a pivotal position within their communities as they actively engage in the intergenerational transfer of their worldview, knowledge, history, identity, and culture. Furthermore, they serve as the rightful custodians and defenders of their lands, territories, and the

abundant natural and cultural resources they contain.

Indigenous women throughout Latin America and the Caribbean frequently contend with a multifaceted and cumulative history of discrimination. These various forms of discrimination intersect and compound, leaving them vulnerable to human rights violations that pervade every facet of their daily existence. This includes infringements upon their civil and political rights, limitations in accessing justice, and challenges in achieving their economic, social, and cultural rights, all while striving for a life free from violence and conducive to their full development.

### Indigenous Women's Rights and Participation Recommendations for Summit of the Future:

- The full and effective participation of Indigenous women in fulfilling the outcomes of the Summit of the Future must be inclusive, intersectional, intercultural, and anti-patriarchal.
- Indigenous women must be recognized as rights holders, protagonists of their histories, and guardians of their territories, culture, and identity, guaranteeing intergenerational processes for transmitting knowledge and science.
- Define goals and indicators for effective mechanisms to eradicate violence against Indigenous women and comply with General Recommendation No. 39 of the CEDAW.
- It is necessary to start by recognizing their knowledge, experiences, and concepts to eradicate vulnerability.

- Ensure access to financing for Indigenous women's organizations without intermediaries by recognizing the technical and scientific capacities of their organizational processes.

## Rights and Participation of Indigenous youth

Indigenous youth hold a pivotal role within their communities and organizations. While conventional definitions often rely on age ranges established by entities like the United Nations or national governments, Indigenous Peoples have a holistic understanding of their members, with each age group having unique definitions, rights, roles, and responsibilities. These are exercised collectively, and intergenerational exchange is integral to the functioning of society, valuing elders, adults, youth, adolescents, and children in their rightful dimensions.

Despite ongoing racism and discrimination, Indigenous youth are frequently marginalized in society. However, when Indigenous Peoples have a strong sense of belonging and a deep cultural identity, they emerge as resilient and potent individuals. They preserve and cultivate their heritage through ancestral knowledge, wisdom, and intelligence.

The Summit of the Future would be incomplete without the active participation of Indigenous Peoples, particularly Indigenous youth. Indigenous youth should be clearly included and identified in commitment 11.

## Indigenous Youth's Rights and Participation Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Establish an Indigenous Youth Observatory to oversee and assess the outcomes of the Summit of the Future. This observatory should involve the participation of the Indigenous Youth Network of Latin America and the Caribbean and could potentially be integrated into the United Nations Office for Youth.
- Ensure full participation of Indigenous youth in decision-making processes, both at the Summit and through designated focal points within United Nations entities. This aligns with commitment 10, which aims to promote partnerships.
- Guarantee the application of human rights, including civil rights, education, housing, and health, with a specific emphasis on collective rights. This should ensure that these rights are fulfilled equally for Indigenous Peoples.
- Provide capacity-building opportunities for Indigenous Youth on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and commitments outlined in the Summit of the Future. Equipping them with tools to influence progress and compliance is essential.
- Respect the organizational processes of Indigenous youth, which are rooted in their own community and territorial initiatives. This involves granting access to funding and refraining from creating alternative methods that may undermine the continuity of historical struggles of Indigenous Peoples.

## Access to Public Services:

Public services in Indigenous territories, villages, and communities are essential if they are tailored to the needs, realities, and cultural adaptation, as they play a crucial role in Buen Vivir (Good Living) or overall development.

Ensuring access to basic services for Indigenous Peoples remains challenging for Latin America and the Caribbean countries. In most development plans, there is often a lack of inclusion of Indigenous territories, villages, and communities in providing them with essential public services such as clean water, sanitation, electricity, telephony, internet, land, water, and air transportation routes. However, many cities rely on water, electricity, and resources produced in Indigenous territories.

## Indigenous Peoples Access to Public Services Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Ensure incorporating an intercultural approach in public services in Indigenous territories and communities.
- Guarantee access to adequate clean water and sanitation services for Indigenous Peoples.
- Promote the implementation of housing programs with all basic services that are culturally appropriate to the needs of Indigenous communities.

## Indigenous Health and Interculturality:

Indigenous Peoples have their own conception of health and illness and their own system of medicine based on

traditional knowledge. From the perspective of Indigenous traditional medicine, health is understood as the result of harmonious relationships between humans, their families, their communities, and nature. At the same time, illness is the imbalance in the relationships between humans, spirits, and nature.

This perception is also reflected in the identification of the primary diseases. Indigenous Peoples retain their knowledge and practices related to preventing and restoring individual and collective health. However, the complementary use of Western medicine is still minimal.

### Indigenous Peoples' Health and Interculturality Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Acknowledge and recognize Indigenous medicine practitioners as part of the official health systems established by states, acknowledging their valuable contributions to healthcare.
- Recognize traditional knowledge and traditional medicines and incorporate them into national health systems while respecting the rights and cosmovision of Indigenous Peoples.
- Establish legislation to regulate Indigenous and intercultural health systems, ensuring the respect and recognition of the rights, knowledge, and genetic resources as the property of Indigenous Peoples. This recognition is crucial for preserving Indigenous healthcare practices and their holistic approach to health and well-being.

