United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples







What is the Declaration?

The Declaration sets out the rights of Indigenous peoples and was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 2007. It includes a broad range of rights and freedoms, including the right of self-determination, culture and identity, and rights to education, economic development, religious customs, health and language.

New Zealand is committed to improving Māori outcomes and is developing a Declaration plan to measure our progress in addressing Indigenous rights and interests.

Why is this kaupapa so important?

A Declaration plan for Aotearoa will:

- Contribute to strengthening tino rangatiratanga and improving Māori wellbeing by affirming their rights, including the right of self-determination, as the Indigenous peoples of New Zealand
- Assist the Government with realising Te Tiriti o Waitangi and strengthening Māori-Crown relations as part of the Government's priority to lay foundations for the future, especially in the COVID-19 recovery
- Enhance New Zealand's reputation internationally by recognising our commitment to advocate for the rights and interests of Indigenous peoples
- **Benefit all New Zealanders.**

What are the Declaration's key themes?











government



How to get involved









What are the key timeframes in New Zealand?

September 2021 early February 2022

Implementation of targeted engagement strategy

March 2022

Report to Cabinet on targeted engagement feedback and seek approval of process for drafting Declaration plan

March - May 2022

Draft the Declaration plan

June 2022

Cabinet approval of draft Declaration plan and proposal for wider public consultation

July - September 2022

Public consultation

Early December 2022

Cabinet approval of final Declaration plan

Late December 2022

Release Declaration plan