



International mechanisms to guarantee the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

- IPARD Program, FSC Indigenous Foundation (FSC-IF)
- Training course with FILAC and Universidad Carlos III de Madrid
- Dr. Sandra Ceballos



Antecedentes del Movimiento Indígena Internacional

1923 Chief Deskaheh

Cayuga Chief Deskaheh attended the League of Nations as a representative of the Six Nations of the Iroquois.

He spent more than a year in Geneva trying to gain recognition by the League of Nations.

In spite of this, Chief Deskaheh did not flinch, and he eloquently addressed the Swiss public and continued to fight for the rights of his people until he passed away.



*Sincerely,
Chief Deskaheh*

THE IROQUOIS CHIEF, DESKAHEH
whose people's grievances the Canadian Government has promised to consider.

1924 W.T. Ratana

W.T. Ratana, a Maori religious leader, traveled to London with the intention of asking King George for help in the face of the breach of the Treaty of Waitangi. A year later, in 1925, Ratana personally went to Geneva, although he was not received by this organization either.



1975 World Council

(et' Pluet' b'l'lo Inilgenlaís-
's*

DECLARACIÓN

WE, the Indigenous Peoples of the World, united in this corner of our Mother Earth in a great assembly of wise men, we give to all nations:

We boast of our proud past:
when the earth was our nurturing mother,
when the night sky formed our common roof, when the sun
and the moon were our parents,
when we were all brothers and sisters,
when our great civilizations grew under the sun, when our
chiefs and elders were great leaders, when justice regulated
the Law and its execution.

Then other peoples arrived:
thirsty for blood, gold, land and riches, carrying with them
the cross and the sword, one in each hand,
not knowing or wishing to learn the ways of our worlds, they considered us
to be beneath the animals,
they stole our land and separated us from it,
enslaved the children of the sun.

However, they have not been able to eliminate us,
nor erase the memory of what we were,
because we are the culture of the earth and
the sky,
We come from an ancient lineage and there are
millions of us, and even though our entire universe
has been plundered, our people will keep coming
back,
beyond even the realm of death.

Now we come from the four corners of the earth,
and we protest before the conclave of nations
because "we are the indigenous peoples,
those of us who maintain a cultural and popular conscience
at the border boundaries of each nation that has
is considered marginal by the citizens of each country".

/'iieiife. Douglas E. Sanders. *The Forni'ilion o/the Il'orId Council ofIndigenoiis Pero-Pies*, IWGIA paper no. 29, 1977. This statement reached the agreement of delegates to the first international conference of indigenous peoples in Port Albemi, British Columbia, in 1975, which led to the establishment of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP).



UA greatly: DRR.
WILLEMSEM
DÍAZ

Augusto Willemssen Díaz, a lawyer from Guatemala, was an official of the United Nations Center for Human Rights in Geneva, where he promoted and guided the inclusion of Indigenous Peoples' rights at the international level.

The 1970s de 1970

1971: Study on discrimination suffered by Indigenous Peoples.

Special Rapporteur **José**

Martínez Cobo

(Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and

Protection of Minorities)

UN organizes in Geneva two major conferences with indigenous delegates.

1977: 1st Conference Discrimination

against the indigenous populations of the Americas.

