

THE DANISH  
INSTITUTE FOR  
HUMAN RIGHTS

KEY MESSAGES  
ON INDIGENOUS  
PEOPLES' RIGHTS  
IN THE CONTEXT  
OF FISHERIES AND  
AQUACULTURE



# KEY MESSAGES ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

Co-sponsors:



**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES MAJOR GROUP  
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

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Wilders Plads 8K  
DK-1403 Copenhagen K  
Phone +45 3269 8888  
[www.humanrights.dk](http://www.humanrights.dk)

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## WHY - SALIENT HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES

Millions of indigenous people across the globe depend on fisheries for their livelihoods, food security and nutrition, and contribute to sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems through specialised knowledge systems and practices.<sup>1</sup>

### THE IMPORTANCE OF FISH FOR INDIGENOUS COASTAL COMMUNITIES

There is no available global data on the importance of fisheries for indigenous communities. However, Cisneros-Montemayor et al<sup>2</sup> estimate that, on average, the consumption of fish per capita in indigenous coastal communities is 15 times higher than in non-indigenous country populations, reflecting the crucial role of seafood for these communities and the need to bring indigenous peoples' rights to the forefront of ocean sustainability and food sovereignty discussions.

The recognition and protection of indigenous peoples' rights to coastal lands and marine territories and resources are central for upholding livelihoods and food security, and also constitute the basis for the realisation of their broader human rights to self-determination, cultural integrity, and adequate standard of living, among others. However, in many parts of the world, indigenous peoples' rights in the context of coastal and marine ecosystems are not adequately recognised, protected and enforced.

Marine ecosystems at a global scale are threatened by the negative impacts of multiple factors, including overfishing and destructive fishing practices; climate change; pollution; and expansion of oceans-based "blue economy" initiatives (such as shipping, aquaculture, tourism, ocean-based energy and extractive industries). Moreover, there are specific challenges pertaining to indigenous peoples' rights:

- Indigenous peoples' contribution to sustainable development and management of crucial marine and coastal ecosystems is often overlooked and disregarded in national planning and development efforts.
- Marine territorial and resource rights as well as the fisheries and aquaculture sectors are governed through complex layers of international and national laws and regulations, which often do not incorporate specific considerations for indigenous peoples' rights.
- The commodification of fish, unsustainable fishing subsidies and quotas as well as expansion of marine aquaculture undermine indigenous peoples' traditional occupations and livelihoods, based on marine resources.
- When customary rights and traditional fishing practices are undermined, poor indigenous fishers are at high risk of becoming victims of exploitive labour practices in the fishing industry, including hazardous work, child labour and forced labour. Others may be forced to attempt long-distance fishing, without the equipment

necessary to protect themselves against unpredictable weather conditions.<sup>3</sup>

- Indigenous peoples are often discriminated against and excluded from decision-making processes. This leads to additional risks that their rights are ignored or undermined by blue economy or conservation initiatives<sup>4</sup>, such as the establishment of marine protected areas and market-based distribution of fishing quotas.

## STATE OBLIGATIONS

States have the primary obligation to respect, protect and fulfil indigenous peoples' rights, including the obligation to protect against human rights abuse in their territory and/or jurisdiction by third parties, including businesses.

The rights of indigenous peoples are enshrined in the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (UNDRIP) and **ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples**, which, in turn, are underpinned by a range of other human rights instruments. These instruments recognise the rights of indigenous peoples to the lands, territories and resources that they have traditionally owned, or otherwise occupied and used, as well their right to engage freely in their traditional and other economic activities, including fishing. Moreover, they specify the rights to consultation and participation, including free, prior and informed consent, whenever projects or other measures are likely to affect indigenous peoples.

Hence, in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, states must ensure that indigenous peoples' rights to coastal and marine areas and resources are respected and protected; that labour rights are upheld; that community-based industries, subsistence economy and traditional activities of indigenous peoples are strengthened and promoted and; that indigenous peoples are consulted and participate in decision-making regarding projects and processes that affect their rights. Moreover, whenever projects or other decisions have a direct impact on indigenous peoples' rights, states should ensure their **free, prior and informed consent** to the proposed measure.

