

# UNDRIP, SDGs and Indigenous Treaty Innovations

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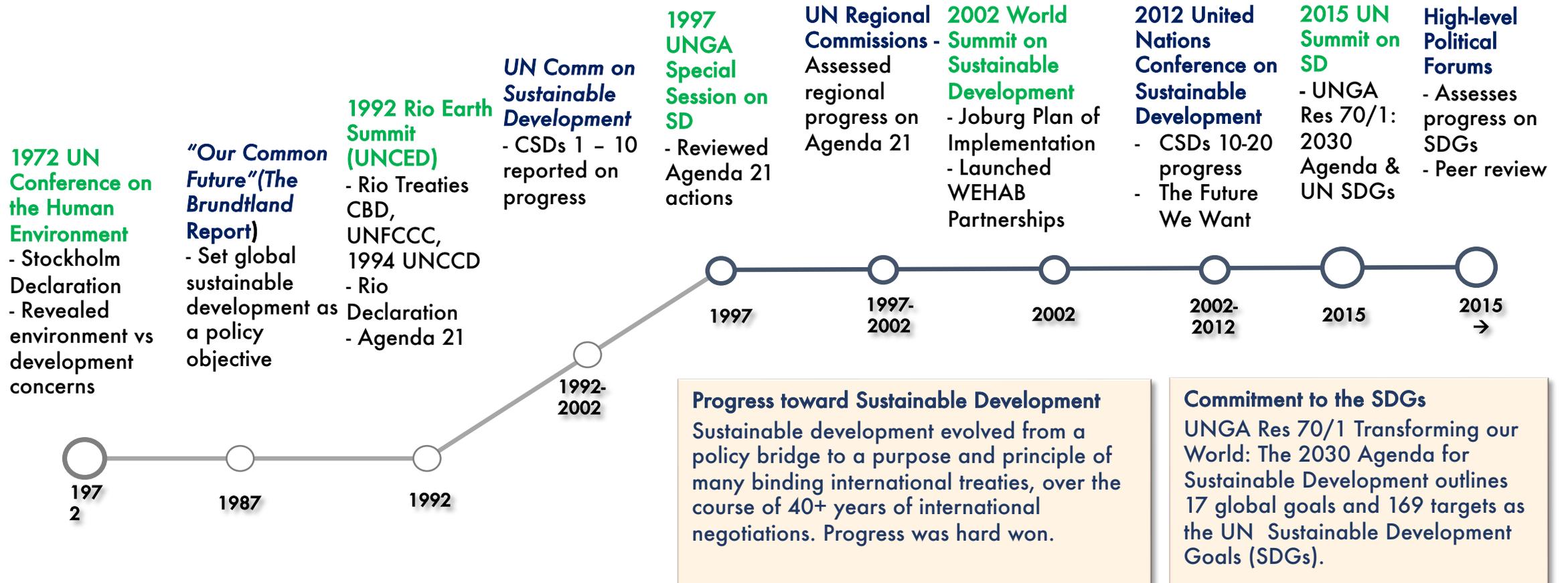
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# Global Policy Progress on Sustainable Development



# Obstacles to Opportunities: World Economic Recovery Aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals

“Saving our planet, lifting people out of poverty, advancing economic growth ... these are one and the same fight.”

Secretary-General, Ban Ki-moon

- ... in policy & in law, are we still (re)starting from zero, or is a global common agenda possible?
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030**
- 17 Goals, building on MDGs & 1992-2012 Agenda
- 169 Targets, measurable with indicators
- The SDGs provide a common framework to facilitate cooperation and action.
- For all countries, developed or developing, they offer a succinct set of public policy priorities and time-bound targets.

