**UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**

The Statutes of the [**World Alliance of Mobile and Indigenous Peoples**](https://wamipglobal.com/) (WAMIP) adopted in 2007, stated that ”*Mobile indigenous peoples (e.g., pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, shifting agriculturalists and sea nomads) are a subset of traditional and indigenous peoples whose livelihoods depend on some form of common property use of natural resources, and where mobility is both a distinctive source of cultural identity and a management strategy for sustainable resource use and conservation*.” In this regard, the [**United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**](https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html) (UNDRIP) is a key international legal instrument to protect the core elements of pastoral governance, including territory, collective identity and customary institutions, leadership and law, to the extent that pastoralists identify themselves as Indigenous Peoples (IPs). UNDRIP was adopted by the UN on 13 September 2007 to protect the rights that “constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world”. Specifically, UNDRIP’s Articles 25–30 directly recognised the collective rights to land, territory and natural resources.

UNDRIP also highlighted ‘process rights’, thus establishing special procedures of participation and consultation in the implementation of large projects that potentially affect the land and territories of IPs, with the aim to ensure self-determination in the context of development programmes.

In 1994, the UN General Assembly (UNGA) launched the [**First** **International Decade of the World’s Indigenous Peoples**](https://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/48/163) (1995–2004) to increase its commitment to promoting and protecting the rights of IPs worldwide. As part of the Decade, several UN specialised agencies worked with IPs to design and implement projects on health, education, housing, employment, development and the environment to promote the protection of IPs and their traditional customs, values and practices.

The [**Second International Decade of the World’s IPs**](https://undocs.org/A/RES/59/174) (2005–2015) was proclaimed by UNGA with the goal to further strengthen international cooperation so as to solve problems faced by IPs in such areas as culture, education, health, human rights, the environment, and social and economic development, by means of action-oriented programmes and specific projects, increased technical assistance and relevant standard-setting activities.

The [**First World Conference on IPs**](https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/about-us/world-conference.html)**,** held on 22–23 September 2014, was an opportunity to share perspectives and best practices on realising the rights of IPs, including pursuing the UNDRIP objectives.

In November 2020, the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) endorsed [**a Call to Action on Building an Inclusive, Sustainable and Resilient Future with Indigenous Peoples**](https://unsceb.org/building-inclusive-sustainable-and-resilient-future-indigenous-peoples-call-action)., which affirmed the Board’s commitment to supporting Member States in promoting, protecting and realising the rights of IPs and redoubling efforts to protect their rights and well-being.