

SUMMARY NOTES OF THE 16TH SESSION OF THE EXPERT MECHANISM ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

17-21 July 2023, Geneva

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Information and Methodology: *This summary is based on notes taken by our volunteer staff during the conference and the statements collected by Docip services, [available here](#). The discussions summarized in this document relate to all sessions open to the public (**Closed meetings, whose content is not covered in this document were held on Tuesday 18 July 12-1pm, Friday 21 July 10-11:30am and 11:30am-1pm**).*

1. Executive Summary:

The mandate of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) is to create studies which seek to advance the promotion and protection of Indigenous Peoples, make recommendations to states on the implementation process of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), as well as make recommendations to the Human Rights Council (HRC) of which EMRIP is a subsidiary body.

With no overarching theme to guide discussions throughout the 16th session of the EMRIP, sessions instead focused on a range of issues ranging from the impact of militarization of Indigenous Peoples, to the impact of colonialism on LGBTQIA+ Indigenous Peoples, as well as providing an avenue for consultation with the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SRIP) and the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII). The 16th session resulted in the adoption of a [list of proposals](#) (*Document only available in English*) to be made at the 54th Session of the Human Rights Council, as well as the decision to undertake a study on the rights of Indigenous Peoples analyzing legislations, judicial decisions, policies with regards to the implementation of UNDRIP recommendations. This study will be completed through a call for participant input, as well as an Expert Seminar originally planned to take place in November 2023, with the aim being a presentation of the study at the 57th Session of the HRC.



2. Details

Monday, 17 July

- ***Opening of the 16th Session, Election of Officers, Adoption of the Agenda and Organization of Work***

Commemorating the 100-year anniversary of Deskaheh Levi General's appeal to the League of Nations in 1923, current **Deskaheh Mr. Steve Jacobs of the Cayuga Nation** delivered the Indigenous Caucus' opening address, sending a message of thanksgiving. Mr. Jacobs further mentioned that this would be the only contribution the Haudenosaunee Confederacy would make, until the United Nations recognized their government as equal to that of states. **United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Mr. Volker Türk** welcomed participants, calling upon states to recognize the Expert Mechanism's relevance in advancing implementation of UNDRIP. Mr. Türk further expressed his wish that this be a space free from reprisals, nevertheless expressing the OHCHR's readiness to support victims. **President of the Human Rights Council Mr. Václav Bálek** began his statement by underlining the importance of advancing the rights of Indigenous Peoples as forming an integral part of human rights work. Mr. Bálek further highlighted the continued human rights violations suffered by Indigenous Peoples, especially Women and Children who often face compounded effects of marginalization, further expressing his wish to see increased Indigenous participation at all relevant national and international cooperation mechanisms.

Closing the opening remarks, Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Mr. Binota M. Dhamai opened consideration of Agenda Item 1: Election of Officers.

Ms. Sheryl Lightfoot, Ms. Valmaine Toki and Ms. Antonina Gorbunova were unanimously elected as officers of the Expert Mechanism, ***Item 1 was closed.*** Mr. Binota M. Dhamai subsequently ceded the floor to Ms. Lightfoot who provided a summary of the [agenda and organization of work](#) (A/HRC/EMRIP/2023/1). ***With no objections made, Agenda Item 2: Adoption of agenda and organization of work was subsequently closed.***

- ***Agenda Item 3: Study and advice on the impact of militarization on the rights of Indigenous Peoples:***

The Chair opened the session by thanking participants for the over 120 contributions made to study A/HRC/EMRIP/2023/2 which analyzes the militarization on Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous territories under international human rights standards including UNDRIP and the UN Charter. The Chair subsequently opened the floor to participant input.

Organisation des Nations Autochtones de Guyane Française sought to raise awareness regarding a public project which was refused by Indigenous Guineans but is nevertheless being implemented by the French state. The speaker argued that the French state used repressive means to shut down dissent as it is of "public interest". The speaker suggested the project be moved away from Indigenous land. The **Russian Federation** argued that their constitution guaranteed the protection and autonomy of Indigenous Peoples and their territories, further adding that they are exempt from military service. The delegation further mentioned that they wished the encroachment upon Indigenous land of NATO

installations in Scandinavia be included in the study. **Organización Nacional de los Pueblos Indígenas de la Amazonía Colombiana – OPIAC** stated that militarization has been a key policy of the Colombian state, with military presence serving as a vehicle for colonization and destruction of Indigenous rights and culture. The delegation urged the Colombian government to take effective measures towards implementing the Peace Agreement made with the FARC in 2016. **Colombia** in reaction to the statement made by the President of the HRC remarked the need to have a human-rights-based approach towards addressing violations made on the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

AIDSESEP wished to highlight the systematic and ongoing human rights violations, including their labelling as terrorists, suffered by Indigenous protesters who challenged the legitimacy of the current Peruvian government. The delegation recommended that EMRIP include this situation in their input to the HRC, further calling for specific measures to be taken to guarantee the protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples. **Pacific Indigenous Women’s Network (PIWN)** condemned the continued military occupation of Guam, the delegation recommended that EMRIP call upon the UN General Assembly to ask for a ceasing of all military activities on Indigenous land. **Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)** called for the Guardia Indígena (Indigenous Guard) to be recognized as an alternative method of resistance against militarization, further calling upon the Colombian state to classify the Indigenous Guard as a guardian of peace. **International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)** raised awareness towards the militarization of territories to create state ecological areas. **Koa Ike Foundation** called upon EMRIP to encourage the US Government to organize compensations for Indigenous Peoples impacted by military installations on Hawaiian Islands, as well as calling for an immediate cessation of military activities and for EMRIP to condemn US military activities on the islands. **AMAI** called for Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) to be used as a benchmark for relationships between states and Indigenous Peoples. **Venezuela Red de Indígenas** called for military operations to be submitted to FPIC, further encouraging Venezuela to cooperate with the Expert Mechanism.

