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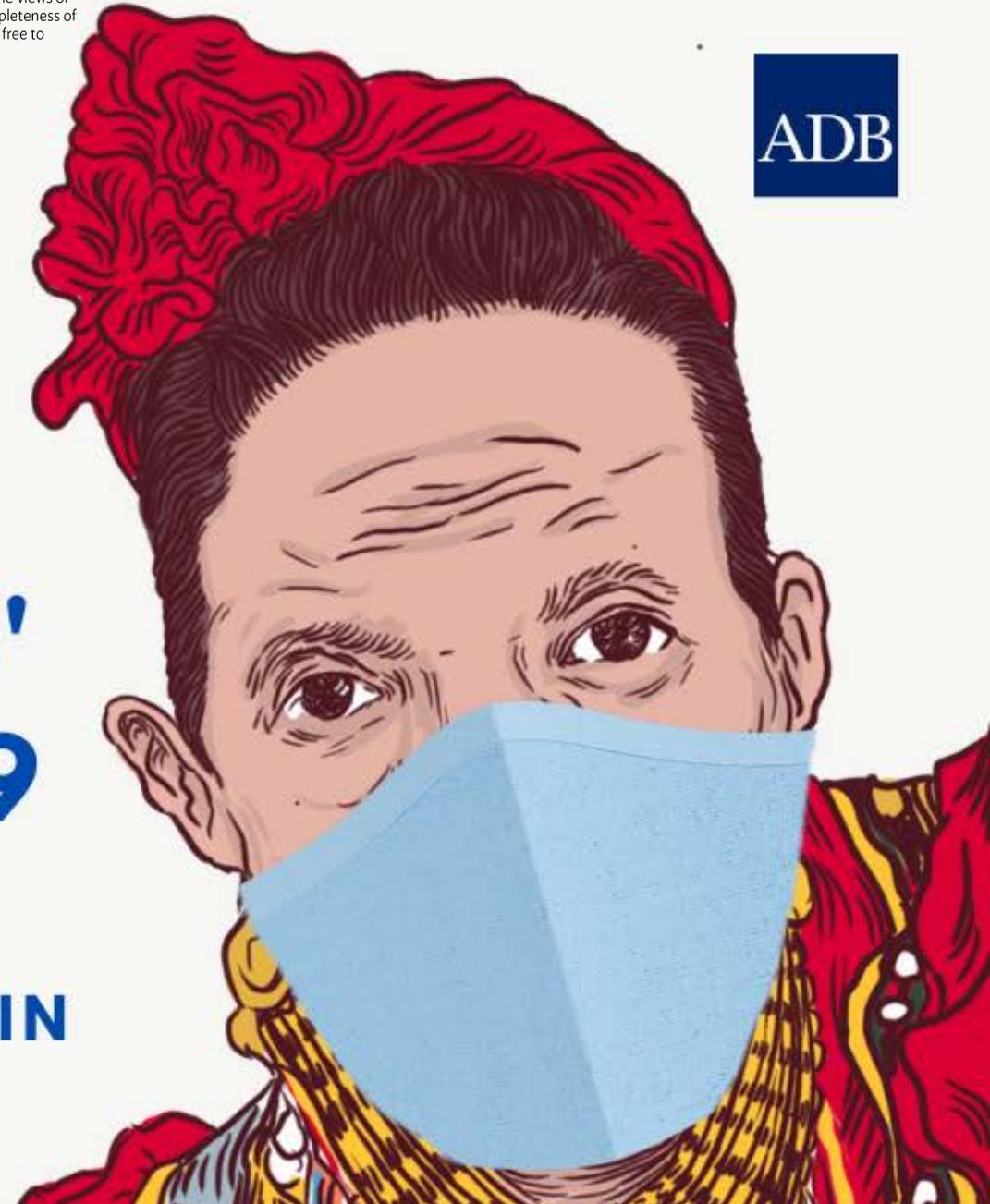


Webinar 2

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' HEALTH AND COVID-19 PANDEMIC

EMERGING AND ONGOING ISSUES IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

A Webinar Series





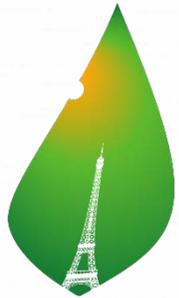
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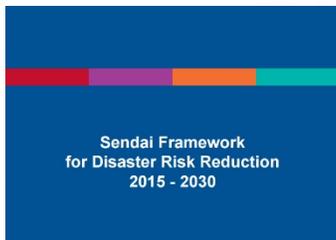
COVID-19 and the world of work: A focus on indigenous and tribal peoples

