

**UNDRIP Article Cards**

<p><b>Article 2: The right to cultural identity</b>          Indigenous peoples are equal to all other peoples, but they also have the right to be different, for example in the way they dress, the food they eat and in the language they speak.</p>	<p><b>Article 4: Protection from discrimination</b>          The right to be free from discrimination means that governments must ensure that indigenous peoples and individuals are treated the same way as other people, regardless of sex, disability or religion.</p>
<p><b>Article 7: Right to life, liberty and security</b>          Every indigenous person is born with the right to life, to live freely (liberty) and to be safe and secure. Indigenous peoples as a group have the right to live freely, be safe and secure, and not exposed to violence.</p>	<p><b>Article 8: Assimilation or destruction of culture</b>          Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be assimilated – meaning, they have the right not to be forced to take up someone else’s culture and way of life, and for their culture not to be destroyed.</p>
<p><b>Article 9: Belonging to an indigenous community or nation</b>          Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to indigenous communities or nations. They may not be discriminated against because of their belonging to (being a member of) an indigenous community or nation.</p>	<p><b>Article 11: Right to culture</b>          Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and revive their culture and traditions. Governments will work with indigenous peoples to ensure indigenous property rights to their cultures, knowledge, spiritual and religious traditions are respected, and to address cases where these have been used without permission. free, prior and informed consent.</p>
<p><b>Article 12: Right to spiritual and religious traditions and customs</b>          Indigenous peoples have the right to practice their spiritual and religious traditions. Governments will, with indigenous peoples, ensure that indigenous peoples are free to practice, protect and revive and keep alive their cultures, spiritual, religious and knowledge traditions.</p>	<p><b>Article 13: Right to know and use language, histories and oral traditions</b>          Indigenous peoples have the right to recover, use and pass on to future generations their histories and languages, oral traditions, writing systems and literature and to use their own names for communities, places and people. Indigenous peoples also have the right to be heard and understood in their own languages in different settings as for example in court, through an interpreter.</p>

<p><b>Article 14: Establishment of educational systems and access to culturally sensitive education</b>        Indigenous peoples have the right to set up and manage their own schools and education systems. Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the same right as everyone else to go to school and cannot be left out because they are indigenous.</p>	<p><b>Article 15: Accurate reflection of indigenous cultures in education</b>        Indigenous peoples have the right to their cultures and traditions being correctly reflected in education and public information. Governments will work with indigenous peoples to educate non-indigenous peoples in ways that respect indigenous peoples' rights and promote a harmonious society.</p>
<p><b>Article 16: Media</b>        Indigenous peoples have the right to create their own media (i.e. radio, TV, and newspapers) in their own language and to access non-indigenous media. Government-owned media has a duty to reflect indigenous cultural diversity. Governments will also encourage privately owned media to reflect indigenous cultural diversity.</p>	<p><b>Article 18: Participation in decision-making</b>        Indigenous peoples have the right to take part in decision-making in all matters affecting them. This includes the rights of indigenous peoples to select who represents them and to have indigenous decision-making processes respected.</p>
<p><b>Article 25: Spiritual relationship with traditional land and resources</b>        Indigenous peoples have the right to their special and important spiritual relationship with their lands, waters and resources and to pass these rights to future generations.</p>	

Articles taken from Facing History  
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