Assembly of Armenians from Western Armenia condemned the blockading of Armenian territory by the Azerbaijani military, calling for militarization to be prevented from taking place in Indigenous territories. **Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI)** stated that militarization had a severe impact on the rights of people to peacefully enjoy their land, calling upon states to comply with necessity and proportionality, as well as the right for participation in decision-making. IPRI further raised the point that military presence in Indigenous territories is often associated with violence against Indigenous Peoples. **Franciscans International** spoke about how states of emergency have been wrongfully used to militarize Indigenous lands. **Lázaro Agüero Gutierrez** denounced the repression suffered by Indigenous Peoples protesting against the Peruvian government. The **International Committee of Indigenous Peoples of Russia** voiced their disappointment over some paragraphs of the study in question, viewing them as counterfactual. The delegation further called upon EMRIP to hold Russia accountable for the forced mobilization suffered by Indigenous Peoples in the country. **Asia Indigenous Peoples Caucus** stated that militarization remained a major concern of Indigenous Peoples in Asia. The delegation called upon EMRIP to ask states to respect their obligations and develop meaningful relationships with Indigenous Peoples, they further asked for media to address ongoing human rights violations in the region. **Kabataan para sa Tribung Pilipino (KATRIBU)** saw militarization in the Philippines as serving a counterinsurgency strategy combatting communism, this often leading to the false classification of Indigenous Peoples as rebels. The delegation called for an independent study to be undertaken on the

case of militarization of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines. **LAHURNIP** condemned the violent repression suffered by protesters supporting East Nepalese independence. The delegation called upon the United Nations to closely monitor the situation in the country, further calling upon the state of Nepal to cease the related activities. **Canada** supports Inuit self-determination which classified their land as a 'zone of peace'. The delegation further presented their responsible business practices which ensured that companies operate in a manner respectful of human rights. **Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)** saw the risk of militarization as a violation of the way of life and access to land of Indigenous Peoples. They further condemned previous statements made about Indigenous Peoples in Russia, claiming they were non-factual and sought to artificially generate mistrust. RAIPON further called upon NATO expansion in Scandinavia to be viewed as a form of militarization of Indigenous Peoples.

Rio dos Macacos condemned the militarization suffered the Quilombo communities, calling upon their situation to be included into the EMRIP agenda, further calling upon Brazil to guarantee the safety of Human Rights Defenders, as well as protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples. **Maloca Internationale** called upon the United Nations to review the militarization of territories in Colombia and for the Colombian government to initiate dialogue with non-state-armed-actors. **Resguardo de Indígenas Pijao de Oro** expressed their hopes for measures to be taken towards addressing militarization and narco-trafficking which deeply affected Pijao Peoples. **Images for Inclusion** condemned the ongoing militarization and repression suffered by Mapuche Peoples, calling upon EMRIP to ask the state to cease military operations conducted in Mapuche territories, as well as return food stolen or destroyed. **Consejo Nacional de Primeras Naciones** asked for the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848 treaty which ends the war between Mexico and the United States) to be considered as a living treaty which could serve to better protect transnational Peoples.

Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) Mr. Dario Mejia Montalvo welcomed the study undertaken by EMRIP. Mr. Montalvo noted that international law had evolved to understand the rights of Indigenous Peoples as stakeholders, nevertheless this did not always ensure that they could have an impact in political opposition, forcing them to protest. Instead of answering with violence, Mr. Montalvo suggested that states ensure that Indigenous Peoples can effectively participate in dialogue and decision-making. Mr. Montalvo further called for conflicts to be examined through Indigenous lenses which may offer transformative national narratives. The Chair further called for the avoidance of all acts of reprisals against participants. A **Delegation of Indigenous Peoples from Kenya** claimed the Kenyan government funds paramilitary groups which threaten Indigenous Peoples, the delegation called upon EMRIP to conduct an independent study on the effects of militarization in East Africa. A **Member of the Mayan Ixil Community of Guatemala** recommended the state of Guatemala remove military installations from Indigenous land, stop the intimidation of Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Human Rights Defenders, as well as give back all expropriated land to Indigenous Peoples, the delegation further sought for Guatemala to comply with the reparations issued by the Interamerican Court of Human Rights. **Agrupación de Derechos Humanos** called upon Mexico to demilitarize its police force and remove military infrastructure from Indigenous land. **Pueblo Sikuani de Colombia** highlighted that the socio-political conflict in Colombia had led to the implementation of a counter-insurgency narrative which caused the militarization of Indigenous territories and caused human rights violations to increase after the 2016 Peace Agreement, thus negating any substantial progress made towards its

implementation. The delegation recommended for Colombia to implement a humane security approach, as well as a policy guaranteeing the security of Indigenous Peoples in the country. **Structural Analysis of Cultural Systems** stated that cultural peculiarities needed to be considered to efficiently cope with irrationalities threatening Indigenous Peoples. **Organización de los Pueblos** urged for the respect of the rights of Indigenous Peoples to be respected by the Peruvian state, for the massacre of peaceful protesters to cease and for recognition of these acts as crimes against humanity.

National Indonesian Commission on Violence against Women hoped for EMRIP support towards the establishment of concrete measures ensuring that the rights of women be respected. The delegation further wished for the implementation of a new law providing better protection against the sexual torture of women to be supervised. **Khmer-Kampuchea-Krom Confederation** urged the Vietnamese government to implement a law aimed at protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples, to remove existing conscription laws which forcibly mobilize Indigenous Peoples, as well as reviewing a land law which currently does not allow Indigenous Peoples to freely exercise their rights on their lands. **ACSILs** condemned the negative impacts suffered by Indigenous Peoples of Okinawa caused by the expansion of US military installations on the island, calling for Okinawa not to become a battlefield once more. **Chura Misu Kai** highlighted the plight of Okinawan children caused by pollution emanating from US military installations on Okinawa, calling upon the UN to defend the rights of Okinawan children, as well as helping clean up water. **Consejo Nacional Para la Igualdad de Pueblos y Nacionalidades del Ecuador** sought to share the perspective of Indigenous Peoples living near Ecuador's borders, mentioning that these communities are in close vicinity with military presence and are affected by organized, transnational criminality. Nevertheless, the Ecuadorian state has put in place mechanisms which ensure their right to participate, which Indigenous Peoples have used to ask for increased military presence as a way of combatting crime. **Congrès Mondial Amazigh** condemned the militarization of Kabylia by the Algerian government, asking EMRIP to take action towards demilitarizing the area. **Consideration of Item 3: Study on the impact of militarization on the rights of Indigenous Peoples was subsequently adjourned.**

- **Agenda Item 3: Study on the impact of militarization on the rights of Indigenous Peoples (continued)**

The floor was first given to UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples beneficiaries. A **Delegate from Colombia** presenting the plight of Indigenous Peoples in Colombia who are affected by illegal extraction industries and conflict, the Delegate recommended that extraction permits no longer be granted to businesses and for the government to involve Indigenous Peoples in decision-making processes. A **Delegate from Brazil** claimed that they were a survivor of a massacre which took place on June 24th, they called upon EMRIP to recommend that Brazil pay reparations to the victims pursuant to UNDRIP Art.28. A **Delegate from Indonesia** lamented the continued presence of Indonesian military forces in West Papua, as well as the lack of recognition of West Papuan independence. **Minority Rights Group** recommended the EMRIP study include external interferences aiming to provide capacity-building between states, the delegation further recommended increased international vigilance towards the militarization of Indigenous Peoples and territories, as well as the implementation of UNDRIP Art. 30. **Venezuela** presented several policies aimed at increasing the participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making processes, they further added that the state had implemented reparation payments for Indigenous Peoples. **Elder Petush (?)** provided a parallel between a massacre of Guarani Peoples in 1848

and a 2022 massacre perpetrated by military police. The Delegate reiterated the previous call for reparations made.