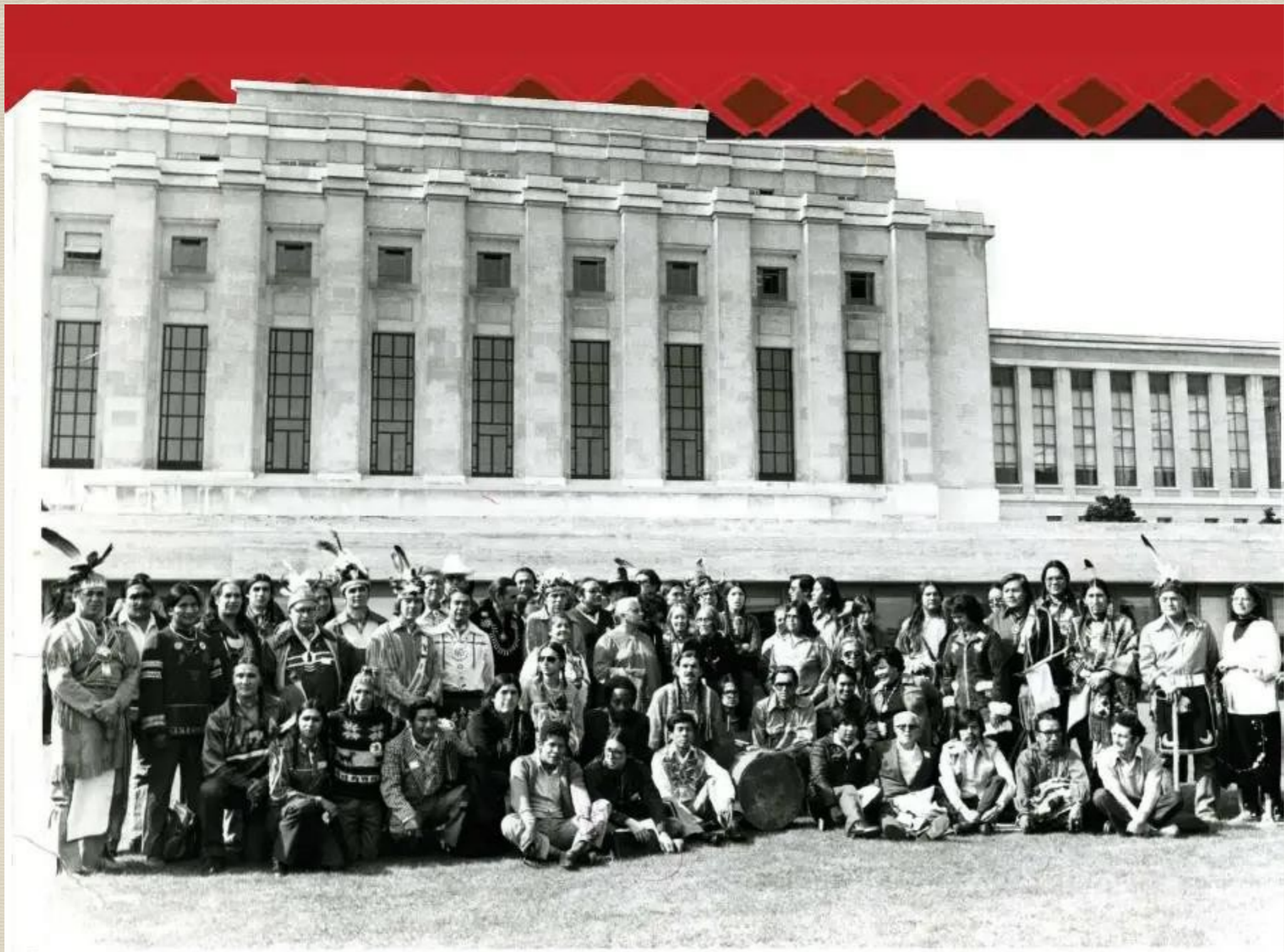
Delegates present:

- 1) They claim the status of Pueblos;
- 2) demand the revision of ILO Convention 107
- 3) propose the creation of a Working Group and call for the adoption of a Declaration

1977: 2nd Conference. Fight against racism and racial discrimination.



1977 First major conference of Indigenous Peoples within
the United Nations





Indigenous People at the UN

- 1970s: first approaches to the UN
- 1977 first PPII Conference at the UN, Geneva
- 1982 Establishment of the Working Group, fundamental for subsequent achievements on Indigenous Peoples
- 2001 creation of the **Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues**
- 2001 creation of the **Special Rapporteurship on Indigenous Peoples**
- 2006 Last Working Group session
- 2007 **Adoption of the UN Declaration** on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by the GA 09/13/2007

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Questions



UNPFII

- Advisory body to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). 28/07/2000
- Mandate to consider indigenous issues, within the context of ECOSOC's mandate, relating to **economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights.**

It provides **expert advice** and recommendations to the Council, as well as to United Nations programs, funds and agencies, through ECOSOC;

Promotes the **coordination of activities** related to indigenous issues within the United Nations system;