### Indigenous and Intercultural Education:

Indigenous and intercultural education is an approach and method of teaching and learning rooted in acknowledging cultural diversity, worldviews, interpretations of reality, knowledge production, transmission, and application, as well as methods of transformation and innovation. It necessitates a transdisciplinary practice, where academic knowledge is built upon the needs of those who encounter daily challenges and are capable of sharing perspectives, knowledge, and pertinent interpretations to address problems comprehensively.

### Indigenous People's Intercultural Education Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Advocating for the revision and development of educational curricula to integrate the teaching of each Indigenous community's native languages, along with their unique histories, values, customs, traditions, and Indigenous Peoples' rights.
- Promoting the establishment of an Indigenous and intercultural education system.
- Ensuring equal educational opportunities for Indigenous children, youth, and adults at the primary, secondary, middle, and university levels.

### Indigenous Economy:

The Indigenous economy is based on agriculture, the trade of forest products and byproducts, craftsmanship, hunting,



fishing, gathering, trade, and service provision, all of which revolve around the community and are grounded in communal labor, just and equitable distribution of benefits, both monetary and non-monetary.

Territorial governance is essential for developing means of production, services, and other aspects that drive traditional economies, while considering indigenous principles and values, systems for using and managing territorial ecosystems, traditional production, food sovereignty, sustainability, and resilience.

### Indigenous People's Economy Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Promote indigenous economic models and systems as viable alternatives for fostering development within Indigenous Peoples' communities. This includes designing and implementing community life plans with a biocultural and ecosystemic approach to protect biodiversity.
- Integrate lines of indigenous economy into the development plans of states, recognizing the importance of indigenous economic activities and their contribution to sustainability.
- Respect and actively promote Indigenous Peoples' rights to maintain their production and commercialization systems, which are rooted in collective community actions and principles.

### Indigenous Public Policies

Public policies must be crafted with the full and meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples to ensure authenticity and effectiveness, as well as the strategies, programs, plans, and projects designed for Indigenous Peoples by states and other stakeholders. These policies should be rooted in Indigenous rights and worldviews and adequately supported by national budgets.

At present, conflicting public policies exist; some prioritize the rights of Indigenous Peoples, while others promote the exploitation of natural resources and the establishment of monocultures.

### Indigenous People's Public Policies Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Establish and review national frameworks regarding public policies in line with international instruments related to Indigenous Peoples.
- Promote the design of public policies that guarantee the rights of Indigenous peoples, women, children, and Indigenous Youth.
- Undertake processes to review and repeal public policies violating Indigenous Peoples' rights.

### Indigenous Direct Financial Cooperation Mechanisms

The primary objectives of direct funding for Indigenous Peoples are to facilitate the promotion, safeguarding, and respect for their self-determination and diverse ways of life. Simultaneously, it addresses intergenerational injustices and ensures justice and equity in accessing financing and support areas for a more just and cohesive society.

It is essential to recognize that, despite Indigenous Peoples facing challenging poverty conditions, there exists significant capacity, experience, and knowledge that must not be overlooked. Thus far, many development promotion endeavors have faltered due to attempts to incorporate external models, neglecting the valuable experience and participation of Indigenous Peoples.

### Indigenous People's Cooperation and Direct Financial Mechanisms Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Promote mechanisms that enable Indigenous organizations and networks to access direct sources of cooperation funding. This approach helps avoid intermediaries that may distort needs and aspirations and increase project costs. International cooperation agencies should review their criteria, selection methods, and contracting processes for project execution to facilitate this direct access.
- Ensure that Indigenous women and youth have equal access to cooperation funding sources, recognizing their vital roles in Indigenous communities and their potential for positive impact.

- Expand the scope of cooperation beyond the economic field to address the comprehensive and complex demands of Indigenous Peoples. This should encompass indigenous life's social, organizational, cultural, and political aspects.

- Collaborate with Indigenous Peoples to identify, in a participatory manner, effective mechanisms for accessing financial cooperation. This collaboration should focus on protecting ecosystems, biodiversity, and climate change adaptation and mitigation with a territorial approach.

### Indigenous Knowledge Systems, Identity, and Culture

Indigenous knowledge and practice systems encompass a rich tapestry of wisdom and experiences deeply rooted in ancestral traditions and an ongoing, intricate relationship between humans, nature, and the cosmos. These knowledge systems are intricately woven into the land, territories, and the profound concept of "vivir bien" or "living well."

Indigenous knowledge encompasses a diverse array of codified elements, thoughtfully structured and faithfully transmitted from one generation to the next among men, women, and the youth. Elders often refer to this as a worldview because it has not only sustained but will continue to sustain the life of the people and their communities. This perspective or concept not only holds sacred and spiritual significance but also underscores that, for Indigenous Peoples, knowledge is acquired through diligent study, dedicated practice, or bestowed as a divine gift from



the creator and architect of the universe, in harmony with the energies of birth.

These invaluable knowledge systems and practices are gradually receding, imperiled by external and internal factors, with the prevailing development model, acculturation, loss of identity, discrimination, and racism being prominent among them. Nevertheless, essential knowledge and practices linked to agriculture, forest management, climate risk mitigation, natural resource conservation, and biodiversity are diligently safeguarded, rooted in a unique, intrinsic logic.

### Indigenous People's Knowledge, Systems, Identity and Culture Recommendations for the Summit of the Future:

- Recognize and promote Indigenous knowledge and practices as a valuable cultural legacy passed down through generations.
- Develop programs that strengthen indigenous identity, culture, and languages as a foundation for Buen Vivir, promoting knowledge transfer processes intergenerationally and with a gender focus.
- Establish legal mechanisms for protecting Indigenous traditional knowledge, identity, and culture, ensuring the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).