Indonesia denied accusations of militarization placed against them, they added that UNDRIP's definition of Indigenous Peoples was not recognized by the state. **National Association of Indigenous Peoples of Peru** called upon Peru to respect and implement UNDRIP Art.30, voicing their desire to see US troops based in Peru leave the country. **Ingrid Ruiz** highlighted the necessity towards establishing an international regulatory framework for private military contractors (PMCs). **Indigenous Wild Association** (?) lamented the use of sacred Indigenous land as nuclear testing sites by the US military, the delegate further presented the numerous dangers associated with nuclear power, as well as the impacts the industry has on the ongoing climate crisis. **Indigenous Peoples Rights to Land** called for the inclusion of explicit statements on the consequences of militarization for Indigenous Women and girls into the study. They considered that any negative impact upon these groups should be viewed as a crime of war and against humanity, calling current international regulations weak. **National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF, Nepal)** highlighted the fact that developing nations like Nepal have received funding earmarked for defense spending from developed countries, the delegation called for this element (i.e. foreign military investments) to be included in the study, and indeed any militarization study.

Youth Crimea sought to present the forced displacements suffered by Indigenous Peoples as a result of their lands being used for military purposes which was not included in EMRIP's study, calling for Russian activities in Crimea to be considered as acts of genocide. An **Indigenous Delegate from Russia** questioned the lack of inclusion of the consequences on Indigenous Peoples of the Russia-Ukraine conflict, they questioned EMRIP's objectivity, wondering when the mechanism had become a Russian propaganda tool. **Comunidad Indígena Mapuche de Chile** presented the militarization of the Arcauña region, calling upon Chile to take a different path towards engaging with its Indigenous Peoples. **Dias Gonzales** condemned the impact of illicit coca plantation and transformation on Indigenous Peoples in Peru. They called upon the Peruvian state to guarantee the safety of Indigenous communities in collaboration with pre-existing local protective mechanisms.

Indigenous Association of the peoples of Perú ANAPI sought to highlight the lack of the Peruvian government's respect of Indigenous norms as set forth by the constitutional framework. **Algeria** responded to previous claims made about Kabylia, arguing that protection of human rights should not be an excuse to attack state efforts towards maintaining peace and stability. **A Delegate from Chagos** lamented the lack of participation Chagossians held towards decisions that relate to the management of their territories, cultural identity, and their lives. **Cabildo Indígena del Resguardo Kankuamo** argued that an effective response towards insecurity, illegal extraction and narco-trafficking cannot be increasing militarization policies, rather requiring policies recognizant of the value of human life and dignity. **PCGSS** called for international pressure to be placed upon Bangladesh to ensure that accountability mechanisms are designed and implemented in response to military violations on Indigenous Community rights. **The Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples subsequently closed consideration of Agenda Item 3.** In his closing statement he argued that militarization should be understood as an outcome of colonialism and that Indigenous Peoples, who are often viewed as enemies of the state, should instead be seen as important opportunities for states involved in nation-building processes when governments establish secure and stable environments which enable and nurture the growth of societies.

- **Agenda Item 7: International Decade of Indigenous Languages**

Item 7 was formally opened by the Chair of the Expert Mechanism who in his opening statement sought to give a broad overview of methodologies necessary for action plans aimed at revitalizing Indigenous languages, as such any plan elaborated should seek to address: lack of resources, capacity-building for education professionals, linguistics guidelines recognizing Indigenous certifications, infrastructure challenges, socio-economic factors such as poverty or illiteracy, as well as including monitoring mechanism which guarantee local, national and international cooperation.

Mexico called the revitalization of Indigenous languages urgent, further presenting their 'Indigenous languages universities' project as a viable solution towards preventing the disappearance of these languages. **Pacific Indigenous Women's Network** called upon EMRIP to study the impact of colonialism on Indigenous languages, they further called for additional advocacy efforts to be made towards ensuring proper resource flow towards Indigenous Peoples. **Réseau des Populations Autochtones et Communautés Locales d'Afrique Centrale (REPALEAC)** questioned how UNESCO as well as other entities protected and strengthened Indigenous Languages, calling the inclusion of concrete and achievable goals essential towards effective operationalization of policy. **International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)** called upon states who designed and implemented boarding schools for Indigenous Peoples, to take remedial actions which foster healing and proper use of Indigenous Languages. The delegation further noted the need to confront the impacts of transgenerational trauma, as well as the effects of assimilation policies upon Indigenous communities. **Russia** noted that Indigenous Languages were now actively being integrated into provincial government structures with the use of digital tools taking a central role towards revitalizing Indigenous Languages. **RAIPON** congratulated Russian efforts towards revitalizing Indigenous Languages, calling for increased funding towards this endeavor. **Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Rainforest (AIDESEP)** called for a revision of Peru's public policies, lamenting the continued promotion of rejecting legislative action aimed at providing bilingual education. **American Indian Law Program (U-Colorado, Boulder)** sought to present language rights as inclusive to human rights, they further noted the importance of taking into consideration Indigenous Peoples objectives and viewpoints. **New Zealand** was supportive of all projects aiming to revitalize Indigenous Languages, they further added that a compromise should be reached towards securing Indigenous Peoples' capacity at protecting Indigenous languages, especially in the Pacific region. **Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca (CRIC)** noted the importance of guaranteeing the protection of sacred territories, further arguing that an understanding of impacts of economic models was helpful in designing revitalization projects. The delegation recommended that Indigenous translations (interpretation?) of international events be promoted. **Autoridades Indígenas en Bakata** requested for EMRIP to invite the government of Colombia to act in respect of Indigenous Languages. The delegation further wondered what UNESCO had done to preserve Indigenous Languages during years of armed conflict in the country, further wondering what the consequences of this conflict were on the preservation of Indigenous Languages. The **Assembly of Armenians from Western Armenia** questioned what the UN had done to

guarantee that Armenians living in Azerbaijani-controlled territories were not left behind. They further wondered how these communities could preserve their cultural and linguistic heritage.