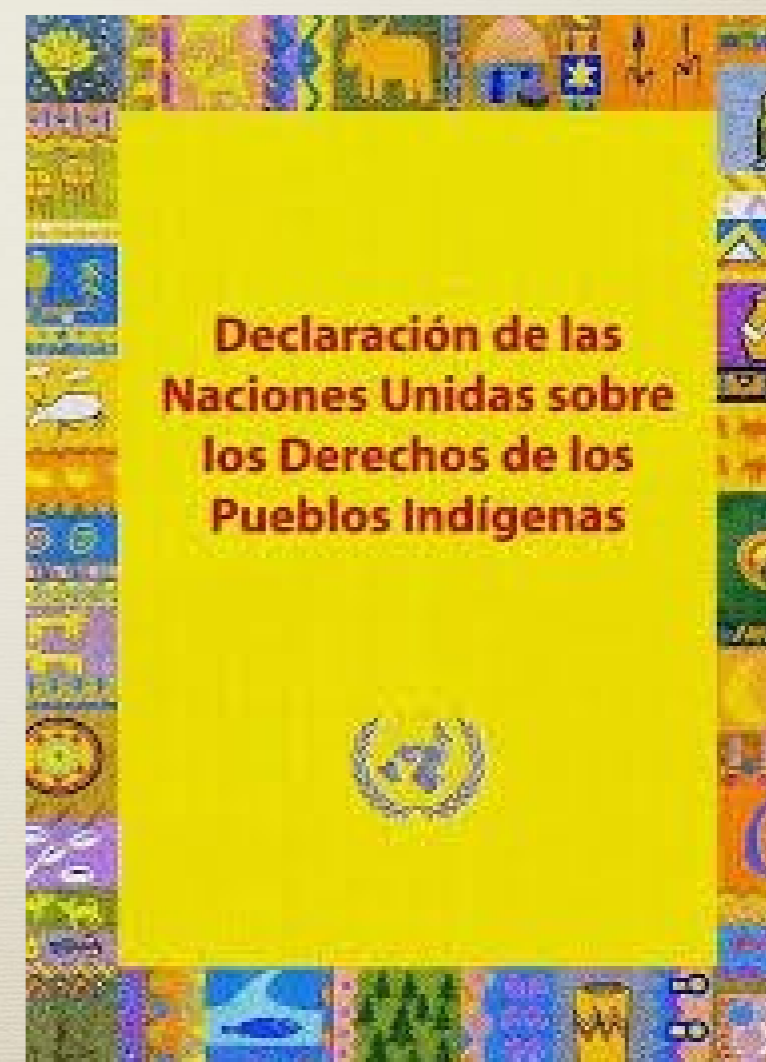
Promotes respect for and full **application of the provisions of the United Nations Declaration** on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and ensures its effectiveness (Art. 42 UNDRIP).

UNPFII

- 1st session: May **2002**.
- It meets annually for ten days at the UN in New York.
- It is composed of **16 independent experts** for a period of three years and may be re-elected or reappointed for an additional period.
- **Members nominated by indigenous organizations** are appointed by the President of ECOSOC and represent the seven socio-cultural regions: Africa; Asia; Central and South America and the Caribbean; the Arctic; Central and Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia; North America; and the Pacific.



The Declaration was adopted by the
General Assembly of the United
Nations
September 13, 2007