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PARIS2015
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
COP21·CMP11



*Growing importance in international frameworks,
although new challenges have emerged...*



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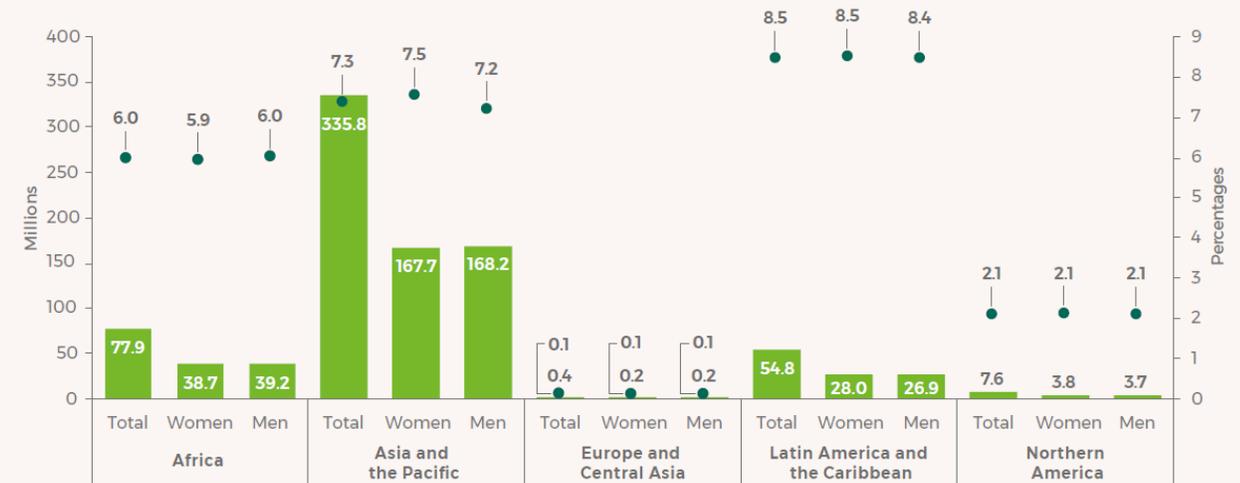
- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: **No one will be left behind**
- Paris Agreement on climate change: **Traditional knowledge crucial for climate action**
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction: **Indigenous knowledge to complement scientific knowledge**

- The COVID-19 pandemic and its social and economic consequences are dramatically altering the trajectory towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- A combination of century-old marginalization and a set of distinct socio-economic, health and environmental vulnerabilities in the COVID-19 context, expose indigenous and tribal peoples to particularly severe impacts of the current crisis.

476.6 million Indigenous Peoples or 6.2 per cent of the global population



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■ Number of indigenous peoples (millions) ● Share of indigenous peoples in total population (percentages)

Number and share of indigenous peoples in total population, 2019

Slightly over 70 per cent of all indigenous and tribal peoples live in Asia and the Pacific

Source: ILO, 2019. Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future



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*Pre-crisis inequalities translate into
disparate COVID-19 vulnerabilities for indigenous and tribal peoples*

- The prevailing social, economic, health and environmental vulnerabilities confronting Indigenous women and men are playing a key role in shaping the threats and vulnerabilities emerging from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Given their disadvantaged position before the emergence of the pandemic, indigenous peoples are now particularly threatened by poorer health outcomes, exacerbation of their poverty, as well as enhanced instances of stigma, discrimination and violence.
- The presentation draws on new ILO data, to underline the vulnerabilities faced by indigenous and tribal peoples in the COVID-19 context.