The floor was subsequently opened for panelist inputs. **UNESCO** welcomed comments made and assured participants that a follow-up would take place. **Belkacem Lounès** recommended that an UN-led global action plan towards revitalizing Indigenous Languages be implemented where an ideal scenario would have Indigenous Peoples working in partnerships with states towards protecting their own languages. **Mexico** once more noted the urgency towards protecting Indigenous Languages. **Gam Shimray** noted the importance of recognizing how destruction of language oftentimes led to the destruction of Peoples. Mr. Shimray further noted the absence of overarching national plans which isolates good practices and makes coordination challenging. **The Chair of the Expert Mechanism subsequently closed consideration of Item 7: International Decade of Indigenous Languages.** He noted that protection of languages did not need justification, with protection being an imperative enabling international consensus. Facing the challenges towards implementing national and international actions plans further required the creation of international funds to foster initiatives.

Tuesday, 18 July

- **Agenda Item 5: Interactive Dialogue with the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development.**

This session was co-moderated by **B. Dhamai, Chair of the EMRIP** in conjunction with **L. Valina, Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Right to Development (EMRTD) and Members.** In their opening addresses both Expert Mechanisms highlighted a number of mutual interests which should serve to promote collaboration between mechanisms. Notably, the principle of Self-Determination underpins both UNDRIP and UNDRTD as a core principle, with EMRIP nonetheless raising the point that there did not exist a clear definition of right to development in the case of Indigenous Peoples, whose lack of inclusion in development served to increase marginalization and exacerbated inequalities. **Member of the EMRIP, Ms. Sheryl Lightfoot** welcomed the EMRTD, appreciating the inclusion of the right to self-determination, further wishing to highlight a recent study on inequality by the Mechanism which placed housing within a holistic framework. Notably, it was the right of Indigenous Peoples to determine their own strategies on how to adopt the right to development.

States made limited contributions, **Ecuador** presenting their government's national council for equality which include Indigenous participation on matters related to development, **Guatemala** calling for Indigenous Peoples to be recognized as legal subjects so as to foster conditions necessary for human development, both states encouraging the complementarity of the Mechanisms. **Azerbaijan** denounced a prior speaker, urging participants not to slander their state.

Indigenous Peoples Organizations raised several issues, chief among them being an encroachment of extractive industries and green transition projects upon their territories, as well as a continued lack of participatory capacity in national and communal development projects and a lack of access to salient information. **Asia Indigenous Peoples Caucus** mentioned the need to look at colonial legacies which limit Indigenous Peoples' right to development, recommending increased attention be given to development processes, an overarching inclusion of FPIC, as well as calling for the collection of disaggregated data

concerning the benefits of development. The delegation added that non-recognition of Indigenous Peoples in a number of countries in Asia continued to represent a major hurdle towards enjoying their right to development, notwithstanding enjoyment of other rights. **IPRI** called for both Expert Mechanisms to reflect upon the right to territory and resources as enshrined in UNDRIP, to ensure that this is not separated from the right to development. **Indigenous Peoples from Russia** highlighted the progress their communities had made by working in partnership with the private sector and government, further recommending that an evaluation format be created to permit observations on Indigenous development plans which implicate states and socially responsible businesses.

Indigenous Peoples Organizations from Latin-America denounced continued severe human rights violations in the region, whose causes include illegal forms of extraction, governmental crackdowns on Human Rights Defenders and protesters, as well as lack of human-rights based guidelines for the private sector. The right to development in such a context is therefore inextricably linked to the full enjoyment of human rights as framed by the UN Charter and UNDRIP. **Indigenous Peoples from the Pacific and North American regions** reverberated the concerns made towards a lack of guardrails and consultation around extraction projects impacting Indigenous Peoples and their territories, calling for increased consultation and legal recourse.

B. Dhamai, Chair of the EMRIP took note of contributions made, extrapolating collection of disaggregated data and inclusion of FPIC within the right to development, as items of note for the Mechanism. **Ms. V. Toki, Member of the EMRIP**, further suggests that an amendment to UNDRIP could be made to art. 17 to make it coherent with the UNRTD. **Ms. L. Valina, Chair of the EMRTD** took note of contributions made, notably on the collection of disaggregated data, the need to recognize and include women, as well as the inclusion of FPIC. She added that both declarations urgently needed to be implemented to include people marginalized from their rights to development. **B. Ibhawoh, Member of the EMRTD** further added that an emphasis on the role of Indigenous Peoples in the Draft Convention of the right to development is of utmost importance and duly considered, noting that disaggregated data could serve to bolster this agenda.

- **Agenda Item 9: Interactive Dialogue with UNPFII, the Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples**

B. Dhamai, Chair of the EMRIP opened the session, inviting **Mr. F. Cali Tzay, Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (SRRIP)** to take the floor. **Mr. Cali Tzay** thanked EMRIP for organizing this dialogue which served to promote intercultural dialogue. Of note was a remaining insufficiency of Indigenous Peoples representation in decision-making processes at the global level, as well as the necessity to explore the human rights impact of green financing on Indigenous Peoples, within which the private sector has an important role towards improving their conditions. Green financing, the impact of climate change, as well as the identification of good practices in creating sustainable and culturally relevant forms of tourism would serve to aliment the Special Rapporteur's study. The Special Rapporteur concluded by adding that embracing Indigenous Peoples knowledge, climate change could be combatted, but that this process necessitated the protection and promotion of the rights of Indigenous Peoples and to make commitments towards meaningful dialogue.

