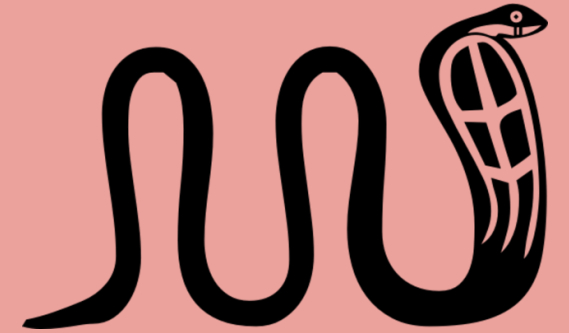
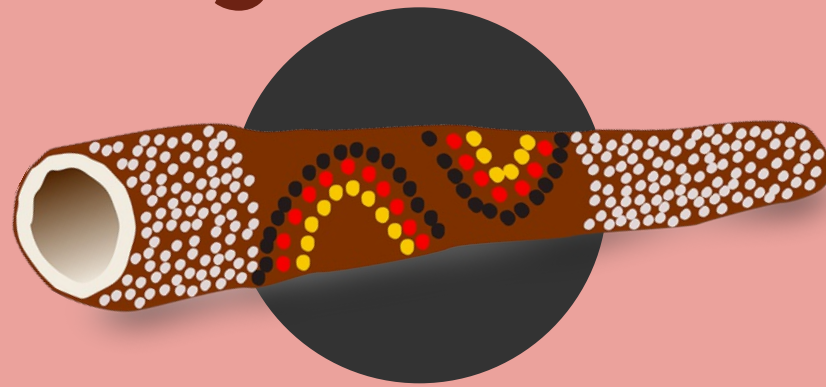
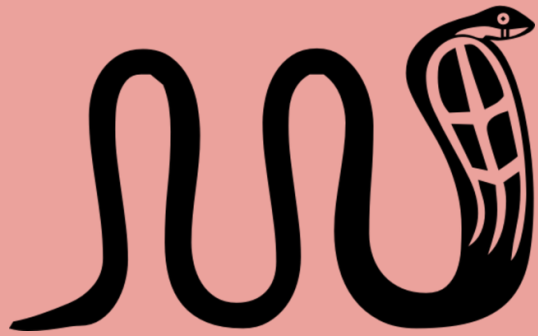


The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



1923	1974	1982	1993	2007	2009/2010	2014	2015/2016
Deskaheh of the Six Nations of the Grand River, Canada, makes a trip to Geneva, Switzerland to present the "red man's appeal" to the League of Nations	Chief George Manuel of the Shuswap Nation in British Columbia became the first president of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples. Manuel was instrumental in developing early drafts of the Declaration	UN releases report about the systemic and worldwide discrimination of Indigenous peoples. The Working Group on Indigenous Populations is formed. WGIP works decades to develop a Declaration	A draft Declaration is submitted to the UN. The Commission on Human Rights, establishes a working group of human rights experts and over 100 Indigenous organizations who review the Declaration	144 countries, (with 11 abstentions) vote to support the Declaration. Canada, Australia, New Zealand, & the USA vote against the Declaration	Australia, New Zealand and the USA reverse their vote Canada provides qualified support for an aspirational Declaration	Canadian gov't states the Declaration's articles on Free Prior and Informed Consent are not consistent with Canadian law	Canadian gov't supports UNDRIP without qualification Canada will not adopt UNDRIP directly into Canadian law but commits to new relationship

UNDRIP supports Indigenous peoples' rights to:

SELF DETERMINATION

LAND, TERRITORY and RESOURCES

FREE PRIOR & INFORMED CONSENT

SELF-DETERMINED DEVELOPMENT

CUSTOMARY LAW

TRANS BORDER ISSUES

NON MILITARIZATION



UNDRIP is a minimum basic standard

The Declaration is the result of more than two decades of dialogue and negotiations with and by Indigenous Peoples. UNDRIP is a framework that Indigenous Peoples and nation states can use to build or rebuild their relationships. **UNDRIP provides a rights-based international standard for advancing Indigenous rights, promoting reconciliation, and rebuilding Indigenous nations by resolving land and resource issues.**