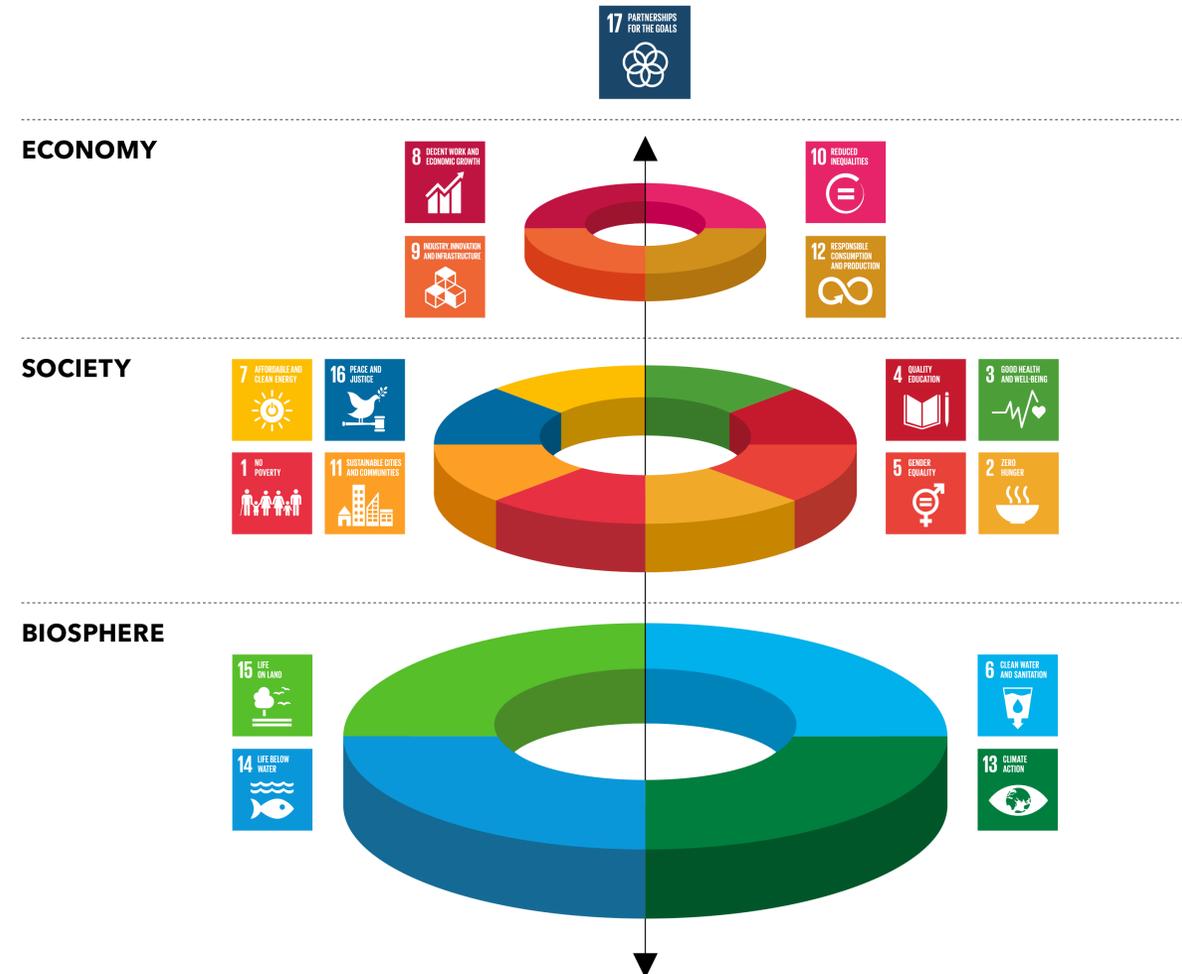


**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**  
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD



# Integrating Responses to Global Economic, Social & Environmental Challenges

- Establishing a Common Framework for Cooperation across Three Pillars of Sustainable Development...
- **Global Economic Challenges:** Inequality, poverty, lack of economic opportunity, rules to govern trade & investment flows
- **Global Social Challenges:** Human rights violations, cultural survival, exclusion of women, marginalisation
- **Global Environmental Challenges:** Climate change, biodiversity loss, land & natural resources degradation, rising pollution, plastic gyres in oceans & eutrophication



# The SDGs - Supported by International Treaties & Regimes (1)



1945 Constitution of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation [195 Parties]  
 2001 International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture [147 Parties]  
 1977 Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development [177 Parties]  
 1961 UN General Assembly Resolution establishing the World Food Programme [195 Parties]

1946 Constitution of the World Health Organization [193 Parties]  
 1966 International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) [171 Parties]  
 2003 WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control [182 Parties]