Mr. Dario Mejia Montalvo, Chair of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) framed art. 42 of UNDRIP as instrumental in holding up and recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as its

implementation. **Mr. Montalvo** added that while UNDRIP was an important tool but that its implementation was a major hurdle towards guaranteeing enjoyment of enshrined rights. **Ms. Marjolaine Etienne, Member of the UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Peoples** (VF hereafter) spoke about the work of the Fund which has now seen its mandate renewed 9 times, giving over 3000 Indigenous Peoples the opportunity to participate at the international level. She added that the scope of the mandate has increased three-fold after the return of in-person sessions in 2022. That same year 80 women and 65 men were funded, while in 2023 162 peoples were beneficiaries. The VF would further propose increased opportunities for candidacy, as well as formally launching a training calendar in juxtaposition with EMRIP and the Human Rights Council.

States made limited contributions. **Chile** spoke about the implementation of their ‘Live Well Plan for Peace and Understanding’ regarding land redistribution for Mapuche Peoples. **Japan** clarified that its military installations were built for security purposes, claiming that communities affected did have opportunities to have open discussions. **Canada** made a 3 million USD contribution to the Voluntary Fund and released a plan towards the implementation of UNDRIP. **Denmark** lamented the pervasive continuation of harassment and reprisals faced by Indigenous Peoples delegates attending EMRIP. **Ukraine** invited the Special Rapporteur to conduct a country visit to observe the violence, threats and forced mobilization suffered by Crimeans at the hands of the Russian military. Indonesia lamented the dissemination of baseless accusations of militarization in Papua, calling their military presence necessary for addressing separatist movements.

Indigenous Peoples Organizations sought to bring to light numerous human rights violations they faced. In **Asia** the impact of long-lasting border skirmishes between Myanmar and India was raised by **Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)**, this conflict severely impacts the enjoyment of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in the region, as well as their access to vital infrastructure and healthcare. In the Philippines Indigenous Human Rights Defenders faced legally dubious judicial pursuits with some individuals falsely labelled as terrorists. Indonesia’s continued military presence in Western Papua was condemned, as was violent repression against Montagnard Peoples in Vietnam, where the **Khmer-Kampuchea Khrom Federation** further alleged that Human Rights Defenders faced arbitrary detentions for advocating for UNDRIP implementation. In Azerbaijan and Turkey, Armenian Human Rights Defenders faced continued state sponsored repression and destruction of cultural heritage. Calls were made for Thailand to implement UNDRIP. In India Pashtuns living in the state of Punjab and in Pakistan have been falsely labelled as terrorists and face continued persecution, the Pakistani government operating in clear violation of art. 3 of UNDRIP.

In **South America and the Caribbean**, **Organisation des Nations Autochtones de Guyane Française** called France’s adoption of UNDRIP a ‘façade adoption’, as implementation is viewed as conflicting with the French constitution. Increased autonomy and participation of Indigenous Peoples in governance was recommended to France. **Pueblos Indígenas Quechuas y Aymaras** called for the UN to conduct a formal investigation on abuses and disappearances of Indigenous Peoples. **Comunidad Quilombola** lamented the negative impact of colonial legacies on access to vital infrastructure, calling upon EMRIP to recommend to the Brazilian state that they expand drinking water systems and conduct studies aimed at addressing structural inequalities, further calls were made for Brazil to ensure the protection of Indigenous Women from violence and marginalization. **A Representative of the Nasa People** of Colombia recommended that EMRIP strengthen spaces for Indigenous Participation and increase the

visibility of violations and reprisals against Indigenous Peoples. They added that a new common grave attributed to paramilitary forces had just been found, highlighting an escalation of violence in the country, especially in the Cauca region.

In **Eastern Europe, Russia and Transcaucasia**, the **Crimean Tatar Resource Centre** lamented the representation of Russian-state-sponsored Indigenous Organizations, as well as difficulties in obtaining visas for travel. They further called upon EMRIP to prioritize Indigenous contributions over states in sessions. **Indigenous Organizations from Russia** highlighted the numerous opportunities for enterprise and participation offered to Indigenous Peoples in Russia. They recommended that EMRIP conduct a number of studies on the protection of Indigenous Peoples intellectual property rights, the impact of tourism as well as integrating the decade of Indigenous Language into school curriculums.

In **Oceania and the Pacific**, **Indigenous Peoples Organizations from New Zealand** noted with concern the government's decision to unilaterally postpone the adoption of a national action plan aimed at implementing UNDRIP. **Indigenous Ryukyans** called for an independent investigation to take place to determine the cause of Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substance (PFAS) contamination surrounding US military installations on Okinawa.

In **Africa**, **Congrès Mondial Amazigh** called for the development of parliamentary tools for Amazigh Peoples to address continued discrimination faced in North Africa. **NGOs** made several contributions. **Native American Rights Fund (NARF)** called upon EMRIP to help organize Indigenous Peoples participation at discussions taking place at the WIPO towards creating a legal instrument recognizing and protecting Indigenous Peoples Traditional Knowledge Systems (TKs) and Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs). **IPRI** recommended EMRIP take a hard stand against reprisals and for the promotion of Indigenous Peoples participation without fear of reprisal/repression. **Maloca Internationale** reiterated previous points made by NARF, inviting Indigenous Representatives to increase their participation at WIPO's Intergovernmental Committee (IGC).

Ms. Lightfoot, Member of the Expert Mechanism begun closing statements by observing common themes discussed during the session, namely the impact of climate change mitigation strategies on Indigenous Peoples and territories. She added that the world needed to opt for a human-rights based approach towards climate change, recognizable and completed by Indigenous Voices whose inputs should always be considered. **Ms. Gorbunova, Member of the Expert Mechanism** noted the importance of having vocal participation of Indigenous Representatives at WIPO's IGC. **Ms. Dorough, Member of the Expert Mechanism** noted that use of the term 'Local Communities' was problematic and its broad usage in all UN Agencies even more so, especially as it caused confusion when used alongside Indigenous Peoples. **Ms. Alfred, Member of the Expert Mechanism** called for the participation of Indigenous Peoples at EMRIP to be free from reprisals. **Ms. Lokawa, Member of the Expert Mechanism** sought to emphasize the importance of restitution processes for Indigenous remains. **Mr. Cali Tzay, SRRIP** invited participants to continue sharing information about violations they face, further urging states to fully implement UNDRIP. Regarding the use of 'Local Communities' he warned that a real risk of increased usage would be a lack of recognition of Indigenous Peoples. **Mr. Montalvo, Chair of UNPFII** also spoke of the usage of 'Local Communities', adding that the creation of new terminologies allowed states to exclude certain People. Mr. Montalvo further called for increased implementation of UNDRIP, as well as

guaranteeing that all participation of Indigenous Peoples be free from reprisals. The **UN Voluntary Fund** recognized the risk of reprisals, mentioning that they would establish clear guidelines in their working methodology. **Mr. Dhamai, Chair of EMRIP** subsequently closed consideration of agenda item 9.

