

**Forum:** Economic and Social Council

**Issue:** Closing/reducing the poverty gap between the indigenous and non-indigenous

**Student Officer:** Johnathan Hsu

**Position:** Deputy President

---

## Introduction

Through the course of colonialism, indigenous people have generally been victimized in many ways, the most salient of which is of their social standing. *Ex post facto*, many indigenous groups find themselves at the bottom of the income level and in dire poverty.

In recognition of the injustices done unto the indigenous groups, the United Nations passed a resolution promulgating the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. This landmark document holds all the rights that the international community agrees the indigenous peoples are entitled to. However, even after the rights have been recognized and sealed in ink, they have yet to be delivered upon.

In 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were conceived. Of the seventeen goals, at least seven pertain to the indigenous poverty gap. Since the SDGs provide a roadmap for the international community on development, it more or less obliges governments or at least certain organizations to recognize and address the problem of the indigenous poverty gap.

There are many issues pertaining to the indigenous poverty gap; namely: Spatial disadvantage, lack of human capital, healthcare and social programs, discrimination, et cetera. Though a clear causality of the persisting gap has not been identified, the listed reasons are highly correlated– and interrelated with each other– to the poverty gap.

Lastly, due to the nature of this issue, that is, the fact that indigenous people are very widespread and cannot really be generalized into one entity, it is highly advisable to view and treat different regions independent (but not entirely).

## Definition of Key Terms

### Indigenous

There is a caveat when trying to arrive at a universally accepted definition of 'indigenous'— there is not one. Instead, the UN has developed an alternative understanding of this term according to the following: Self-identification as indigenous people and recognized as such by the community; historical continuity through the colonial/settler era; strong links to surrounding territories and natural resources; distinct social, political, or economic systems; distinct language, culture, or beliefs; non-dominant; resolved to propagate the distinct systems as a people.

According to the UN, defining 'indigenous' and attempting to find groups of people that fit into such a definition has been quite ineffective due to the immense variability entailed in the term 'indigenous'. Instead of trying to fit a group into a certain definition, identifying a group with any one of the characteristics listed in the former paragraph has yielded much better results in terms of identifying groups of indigenous people (though perhaps tautological).

The term indigenous has retained its generic characteristic for many years. Depending where one looks in the world, there may be differing preferences for other terms such as tribes, first peoples, aboriginals, *adivasi*, *janajati*, hunter-gatherers, nomads, peasants, hill people, et cetera. But for all practical purposes, 'indigenous peoples' will be employed as a blanket term including all mentioned above.

### Poverty

Poverty can be defined as the condition in which one does not meet the poverty line. However there are three poverty lines that the UN uses: absolute poverty lines, relative poverty lines, and subjective poverty lines.

Absolute poverty lines— of which the World Bank set the global poverty line of \$1.90 per day— are mostly used in developing countries since there is a limited numbers of goods to meet the basic needs of citizens. However, due to varying purchasing powers of each country, and taking into account that indigenous peoples live all around the world, absolute poverty lines are not as relevant.

Relative poverty lines are defined 'in relation to the overall distribution of income in a country'. Since relative poverty lines assesses poverty in comparison to the standard of living of the given society as a whole, this indicator of poverty is more relevant in dealing with indigenous populations.

Subjective poverty lines are hinged on what people perceive to be the minimum income or consumption that an economic entity needs to be considered not living in poverty. Due to its subjectivity, this indicator of poverty is not widely used.

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals were adopted on September 25, 2015 to set the new sustainable development agenda for the next 15 years. Goals one, two three, four, five, six, ten, and eleven seek to achieve: No poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, reduced inequalities, and sustainable cities and communities respectively. However, goal number ten is the most notable as it explicitly addresses the inequality and seeks to 'empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status'. On top of inclusion, goal ten attempts to 'ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices...' As 193 countries agreed to and adopted the SDGs, they have a collective obligation to address and strive towards these goals.