# Indigenous Peoples'

## Concerns Regarding the SDGs and Summit of the Future:




Indigenous Peoples stress that the collective responsibility for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) spans all sectors. They express deep concerns regarding the apparent lack of fulfillment, as evident in numerous analyses. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples emphasize that they were not afforded the conditions for meaningful and effective participation, including the opportunity to contribute their sciences and knowledge to shaping the SDGs' indicators.

As they stand, the SDGs approach Indigenous Peoples through a lens of vulnerability or poverty, rendering them invisible. Within the SDGs, there is a conspicuous absence of references to the economic, social, political, and cultural dimensions of Indigenous Peoples.

The Summit of the Future holds a pivotal role and carries a weighty responsibility to avoid repeating the same exclusionary dynamics that Indigenous Peoples encountered during the SDGs processes. Indigenous Peoples propose that their contributions, knowledge, and systems represent a viable alternative for achieving the SDGs. Historically, Indigenous Peoples have played an indispensable role in fostering harmonious coexistence between humans, Mother Earth, and the universe. Realizing the SDGs marks a critical step towards reducing discrimination and enhancing access to education and healthcare for Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous Peoples' proposals align seamlessly with the SDGs and the commitments of the Summit of the Future, aiming to expedite their attainment while respecting Indigenous perspectives and active participation.

ODS	Summit of the Future Key to meeting the 12 commitments	Indigenous Agenda
	<p><i>Leave no one behind. Renewed social contract with human rights at its core</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recognizing and Promoting Buen Vivir-Living Well-Living Fully as a Sustainable and Intercultural Development Model.</li> <li>2. Promoting Indigenous Community Economy.</li> <li>3. Developing Public Policies and Investment Programs Based on Buen Vivir-Living Well-Living Fully and a Rights-Based Approach.</li> <li>4. Planning and Implementing Territorial Life Plans.</li> <li>5. Transforming the Current Development Model.</li> </ol>
	<p><i>Leave no one behind. New era of universal social protection, including health care and basic income security for the 4 billion unprotected people</i></p> <p><i>Protecting our planet Transforming food systems to be sustainable, nutritious and fair.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Strengthening Indigenous Agricultural and Fishing Production Systems.</li> <li>2. Developing Food Sovereignty and Security Programs.</li> <li>3. Promoting Traditional Indigenous Knowledge and Cultural Systems of Production and Fishing.</li> <li>4. Generating Lines of Indigenous Economy Within the Development Plans of the States</li> </ol>
	<p><i>Leave no one behind. New era of universal social protection, including health care and basic income security for the four billion unprotected people</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Acknowledging and advancing Indigenous and intercultural health systems.</li> <li>2. Legally recognizing and promoting Indigenous medicine.</li> <li>3. Incorporating Indigenous medicine into the national health system.</li> <li>4. Acknowledging traditional knowledge and traditional medicines and integrating them into national health systems while respecting their rights and cosmovision.</li> </ol>
	<p><i>Leave no one behind. Strengthen the availability of adequate housing, education, lifelong learning, and decent work.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promoting Indigenous and intercultural education from the perspective of Indigenous Peoples.</li> <li>2. Ensuring the transmission of Indigenous knowledge and science.</li> <li>3. Strengthening mother tongues.</li> <li>4. Adapting and integrating Indigenous education, knowledge, and sciences into the curricula.</li> <li>5. Accessing education for children, youth, and adults at all levels of education.</li> </ol>
	<p><i>Focus on women and girls. Repeal laws that entail gender discrimination</i></p> <p><i>Promote gender parity, including through quotas and special measures.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing a gender approach and vision rooted in the duality of Indigenous Peoples.</li> <li>2. Recognizing Indigenous women as rights holders, protectors, and guardians of territories, culture, and identity, ensuring the intergenerational transmission of knowledge and science.</li> <li>3. States should adopt measures to empower women and ensure their full and effective participation.</li> <li>4. Embracing matrilineality and the evolution of masculinities.</li> </ol>

	<p><i>Be prepared. Emergency Platform to be organized to respond to complex global crises</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensuring the guarantee of Indigenous rights, vision, and systems for the use, management, and conservation of water.</li> <li>2. Ensuring and promoting programs for water sanitation, quality, and availability.</li> <li>3. Promoting programs for watersheds, ecosystems, and water source conservation.</li> <li>4. Ensuring access to potable water for Indigenous Peoples.</li> </ol>
	<p><i>Protecting our planet. Climate emergency declarations and the right to a healthy environment</i></p> <p><i>General Assembly action on the territorial threats of climate change and for the prevention, protection, and solutions in situations of environmental displacement.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensuring the guarantee of territorial rights for Indigenous Peoples.</li> <li>2. Promoting programs and public policies for clean energy use and electrification in Indigenous territories, with a commitment to consultation, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and environmental, social, and cultural safeguards.</li> <li>3. Ensuring that Indigenous lands and territories remain free from contamination, exploration, and exploitation of their resources.</li> </ol>
	<p><i>Leave no one behind Strengthen the availability of adequate housing, education and lifelong learning, and decent work.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generating employment and self-employment programs.</li> <li>2. Promoting programs for indigenous goods and services.</li> <li>3. Creating social and labor coverage for Indigenous Peoples.</li> </ol>
	<p><i>Leave no one behind. Renewed social contract with human rights at its core.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Generating public policies on discrimination and racism.</li> <li>2. Promoting programs and public policies aimed at Indigenous women and youth.</li> <li>3. Developing sensitization and awareness campaigns to reduce inequalities.</li> <li>4. Ensuring Consultation and Consent processes.</li> </ol>
	<p><i>Protecting our planet. Transforming food systems to be sustainable, nutritious, and fair.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing programs and public policies for traditional indigenous production using native seeds and plants.</li> <li>2. Promoting indigenous production for local consumption.</li> <li>3. Discouraging production with chemical packages and modified seeds.</li> <li>4. Promoting nature-based production.</li> </ol>
	<p><i>Protecting our planet Commitment to achieve the 1.5°C target and net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest. Climate emergency declarations and the right to a healthy environment.</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Developing programs and public policies for adaptation and mitigation based on Indigenous knowledge and systems.</li> <li>2. Promoting and recognizing Indigenous rights and contributions in NDCs, REDD+, and FIB.</li> <li>3. Strengthening the Indigenous knowledge platform.</li> </ol>