1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) [189 Parties]  
 1954 Convention on the Political Rights of Women [123 Parties]  
 1958 ILO Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention [175 Parties]  
 1962 Convention on Consent to Marriage, Minimum Age for Marriage and Registration of Marriages [56 Parties]

1919 Constitution of the ILO [187 Parties]  
 1951 Equal Remuneration ILO Convention [173 Parties]  
 1957 Abolition of Forced Labor ILO Convention [176 Parties]  
 1973 Minimum Age ILO Convention [173 Parties]

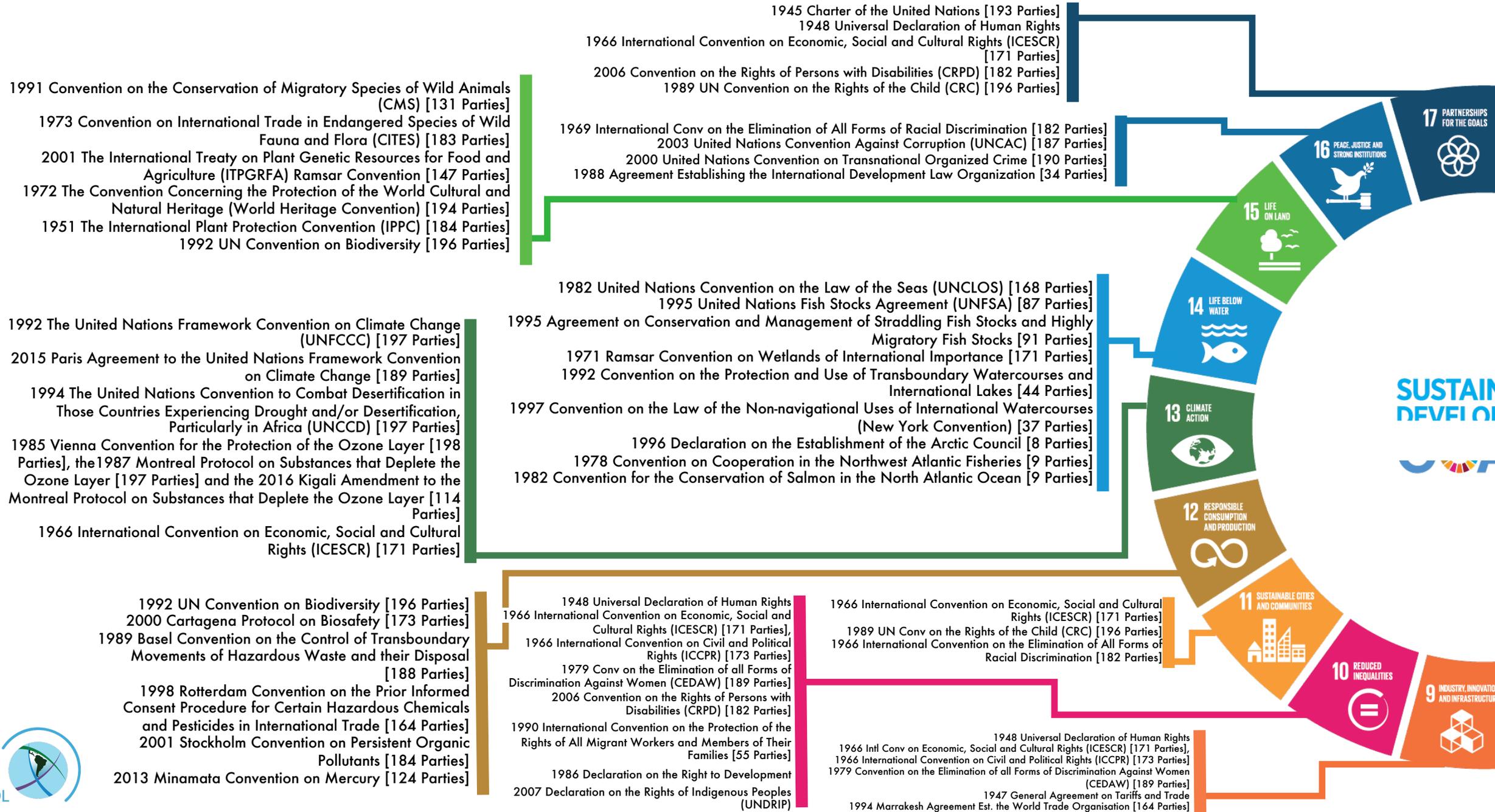
1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
 1966 International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) [171 Parties]  
 1966 International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) [173 Parties]  
 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child [196 Parties]  
 1964 UN General Assembly Resolution establishing the UN Conference on Trade and Development [195 Parties]  
 1945 IBRD Articles of Agreement [189 Parties]