Practically, this would imply, for example, mapping and legally recognising indigenous peoples' traditional territories and resources; consulting the representative institutions of indigenous peoples whenever fisheries policies and regulations are discussed and adopted; carrying out labour inspections to ensure that the rights of indigenous fish workers are protected; and ensuring the free, prior and informed consent of affected communities before aquaculture or other blue economy projects are formulated, implemented or expanded.



## **GUIDELINES ON RESPONSIBLE TENURE AND SMALL-SCALE FISHERIES**

The **Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security**<sup>5</sup> (VGGT) and the **Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication**<sup>6</sup> (SSF Guidelines) are complementary instruments that provide important guidance to improve the governance of tenure in fisheries, and secure sustainable small-scale fisheries. Both instruments should be implemented consistently with States' obligations under international human rights law and have particular considerations for indigenous peoples' rights.

## **SEVERE HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN THE FISHERIES SECTOR**

The situation of the indigenous Miskito divers in the Gracias a Dios region of Honduras, illustrates the grave human and labour rights violations that can occur in the fisheries sector. The region is characterised by high poverty levels, illiteracy, unemployment, chronic malnutrition, and poor access to health services, among others.<sup>7</sup> Generally, the state presence and control in the region are weak.

Artisanal lobster fishing was traditionally part of the Miskito livelihood, and the free-diving capacity of the indigenous fishers was exploited in the rapid commercialisation of the industry. Lobster diving is now the main source of employment in the region, especially for boys above 14 years,<sup>8</sup> and lobster is one of the main export products of Honduras.

Already in 2004, the Pan-American Health Organisation estimated that 97 % of the 9,000 divers that were engaged in the industry had some degree of decompression syndrome, and at least 4200 were totally or partially paralysed. The Association of Crippled Miskito Divers of Honduras has reported that at least 400 divers have died of diseases related to their work.<sup>9</sup>

The reasons for these devastating effects are: lack of supervision of the diving teams; abuse by the boat captains, forcing the divers to go deeper than 40 metres down; accidents caused by the abuse of drugs, which are permitted and provided by the captains; lack of training; lack of first aid in the case of accidents; failure to comply with basic diving safety standards; and absence of decompression facilities.<sup>10</sup>

The situation was brought to the attention of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in 2004. In 2018, the Commission concluded that Honduras was responsible for violations of the right to life, to integrity of the person; to a fair trial; to family life; the rights of the child; the right to access to justice; and the rights to health and to work. Moreover, taking into account the multiple vulnerability factors of the victims who belong to an historically excluded indigenous people living in extreme poverty, the Commission also noted that the state was responsible for violating the principles of equality and non-discrimination.

Given the failure of the state to protect the Miskitu divers and provide remedy to the victims, the Commission relayed the case to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in 2019.<sup>11</sup> On 31 August 2021, the Inter-American Court delivered its judgment on the case. It found that Honduras was responsible for violations of the rights to life, personal integrity, judicial guarantees, equal protection of the law, judicial protection, health, work and just and favourable conditions, social security, and equality and non-discrimination as well as the rights of the child.<sup>12</sup> Accordingly, it ordered the State to, among other things:

- Provide medical and psychological assistance to the victims and their family members and strengthen the health system in La Moskitia;
- Grant scholarships to the victims, their sons and daughters, and their grandchildren;
- Establish a programme of productive projects in favour of the victims and their family members, in consultation with them, to ensure them a dignified life;
- Provide housing to the victims and their family members;
- Develop and broadcast a documentary about Miskito divers and their fight with a view to overcoming prejudices against them and design and implement a sensitization campaign about the situation of the Miskito people for the general public;
- Provide reparation for the material and immaterial harm caused, according to the terms established by the Court;
- Include Miskito divers and their family members in the social programmes targeting persons living in situation of extreme social exclusion;
- Adopt measures to ensure adequate regulation, inspection and supervision of the activities undertaken by industrial fishing companies.<sup>13</sup>

In this last regard, the Court also indicated that companies must adopt safeguards to ensure the protection of their workers' rights and to avoid adverse impacts stemming from their activities on local communities and the environment.<sup>14</sup>

## BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITIES

Businesses are major contributors to the destruction of the ecosystems and the loss of biodiversity of indigenous territories, including through “ocean grabbing” and the overexploitation of marine resources.<sup>15</sup> It is therefore crucial that they meet their responsibility to respect indigenous peoples' rights, including their rights to: the lands, territories and resources that they have traditionally owned, or otherwise occupied and used; the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources; engage freely in their traditional and other economic activities; and consultation and participation, among others.