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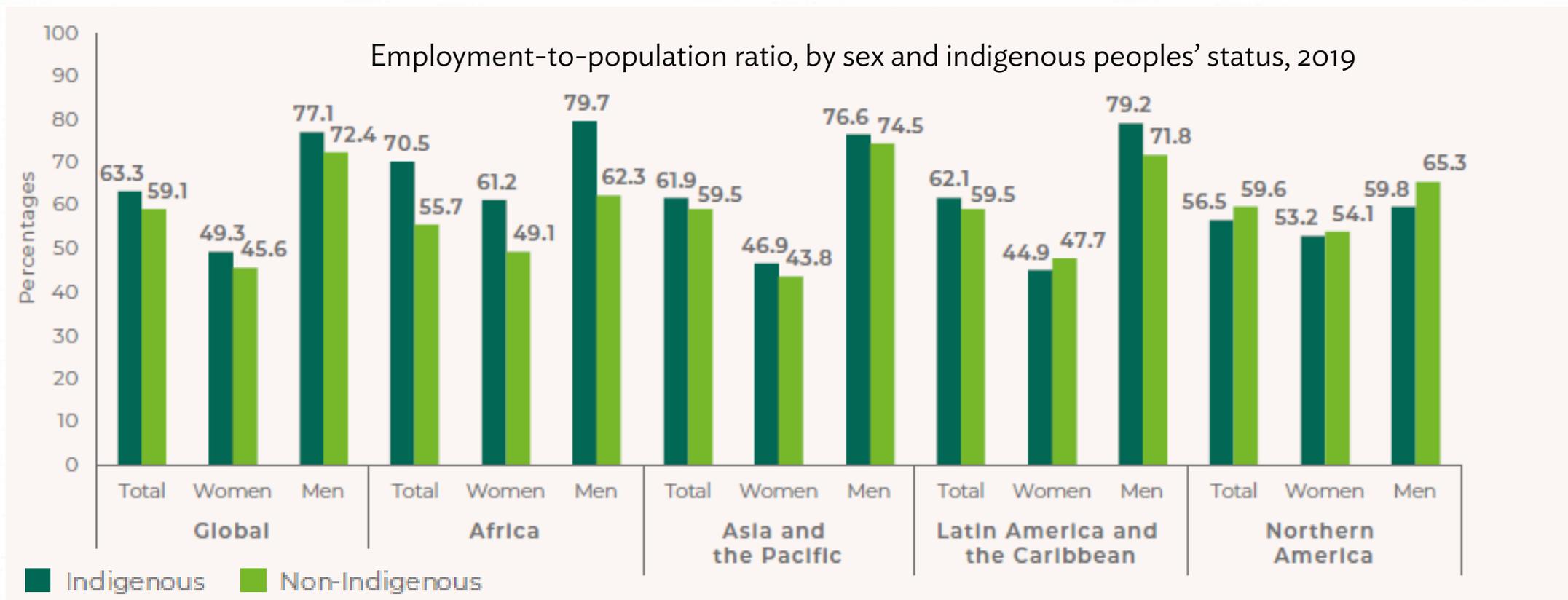
*Indigenous and tribal peoples work in sectors **hard-hit by the crisis**,
particularly in the **informal economy***

- Tens of millions of indigenous women and men have been working in sectors particularly hard-hit by the COVID-19 crisis, ranging from services, including in domestic work, hospitality and tourism, to commerce, transport, manufacturing and construction.
- Agriculture and the food processing industries have also been hit in many countries, which heavily rely on workers from indigenous communities.
- As income losses affect workers generally, they have particularly serious consequences for indigenous women and men who are more likely to be found in the informal economy.

Indigenous Peoples are *more likely to be in employment* than their non-indigenous counterparts



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Source: ILO, 2019. Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future