Following this session, participants took part in a March commemorating the centenary anniversary of Levi General Deskaheh's visit to Geneva. The Haudenosaunee Confederacy, in partnership with Docip and the City of Geneva inaugurated an exhibition giving an overview of Indigenous participation at the United Nations and its predecessor the League of Nations.

Wednesday, 19 July

- **Agenda Item 11: Enhancing the participation of Indigenous Peoples in the United Nations**

Item 11 was opened by the Chair of the EMRIP expressing their regret over the fact that Indigenous Peoples were still only able to take the floor at the United Nations through organizations accredited by ECOSOC. The Expert Mechanism has proposed to the Human Rights Council that they make further efforts to increase and include Indigenous participation. **Dr Kenneth Deer, Haudenosaunee External Committee** made parallels between the case of Levi General Deskaheh's advocacy for Haudenosaunee sovereignty and discussions about enhanced participation, a new status for Indigenous Peoples within the UN system would serve to acknowledge the natural world.

Ghazali Ohorella, Indigenous Coordinating Body (ICB) presented seven crucial recommendations elaborated following an Enhanced Participation Workshop taking place in Geneva in November 2022, serving as a roadmap towards altering the current NGO participation model which did not value the status and sovereignty of Indigenous Peoples: **a.** acknowledge and welcome the report of the UNHCHR workshop, **b.** support the work of the ICB, **c.** For the HRC to continue to find methods for Indigenous Peoples participation, **d.** convene 4 workshops inviting the contribution of Indigenous Peoples, **e.** asking the HRC to prepare reports aimed at drafting a solution to be submitted at its 50th session, **f.** for the president of the HRC to include Indigenous Peoples participation in the process of enhanced participation, **g.** for the High Commissioner to collaborate with the ICB.

The following states, Indigenous Parliamentary Bodies and Indigenous Peoples Organizations were supportive of an increased status for Indigenous Peoples, **Denmark, Guatemala, Australia, Canada, Sami Parliament of Finland, Colombia, Asian Indigenous Peoples Caucus, Norway, Haudenosaunee Confederacy, Venezuela, the European Union. Russia** called for a separate procedure for Indigenous Peoples selection at UN organs, **Bolivia, New Zealand, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru,** the **United States** called for Indigenous Peoples to be actively heard, **Indonesia** felt that listening to voices in this space held benefits.

Members of the Permanent Forum contributed to discussions, one highlighting Australia's lack of commitment towards Indigenous Peoples, specifically referring to the case of child removals, they hoped EMRIP's upcoming country visit would serve to bring clarity to the issue. Another member proposed the creation of a financial mechanism which could enhance Indigenous Peoples participation, they further

expressed interest towards recognizing organisms like the African Autochthonous Peoples Council which served to strengthen African Indigenous Peoples participation.

The Chair of the Expert Mechanism subsequently closed consideration of Agenda item 11 by reminding participants that the process of enhancing participation should be firmly based upon UNDRIP, further hoping the process would serve to decolonize the world.

- **Agenda Item 10: Intersessional activities and follow-up to thematic studies and advice**

This session focused on ways thematic studies conducted by EMRIP have been implemented at the community and national levels, the session further allowed for gaps in methodology to be presented.

Ms. Gorbunova, Member of the Expert Mechanism lamented delays in the enhanced participation process, calling upon supportive states to initiate dialogue with non-collaborative states. The **Sami Parliament of Finland** expressed concern at EMRIP's study on self-determination, stating that it had too narrow of a scope as the study only presented self-determination as the right to participate in decision making processes. The delegation encouraged EMRIP to conduct further studies on the relationship between self-determination, autonomy, and self-governance.

New Zealand Human Rights Commission (NZHRC) argued that constitutional safeguards were necessary towards guaranteeing the full enjoyment of Indigenous Peoples rights in the country, they noted that UN recommendations on the subject had found support in local courts. **Asia Indigenous Peoples Caucus** recommended that EMRIP facilitate the implementation of recommendations by initiating dialogue between Indigenous Peoples and states. **International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)** requested EMRIP authorize the organization of a 4th Seminar on Treaties concluded with Indigenous Peoples with the Expert Mechanism serving as co-host. **Centre for Support of Indigenous Peoples of the North** wished to organize a workshop towards recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples in discussions about World Heritage sites. **PCJSS** called upon EMRIP to ensure that treaties between states and Indigenous Peoples were upheld. **British Columbia Assembly of First Nations** congratulated the province's implementation of UNDRIP, representing the first time where UNDRIP was adopted into law. **Plataforma de Pueblos Indígenas y Afro descendientes (INANA-AIP)** recommended EMRIP conduct a study concerning reprisals and violences faced by Indigenous Peoples. **Item 10 was subsequently closed.**

- **Agenda Item 6: Country Engagement**

Ms. Lokawa, Member of the Expert Mechanism served as chair in this session, which aimed to examine state implementation of EMRIP recommendations. The Chair presented the example of repatriation and handover of Yaqui Maaso Kova artefacts to Yaqui Peoples as a success story which served as a benchmark for human rights and EMRIP efforts.

The **Sami Parliament of Finland** presented the follow-up process of EMRIP's visit to Finland. Responding to a violation on the rights of Indigenous Peoples recorded by the HRC, it was hoped that the country visit could serve to clarify the criteria of eligibility for participation in voting at the Sami Parliament. While positive steps were made, the proposed bill, which was passed by the Sami Parliament, was blocked by the Constitutional Committee, thus being blocked before entering legislative proceedings. The Delegation hoped EMRIP could continue to monitor this amendment, which may be accompanied by a follow-up country visit. **Finland** clarified their position whereby blockage of the bill was based upon

sensitivity of political rights criteria. The delegation further added that a revised bill would be submitted by the Sami Parliament by the end of the year and welcomed EMRIP's expertise in the process.