## Background Information

### Poverty

Much through the evolution of our species, living standards been tawdry and people have been living in squalid conditions for much of our existence. As time progressed, as technology advanced, and as we figured out how to increase efficiency in our daily lives, living standards went up. However, the wave that lifted the standards of living did not lift all boats or everyone. In fact, on a global scale, the Less Economically Developed Countries seem to bear the brunt of poverty. But, zooming in, on an intra-national scale, it is the indigenous populations that are most– and quite disproportionately– affected by poverty.

### *Marginalization*

High levels of poverty amongst indigenous populations have been largely due to colonialism. Due to colonialism, indigenous people have been marginalized, subjugated, discriminated against, and treated quite poorly. For instance, in the case of Australia, before British settlement, more than five hundred different indigenous populations– consisting of more than seven hundred fifty thousand people– lived on the continent. However, after 1770 when Lieutenant James Cook discovered and established a colony in the east coast of Australia, the lives of the indigenous populations of Australia were radically changed. Between 1788 and 1900, the Indigenous population of Australia was reduced by almost 90%. The most immediate consequence was a wave of diseases such as smallpox, measles, and the influenza, which annihilated many indigenous populations due to a lack of natural resistance. Coupled with land expropriation and direct violent conflict, the indigenous populations were marginalized. As more or less a corollary, indigenous peoples in Australia are amongst the poorest in the continent.

Though perhaps not all, much of the global indigenous population bears the same indelible marks of colonialism.

## Indigenism– a movement

### *Banding together*

The joining together under a common identity as ‘indigenous peoples’ is quite a new phenomenon. In some cases, as in the case of the Manchu in China, some groups are even ‘reclaiming’ their identity of being indigenous. This has been a political identity and a social movement in which the indigenous peoples collectively– though perhaps not deliberately– demand the ‘Four R’s’ of the indigenous movement: demands for representation, recognition, resources and rights.

The demand for representation coincides with how the public views indigenous groups. It connects the politics of identity and cultural authenticity with being recognized by the state, the media, and the international community. In essence, the more that indigenous people fail to adhere to the stereotypes foisted onto them, the more they are at risk of appearing ‘inauthentic’. Reconciling authenticity and the stereotypes put on indigenous people is one goal of this demand.

The demand for recognition is intertwined with the demand for representation since the first step of securing rights as an indigenous group is to be recognized as an indigenous group. But it differs in that the demand for recognition is a demand for equal political representation.

The demand for resources is basically a reaction to four facets threatening their wellbeing: the threats to indigenous lands and resources by extractive industries, the dislocation of indigenous groups in the name of environmental protection, the intent on preserving diversity of culture, language, and indigenous systems, and the universal correlation between poverty and indigenous peoples in the world.

The fourth and last concern or demand is of rights. Though rights of land and resources are already implicit in the previous three demands, the rights the movement is concerned here goes beyond the material domain. Such a demand hinges upon the right to self-determination and includes the right to determine and control their own cultural knowledge: performances, material remains, languages, indigenous knowledge, and biogenetic material.

Over the last two decades, disenfranchised peoples from all over the world have been joining hands through claiming the term ‘indigenous’ as a sign of pride, a badge of pride signifying the break from oppression. Increasing numbers of historically marginalized groups are ‘becoming’ indigenous and joining the international network promotes and demands for all mentioned above.

Propitiously, the UN has recognized the concerns and demands from the indigenous groups and as a response, in the Declaration of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples, has promulgated that 'indigenous peoples are equal to other peoples, while recognizing the right of all peoples to be different, to consider themselves different, and to be respected as such'.

## Key Issues

### Spatial disadvantage

Indigenous people still live mostly in more rural and obscure areas. This is vastly attributed to historical and cultural reasons; they live in remote localities to a far greater extent than the comparable population. The geography in which one lives will directly affect the chances of being in or out of poverty; it is, after all, geography that heavily determines climate and topography, which in turn affects access to infrastructure and services. In most cases, spatial disadvantage explains up to one third of inequality in a nation. However, the issue discussed in this report may not affect all indigenous people in the same way. The country in which they reside often has an effect on how they are affected.