	<p><b>Protecting our planet</b>  <b>Commitment to achieve the 1.5°C target and net zero emissions by 2050 at the latest.</b></p> <p><b>Climate emergency declarations and the right to a healthy environment</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recognizing Indigenous lands and territories.</li> <li>2. Recognizing the rights and safeguards of Indigenous Peoples for the use, management, and conservation of their natural resources.</li> <li>3. Respecting and recognizing indigenous systems for using, managing, and conserving Mother Earth's natural resources.</li> <li>4. Developing policies and laws prohibiting concessions and exploitation of natural and genetic resources by third parties.</li> </ol>
	<p><b>Modernizing the United Nations</b>  <b>A system-wide policy that is people-centered, considering age, gender, and diversity. Listen, participate, and consult more (including digitally) based on the 75th anniversary declaration.</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Respecting and recognizing Indigenous rights.</li> <li>2. Recognizing Indigenous Peoples' inherent forms of organization and governance.</li> <li>3. Promoting the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in national society.</li> <li>4. Establishing public policies and programs on indigenous justice systems.</li> </ol>





## with Indigenous Peoples, States, and International Organizations

The four virtual Participatory Dialogues aimed at shaping the document titled “Contributions and Vision of Indigenous Peoples for the Future United Nations Summit” commenced with the first dialogue involving Indigenous Youth of Abya Yala on August 29, 2023. Following that, on August 31, 2023, the second dialogue brought together Women from Indigenous Peoples of Abya Yala. Subsequently, on September 4, 2023, the third dialogue involved Organizations of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the Summit of the Future and COP 28. Finally, on September 6, 2023, a discussion was held with representatives from the States. During this latter dialogue, specific outcomes were presented for consideration as they shaped their proposals.

### Participatory Dialogue with Indigenous Youth of Abya Yala Towards the Summit of the Future

Commitment 11 for the Summit of the Future, titled “Listen to the Youth and work with them,” does not explicitly encompass Indigenous youth. Therefore, it is imperative to include the following aspects:

- Recognizing that the Summit of the Future cannot be envisioned without the participation of Indigenous Peoples, particularly youth. It is vital to include and identify Indigenous youth within commitment 11 explicitly.

- Establishing an Indigenous Youth Observatory to monitor the outcomes of the Summit of the Future. This observatory could involve the participation of the Indigenous Youth Network of Latin America and the Caribbean, potentially becoming part of the United Nations Office for Youth.

- Ensuring the full participation of Indigenous youth in decision-making processes and facilitating their involvement through focal points within United Nations entities. This point is closely related to commitment 10: “promote alliances.”

- Guaranteeing the comprehensive participation of Indigenous youth in climate negotiations, not merely as participants but as integral contributors throughout the process. This point is related to commitment 2: “protect our planet.”

- Upholding human rights, including civil rights, education, housing, and health, with an emphasis on collective rights to ensure equitable fulfillment.

- Prioritizing capacity-building efforts related to the goals, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Summit of the Future commitments. This capacity-building is essential to empower Indigenous youth with the tools to influence progress and compliance.

### Participatory Dialogue with Indigenous Women of Abya Yala Towards the Summit of the Future



Commitment 5 for the Summit of the Future, focusing on “Women and Girls,” does not explicitly include Indigenous women and girls. Therefore, it is essential to consider the following aspects:

- Implementing effective mechanisms or plans to eradicate violence against women, encompassing Indigenous women. This commitment can be strengthened by States and United Nations bodies and agencies by implementing General Recommendation 39 on the rights of Indigenous girls and women of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).
- Ensuring that the participation of Indigenous women is meaningful, with their perspectives being considered to advance and integrate their proposals into all relevant spaces. Indigenous women should also be included in public policies, recognizing their role as custodians of ancestral knowledge.
- Acknowledging and appreciating the resilience demonstrated by Indigenous women during the COVID-19 pandemic was vital for some Indigenous Peoples’ survival. As repositories of knowledge, experiences, and practices, they can significantly contribute to addressing contemporary crises, such as climate change, biodiversity conservation, and forest preservation. This point also relates to Commitment 2: “Protect our planet” and commitment 12: “Be prepared.”
- Recognizing women as protectors and guardians of seeds, water, plants,

and animals, as their dedication to caring for these vital elements has been demonstrated.