New Zealand Human Rights Commission (NZHRC) saw good progress being made towards reinforcing UNDRIP implementation in New Zealand whereby a national action plan was to be developed in the follow-up of EMRIP's country visit. Nevertheless, the delegation expressed their frustration at subsequent postponement of action plan completion, stating that existing Human Rights obligations required New Zealand to act now. **National Iwi Chair Forum** reiterated the frustration felt at the lack of a national action plan, congratulating the government's efforts at supporting initiatives towards preserving and revitalizing the Māori language, nevertheless the delegation expressed their concern at the persistence of systemic racism in the country's institutions. In their closing comments the delegation hoped that a follow-up visit could serve to mediate outstanding issues. **New Zealand** clarified their decision to postpone completion of a national action plan, claiming it was due to the government's need to focus their efforts on their response to the Covid-19 crisis. They added that UNDRIP implementation remained a key concern of their government, hoping to develop a national action plan mindful of the country's unique context. **Brazil** hailed the establishment of a ministry for women and a ministry for Indigenous Peoples as major advancements, they hoped that additional funding towards protecting the Amazon Forest could be utilized for the protection of Indigenous Peoples and their territories. In their closing comments the delegation suggested that supervision from EMRIP should be done continually in an ad-hoc manner.

Ms. Lightfoot, Member of the Expert Mechanism observed that country visits typically went well, but that complications arose in the implementation of EMRIP recommendations. She asked participants what could be done to better implement them, further encouraging states from the Global South to extend invitations to the Mechanism. **International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)** awaited the establishment of an international repatriation mechanism which could serve to provide clear guidelines and remedies for Indigenous Peoples whose cultural artifacts were stolen/removed without their consent. **Mexico** congratulated parties active in the Yaqui Maaso Kova restitution process, observing their government's fulfillment of repatriation obligations as set forth by UNDRIP.

Burundi is taking an active role towards protecting the rights of Indigenous Peoples, whose presence is now guaranteed in 16 national institutions, Burundi's government, and its parliament. **Australia** welcomed EMRIP's upcoming country visit, hoping that a dialogue could take place about the removal of aboriginal children.

SESILS Shimun Geiko Center lamented Japan's lack of establishment of a national plan towards protecting and revitalizing Indigenous Languages, as recommended by the UNESCO Language Plan. **Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia (JOAS)** highlighted Asia member states' lack of engagement with EMRIP, which they felt reflected their government's unwillingness at recognizing Indigenous Peoples. This unwillingness in turn permitted the silencing of Indigenous Leaders by states and private businesses. **Congrès Mondial Amazigh** invited EMRIP to establish channels so as to open dialogues between Indigenous Peoples and North African states. **African Indigenous Support Network** raised concern at EMRIP's country visit methodology, whereby visit agreements are subject to state consent, thus violation Indigenous Peoples right to self-determination and incapacitating EMRIP from upholding its objectives. *Item 6 was subsequently closed.*

- **Agenda Item 12: Future work of the Expert Mechanism, including thematic studies.**

Here follows a chronological list of study themes proposed by participants:

Organization Name/Speaker	Study Recommendation
Asian Indigenous Women's Network	a. Impact of extractive industries on Indigenous Peoples and ancestral lands b. Gender equality and the position of Indigenous Peoples regarding access to technology c. promotion of technical inclusion of Indigenous Peoples
Jamii Asilia Centre	EMRIP engagement towards ensuring that the Kenyan government meaningfully engage with Indigenous Peoples
Mr. Vargas	Inclusion of Isolated Peoples into EMRIP studies
Canadian Aboriginal AIDS Network (CAAN)	EMRIP and UNAIDS should establish a global action plan to address HIV/AIDS
Enlace Continental de Mujeres Indígenas de las Américas (ECMIA)	EMRIP should take into account the impact of transgenerational trauma on more marginalized Peoples
UNESCO	Recommends HRC to hold an interactive discussion on Indigenous Peoples and media
Grand Council of Cree	A Study concerning Indigenous Peoples lands rights which include the effects of climate change on Indigenous Peoples
Indigenous Land Defenders	Study the impact of colonialism, genocide, and cooperation between the state and organized crime
Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)	EMRIP's future work should include efforts which increase cooperation between legitimate Indigenous Organizations
Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the North (RAIPON)	How can intellectual property and traditional knowledges of Indigenous Peoples be protected?
Guatemala	Study data relevance for Indigenous Peoples involving statistical offices
Michado Josiel (?)	A thematic study on the prevention of atrocities committed against Indigenous Peoples

Winnemen Wintu Tribe	A study on the effects of state recognition (and lack thereof) on Indigenous Peoples
Crimean Tatar Resource Center	A study on the impact of interstate conflict on Indigenous peoples
De Oliveira Anna Loiza (?) OHCHR Fellow	Study the long-term effects of environmental degradation and pollution on Indigenous Peoples

Thursday, 20 July

- **Agenda Item 8: Panel discussions on the right of Indigenous Peoples to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities, with a focus on fishing practices; and on The impact of the legacies of colonialism on LGBTQIA+ members of Indigenous peoples.**

-Fishing Practices:

This panel discussion was co-moderated by the **Members of the Expert Mechanism**, the **UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)**, and the **Danish Institute for Human Rights**. With access and the right to fishing being discussed and disputed at various UN bodies, the use and implementation of free, prior and informed consent could grant Indigenous Fisheries with policy tools required towards preserving and protecting fishing zones and related traditional industries. Of concern, as stated by the FAO, was the fact that Indigenous Peoples consumed about 2% of the world’s marine fisheries, but that their comparative impact was far higher in part due to the cultural role fishing played in certain Peoples.

First Nations Wild Salmon Alliance et la the **Raporo Ainu Nation** helped contextualize the role certain fish like salmon played in communities whereby, while presenting a source of livelihood, certain species have sacred qualities and thus hold a central place in the lives and traditions of Indigenous Peoples. The impact of pollution, extractive industries, exclusory state policies and conservation measures were presented as major hurdles towards full enjoyment of Indigenous Peoples fishing rights.

Discussions in this panel helped clarify the cultural importance of fishing on Indigenous Peoples, as well as highlighting problems faced by communities around the globe. **Members of the Expert Mechanism** called for insurances towards ensuring Indigenous Peoples have the right to develop their own independent fishing of which implementation should be done through a human-rights based approach recognizant of the role of FPIC. EMRIP further called for increased discussions to take place on the subject.



- The impact of the legacies of colonialism on LGBTQIA+ members of Indigenous peoples.

Panel discussions on this topic were aimed at complementing an upcoming EMRIP report on the impact of colonialism on social values regarding sexual identity, further focusing on the fact that sexual diversity has been present throughout history and how colonial policies on gender and sexuality have affected Indigenous Peoples.