#### *A closer look*

China is a country where geographical differences and disadvantages contribute a lot to the marginalization of indigenous peoples. Groups that are more urbanized and groups that are not in poor regions or geographically obscure localities experience reduced social disparities with the majority Han population. The proportion of indigenous peoples living in remote areas further exacerbates the disparity between indigenous peoples in China and the majority; indigenous people are twice as likely to live in geographically disadvantaged areas compared to other populations. The difficult topography and scant and tawdry infrastructure no doubt plays a role in contributing to high poverty levels among the indigenous.

In Laos as well, returns in education declined significantly for populations living in remote areas. In the case of Vietnam, disadvantaged areas have a reduced return on productive aspects as well, however, the reduction is significantly more severe for the indigenous population.

#### *Only part of the picture*

In Mexico, about two-thirds of the differences in income can be attributed to natural explanations relating to geography, such as climate and vegetation. However, once corrected for differing access to public goods such as infrastructure and basic services, pure geography does not seem to have much of an effect on the social conditions of a household. Furthermore, even though indigenous people are more likely to find themselves in the more remote areas, poverty and human development outcomes are still worse when indigenous populations are compared to

non-indigenous populations living in equally marginalized localities. Though geography does play a critical factor in determining one's wellbeing, it does not paint a full picture.

## Human Capital

### *Education*

Human capital is highly correlated with poverty and the persistence of poverty. The years of schooling and the test scores and academic achievements are very much correlated with the poverty levels of a country. Education, or the lack thereof, is one of the main engines that keeps poverty going, transmitting it through generations.

In Latin America, Africa, Asia, as well as in developed countries, the lack of education situates itself as roadblock to prosperity. Due to the lack of education, income mobility is also impaired. This puts families that are already less wealthy in a rather vicious cycle. Due to the low initial income, families cannot afford or are not provided the needed education and human capital to attain a higher income in the future, which causes them to stay at a low level of income.

### *A closer look*

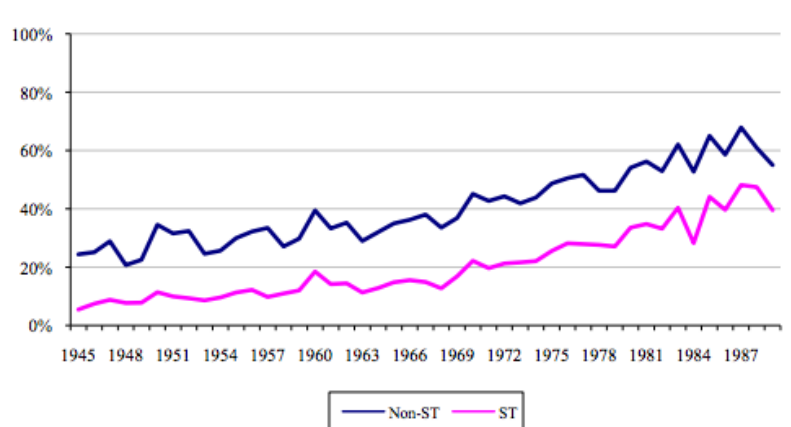
Though in all places, the education and health status has been increasing, indigenous populations have only been gaining a portion of such increases as compared to the national average; a gap exists– and persists– between the indigenous populations and the comparable average. Where evidence is scant but just enough to reach a broad conclusion– in Africa for instance– the gap seems to be ever widening. In China, despite the great leaps in education and the massive educational achievements, sub-groups such as the Miao are still massively disadvantaged; one fourth of the Miao population was still illiterate in the year 2005. In Laos, the Chine-Tibet people are significantly less educated, which is the reason behind the low non-Lao Tai averages. In Vietnam, the rate of returns on education for members of the ethnic majority is 2 percent higher than those of the ethnic minority.