- Ensuring the respect and protection of the human rights of Indigenous women, encompassing territorial, cultural, reproductive, and sexual rights, as well as economic empowerment.
- Prioritizing capacity-building initiatives to equip Indigenous women with the necessary skills to engage in negotiation processes, contribute to plan development, and propose public policies that align with international instruments for protecting their rights.





## Participatory Dialogue with Abya Yala Indigenous Peoples' Organizations

Commitment 1 for the Summit of the Future, titled “Leave no one behind,” does not fully encompass Indigenous Peoples in their rightful dimension. Therefore, it is crucial to include the following proposals:

- Without the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in the Summit of the Future with clear objectives, goals, and indicators, Commitment 1 and the mandate of the Sustainable Development Goals not to leave anyone behind will be compromised.

- The rights of Indigenous Peoples, as recognized in international instruments such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, are indivisible and interdependent, rooted in the global right to self-determination. The exercise of self-determination is vital for Indigenous Peoples to enjoy all their other rights, particularly those related to land, territory, and full and effective participation.

- Consider the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the preparation, construction, monitoring, and follow-up of the commitments of the Summit of the Future.

- Incorporate the contributions of Indigenous Peoples regarding biodiversity conservation and the fight against climate change and natural phenomena such as hurricanes. Evidence shows that their knowledge, practices, and wisdom have contributed to the protection and conservation of Mother Earth. This point also relates to Commitment 2: “Protecting our planet” and Commitment 12: “Being prepared.”





# Proposals



## from Indigenous Peoples for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The United Nations General Assembly, during its sixty-ninth session, under Agenda item 18, adopted Resolution 70/1 on July 27, 2015, titled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.” Indigenous Peoples present the following postulates, delineating priority themes and subtopics:

### Vision for the 2030 Agenda

The United Nations paints an overly ambitious and transformative vision for the future, envisioning a world free from poverty, hunger, diseases, and privations. It strives for equitable and widespread access to education, healthcare, and social protection, where the human right to clean water and sanitation is unequivocally upheld. This vision also entails enhanced hygiene practices and ensures an adequate, safe, affordable, and nutritious food supply. Within this vision lies the pursuit of sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, with a commitment to utilizing natural resources—from the air we breathe to the lands we inhabit, from the flowing rivers to the vast oceans—in a sustainable manner.

This vision extends to encompass universal respect for human rights and dignity, championing the rule of law, justice, equality, and nondiscrimination. It underlines the importance of respecting races, ethnic origins, and cultural diversity, striving to create equal opportunities for individuals to realize their human potential and contribute to shared prosperity fully.

Indigenous Peoples propose that their unique perspectives be integrated into the 2030 Agenda’s vision, deeply rooted in their worldview, emphasizing respect, intrinsic

relationships, and balance among Mother Nature, humans, and the universe. They assert that the past and present serve as the foundation for the future.

### Our Common Principles and Commitments

The new Agenda draws inspiration from the principles and purposes outlined in the United Nations Charter, with an unwavering commitment to upholding international law. It reaffirms the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summits, which have collectively laid a sturdy foundation for sustainable development and significantly contributed to the new Agenda.

### Proposal for Indigenous Principles

Indigenous Peoples advocate for the inclusion of their principles within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, urging the recognition and incorporation of Indigenous values. These principles include:

- a. **The Word:** Advocating for dialogue, consultation, respect, balance, and consensus as the cornerstone for all actions and commitments undertaken for the greater good.
- b. **The Work:** The relentless pursuit of optimal functionality for humanity, nature, and the universe.
- c. **Duality:** Striving for balance between men and women and among all elements of the universe.
- d. **The Sacred:** Promoting harmony within the realm of life’s origins, its development, and the sacred essence of the environment.



e. Complementarity and Harmony: Championing harmony among human beings, Mother Nature, and the cosmos, valuing the essence of their existence.

f. Autonomy: Upholding respect for the positions, proposals, and actions put forth by member organizations.

## Our Current World

International organizations acknowledge the substantial challenges that hinder sustainable development, recognizing that certain goals may remain unattainable. Billions of citizens worldwide continue to grapple with poverty and the absence of dignified living conditions. Furthermore, inequalities persist, both within countries and on a global scale.

## A Call to Action to Change Our World

The United Nations Charter commences with the renowned phrase: “We the peoples.” Today, “we the peoples” embark on the journey to 2030, driven not only by the ambition to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals but also by the determination to secure the recognition and fulfillment of their rights.

## Proposal for Our Mother Earth and Universe

The 2030 Agenda’s approach to “Our World” should fully embrace the Buen Vivir-Vivir Bien-Vida Plena concept, reflecting the Indigenous worldview concerning natural resources. According to this perspective, the Earth and nature constitute our mother, our vast abode, and, therefore, merit our

respect, safeguarding, and nurturing through our established resource utilization, management, and conservation systems. This worldview regards most natural resources worldwide—forests, water, biodiversity, minerals, and energy—as inherently sacred, leading to their reverence as “Mother Earth.”

## The New Agenda Concerning Indigenous Peoples

The United Nations is committed to providing quality, inclusive, and equitable education at all levels. Empowering vulnerable populations is essential. Therefore, this Agenda must encompass the needs of all, including children, youth, individuals with disabilities (with over 80% of them living in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older people, Indigenous Peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants, among others. Following international law, we are determined to take effective actions and measures to eliminate barriers and restrictions, enhance support for individuals living in areas affected by complex humanitarian crises and terrorism, and address their specific needs.

