

ANNEX

Case studies on the positive and negative effects of green entrepreneurship and green enterprise on Indigenous Peoples and their communities

The following cases show positive outcomes from Indigenous participation/consultation as well as some negative examples resulting from a lack of participation/consultation.

- In 2021, the Kenyan Environment and Land Court ruled that the title deeds for the construction of the Lake Turkana Wind Project was unlawful, since it failed to secure the free, prior and informed consent of the Indigenous Turkana, Samburu, Rendille and El Molo Peoples.¹
- In Narsaq, Greenland, Inuit people halted the mining project of Greenland Minerals that planned to exploit essential raw material (minerals) to be used in wind turbines, electric motors, and many other electronic devices. Indigenous Peoples determination to protect their territories is a signal of an ongoing fight against companies that lack consultation to obtain their free, prior and informed consent.²
- In May 2023, the Indonesian Government launched the Nusantara Fund as its first direct funding mechanism to protect Indigenous Peoples' land rights and livelihoods and improve food sovereignty through sustainable agricultural practices. The Fund is part of the COP26 pledge to distribute \$1.7 billion to Indigenous Peoples in recognition of their role in protecting nature and will contribute to Indonesia's net-zero emission targets.³
- In Belize, the Ketchi and Mopan Maya peoples fought against commercial development evictions and established a community cacao agroforestry reserve. The initiative is an example of sustainable farming and has secured their access to lands and territorial rights.⁴
- In 2021, the Supreme Court of Norway ruled against Fosen Vind (an onshore wind farm) for issuing licences that violated the rights of the Saami People, in particular Article 27 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Despite the ruling and an apology from the Government of Norway, the wind turbines remain in operation.⁵
- In 2015, a group of Alberta Indigenous women in Canada established Indigenous Climate Action, which aims to share Indigenous scientific and traditional knowledge systems to

¹ See <https://www.iwgia.org/en/news/4562-the-cost-of-ignoring-human-rights-and-indigenous-peoples.html>

² See <https://www.nytimes.com/2021/10/01/business/greenland-minerals-mining.html>

³ See <https://www.fordfoundation.org/news-and-stories/news-and-press/news/representing-millions-of-indigenous-peoples-and-local-communities-indonesian-organizations-join-movement-to-deliver-funds-directly-to-traditional-communities-worldwide/>

⁴ See <https://www.nature-stories-undp.org/cacao-reforestation-and-restoration>

⁵ See <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20230302-norway-apologises-for-illegal-wind-farms-on-indigenous-land>

develop holistic solutions to the climate crisis and achieve climate justice. Indigenous Climate Action develops programmes and resources that provide training on just transition, climate leadership, Indigenous divestment, among other issues.⁶

- In 2022, the UN Human Rights Committee found that Australia failed to comply with its human rights obligations to the Torres Strait Islander Peoples through climate change inaction. This resulted in a rise in sea level and extreme erosion, that effectively washed away the ancestral homeland of people in Zenadh Kes.⁷

⁶ See <https://www.indigenousclimateaction.com/>

⁷ See <https://www.clientearth.org/latest/latest-updates/news/torres-strait-islanders-fight-to-hold-australia-accountable-for-climate-change/>