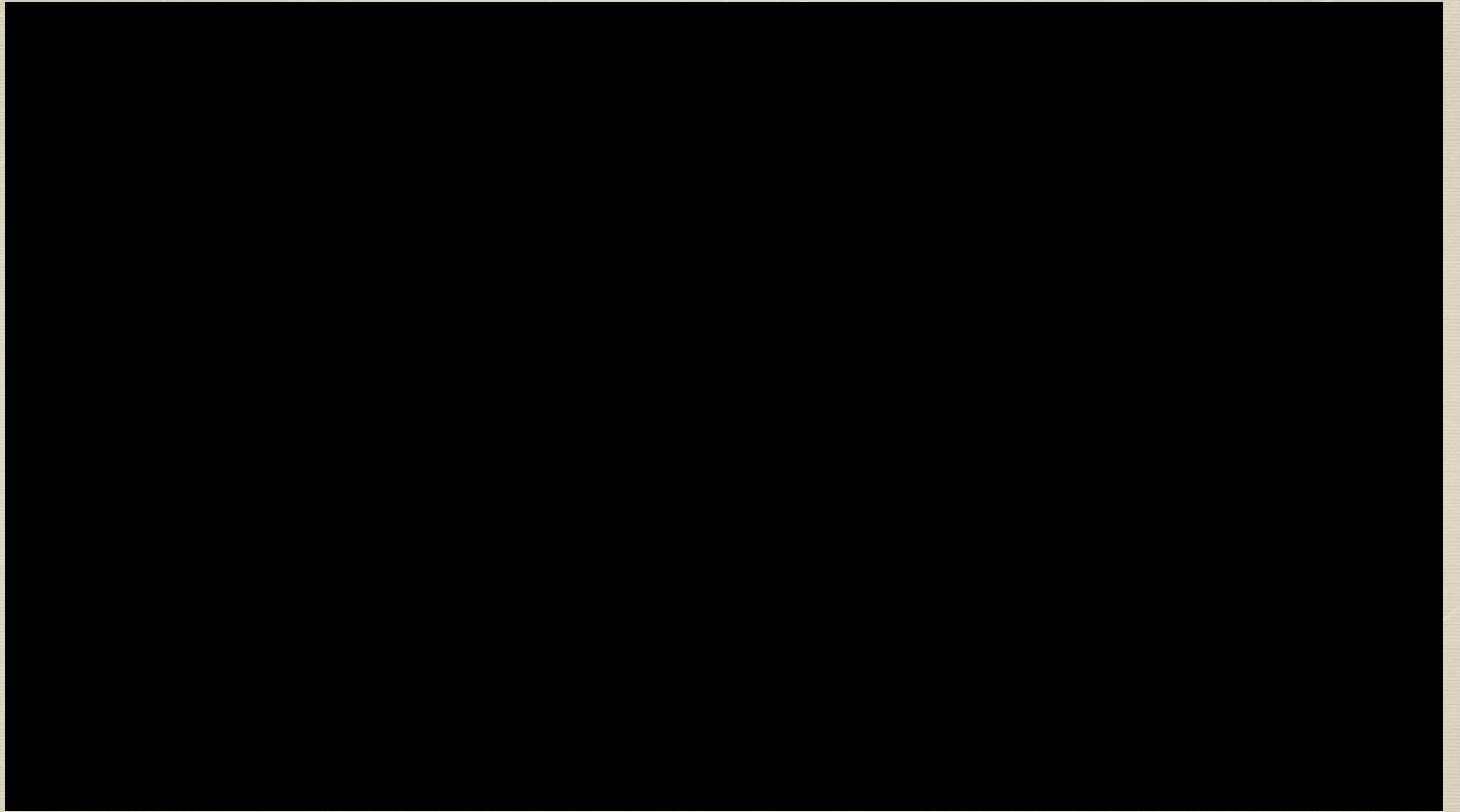


United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

"The Declaration is the minimum standard"
Art. 43

- Prepared and debated by Indigenous Peoples and States for more than twenty years
- Incorporates contents of Human Rights Treaties (Art. 75 inc. 22 CN).
- Approved by the General Assembly on September 13, 2007 (144 votes in favor, 4 against and 11 abstentions).
- Individual and collective rights
- Equality and non-discrimination
- Gender equality
- Respect for the right to identity
- Consultation and Participation. Free, Prior and Informed Consent
- Duty to report and take effective action
- DESC DCyP: rights to education, health, employment and language.

What rights does the Declaration guarantee?



UNDRIP

How important is the Declaration? They call for new approaches to global issues such as **development, decentralization and multicultural democracy.**

Is the Declaration legally binding?