We pledge to deliver quality, inclusive, and equitable education across all educational levels, from preschool to primary, secondary, and tertiary education, as well as technical and vocational training. Every individual, regardless of gender, race, or ethnicity, including those with disabilities, migrants, Indigenous Peoples, children, and Youth, particularly those in vulnerable situations, should have access to lifelong learning opportunities that equip them with the knowledge and skills needed to seize opportunities and fully participate in society. We are committed to creating an



environment conducive to the complete realization of the rights and potential of children and youth, contributing to capitalizing on the demographic dividend in our countries. This includes ensuring safe schools and cohesive communities and families.

## Indigenous Proposal for a New Social Pact

Indigenous Peoples argue that the future's new social pact should reassess the fulfillment of the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals from the Indigenous rights perspective. These goals were not fully achieved, and they failed to adequately address Indigenous rights or consider the proposals and realities of Indigenous Peoples.

The future's new social pact must recognize the rights of Indigenous Peoples, including:

- a. Self-determination
- b. Food sovereignty and security
- c. Indigenous and Intercultural health and medicine
- d. Indigenous and intercultural education
- e. Duality
- f. Land and territory
- g. Indigenous law, among others.

The new Agenda must also prioritize the inclusion of Indigenous youth and women on an equal footing based on their specific rights, recognizing them as fundamental components of Indigenous Peoples.

Indigenous Peoples are willing to participate in the Global Alliance as key actors in the Agenda 2030 and the Summit of the Future processes.

Participatory measurement systems and indigenous indicators should be developed to address each issue, following a rights-based approach.

Coordination with FILAC at the regional level is essential, considering its equal partnership nature (Government-Indigenous Peoples) and drawing on more than 30 years of experience of the International Organization.

*"A Decade of Action for an Epochal Change, Fifth Report on the Progress and Regional Challenges of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Latin America and the Caribbean. PowerPoint Presentation by Alicia Bárcena, Executive Secretary, March 7, 2022. Slides 2 and 11."*

You can access the presentation at the following link ([https://foroalc2030.cepal.org/2022/sites/foro2022/files/presentations/220307\\_esp\\_alicia\\_barcelona\\_doc\\_fds.5\\_0.pdf](https://foroalc2030.cepal.org/2022/sites/foro2022/files/presentations/220307_esp_alicia_barcelona_doc_fds.5_0.pdf))

## Means of Implementation



## Development Goals and Indigenous Peoples A/RES/70/1

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### Goal 2: Zero Hunger

4.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, with particular attention to women, Indigenous Peoples, family farmers,

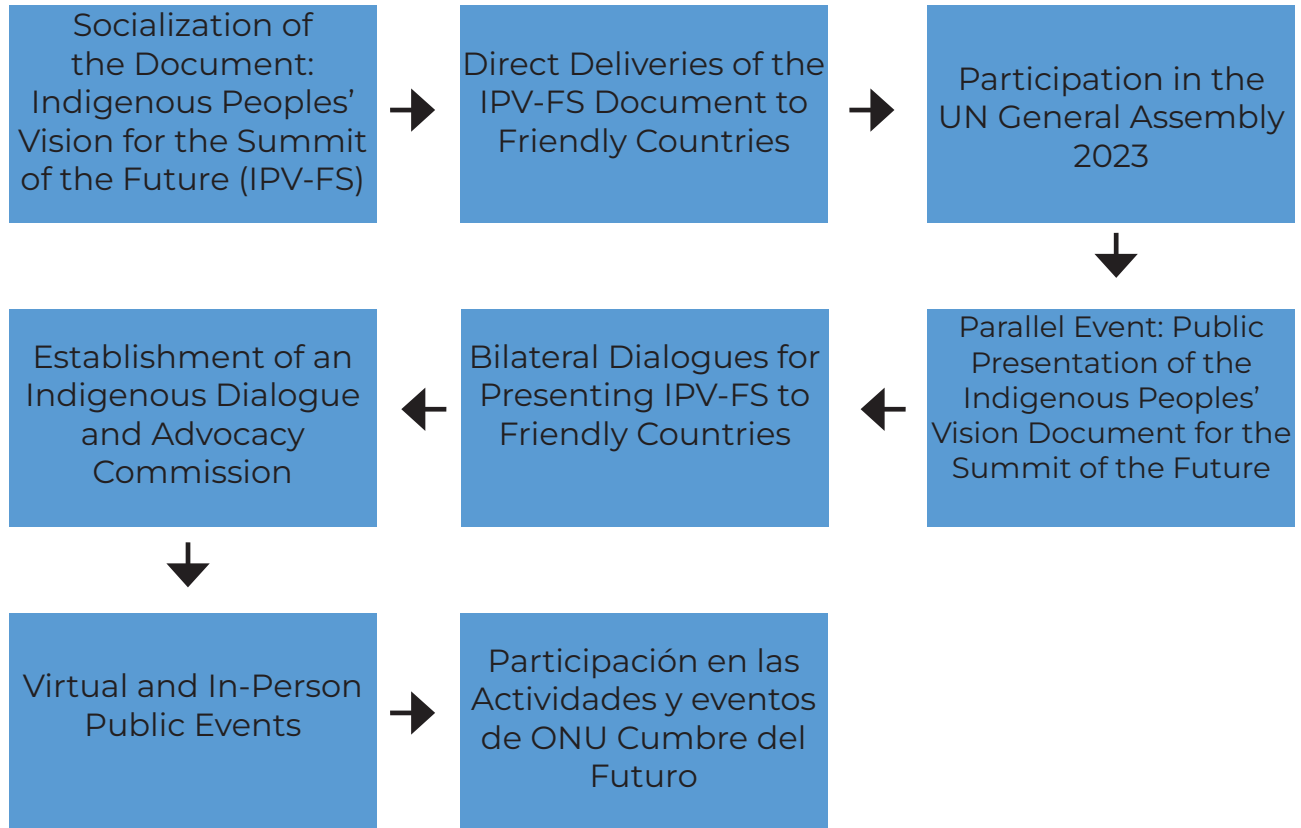
livestock keepers, and fishers. This should be achieved by securing equitable access to land, other productive resources, inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and off-farm employment.