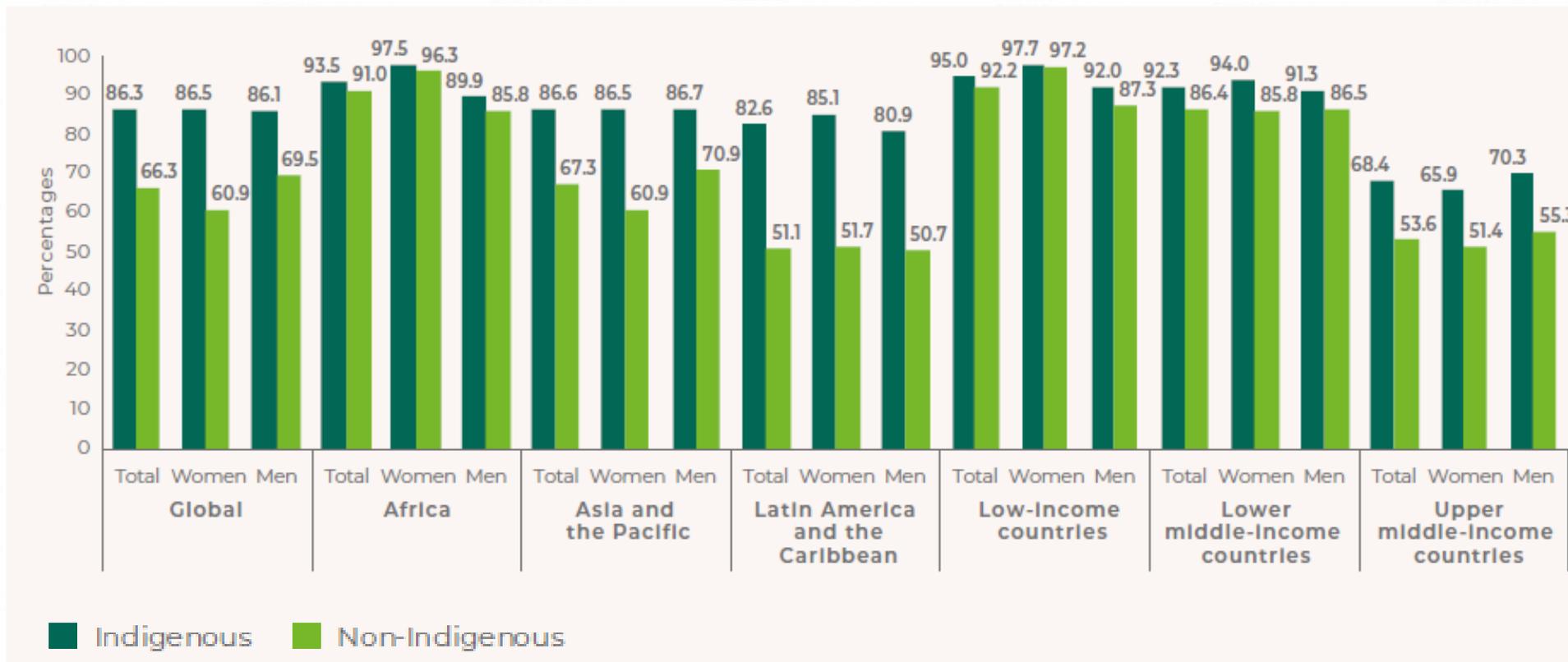
Indigenous Peoples depend on the *informal economy*



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Informal employment as a share of total employment, by indigenous peoples status, 2019