### *Nuances*

Even though increasing evidence suggests that education and a lack of human capital disproportionately affect the indigenous and thus their income levels, the degree to which they cause lower income levels has yet to be established. In both Peru and Bolivia, the Aymara do significantly better than the Quechua and are catching up to the national averages. This indicates that in some areas, some indigenous people are finally being integrated into the economic growth that brings up the national average, while others are not. A bifurcation of human capital in China appears among the Hui people; members of the same group are highly educated in urban localities while highly disadvantaged in rural areas. This would again point to geographical reasons and not purely educational in terms for human capital.

## The education gap

Though minority groups have increased their overall rates of schooling, it has done so disproportionately to the majority population. Thus a gap remains.

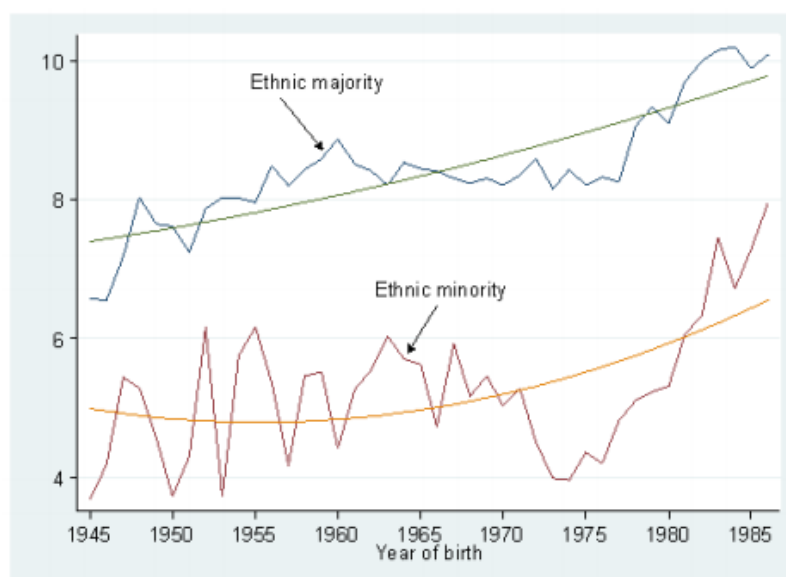


**Caption #1: India' post-primary education rate by year and birth and Indigenous (ST) status (India National Sample Survey)**

As seen above, the Scheduled tribes and the non-scheduled tribes are still not on even grounds.

## Shocks

In the case of Vietnam, both the indigenous and non-indigenous have attained more schooling over all. However, the indigenous seem more vulnerable to shocks.



**Caption #2: Schooling attainment and minority status (Vietnam Living Standards Survey)**

As seen above, in around 1970 during the Vietnam War, the ethnic minority plummeted while the ethnic majority stayed around the same. This brings light to the more vulnerable position that indigenous and minority groups are currently in.

## Gap within a gap

Even within indigenous groups and ethnic minorities, a further education gap exists. Indigenous females are particularly disadvantaged sometimes due to social norms; more often than not, females are discouraged from attaining an education as they expected to assume domestic responsibilities. Even in countries such as Laos, with high average schooling rates, some rural areas still have low schooling, especially for girls.

## Poverty gap

### *A poverty gap remains*

The poverty gap provides a measure of the resources required to eliminate poverty. It is defined as ‘the total amount of money which would be needed to raise the poor from their present incomes to the poverty line, as a proportion of the poverty line, and averaged over the total population’. In essence, the poverty gap measures the depth of poverty.

In any– and all– cases, the poverty gaps appears to be disproportionately higher for indigenous and minority groups, and much higher for Vietnam, Laos, and Gabon. In Vietnam, the poverty gap index for indigenous and minorities is seven times that of the majority; it will take seven times more income for indigenous minority groups to escape poverty as compared to others. The disparity of the poverty gap is lower in Gabon; the index is three times higher for indigenous than for non-indigenous. As for China, the disparity is at two times more. This disparity between indigenous and non-indigenous populations could be attributed to the lack of integration of indigenous populations with the rest of its society; spatial disadvantages, lack of human capital, et cetera. The poverty gap does not really indicate the sources of poverty as much as it sheds light upon the degree to which a population is in poverty.