### Goal 4: Quality Education

4.5: By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for vulnerable groups, including people with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, and children in vulnerable situations.

#### Additionally, regarding follow-up and review mechanisms:

Paragraph 79: We also encourage Member States to conduct periodic, inclusive, and country-led national and subnational progress reviews. These reviews should actively engage Indigenous Peoples, civil society, the private sector, and other stakeholders. They should be sensitive to each country's unique circumstances, policies, and priorities. Furthermore, national parliaments and other relevant institutions can support these review processes.



## Conclusions and Recommendations:

15.1. Indigenous Peoples emphasize that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were not effectively achieved, and their rights were not adequately considered. They were excluded from the planning and implementation processes, missing the opportunity for full and meaningful participation and to share their knowledge in shaping SDG indicators.

15.2. The SDGs approached Indigenous Peoples from a perspective of vulnerability or poverty, effectively rendering

them invisible. There was a lack of acknowledgment of the economic, social, political, and cultural aspects of Indigenous Peoples' lives.

15.3. The upcoming Summit of the Future bears significant importance and responsibility. It should not replicate the exclusionary practices Indigenous Peoples experienced during the SDG processes.

15.4. The reports presented by the Secretary-General and the structures



involved in the Summit of the Future should actively highlight the full and meaningful participation and the rights and contributions of Indigenous Peoples.

15.5. When addressing the themes of the Summit of the Future and the Agenda 2030, it is imperative to recognize Indigenous rights and align with the agendas put forth by Indigenous Peoples' organizations.

15.6. The Summit of the Future outcomes should adhere to international instruments and advancements regarding Indigenous Peoples, particularly emphasizing the

Universal Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

15.7. In adopting new approaches to support marginalized communities proactively, it is vital to prioritize a human rights approach, specifically focusing on the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

15.8. Effective coordination should be established with the Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Peoples and the Permanent Forum to ensure that Indigenous proposals are presented cohesively and with a unified direction.



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## General Assembly

General Distr. September 12, 2022

Seventy-sixth session  
Agenda item 124  
Strengthening the United Nations system

### Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on September 8, 2022

*[without reference to a Main Committee (A/76/L.87)].*

#### **76/307. Summit of the Future Modalities**

Reflecting on our statement during the 75th-anniversary commemoration of the United Nations<sup>18</sup>, we acknowledged the interconnectedness of our challenges. We recognized that addressing them requires enhanced international cooperation and a revitalization of multilateralism, with the United Nations at the core of our efforts. This aligns with the fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter.

Furthermore, we reaffirmed our commitment to strengthening global governance for the benefit of current and future generations. We requested the Secretary-General to compile a report containing recommendations to advance our shared Agenda and address current and future challenges.

We warmly received the Secretary-General's report titled "Our Common Agenda"<sup>19</sup> as a substantial foundation for further consideration by Member States, owing to its depth and richness.

Moreover, we reiterated our support for Resolution 70/1 of September 25, 2015, titled "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." This resolution embraced a comprehensive set of universal, transformative, and people-centered Sustainable Development Goals and targets. Our resolute commitment remains to tirelessly work towards achieving the full implementation of this Agenda by no later than 2030.

We also reaffirmed Resolution 69/313 of July 27, 2015, which pertains to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda from the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. This Agenda is an integral component of the 2030 Agenda. It complements our objectives and facilitates the contextualization of targets related to its means of implementation through concrete policies and actions. Additionally, we reaffirmed our unwavering political commitment

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<sup>18</sup> Resolution [75/L.1](#).

<sup>19</sup> [A/75/982](#).



*Reconociendo* que el bienestar colectivo, la seguridad y la prosperidad de nuestras naciones y nuestros pueblos están íntimamente relacionados, lo que nos obliga a trabajar urgentemente y de consuno conforme a la Carta para hacer frente a los riesgos y desafíos mundiales, encontrar soluciones viables y acelerar la implementación de los marcos acordados, como la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y la Agenda de Acción de Addis Abeba, así como la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático<sup>1</sup> y su Acuerdo de París<sup>2</sup>,

*Reconociendo también* que varias recomendaciones del informe titulado “Nuestra Agenda Común” pueden contribuir a la implementación oportuna de la Agenda 2030 y sus Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible y de la Agenda de Acción de Addis Abeba, y acelerarla,

*Reafirmando* la solicitud hecha al Secretario General<sup>3</sup> de que informara a los Estados Miembros y mantuviera con ellos y con todos los componentes del sistema de las Naciones Unidas y otros asociados pertinentes consultas amplias e inclusivas sobre las propuestas incluidas en su informe en lo que respecta a la Cumbre del Futuro, entre otras cosas proporcionando recomendaciones concisas y orientadas a la acción para que las examinen los Estados Miembros como aportación a los preparativos intergubernamentales de la Cumbre,