As one of the major outcomes of discussions was the fact that social regulations on sexual orientation and gender identity were used to reinforce power structures which generated powerful social mechanism causing LGBTQIA+ Indigenous Peoples to suffer compounded forms of marginalization and repression. Following the removal of colonial powers and/or policies, discrimination against LGBTQIA+ Indigenous and non-Indigenous Peoples alike, pervasive, and deep-seeded colonial heritages continue to play an active role in fomenting lack of acceptance and violence. Within Indigenous Societies LGBTQIA+ were accepted, recognizing the fact that gender and sexuality formed a spectrum, and often held important cultural roles; **Geoffrey Roth** clarifying that sexual identity often spring from the divine and LGBTQIA+ Indigenous Peoples fulfill important religious roles. It was hoped that further discussions on the subject would serve to decolonize sexuality and gender, while providing a space free from androcentric¹ approaches.

- ***Agenda Item 9 (continued): United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including report on establishing monitoring mechanisms***

This session aimed to explore contributions made towards a report on UNDRIP implementation processes. The report recommended a regional implementation mechanism which could serve to complement UNDRIP's basic legal framework. As such states could establish independent national monitoring instruments serving to ensure UNDRIP implementation which remains a major challenge in many countries. The session allowed participants to present good practices and concerns in implementing UNDRIP, as well as providing facets which monitoring instruments should consider.

Images for Inclusion asked EMRIP to urge Chile to take concrete steps in ensuring the wellbeing and protection of LGBTQIA+ Mapuche Peoples. **France** claimed they had subscribed to UNDRIP and led consultation mechanisms with Indigenous Peoples in Guyane. **CAPAJ** qualified the so-called discovery of America as the largest conspiracy in humanity's history. **Grand Chief Mandy Gull-Masty, Grand Council of Crees** recommended EMRIP urge states to center Indigenous Peoples in the drafting of national action plans and support enhanced collaboration between stakeholders. **Kumane Community Association** lamented Papua New Guinea's lack of support towards local initiatives. **Jeunesse Autochtone de Guyane** called upon the French state to create a Truth Commission so as to recognize shared history and address continued repression of Indigenous Peoples in Guyane. **Organización Nacional de Mujeres Indígenas Andinas y Amazónicas del Perú (ONAMIAP)** recommended EMRIP create a monitoring mechanism based on UNDRIP art. 42 to guarantee reparations remediating grave violations committed against Indigenous Peoples.

Mauritius claimed there had never been any Indigenous Peoples in their territory and that its government ensures lack of discrimination. **Congrès Mondial Amazigh** requested EMRIP monitor and

¹ focused or centred on men.

accompany Tunisia's implementation of UNDRIP. **National Indigenous Women's Federation (NIWF)** recommended that EMRIP facilitate the collection and dissemination of disaggregated data of Indigenous Peoples. **Mexico** confirmed their intention to organize an international implementation strategy for UNDRIP. **Malaysia** reiterated their belief that Indigenous Peoples rights are to be governed by the government. **Peru** presented their leading role as president of the Andean community committee of Indigenous Peoples, stating that the committee had considered reactivating the Consultative Committee of the Andean Community. The **Sami Parliament in Norway** argued that lack of political will from states to comply and implement UNDRIP was due to state argumentation which viewed UNDRIP as not legally binding, presenting a major challenge towards successful implementation. The **Government of British Columbia** invited EMRIP to examine progress made in implementing UNDRIP in province legislature. **International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)** recommended that the intersection between militarization and the actions of private security actors be studied. **International Committee for Indigenous Peoples of Russia** recommended EMRIP monitor the implementation of recommendations and undertake their own verification of the accuracy of information received from states related to UNDRIP implementation. **BC Treaty Commission** recommended EMRIP include Canada's UNDRIP implementation process as an important good practice example in their reports. **Item 9 was subsequently closed.**

- ***Agenda Item 13: Proposals to be submitted at the Human Rights Council for its consideration and approval.***

This session aimed to give Indigenous Peoples the opportunity to make recommendations which EMRIP may use in establishing their own recommendations to the Human Rights Council (HRC hereafter).

Assembly of Armenians from Western Armenia recommended that the illegal occupation of their country be added into the HRC's agenda. **ACSILs** recommended that research be conducted on the impacts of colonialism and the establishment of military installations on Japanese-owned islands in the Pacific. **Chagossian Voices** recommended that the HRC investigate human rights abuses suffered by Chagossian Peoples. **Pacific Indigenous Women's Network** recommended that a study be undertaken on the impact of militarization on non-self-governing territories like Guam and others. **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander International Engagement Organization** recommended that a practical study of the Australian governments' systematic failings in engaging with Indigenous Peoples. **Asian Indigenous Women's Network** recommended further study of land and resource rights. **UNESCO** recommended that EMRIP should consider holding a panel discussion on Indigenous Peoples and the media within the context of UNDRIP art. 16. **Indigenous Peoples Forum (?)** called upon the HRC to examine the situation of Indigenous Peoples in Bangladesh. **ANAPI** called for the establishment of a working group on the criminalization of Indigenous Peoples and Social Leaders in Peru. **CAPAJ** proposed that Indigenous Peoples language become cultural patrimony of humanity. **FAPCI** proposed the creation of a monitoring mechanism overseeing UNDRIP implementation in Peru, as well as asking the Peruvian state to refrain from persecuting Indigenous Peoples. **Washington Barasa** requested that EMRIP and the HRC advise Kenya to adopt the term 'Indigenous Peoples' in view of amending existing laws which use 'minorities' and other antiquated terms. **Papua Native Landowners Initiative** called upon the government of Papua New-Guinea to return Indigenous Peoples' lands and allow them to freely manage it. **Association Culturelle Amazigh** recommended that the HRC conduct an examination of Algeria's regionalization of management which seemingly adopts a colonial centralist system.

Friday, 21 July

- Agenda Item 14: Adoption of the study and report.

[32 Proposals to be made at the 2023 Session of the HRC](#) (Document only available in English) were approved by the Secretariat.

Regarding future work of the EMRIP, a decision was taken for the annual study on the rights of Indigenous Peoples to analyze laws, judicial decisions, and policies related to state implementation of EMRIP recommendations. Factfinding will be completed via calls for input as well as an Expert Seminar originally set to take place in November 2023 (postponed to early 2024).

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For any question related to this note, please contact Tristan P. Harnisch, tristan.harnisch@docip.org