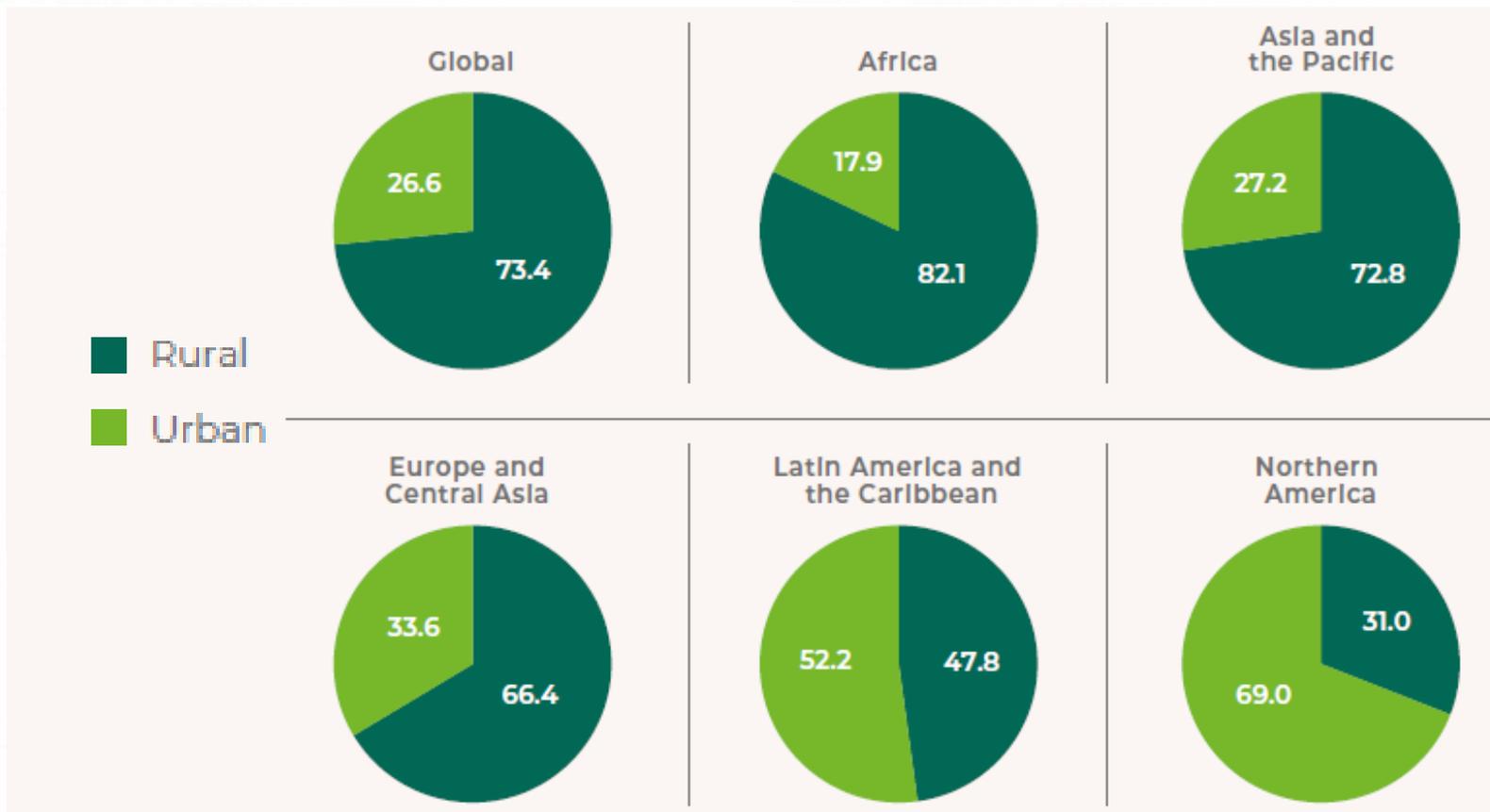


Source: ILO, 2019. Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future

An urban-rural *divide*



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Share of indigenous peoples by type of place of residence, 2019

Source: ILO, 2019. Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future

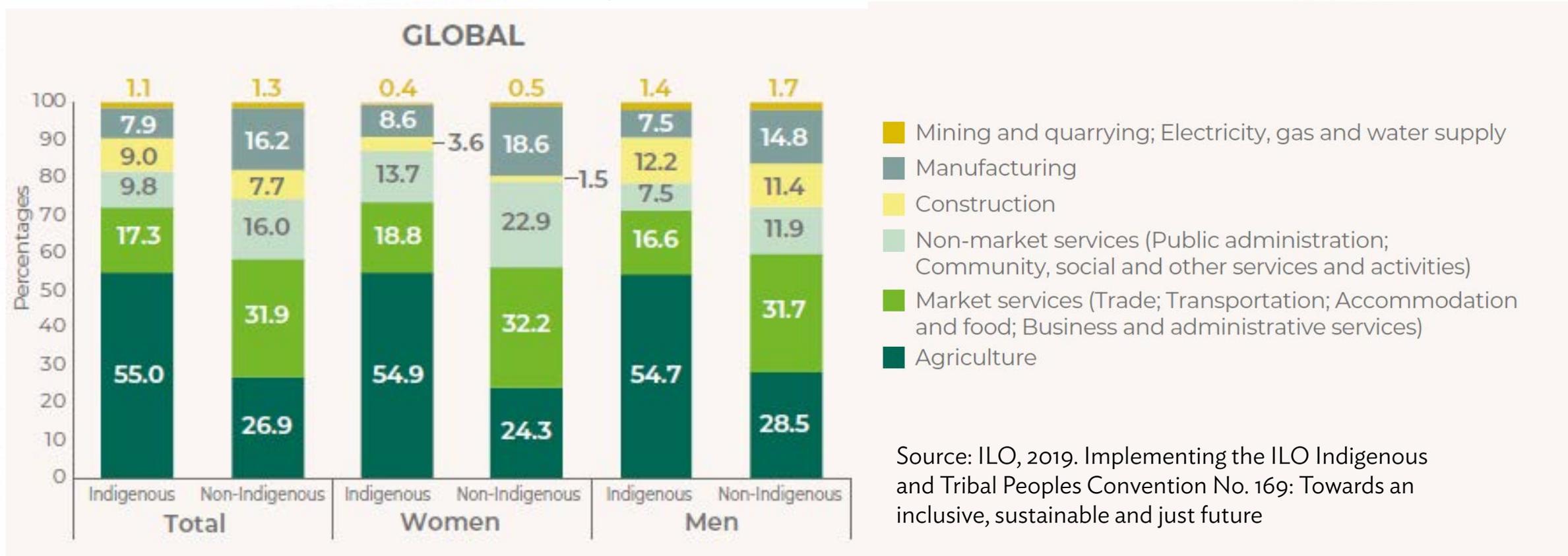
Across the globe, **45%** of Indigenous Peoples work outside of the agricultural sector