*Tomando nota* de los resúmenes de las consultas temáticas oficiosas celebradas bajo los auspicios de la Presidencia de la Asamblea General en relación con el informe del Secretario General titulado “Nuestra Agenda Común”,

*Afirmando* la importancia de que sean los Estados Miembros quienes formulen las modalidades de la Cumbre del Futuro,

1. *Decide* que la Cumbre del Futuro es importante para reafirmar la Carta de las Naciones Unidas, revitalizar el multilateralismo, impulsar el cumplimiento de los compromisos existentes, acordar soluciones concretas para los desafíos y restablecer la confianza entre los Estados Miembros;

2. *Decide también* que el tema de la Cumbre será “Cumbre del Futuro: soluciones multilaterales para un mañana mejor”;

3. *Decide además* que la Cumbre se celebrará en Nueva York los días 22 y 23 de septiembre de 2024, precedida de una reunión ministerial preparatoria que tendrá lugar el 18 de septiembre de 2023;

4. *Decide* que la Cumbre aprobará un documento final conciso y orientado a la acción titulado “Un pacto para el futuro”, acordado previamente por consenso mediante negociaciones intergubernamentales;

5. *Decide también* que la Cumbre constará de:

a) Sesiones plenarias de 9.00 a 21.00 horas;

b) Diálogos interactivos de 10.00 a 13.00 horas y de 15.00 a 18.00 horas, que se celebrarán en paralelo a las sesiones plenarias;

6. *Decide además* que la Cumbre tendrá:

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<sup>1</sup> Naciones Unidas, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1771, núm. 30822.

<sup>2</sup> Véase [FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1](#), decisión 1/CP.21, anexo

<sup>3</sup> Véase la resolución [76/6](#).

a) Un segmento de apertura el primer día, en el que se aprobará el documento final y a continuación formularán declaraciones la Presidencia de la Asamblea General, el Secretario General y los representantes de la juventud que seleccione la Presidencia de la Asamblea General en consulta con los Estados Miembros;

b) Un segmento de clausura el segundo día, de 20.30 a 21.00 horas, en el que formulará una declaración la Presidencia de la Asamblea General;

1. *Alienta* a los Estados Miembros y a los miembros de los organismos especializados de las Naciones Unidas a que estén representados a nivel de Jefe de Estado o de Gobierno o al nivel más alto posible y a que hagan declaraciones de hasta cinco minutos en el pleno;

2. *Invita* a participar en la Cumbre a las entidades que hayan recibido una invitación permanente para participar como observadoras en la labor de la Asamblea General;

3. *Invita* a participar en la Cumbre al sistema de las Naciones Unidas, incluidos los fondos, programas, organismos especializados y comisiones regionales, así como a las instituciones de Bretton Woods;

4. *Invita* a participar en la Cumbre a los representantes de las organizaciones no gubernamentales reconocidas como entidades consultivas por el Consejo Económico y Social, de conformidad con las reglas y los procedimientos de la Asamblea General al respecto;

5. *Solicita* a su Presidencia que confeccione una lista de representantes de otras organizaciones no gubernamentales, organizaciones de la sociedad civil, instituciones académicas y entidades del sector privado pertinentes que podrían participar en la Cumbre del Futuro de alto nivel, teniendo en cuenta los principios de transparencia y representación geográfica equitativa y prestando la debida atención a la paridad de género, que presente la lista propuesta a los Estados Miembros para que la examinen con arreglo al procedimiento de no objeción<sup>1</sup> y que la señale a la atención de la Asamblea para que esta adopte una decisión definitiva sobre la participación en la Cumbre;

6. *Invita* a los representantes mencionados en los párrafos 8 y 9, si el tiempo lo permite, a hacer declaraciones de hasta tres minutos en el pleno;

7. *Invita* a los representantes mencionados en los párrafos 7 a 11 a participar en los diálogos interactivos;

8. *Alienta* a todos los Estados Miembros y a los miembros de los organismos especializados de las Naciones Unidas a que faciliten la participación de la juventud en la Cumbre;

9. *Alienta* a todos los representantes invitados en los párrafos 8 a 11 a que faciliten la participación de la juventud en la Cumbre;

10. *Solicita* a su Presidencia que designe cofacilitadores, a más tardar el 31 de octubre de 2022, uno procedente de un país desarrollado y uno procedente de un país en desarrollo, para facilitar la celebración de consultas

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<sup>1</sup> La lista incluirá tanto los nombres propuestos como los definitivos. Si uno o más Estados Miembros de las Naciones Unidas o Estados miembros de los organismos especializados lo solicitan, los motivos generales de cualquier objeción formulada se darán a conocer a la Oficina de la Presidencia de la Asamblea General y a quien lo haya solicitado.

19. Calls upon the Secretary-General to allocate adequate support, within the available resources, for the organization and preparations of the Summit of the Future.
20. Encourages States, international donors, the private sector, financial institutions, foundations, and other contributors to support the participation of representatives from developing countries in the Summit and its preparatory stages.
21. Decides that the Summit will be live-streamed and urges the Presidency of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General to maximize the visibility of the Summit, particularly during its preparatory phases, utilizing all pertinent media platforms and information and communication technologies.

*(102<sup>nd</sup> plenary meeting, September 8, 2022)*

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# FILAC

**PERMANENT OBSERVER  
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
OF THE UNITED NATIONS**



Secretaría General  
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