China (rural), 2002	Minority	2.0
	Han	0.9
	All	-
India, 2005	Scheduled Tribes (ST)	10.6
	Scheduled Castes (SC)	7.9
	Non-ST/SC	4.4
	All	5.6
Vietnam, 2006	Ethnic minority	15.4
	Ethnic majority	2.0
	All	3.8
Laos, 2003	Non-Lao Tai	13.2
	Lao Tai	5.4
	Total	8.0
DRC, 2005	Indigenous	39.4
	Non-indigenous	32.4
	All	32.3
Gabon, 2003	Indigenous	30.0
	Non indigenous	10.7
	All	10.7

**Caption #3: The poverty gap between indigenous/ non-indigenous (The World Bank)**



### Widening poverty gap

Improvements have been made to integrate the indigenous populations more into the national average growths and wellbeing of the majority. However, the gap still persists. The decrease in the poverty gap for the indigenous population has not been as fruitful as compared to the majority in respective nations. The cases are again different for each nation. For instance the case of China is more benign than the case of Vietnam. The poverty gap in Vietnam was only three times larger for the minority compared to the majority; in 2006, the gap increased to being seven times larger. In the case of India, the poverty gap index was the same for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled castes in 1994, but eleven years later, the poverty index fell by 35 percent for the castes and the non-indigenous people while it stayed relatively the same for the indigenous populations.

		Early	Latest
China, 1998-2002	Minority	2.8	2.0
	Han	1.5	0.9
	All		
India, 1994-2005	Scheduled Tribes	12.2	10.6
	Scheduled Castes	12.2	7.9
	Others	6.8	4.4
	All	8.4	5.6
Vietnam, 1998-2006	Ethnic minority	24.2	15.4
	Ethnic majority	7.1	2.0
	All	9.5	3.8

**Caption #4: Poverty gaps across countries over time (The World Bank)**

## Health

### Health gap

As with other aspects, health has improved in general but less so for the indigenous populations. Indigenous people are more likely to fall victim to health issues but are less likely to seek medical help. For instance, in India and Vietnam, indigenous people are less likely to be covered by health programs or to be vaccinated.

	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles	All
Vietnam (2002)					
Ethnic minority	82	48	58	68	38
Ethnic majority	96	78	80	87	73
All	93	72	76	83	67
India (2005-2006)					
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	72	42	65	47	32
Non-ST	79	57	80	60	45
All	78	55	79	59	44

**Caption #5: Vaccination rates for Vietnam and India (Vietnam Demographic Health Survey; National Family Health Survey)**

Though tuberculosis has been widely vaccinated against, indigenous groups in Vietnam and India are less likely to receive vaccination against polio, measles, and DPT. Only one third of all indigenous people are vaccinated against all the diseases listed above.

## Social programs

### *Infrastructure and services*

In the case of Vietnam, while twenty-five percent of the ethnic majority has access to safe, potable drinking water, only five percent of minorities have that same access. Ethnic minorities and indigenous people are more likely to not have garbage collection services and are more likely to live in temporary and unsafe housing. The lack of these services take up much time and many times pose an indirect threat to the well-being of a population; without a means of effective garbage disposal or safe drinking water, indigenous people are more susceptible to pestilences that may arise from untreated waste or unsafe sources of hydration.

## Discrimination

Discrimination can deter indigenous individuals from attaining the human capital needed for a higher income. For instance, due to the market distortion of asymmetric information, job applicants will always present themselves in the best way possible. So as a form of recourse, employers may rely on information such as ethnicity whilst picking job applicants. If the prevailing bias happens to discriminate against indigenous people, it becomes harder for them to land a job as opposed to the majority *even on level ground*. Since the employer's preferential behavior alters the market, indigenous people will actually be discouraged from attaining the needed human capital. In essence, discrimination can and often does create a reflexive situation; the biases held by employers affect the behaviors of indigenous people, which thus reinforce the biases held by employers. The myth that indigenous populations are less qualified than non-indigenous populations becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

## Rights

The rights of the indigenous peoples have been quite thoroughly laid out and established in the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples. In most cases, and in this case, it is the economic rights that have yet to be enforced.