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Employment by type of economic activity, by indigenous peoples' status and sex, 2019



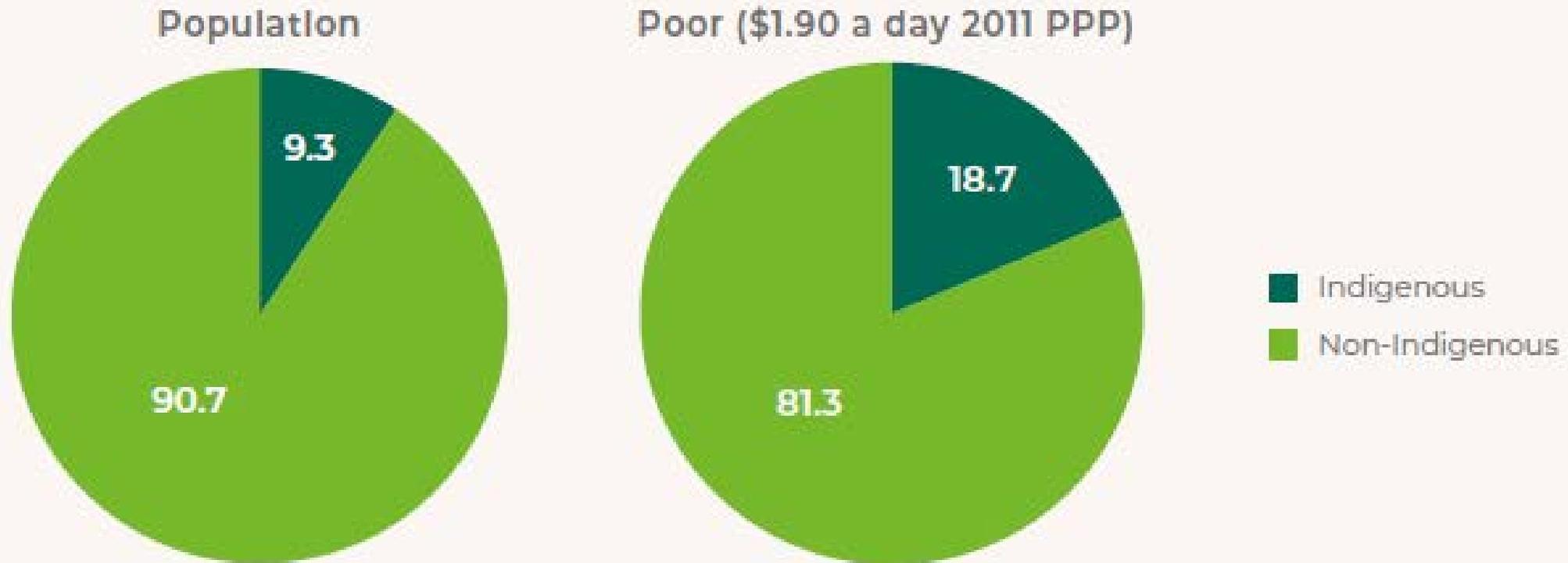
*Indigenous peoples constitute 9.3% of the population but almost
19% of the poor living in 23 countries*



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Proportion of indigenous peoples among the population and the poor living in 23 countries, percentages, latest year