1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) [189 Parties]  
 2006 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) [182 Parties]  
 1990 World Declaration on Education for All  
 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child [196 Parties]  
 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Family [55 Parties]  
 1960 Convention Against Discrimination in Education [106 Parties]

1971 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance [171 Parties]  
 1992 Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes [44 Parties]  
 1997 Convention on the Law of Non-Navigational Uses of International Watercourses [37 Parties]  
 1992 UN Convention on Biological Diversity [196 Parties]

2009 Statute of the International Renewable Energy Agency  
 1994 UN Convention to Combat Desertification [197 Parties]  
 1994 Energy Charter Treaty [56 Parties]  
 1994 Protocol on the Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects

# The SDGs - Supported by International Treaties & Regimes (2)



# Economic

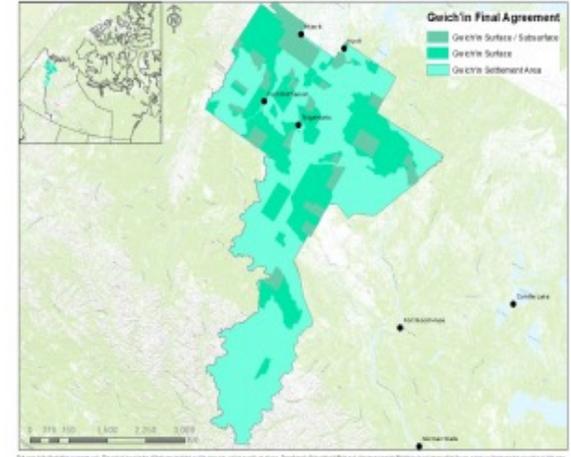
## TARGET 1.4



"Government economic development programs in the settlement area shall take into account the following objectives:  
(a) that the traditional Gwich'in economy should be maintained and strengthened; and  
(b) that the Gwich'in should be economically self-sufficient."

**Chapter 10. 1.1** of the *Gwich'in Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement*

(Canada, Northwest Territories, & the Gwich'in Tribal Council)

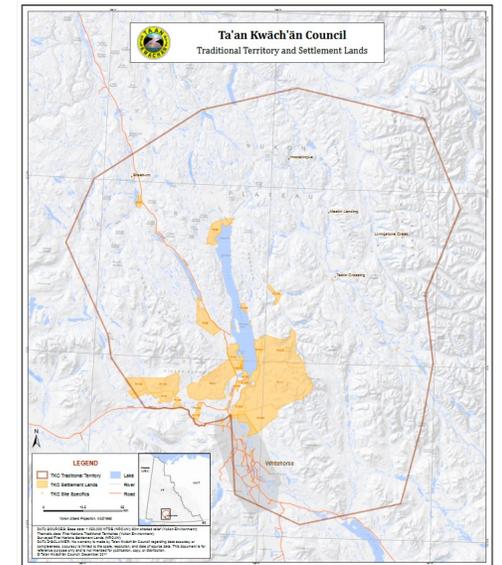


## TARGET 9.1



"Each Yukon First Nation Final Agreement shall provide for specific economic measures which shall address: the interests of Yukon First Nations in strategic investments in areas such as transportation, culture, communication, agriculture, renewable resource services, energy resources, industry, and tourism."

**Chapter 22.3.3.4** of the *Ta'an Kwäch'än Council Final Agreement*  
(Canada, Yukon, & the Ta'an Kwäch'än Council)



# Society

## TARGET 3.4



"Supplementing existing federally or territorially funded programs relating to childcare, adoption, alcohol and drug abuse, hospital construction or upgrading, medical, dental and mental healthcare, justice and similar programs and initiating, funding and administering new programs in those areas."