The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights<sup>16</sup> clarify that businesses should avoid infringing on the human rights of others and should address adverse human rights impacts with which they are involved. In particular, the responsibility

to respect human rights requires that business enterprises: (a) Avoid causing or contributing to adverse human rights impacts through their own activities, and address such impacts when they occur; and (b) Seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operations, products or services by their business relationships, even if they have not contributed to those impacts. In order to meet their responsibilities, business enterprises should have in place policies and processes appropriate to their size and circumstances, including: (a) A policy commitment to meet their responsibility to respect the human rights of indigenous peoples; (b) A human rights due diligence process to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how they address their impacts on indigenous peoples' human rights; and (c) Processes to enable the remediation of any adverse human rights impacts they cause or to which they contribute.

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

**SDG 14** aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources. SDG 14 addresses a number of issues of utmost importance for indigenous peoples' rights:

- By 2020 sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems (target 14.2);
- By 2020 end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practice (target 14.4);
- By 2020 conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas (target 14.5);
- By 2020 prohibit unsustainable fisheries subsidies (target 14.6);
- Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets (target 14.b).



The **2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development** aspires to realise “human rights of all”, and pledges to “leave no one behind” and “reach the furthest behind, first”. This means that the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be realised in accordance with international human rights instruments and with regards to the fundamental human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination.

Hence, when seeking to realise SDG 14 for indigenous peoples, it must be analysed and operationalised in accordance with the **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples** (UNDRIP) and other relevant human rights instruments. Annex 1 provides an overview of how the UNDRIP links to specific targets under SDG 14. The links can also be explored in the on-line Human Rights Guide to the SDGs<sup>17</sup> Indigenous peoples are also recognised as one of the “**Major Groups**” that play a crucial role in pursuing sustainable societies for future generations and have the right to participate in deliberations under the 2030 Agenda.<sup>18</sup> However, so far, the engagement of indigenous peoples in processes pertaining to SDG 14 has been sporadic.

Reaching SDG 14 for indigenous peoples is also essential for achieving a range of other SDGs, most directly SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (no hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities). Indigenous peoples play an important role in achieving sustainable fisheries, however their ability to do so is compromised when their rights are disregarded.

## ENGAGING THE HUMAN RIGHTS-SYSTEM

Indigenous peoples' right to coastal lands and marine territories and resources is evidently a human rights issue. Consequently, the international human rights monitoring mechanisms have a crucial role to supervise states' implementation of their human rights obligations in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors. They also provide useful guidance for businesses to meet their responsibilities to respect human rights.

### THE INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS MONITORING MECHANISMS

International human rights monitoring mechanisms include the UN Treaty Bodies, UN Special Procedures and the Universal Periodic Review, as well as the ILO supervisory bodies, such as the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations.

The UN Treaty Bodies are committees of independent experts that monitor the implementation of the core international human rights treaties. Among other functions, they examine State parties' periodic reports as well as other relevant information, and then publish their concerns and recommendations concerning the human rights situation in a country in a document called "concluding observations".<sup>19</sup>

The UN Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council, such as UN Special Rapporteurs, are independent human rights experts with mandates to report and advise on human rights from a thematic or country-specific perspective. They may conduct country visits; act on individual cases and concerns of a broader nature; conduct annual thematic studies; contribute to the development of international human rights standards; and engage in advocacy, raise public awareness, and provide advice for technical cooperation.<sup>20</sup>

The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) is a peer-review mechanism whereby States' fulfilment of human rights obligations and commitments is reviewed by other States. Following the review, an "outcome report" is prepared which provides a summary of the discussion with the State under review, including questions, comments and recommendations made by States to the country under review, as well as the responses by the reviewed State.<sup>21</sup>

All recommendations of these bodies pertaining to SDG 14 and indigenous peoples can be found in the [SDG-Human Rights Explorer](#).

The ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendation is a committee of 20 independent experts charged with



supervising the application of international labour standards, including ILO Convention No. 169 on indigenous peoples and Convention No. 111 on discrimination in employment and occupation. After examining the application of a given Convention in a certain country, the Committee adopts comments in the form of observations or direct requests, which are accessible [here](#).

Although more systematic attention could be given to the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, a number of human rights monitoring mechanisms have addressed the situation of indigenous peoples in the context of fisheries and aquaculture, as exemplified below:

- The 2019 report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food highlights that fishery workers in general suffer persistent human and labour rights violations, but that indigenous and coastal communities face a heightened risk of exploitation, despite relevant legal protections. These violations include precarious working conditions, the most severe forms of labour exploitation, and undermine the ability of workers to secure accessible, available and adequate food for themselves and for their families.<sup>22</sup>
- In 2017, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination recommended New Zealand to review its Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act of 2011, with a view to respecting and protecting the full enjoyment by Maori communities of their rights regarding the land and resources they traditionally own or use, and their access to places of cultural and traditional significance.
- The situation regarding Sami fishing rights in Norway has been addressed by the Universal Periodic Review, the ILO Supervisory Mechanisms, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In 2016, the Special Rapporteur undertook a country visit to Norway and noted that "...sea salmon fishing and spring duck hunting in the municipality of Guovdageaidnu/Kautokeino form an important part of Sami cultural heritage and should be protected by special measures to ensure they can be pursued and maintained according to Sami tradition in a culturally and ecologically sustainable way".<sup>23</sup>
- The 2020 report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment clarifies the human rights obligations of states, and the responsibilities of businesses and conservation organisations in relation to healthy ecosystems and biodiversity, highlighting the need for urgent action to conserve, protect and restore the biosphere and the need for a human rights-based approach in this regard.<sup>24</sup> The report includes issues faced by indigenous peoples in relation to marine ecosystems, and provides recommendations on issues such as: legal recognition of title, tenure and rights; access to land, water, wildlife etc. subject to conservation measures; inclusive consultation processes; free, prior and informed consent; the provision of swift, fair and effective redress for past violations; efforts to identify, designate and manage new areas for protection and conservation; co-management; fishing subsidies; and financial flows for conservation.


## MOVING FORWARD: KEY MESSAGES

- Many indigenous peoples across the world depend on fisheries for their livelihoods, food security and nutrition and also contribute significantly to sustainable management of coastal and marine ecosystems through specialised knowledge systems and practices. Yet, in many parts of the world, their rights in the context of coastal and marine ecosystems are not adequately recognised, protected and enforced, with dramatic consequences for the peoples concerned and the sustainable management of these ecosystems.
- Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources that they have traditionally owned, or otherwise occupied and used; the right to engage freely in their traditional and other economic activities, including fishing; and the right to be consulted and participate in any decision-making concerning them, including decisions concerning fisheries and aquaculture. These rights are enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ILO Convention No. 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, which, in turn, are underpinned by a range of other human rights instruments.
- The respect, protection and fulfilment of indigenous peoples' human rights is key to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 14, which aims to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development and encompasses the provision of access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets. Any action designed and implemented to achieve Goal 14, should be human rights-based and be guided by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other relevant human rights instruments, to the extent that it may affect indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples should participate in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of such action, including any relevant policy, plan and project.
- States have the primary obligation to respect, protect and fulfil indigenous peoples' rights. The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (SSF Guidelines) provide important complementary guidance to improve the governance of tenure in fisheries and secure sustainable small-scale fisheries. Both instruments should be implemented consistently with States' obligations under international human rights law concerning indigenous peoples' rights.
- Businesses have the responsibility to respect indigenous peoples' rights. In order to discharge this responsibility, they should at least have established: (a) A policy commitment to meet their responsibility to respect the human rights of indigenous peoples; (b) A human rights due diligence process to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for how they address their impacts on indigenous peoples' human rights; and (c) Processes to enable the remediation of any adverse human rights impacts they cause or to which they contribute
- International monitoring mechanisms, including UN Treaty Bodies, UN Special Procedures, the Universal Periodic Review, as well as the ILO supervisory bodies,

such as the ILO's Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations (CEACR), play a crucial role to supervise states' implementation of their human rights obligations in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors concerning indigenous peoples. This role should be leveraged by engaging these mechanisms more on human rights issues pertaining to indigenous peoples' rights to coastal lands and marine territories and resources, and by generating and providing them with information to address these issues in a comprehensive manner.