Source: ILO, 2019. Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future

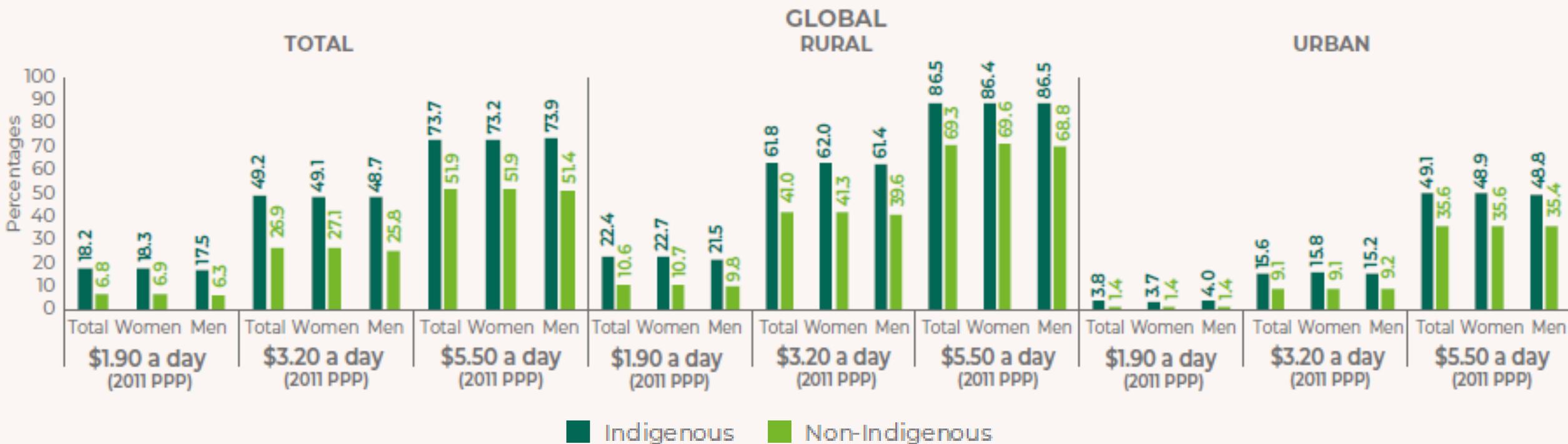
Indigenous Peoples - three times more likely to be poor than their non-indigenous counterparts



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Poverty headcount using the \$1.90, \$3.20 and \$5.50 a day poverty lines



Source: ILO, 2019. Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future



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*Economic inequalities are **compounded**
with health and environmental vulnerabilities*

- Worldwide, over 50 per cent of indigenous adults over age 35 have type 2 diabetes.
- Tuberculosis continues to disproportionately affect indigenous and tribal peoples around the globe, particularly due to poverty.
- They also experience high levels of maternal and infant mortality, malnutrition, cardiovascular illnesses, HIV and AIDS and other infectious diseases, with particular implications for indigenous women. (Source: UNDESA)
- Indigenous and tribal peoples are also on the frontline of climate change impacts, and face a distinctive combination of threats from it (such as exacerbation of poverty and inequality; livelihoods insecurity; gender inequality; food and eater scarcity).



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Cascading impacts

of economic breakdowns, with alarming signs of income loss, food insecurity and compounded impacts on Indigenous women

- Reduced demand for, and possibility to offer - labour, goods and services
- Spectre of starvation hanging over many indigenous women and men.
- Precarious housing, poor hygiene conditions and limited access to water and sanitation services
- Indigenous women are particularly affected, while at the same time being exposed to mounting levels of violence and harassment, including domestic violence.
- In rural areas, food insecurity has been reported due to supply chain disruptions, while some cooperatives have lost markets.
- Insecure land tenure, food security and livelihoods.



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*A **complex health crisis** is unfolding,
calling for integrated and culturally
appropriate responses for stopping the spread of the pandemic*

- “Reverse migrations”
- Indigenous women and men moving to their communities, but also back-and-forth movements of others between urban centres and indigenous areas are raising risks for spreading the virus, particularly in rural areas.
- The spreading of the virus to Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation or in initial contact – existential threat to these communities.
- Lack access to quality health services.
- Limited access to education and the resulting significantly lower educational attainments

