

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE VNR OF COUNTRIES IN LATIN AMERICA (TRANSLATED FROM THE REPORT)

### Recommendations to countries that submit National Voluntary Reports 2018

Colombia has successfully pursued the peace process through the signing and future implementation of the "Peace Agreement". Indigenous Peoples, the main victims of the armed conflict, introduced the Chapter

Ethnic 6.1.12, in this agreement at the end of the negotiations. The reparation modalities of these victims take into account their ethnic, cultural and social particularities, as well as their experiences of the conflict and their specific needs. The implementation of the SDGs reinforces the construction of a lasting peace, reflected in this agreement. Indigenous peoples recommend:

- a) The peace process opened the door to the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the end of the negotiation. The implementation of the SDGs must learn from that lesson and create the mechanisms for participation of Indigenous Peoples in the early stage of implementation of the SDGs.
- b) The High Level Inter-institutional Commission for the Enlistment and Effective Implementation of the Agenda 2030 and its SDGs, which coordinates the implementation of the SDGs at the national level, has not been able to incorporate in a substantial way the aspirations of the Indigenous Peoples in their actions. It is necessary create a specific chapter on the relationship between indigenous peoples and the SDGs, as well as incorporate ethnic indicators in the implementation of each SDG.
- c) Create a mechanism for the participation of Indigenous Peoples and civil society in the Commission ODS, to ensure its active role.
- d) The Territorial Development Plans allow an implementation of the SDGs from a subnational level, neither is it evident that these Plans have incorporated the indigenous reality. It is necessary that the Territorial Development Plans incorporate a mechanism for the participation of the Peoples Indigenous people in the implementation of the SDGs and ethnic indicators.
- e) The Strategy for the Implementation of the SDGs in Colombia (CONPES Document 3918) and the Plans of Territorial Development have a vision focused on urban areas, it is necessary that these strategic documents include rural areas, particularly noting that the Peoples Indigenous people have the right to self-government in their territories or safeguards.

The context of Ecuador is characterized by the implementation of the 2008 CPE, which is complemented by

the implementation of the ODS. Indigenous Peoples recommend:

- a) The "National Development Plan 2017-2021: A Lifetime", which marks the strategic objectives for the development of the country, fails to incorporate the interests and fundamental rights of the Peoples Indigenous. From the perspective of Indigenous Peoples there is a contradiction between the vision of country that develops the Plan and the vision of a plurinational country of Indigenous Peoples. In this sense, it is necessary to incorporate their participation through formal mechanisms, in the process of implementation of the SDGs that resolve these contradictions.
- b) The context of Ecuador's political transition creates an environment of instability in the implementation of the SDGs. It is important to create an institutionality that is not affected by political conflicts.
- c) A major phenomenon that affects the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the implementation of ODS in indigenous territories are the extractive industries. The State must ensure the rights fundamental rights, including the right to consultation and the principle of free prior and informed, before starting an extractive project in indigenous territory.
- d) FILAC, within the framework of its flagship Dialogue and Agreement, is promoting a

possible dialogue between the indigenous organizations of Ecuador and the government authorities. For this purpose it aims to define an agenda of topics of interest of both parties and a route to continue for dialogue and consultation.

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In **Paraguay**, the ODS Commission has a fundamental role in the implementation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, since its creation it has carried out tasks of coordination at the state level for the realization of the SDGs.

In the work of the Commission, from the indigenous perspective, the following recommendations are evident:

a) In relation to the vision of development, the NDP has an exclusively development perspective economic system based on a free trade economy and the leading role of the private sector. In this context, an assessment based on Human Rights and Sustainable Development becomes necessary to evaluate the PND and the Harmonization between the PND and the ODS<sup>92</sup>.

b) In relation to signing agreements under ODS 17, this report has not found any signed agreement with civil society, much less with indigenous organizations in Paraguay.

The signature of these agreements is essential for Indigenous Peoples<sup>93</sup>.

c) In relation to the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the ODS Commission, it is important to establish permanent mechanisms for the direct participation of indigenous peoples in the Commission SDG<sup>94</sup>, thus also incorporating INDO into the ODS Commission.

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**Mexico** is one of the countries committed to advancing the SDGs; however, he has only been able to report a slight advance and an intermediate score. One of the latent concerns for Indigenous Peoples, are the recent modifications that have to do with land, territory and natural resources, so that within the recommendations for the SDGs to reflect inclusion and not leave anyone behind are the following:

a) Establish participation mechanisms in the processes of preparation of the National Plan and those that refer to the implementation of the SDGs; likewise create information mechanisms, inclusion, sensitization, debate that includes the voice and perspective of Indigenous Peoples.

b) Contextualize the agenda in accordance with the current legal framework, respecting the agreements and treaties

signed by the Nation, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peoples

Indigenous people, to guarantee compliance with the Right to Free, Prior and Informed Consultation of Indigenous peoples and likewise give legal recognition of the ancestral lands and territories that Indigenous Peoples have protected, conserved and managed the care and respect of the Mother Land and the environment, as an individual and collective right. Promote mechanisms of indicators that record disaggregated data that include ethnic group and reflect the actual situation of indigenous peoples in relation to the fulfillment and progress of the SDGs.

c) On July 1, 2018, the presidential elections were held in Mexico, organized by the National Electoral Institute (INE). In them the following positions of popular election were renewed federal level: 500 federal deputies, 128 senators and president of the Republic; being elected to charge of the Presidency of the Republic, Mr. Andrés Manuel López Obrador. The elected candidate, in his first speech in the zocalo of Mexico City, he promised to work with and for the Indigenous Peoples, being a priority issue in their work agenda

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CatalanCebuanoChinese (Simplified)Chinese  
(Traditional)CorsicanCroatianCzechDanishDutchEnglishEsperantoEstonianFilipinoFinnishFrenchGalicia  
nGeorgianGermanGreekGujaratiHaitian  
CreoleHausaHawaiianHebrewHindiHmongHungarianIcelandicIgboIndonesianIrishItalianJapaneseJavanes  
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