## Major Parties Involved and Their Views

### United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UNDP works to combat poverty and the reduction of inequalities and exclusions in over 170 countries and territories, mainly through the means of advising government policy. Currently, the UNDP

is continuing its work to support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development and the seventeen new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Moreover, the UNDP also administers the UN Capital Development Fund which help LEDCs develop and grow their economies by supplementing existing sources of capital through grants and loans; such loans can support government services that indigenous people seem to have limited access to. The UNDP also manages the UN Volunteers, which encompasses over six thousand volunteers from 160 countries. Such volunteers can be deployed to provide medical assistance, such as vaccines or other medications, to more remote localities where indigenous people may live.

### **International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA)**

IWGIA is an international, non-governmental human rights organization. The NGO supports struggles of the indigenous groups for: human rights, self-determination, right to territory and land and resource control, cultural identity and integrity, and the right to autonomous development.

IWGIA was founded in 1968 due to the concern for the genocide of the indigenous peoples in the Amazon. In this vein, the original aim was to establish a network of researchers and human rights activists to document the conditions of indigenous people and to advocate for further rights for such groups.

The IWGIA plays quite an important role because of the dearth of information about the conditions of indigenous peoples; the IWGIA publishes books manuals, reports, briefing papers, and videos in several languages documenting the indigenous people's situations in various parts of the world. This could include their economic conditions, the degree to which indigenous populations are living in poverty, or the human rights abuses they may have been subject to. As mentioned before, indigenous populations will differ from other indigenous populations as the their cultures and the circumstances they are in vary quite a bit. Without such information, policies directed at solving issues pertaining to indigenous people may be misguided. Thus the IWGIA is one of the main actors collecting information.

### **The International Monetary Fund**

The IMF was established on July 1944 with the initial goal of ensuring the stability of the international monetary system. With 188 members, the IMF provides loans to countries in need. In January of 2010, under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT), the new concessional facilities for Low Income Countries came into effect; the effect was to reform the IMF's policies to be more lenient towards LEDCs. The Extended Credits Facility, which succeeds the PRGT allows for LEDCs to apply for zero interest loans. The IMF will be able to provide loans at very low interest rates to developing countries to possibly start a benevolent cycle of demand stimulated economics which will benefit a larger portion of the population. This can help a vast number of indigenous groups as most indigenous groups are found in developing countries. Governments may finally have the monetary ability to extend

infrastructure to more remote places; hospitals can be built, vaccines can be provided, water treatment plants can be put into place. And with the construction of such facilities and services, more jobs are created within the vicinity of indigenous populations.

## The World Bank

The World Bank is an amalgam of five institutions: The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The International Development Association, The International Finance Corporation, The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, and The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes. In this context, the subsidiary institution of The International Development Association would be more relevant since it grants interest free loans to poor nations and this can be beneficial as mentioned above. However, the World Bank also plays a very big role in data collection and analysis known as analytical and advisory services, of which governments frequently draw upon to design policies. The latter function of The World Bank is more important in the context of closing the indigenous poverty gap since the issue is in part prolonged due to a lack of information.