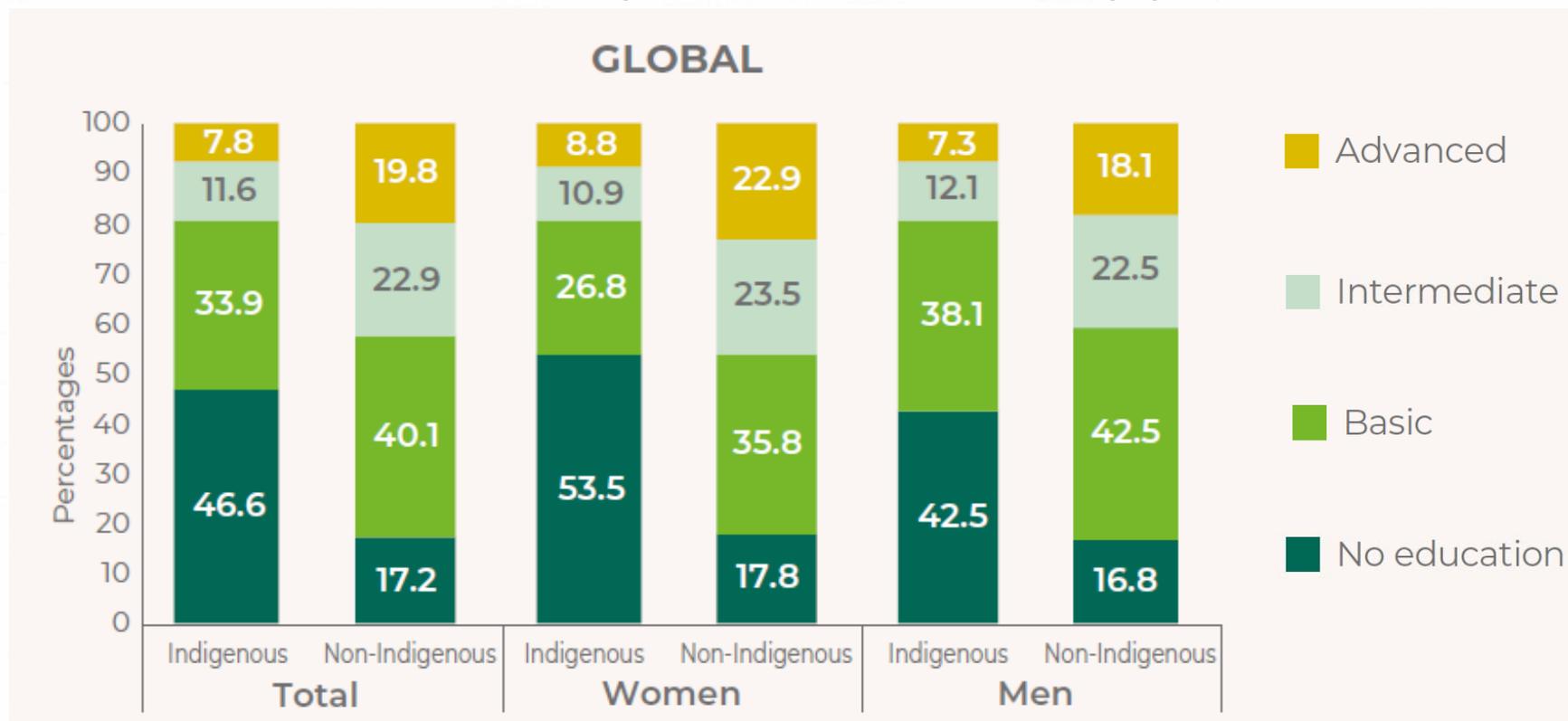
Educational attainment of indigenous peoples in employment



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Distribution of educational attainment, by indigenous peoples' status and sex, age group 25 years and above, latest year



Source: ILO, 2019. Implementing the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention No. 169: Towards an inclusive, sustainable and just future

Building an inclusive socio-economic response and recovery: Starting now



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- Convention No. 169 - protect Indigenous Peoples' rights, integrity and well-being and, to this end, provides for their right to consultation and participation
- Prioritizing both urgent and continuing action:
 - ✓ Dialogue and collaboration between employers' and workers' organizations and Indigenous Peoples' organizations;
 - ✓ Better assessing the impacts of COVID19 (Indigenous Navigator);
 - ✓ Inclusion of Indigenous Peoples in social assistance, cash transfers or in-kind benefits;
 - ✓ Support for small enterprises and cooperatives of indigenous and tribal peoples;
 - ✓ Promote indigenous women's empowerment
 - ✓ Developing culturally sensitive policies that address care needs
- See ILO's Policy Brief: COVID-19 and the world of work: A focus on indigenous and tribal peoples



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*Pathways to
resilience and sustainable development
in partnership with indigenous peoples: A call for institution-building*

- Achieving the SDGs, building and ensuring sustained and meaningful climate change action and building resilience for future crises will require effective and appropriately funded state institutions that take the lead on indigenous affairs, including coordination across government.
- Experience has shown that progress with the inclusion of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in public policies and their participation and consultation on matters that affect them directly has been made where such institutions exist.