## ANNEX 1: OVERVIEW OF HOW THE UNDRIP LINKS TO SPECIFIC TARGETS UNDER SDG 14

Source: The Human Rights Guide to the Sustainable Development Goals <https://sdg.humanrights.dk/>

GOAL	TARGET AND INDICATOR	ARTICLE / DESCRIPTION: UNDRIP
<b>14</b> LIFE BELOW WATER  CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.	<b>TARGET 14.2:</b> By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.	25: Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.
	<b>Indicator 14.2.1:</b> Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas.	26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
	<b>TARGET 14.5:</b> By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.	26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
	<b>Indicator 14.5.1:</b> Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas.	29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.

GOAL	TARGET AND INDICATOR	ARTICLE / DESCRIPTION: UNDRIP
	<p><b>TARGET 14.b:</b> Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets.</p> <p><b>Indicator 14.b.1:</b> Degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries.</p>	8.2 States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for: 8.2.b: Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;
		26.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
		26.2: Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
		29.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
		32.1: Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.
		32.2: States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.



## ENDNOTES

- 1 See, for example, Elders from Atafu Atoll. 2012, *Echoes at Fishermen's Rock: Traditional Tokelau fishing*. Edited by A. Hooper and I. Tinielu. *Knowledges of Nature* 4. UNESCO: Paris, 120 pp.
- 2 Cisneros-Montemayor AM, Pauly D, Weatherdon LV, Ota Y (2016) A Global Estimate of Seafood Consumption by Coastal Indigenous Peoples. *PLoS ONE* 11(12): e0166681. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0166681.
- 3 See UN, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, UN Doc. A/HRC/40/56, 25 January 2019, para. 46.
- 4 See UN, Report of the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples, UN Doc. A/71/229, 29 July 2016, para. 32.
- 5 <http://www.fao.org/3/i2801e/i2801e.pdf>.
- 6 <http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/I4356EN>.
- 7 <https://cejil.org/caso/buzos-miskitos-opario-lemoth-morris-y-otros/>.
- 8 IACHR, Informe sobre la Situación de los Derechos Humanos en Honduras., OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 42/15, 31 December 2015, para 428.
- 9 <https://cejil.org/caso/buzos-miskitos-opario-lemoth-morris-y-otros/>.
- 10 IACHR, Informe No. 64/18. Caso 12.738. Fondo. Opario Lemoth Morris y otros (Buzos Miskitos). Honduras, 8 May 2018.
- 11 <https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/prensa/comunicados/2019/257.asp>.
- 12 See Case of the Buzos Miskitos (Lemoth Morris et al.) v. Honduras. Judgment of August 31, 2021. Series C No. 432.
- 13 Ibid.
- 14 Ibid, para. 51.
- 15 See UN, Report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, UN Doc. A/75/161, 15 July 2020, para. 75.
- 16 See Un Doc. A/HRC/17/31.
- 17 Explore the links between the UNDRIP and SDG 14 targets [here](#).
- 18 <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/majorgroups/indigenouspeoples>.
- 19 For more information on the Treaty Bodies, see <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/Overview.aspx>.
- 20 For more information on the UN Special Procedures, see <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/SP/Pages/Welcomepage.aspx>.
- 21 For more information on the UPR, see <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/UPRMain.aspx>.
- 22 See UN Doc. A/HRC/40/56.
- 23 See UN Doc A/HRC/33/42/Add.3, para.78.
- 24 See UN, Report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment, UN Doc. A/75/161, 15 July 2020, section V.C. See also the annex to the report described good practices.

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