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Discussion on the six mandated areas of the Permanent Forum (economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights), with reference to the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

International expert group meeting on the theme “The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the context of critical minerals”

Note by the Secretariat

Summary

The international expert group meeting on the theme “The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the context of critical minerals”, was held virtually from 2 to 4 December 2024. The meeting’s recommendations contain an emphasis on the need for Indigenous Peoples’ full participation in decision-making; the adherence of States, governments, the private sector and multinational corporations to free, prior and informed consent; and stronger mechanisms for amplifying the voices of Indigenous Peoples in policy decisions. They also highlight health challenges, including mercury poisoning, and contain a call for remedies for harms caused by extractive activities. In addition, the recommendations address the need to combat crime, corruption and human trafficking in Indigenous territories in order to protect their rights and secure their futures. The report includes recommendations that are focused on safeguarding the health and well-being of Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact by emphasizing that any form of forced contact must be prevented and that their cultural and economic survival must be ensured.

* [E/C.19/2025/1](#).



Report of the international expert group meeting on the theme “The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the context of critical minerals”

I. Introduction

1. The global push for renewable energy is driving an unprecedented surge in demand for critical minerals, including lithium, cobalt and rare earth elements, which are essential for green technologies such as batteries, electric vehicles and wind turbines. It is estimated that demand for the critical energy transition minerals required to enable this global energy transition will triple by 2030 and quadruple by 2040.¹ However, as States, governments, the private sector and multinational corporations race to secure these resources, there is a significant risk that the exploitative exploration and extraction practices of the past – practices that have long affected Indigenous Peoples and their territories – will be replicated in the name of the “green energy transition”.

2. In both the global South and the global North, where Indigenous Peoples live and steward their lands and territories, they are increasingly targeted for resource extraction and infrastructure projects. These activities, driven by geopolitical interests, lead to environmental degradation, displacement and violations of Indigenous Peoples’ rights, undermining their livelihoods and cultural heritage. Such pressures are especially pronounced in the global South, which holds vast reserves of minerals, fossil fuels and timber, but the impacts are also being felt in the global North. Geopolitical interests, including the need for energy security and access to critical resources, are driving increased exploration of these lands. Indigenous Peoples have raised serious concerns about the rapid expansion and scale of mining and renewable energy development on their lands, warning that these efforts, if not conducted responsibly, risk perpetuating historical injustices disguised as sustainability.

3. While Indigenous Peoples account for approximately 5 per cent of the world’s population, they effectively manage an estimated 20 to 25 per cent of the Earth’s land surface.² However, this land coincides with areas that hold 80 per cent of the world’s biodiversity and are also rich in extractive minerals. The need to transition to green energy creates a paradoxical situation for Indigenous Peoples, as they are not only disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change, but they will also be severely affected by the extraction of the critical minerals required to support this transition.

4. The extraction of these minerals poses widespread and interconnected challenges for Indigenous Peoples, in particular those in voluntary isolation and initial contact. Such activities often violate their fundamental human rights and the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including the right to free, prior and informed consent. These operations frequently result in land dispossession, environmental degradation and the loss of livelihoods, while also threatening the health, cultural heritage and spiritual connections that Indigenous Peoples maintain with their lands. This disrupts social cohesion, exacerbates inequalities and, in extreme cases, fractures communities. If Indigenous

¹ See International Energy Agency, “Outlook for key minerals”, *Global Critical Minerals Outlook 2024* analysis, 2024.

² See <https://social.desa.un.org/publications/challenges-and-opportunities-for-indigenous-peoples-sustainability>.

Peoples lose their battle to protect the environment, all humanity will ultimately face the consequences.

5. Without stringent safeguards, there is a risk that mining projects for renewable energy will repeat the same abuses and injustices historically associated with resource extraction on Indigenous Peoples' territories. For a truly just transition, the rights of Indigenous Peoples must not only be respected, but also upheld and centred, in the global shift to green energy.

6. At its twenty-third session, held from 15 to 26 April 2024, the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues recommended that the Economic and Social Council authorize a three-day international expert group meeting on the theme "The rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the context of the extraction of critical minerals". The Council endorsed this theme through decision 2024/332 and requested that the outcomes of the meeting be reported to the Permanent Forum at its twenty-fourth session.

7. The meeting, held virtually from 2 to 4 December 2024, was organized by the Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch – Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs. It brought together members of the Permanent Forum, Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts and participants from Indigenous Peoples' organizations, academia, non-governmental organizations and intergovernmental organizations, as well as observers. The list of participants is included as annex II to the present report. The programme of work is included as annex I.

8. The present report provides an overview of the discussions, presentations and interactive dialogues that took place at the expert group meeting. In the report, the experts highlight the main issues that were raised to provide insights and examples to inform the ongoing discourse on this complex issue from the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples. More details, including expert papers and other documents of the meeting, are available on the website of the Permanent Forum.³

II. Highlights of the discussions

9. Indigenous Peoples are disproportionately affected by climate change and have emphasized the urgent need for global action to address the crisis. However, they have also expressed concerns that the rapid push to transition to green energy could result in further marginalization, exploitation and harm of Indigenous Peoples and their territories. With an estimated 54 per cent of transition minerals located on or near Indigenous Peoples' territories,⁴ it is imperative that transition be just and fully respect the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

10. For Indigenous Peoples, their territories, lands, nature and the environment are interconnected with their existence, cultures, traditions, language, health and well-being. Recognizing these connections is crucial for protecting Indigenous Peoples' rights and promoting sustainable practices. During the meeting, experts presented cases in which the incompatibility of mineral extraction practices with Indigenous ways of life was highlighted.

³ See <https://social.desa.un.org/issues/indigenous-peoples/events/egm-2024>.

