



TRANSFORMING AGENCY, ACCESS, AND POWER

TAAP: Global Snapshots: RACIAL, ETHNIC AND INDIGENOUS IDENTITIES

A Supplemental Resource to the TAAP Toolkit and Guide for Inclusive Development

The TAAP Initiative is an evolving and collaborative learning initiative, launched in 2015, in support of promoting and integrating gender and social inclusion at organizational and programmatic levels. The TAAP initiative includes the TAAP approach (analytical framework, five TAAP principles and integrates a universal approach to inclusion throughout a project cycle), TAAP Toolkit and Guide for Inclusive Development, TAAP Tuesdays newsletter, partnerships, thought leadership and learning agenda. The TAAP approach consists of an analytical framework which applies six domains of analysis and an intersectional lens to a project setting; five guiding principles, and a process for integrating inclusion throughout a project cycle.

TAAP's Global Snapshots are a set of briefs about the global situation for the identity groups that are significant to the power dynamics of all societies: LGBTI persons; Older Persons; Persons with Disabilities; Racial, Ethnic and Indigenous Identities; Religious Identities; Women and Girls; and Youth. Each snapshot provides selected boosters (already-favorable factors of conditions upon which inclusion work can build) and barriers (hindrances to a person or identity group's growth and development, dignity, safety, well-being) from the global landscape. The TAAP Toolkit and Guide for Inclusive Development uses the **Create a Local Snapshot** activity, which guides practitioners through a process of identifying and presenting relevant findings of boosters and barriers from the Social Inclusion Analysis. The local snapshot can be used for project planning and as a chronicle of progress regarding the social inclusion situation in the context. The Toolkit partners welcome additional and updated feedback for each snapshot. Please submit data and feedback to inclusion@worldlearning.org.

GLOBAL SNAPSHOTS – RACIAL, ETHNIC & INDIGENOUS PEOPLES SNAPSHOT STATISTICS

- Estimates suggest that 50-70% of the 101 million children out of school are from minority and indigenous populations.ⁱ
- While indigenous peoples make up around 370 million of the world’s population – some 5 per cent – they constitute around one-third of the world’s 900 million extremely poor people.ⁱⁱ
- Research suggests that educational attainments among minority groups are often lower.ⁱⁱⁱ
- Minorities in all regions of the world continue to face serious threats, discrimination and racism, and are frequently excluded from taking part fully in the economic, political and social life of their countries.^{iv}

Global boosters

The **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** (1948) outlines the rights of all people.

Global Legislation. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Persons belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (1992)^v and the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)^{vi} recognized the rights of Ethnic and Religious Minorities; the International Covenant on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination (ICERD) is the core international treaty on the right to non-discrimination.

Education. There has been a push in recent years for children to have access to mother-tongue language instruction in school.

Visibility. The internet and social media have made it easier for minority groups to advocate for themselves.

Political Participation. Many countries, including Iraq, Malaysia, Rwanda and South Africa have implemented forms of affirmative action to improve the representation of minority groups – most notably in terms of political representation, and particularly in post-conflict scenarios.^{vii}

Global barriers

Control over Resources. In many countries, ethnic minorities face barriers to social mobility and job opportunities.^{viii}

Racism and Xenophobia. Discriminatory attitudes towards ethnic minorities have risen in most of the developing world since the 1990s.^{ix}

Political Discrimination. The rise in populist movements threatens the human rights of minorities around the world.^x

Underrepresentation. “At the international level, the voices of indigenous peoples are often not heard, resulting in policies that fail to take into adequate consideration the aspirations and priorities of indigenous peoples.”^{xi}

ⁱ <http://minorityrights.org/wp-content/uploads/old-site-downloads/download-655-A-world-of-discrimination.pdf>

ⁱⁱ <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/SOWIP/press%20package/sowip-press-package-en.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/human_rights/marginalised-minorities-in-development-programming-a-resource-guide-and-toolkit.html

^{iv} <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Minorities/SRMinorities/Pages/SRminorityissuesIndex.aspx>

^v <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/Minorities.aspx>

^{vi} <https://www.un.org/development/desa/indigenouspeoples/declaration-on-the-rights-of-indigenous-peoples.html>

^{vii} <https://www.theguardian.com/public-leaders-network/2015/jan/20/ethnic-inequality-widespread-global-economy>

^{viii} <https://tinyurl.com/y9q22xz6>; <https://tinyurl.com/nrdp6de>; <https://tinyurl.com/zacojx8>

^{ix} <https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/egms/docs/2015/sd-agenda2030/RobertoFoaPaper.pdf>

^x <https://www.hrw.org/world-report/2017/country-chapters/dangerous-rise-of-populism>

^{xi} <http://minorityrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/MRG-SWM-2016.pdf>