

UPR: Prioritysetting & Social Mobilisations

Indigenous peoples' human rights



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Wo are indigenous peoples'

- Definition elements
 - Priority in times
 - Voluntary perpetuation of cultural distinctiveness;
 - Experience of subjugation or marginalization;
 - Special relationship to land (collective physical and cultural survival)
- Self-identification
- Over 370 000 million worldwide
- International mobilization



Indigenous peoples' mechanisms (I)

- Deskahed/Ratana to the League of Nations (1920s)
- NGO Conference (1977)
- Working group on indigenous peoples (1982-2006)
- UN Voluntary Fund of Indigenous Peoples (1985 –
(revision in 2010)
- Working group on the declaration (1995-2006)
- Decades (1995-2004; 2005-2014)
- International day (9 August 1994 -)



Indigenous peoples' mechanisms (II)

- Special rapporteur (2001-)
- Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples (2000-)
- Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2008-)
- World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014)
- ILO Expert Committee (1926)
- Regional mechanisms (2000, working group on indigenous populations/communities; Inter-American system of human rights protection)



Indigenous peoples' standards

- ILO (1953) & Cobo Study (1971-1984)
- Human rights in context (human rights treaties (general comments) and regional instruments
- ILO 107 (1957) and 169 (1989)
- UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)



UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Equality and non-discrimination, cultural integrity and collective rights

- Self-Determination & Autonomy
- Participation, consultation and consent (free, prior and informed consent)
- Lands, Territories and Resources
- Redress and Compensation



Indigenous peoples

- Specialized mechanisms vs the UPR
- Inclusive UPR mobilization and priority setting
- “Specific” rights advancing all human rights