## Timeline of Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

Date	Description of event
January 8, 1918	<p><b>Wilson's fourteen points</b></p> <p>Though rather antiquated, Wilson's fourteen points represented the first paradigm shift towards self-determination. Such a shift entails oppressors freeing the subjugated both on international and national levels.</p>
September 13, 2007	<p><b>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples</b></p> <p>By adopting this declaration, the United Nations reached an international consensus on the rights of the indigenous peoples. And by doing so represented a paradigm shift in the relation between the indigenous peoples and the international community. The rights are already written down, now it is just implementation that needs work.</p>
September 25, 2015	<p><b>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b></p> <p>At the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted. In it, at least seven goals pertain to closing the poverty gap between indigenous and non-indigenous people. As a roadmap for development, the SDGs possess quite some international gravity.</p>

## Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- United Nations Millennium Declaration, 8 September 2000 **(A/55/L.2)**
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 13 September 2007 **(A/61/L.67)**
- Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, 25 September 2015 **(A/RES/70/1)**

## Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

The government of Mexico, over the past fifteen years or so, has implemented a social policy called *Oportunidades*. The main purpose of *Oportunidades* is to 'accomplish access to equal opportunities for better living, thus reaching human development and social welfare for its people'. The main sectors that the program focuses on are education and health. The program now supports 6.5 million families in every state of Mexico; it also covers all of the nation's municipalities, putting special emphasis on the most marginalized. Out of the 187,000 localities that the program aids, 99% are rural and semi-urban.

This program has been particularly successful because it has taken special initiative to target rural and remote areas. Since extreme poverty occurs mostly in rural areas where inhabitants number 2,500 or fewer, indigenous populations benefit quite a bit from this program. The program also applies a 'rigorous beneficiaries' identification' system; beneficiaries of the program will only continue to receive aid if regular attendance to school and medical appointments are met. This ensures that the families receiving aid are integrated into society. The program has been relatively successful due to its targeting of beneficiaries and the way in which it maintains the aid.

## Possible Solutions

Addressing the lack of human capital is a multifold and important issue in dealing with the poverty gap. Simply put, the lack of education causes lower incomes. However, in doing so, issues with healthcare and social services also need to be addressed. The program that Mexico implemented serves as a model for other countries. By targeting education and health, *and* in remote areas where indigenous people often reside in, the floor was able to rise quite substantially. However in most LEDCs, it would be rather difficult for the government to fund such a program. International organizations may be able to help out with the funding here.

The problem with discrimination can be addressed by setting legal quotas for indigenous people to be met in sectors such as education, the labor markets, et cetera. In essence, affirmative action can

make up for the self-fulfilling prophecy of discrimination and the less endowed environments in which indigenous people may grow up in.

A simple yet effective solution to address the poverty gap between indigenous and non-indigenous groups– which also addresses poverty as a whole– can be summarized as the following: The empowerment of women. As women make up more or less half of the work force of a given society, inhibiting or curtailing women’s productivity makes the economy incredibly inefficient. However, please be sure to tread carefully when attempting to implement such policies. Since the

## Bibliography

- Hall, Gillette, and Harry Anthony. Patrinos. [Indigenous Peoples, Poverty, and Development](#). New York: Cambridge UP, 2012. E-book.
- Federal, Gobierno. ["OPORTUNIDADES; 15 Years of Results."](#) Government of Mexico, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2016.
- ["Indigenous People, Indigenous Voices."](#) *United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues*. United Nations, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2016.
- Casazza, Alessandra. ["How Are All Countries, Rich and Poor, to Define Poverty?"](#) *UNDP. OUR PERSPECTIVES*, 16 Oct. 2015. Web. 19 Aug. 2016.
- ["About IWGIA."](#) *About IWGIA*. IWGIA, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2016.
- ["Research & Outlook."](#) *Research & Outlook*. The World Bank, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2016.
- ["IMF at a Glance."](#) *About the IMF*. The International Monetary Fund, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2016.
- ["A World of Development Experience."](#) *Overview*. UNDP, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2016.
- Zhu, Juwang. ["Division for Sustainable Development."](#) *SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: KNOWLEDGE PLATFORM*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Division for Sustainable Development, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2016.
- ["Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)."](#) *UNDP*. United Nations Development Programme, n.d. Web. 19 Aug. 2016.
- United Nations, Resolution of the General Assembly, [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples](#), A/61/L.67
- ["Australians Together."](#) *Discover Stories*. Australians Together, n.d. Web. 01 Sept. 2016.