

Recalling the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, article 22, paragraph 2, which establishes that States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination,

We consider that indigenous women have been and are particularly affected by violence, including armed conflicts, militarization, sexual violence, the processes of loss of land, uprooting, forced displacement, institutional violence, criminalization, racism and discrimination in social services, femicide, trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, economic exploitation, the statistical invisibility, destruction and degradation of the Mother Earth, lands and natural resources, the limited possibilities of spiritual healing, impunity, networking destruction and loss of social and cultural ties.

We stress the need for an intercultural and contextual analysis to address the issue of violence against indigenous women, taking into account studies on how various aspects of identity and patriarchal systems and colonial domination have been interacting.

¹ Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women. Beijing 15 September 1995 (United Nations publications, Sales No. 96.IV.13), chapt. I, Resolution 1, Annex I and II.

Therefore the International Indigenous Women's Forum urges to the Commission on the Status of Women:

1. Promote public policies and intercultural approach to eradicate and prevent violence, with the full and effective participation of indigenous women including disaggregated data collection, capacity building processes, empowerment, legal, financial and psychological support, and awareness campaigns.
2. Include in the reports presented to the UN treaties