**Chapter 20. Schedule A.2** of the *Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation Final Agreement*  
(Canada, Yukon, & Little Salmon/Carmacks First Nation)

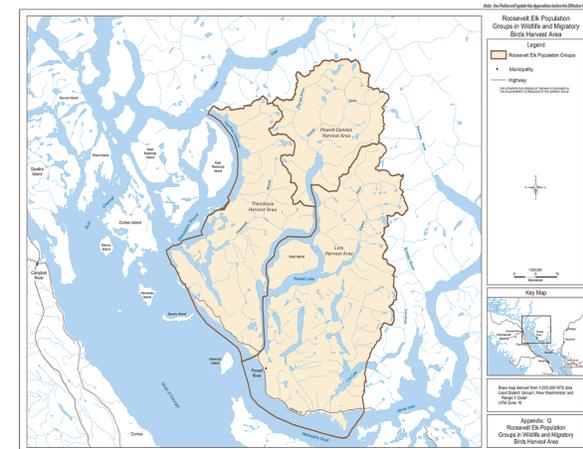


## TARGET 4.5



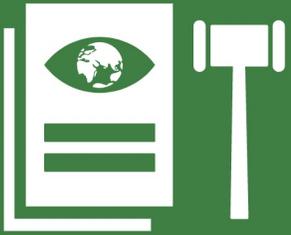
"A Tla'amin Institution may enter into arrangements with British Columbia or post-secondary institutions in relation to the provision of post-secondary education by those institutions to Tla'amin Citizens or other individuals identified by the Tla'amin Nation."

**Chapter 15.114** of the *Tla'amin Final Agreement*  
(Canada, British Columbia, & Tla'amin Nation)



# Biosphere

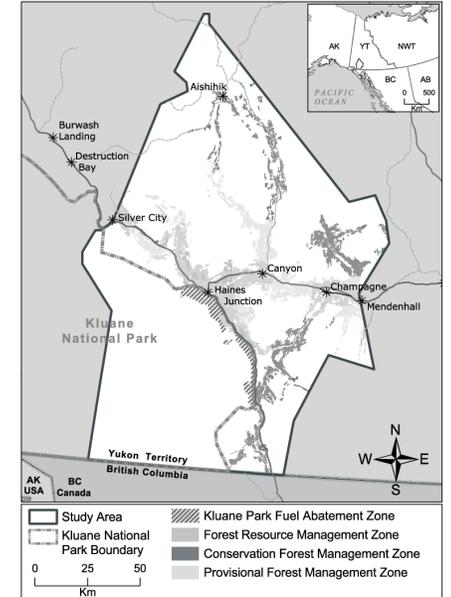
## TARGET 13.2



"on ending its use of a Quarry, Government shall, if required by the affected Yukon First Nation, restore the Quarry in accordance with commonly accepted land use standards including, as appropriate, clean-up, drainage, erosion control, re-contouring, overburden replacement, and replanting of vegetation so that the Quarry will blend in with the local landscape and vegetation."

**Chapter 18.2.6.3** of the *Champagne and Aishihik First Nations Final Agreement*

(Canada, Yukon, & Champagne and Aishihik First Nations)



## TARGET 15.1



"Tsawwassen First Nation may establish programs, consistent with provincial programs, to require training for Tsawwassen Members who harvest under the Tsawwassen Right to Harvest Wildlife in respect of:

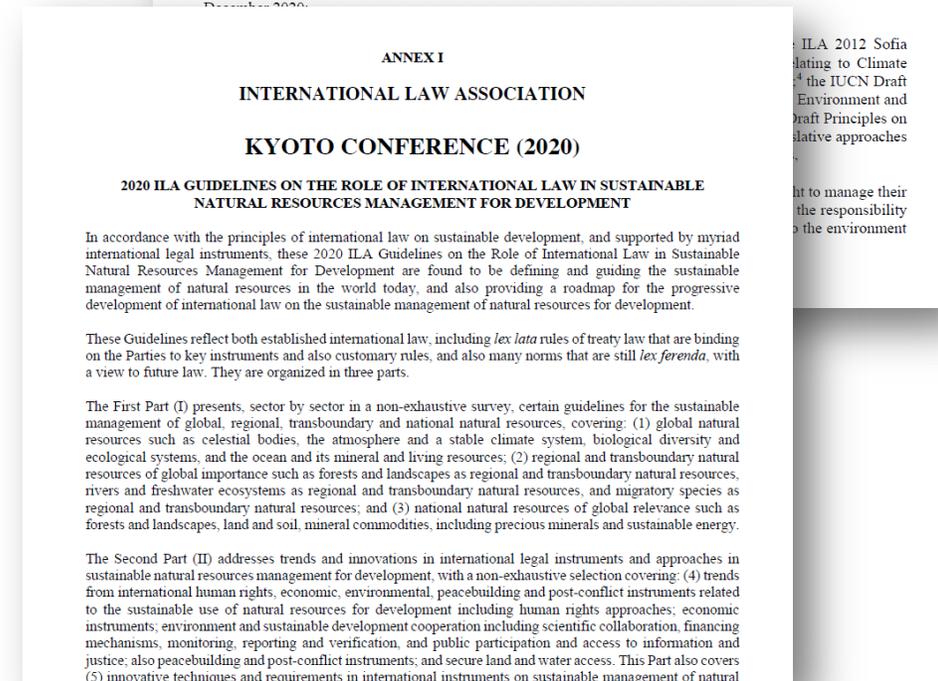
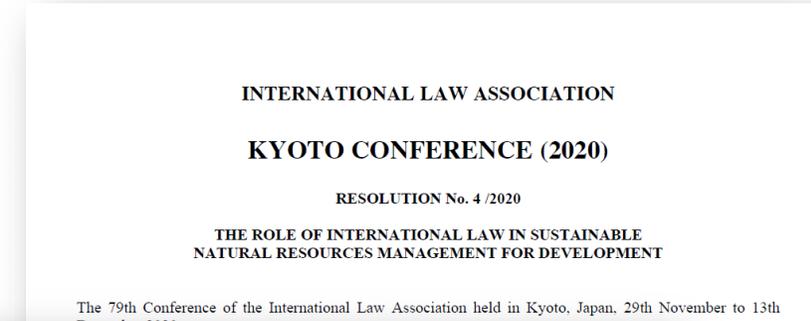
- conservation and safety; and
- methods of harvesting and handling Wildlife."

**Chapter 10.55** of the *Tsawwassen First Nation Final Agreement*  
(Canada, British Columbia, & Tsawwassen First Nation)



# International Law in Sustainable Management of Natural Resources (ILSMNR)

- The ILA Committee on the Role of ILSMNR for Development was established in 2012 to investigate the contours of this duty, in the context of the SDGs, and relevant treaty law and international disputes.
- The Kyoto guidelines created over the next 8 years (2020) included:
  - *Part one*: rules derived from international treaties and practices on the sustainable management of global, regional, transboundary and national natural resources
  - *Part two*: surveys trends and innovations in international instruments and approaches
- Sovereignty, of key importance in international law, is becoming more fluid for shared responsibilities and collaborative regimes for management. Tensions continue - legal regimes offer options to reconcile key concerns, defusing clashes of resource conservation and exploitation.



ILA 2012 Sofia  
relating to Climate  
the IUCN Draft  
Environment and  
Draft Principles on  
relative approaches  
to manage their  
the responsibility  
to the environment



# Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement

- IPETCA is a framework for facilitating cooperation between participating economies to identify and remove barriers to Indigenous peoples' economic empowerment and participation in trade. Includes provisions on responsible business conduct, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.
- Enables economies to work with Indigenous Peoples to further develop and expand international Indigenous trade and requires economies to promote policies that increase Indigenous Peoples' participation in trade and investment
- “empower Indigenous peoples, consistent with the *United Nations Declaration* to freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development, engaging freely in all their traditional and other economic activities, and determining strategies and priorities for their right to development and the use of their lands, territories, and resources, in accordance with their own development plans and priorities, and cultural values and norms” – *Chapter 4a(ii) of IPETCA*