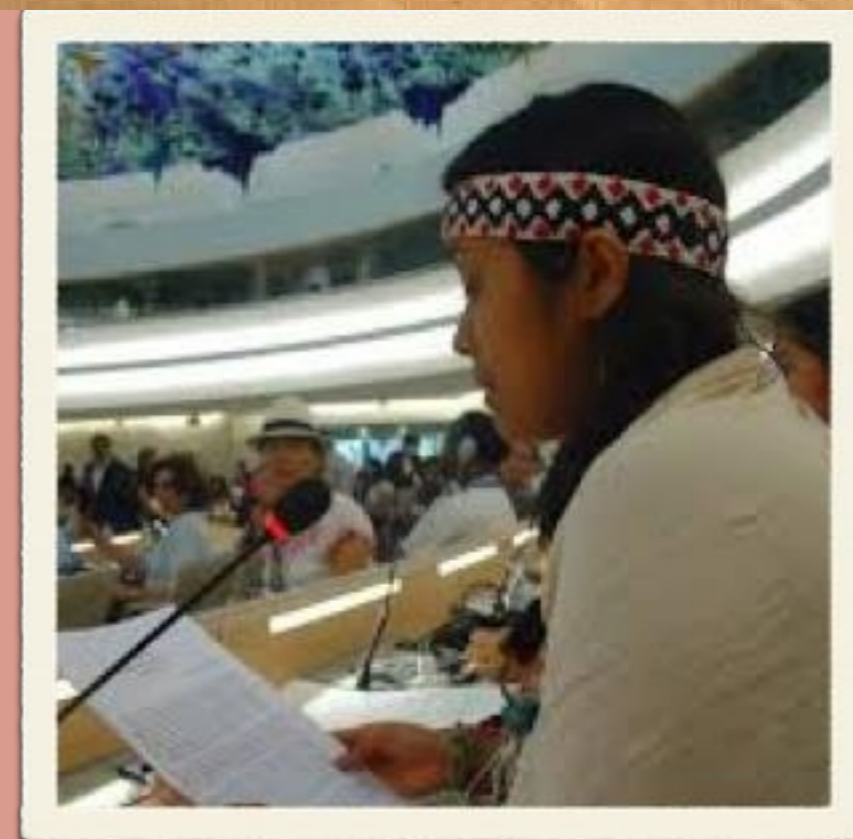
It does not create new rights, but provides an interpretation of human rights enshrined in other international human rights instruments as they apply to Indigenous Peoples and individuals.

- In this sense, the Declaration has a binding effect for the promotion, respect and fulfillment of the rights of Indigenous Peoples worldwide.
- **The Declaration is a significant instrument to prevent the violation of the human rights of 370 million indigenous people worldwide and to assist Indigenous Peoples and States in combating discrimination and marginalization.**

Article 33

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



EMRIP

- Established in **2007** by the Human Rights Council.
- **Provides the Human Rights Council with** expertise and advice on the rights of indigenous peoples.
- It assists **Member States** in achieving the objectives contained in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- **Conducts studies** to foster the promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples.
- composed of 7 independent experts appointed by the HRC
- Each year, it holds a five-day session, with the participation of representatives of States, indigenous peoples, indigenous peoples' organizations, civil society, intergovernmental organizations and academia.
- <https://www.ohchr.org/es/hrc-subsiidiaries/expert-mechanism-on-indigenous-peoples>

SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHTS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

2001: The Commission on Human Rights appointed a **Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples** as part of the Special Procedures system.

2004: Renewal of Mandate by the Commission on Human Rights

2007: Renewal of Mandate by the Human Rights Council. Mandate:

- Gather information on allegations of violations and infringements of the rights of indigenous peoples;
- Make recommendations on the appropriate measures to prevent and repair violations and infringements of the rights of indigenous peoples;
- conducts research on issues affecting indigenous peoples across borders and in all regions of the world
- <https://www.ohchr.org/es/special-procedures/sr-indigenous-peoples/about-mandate-special-rapporteur-indigenous-peoples>

United Nations R.E. on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples



Prof. Stavenhagen



Prof. James Anaya



Victoria Tauli Corpuz



Francisco Cali Tzay

sions
ange

COP27
SHARM EL-SHEIKH
EGYPT 2022



**THANK YOU
FOR ATTENDING**



COP27
SHARM EL-SHEIKH
EGYPT 2022

- Abogado especialista en Derecho de los Pueblos Indígenas.
- Presidente de la Asociación Indígena de la República Argentina, AIRA.
- Cofundador del Consejo Mundial de Pueblos Indios, CMPI.
- Gestor del I° Parlamento Indígena en 1972.
- Autor de la Ley Nacional de Asuntos Indígenas 23.302/85
- Redactor del Artículo 75, inciso 17, de la Reforma Constitucional de 1994
- Cofundador de la Comisión de Juristas Indígenas en 1999.



to life and not to death. We cannot and will not die.