⁴ Galina Angarova, "Securing indigenous rights in the energy transition: preventing harm, ensuring consent, and promoting equity in transition minerals extraction", expert paper presented during the expert group meeting on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, December 2024, p. 1.

11. A major issue highlighted was the lack of formal recognition of Indigenous Peoples in national laws, which directly affects the tenure of their territories and lands. Experts emphasized that critical mineral extraction must not occur without the free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples. Experts pointed to examples, such as in South Africa, where many lands inhabited by Indigenous Peoples are not officially recognized as theirs, resulting in minimal consultation concerning use. In the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Nueva Esperanza, 1 of the 39 communities and 11 ayllus of the Coroma ancestral territory, on the eastern shores of the Salar de Uyuni, has been striving to secure land titles. However, a State-owned company has emerged as a significant obstacle, adjusting territorial boundaries to align with the interests of lithium exploitation and potential contracts with foreign companies.

12. The lack of legally recognized land tenure also contributes to inequality in the ownership of critical minerals, as many States' laws assert ownership over mineral resources, even in cases where legal title to lands and territories have been granted to Indigenous Peoples. Therefore, States must transfer the ownership of minerals on Indigenous lands and territories to Indigenous Peoples to ensure wealth generation, equitable benefit-sharing and the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples.

13. Participants also expressed concern about illegal mining operations on Indigenous territories and lands, which have far-reaching implications for Indigenous Peoples and civil society more broadly. In regions with illegal mining, there has also been an increase in related crimes, including against the environment. These include deforestation, contamination of rivers, poisoning of Indigenous populations by mercury and human trafficking for the purpose of slave labour and sexual exploitation.⁵ Furthermore, Indigenous women are more likely to be disproportionately affected by these crimes.

14. States play a critical role in establishing the regulatory and legal frameworks that govern extractive industries domestically. To stop multinational companies and the private sector from infringing on laws and harming Indigenous Peoples, States have a responsibility to implement high standards that ensure the protection of what remains of the natural world and to uphold the rights of Indigenous Peoples, as outlined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

15. Multinational corporations are profiting from the extraction of critical minerals from Indigenous territories and lands without providing compensation to Indigenous Peoples. This must change, and measures in that regard must go beyond corporate social responsibility initiatives. To address this issue, benefit-sharing mechanisms must be established to provide tangible, mutually agreed-upon benefits to Indigenous Peoples. Examples of co-managed or co-owned natural resource projects, such as in Canada, have demonstrated the potential for more equitable sharing of benefits from resource extraction, although such examples remain rare.

16. The combined market value of key critical minerals is projected to exceed \$770 billion by 2040.⁶ Indigenous Peoples must not be treated as passive stakeholders. For a just transition, they must share in and benefit economically from the extraction of critical minerals from their territories and lands. This must be guaranteed by States, which should require that multinational corporations establish legally binding and enforceable revenue- and benefit-sharing agreements that are equitable for Indigenous Peoples.

⁵ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "Response framework on illegal mining and the illicit trafficking in precious metals", available at https://www.unodc.org/documents/Wildlife/UNODC_Response_Framework_Minerals.pdf.

⁶ International Energy Agency, "Executive summary", in *Global Critical Minerals Outlook 2024* (Paris, International Energy Agency, 2024).

17. Even in developed countries, where mining operations are perceived to be regulated at a high standard, the legal frameworks and penalties for non-compliance often fail to provide the necessary safeguards for Indigenous territories and Peoples. A stark example of this is the destruction of the 46,000-year-old sacred Juukan Gorge rock shelters in Australia by the mining company Rio Tinto. This devastation caused immeasurable cultural and spiritual loss, resulting in profound grief for the Puutu Kunti Kurrama and Pinikura peoples.⁷

18. To address some of these disparities, a growing number of shareholders, including those holding over 30 per cent at institutions such as J.P. Morgan Chase, Wells Fargo and Enbridge, Inc., which is one of the largest fossil fuel pipeline companies, are actively supporting resolutions that call for detailed reporting on consultation practices with Indigenous Peoples and internal mechanisms for safeguarding their rights.⁸ This reflects an increasing interest in promoting better practices among financiers and insurers and encourages companies to adopt more responsible and respectful approaches toward Indigenous Peoples' rights.

19. Another effort to overcome existing gaps is through voluntary frameworks and standards in the private sector, which can play a complementary role in advancing Indigenous Peoples' rights, in particular when legal and regulatory frameworks are inadequate or lacking. For example, the Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance is revising its standards to strengthen respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights and for free, prior and informed consent, and several downstream companies are integrating free, prior and informed consent into their supply chain due diligence.⁹ However, because these initiatives are voluntary and often aspirational, they cannot replace the need for legally binding frameworks. The Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive of the European Union, for instance, recognizes free, prior and informed consent as outlined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and incorporates responsible sourcing requirements into supply chain governance.

20. Extractive mineral operations not only affect the environment, but also harm the health and well-being of Indigenous Peoples and, in particular, the health of Indigenous women and children. This is due to the interconnectedness and interdependence of Indigenous Peoples' well-being with the health of Mother Earth, according to the Indigenous determinants of health (see [E/C.19/2023/5](#)).

21. Environmental contamination undermines food and water security, further threatening the cultural and spiritual practices integral to Indigenous Peoples' identity.

22. Health is a fundamental human right. Indigenous Peoples often experience disproportionately high health burdens that are rooted in historical injustices and systemic inequalities. Factors such as land dispossession, environmental degradation and exclusion from decision-making contribute to these health disparities. Persistent barriers to healthcare access include insufficient data collection, a lack of culturally appropriate health services and a lack of infrastructure.

23. The impact of pollutants from extractive industries on Indigenous Peoples and their territories was discussed. In particular, mercury exposure was highlighted as one of the health crises linked to extractive industries that affects Indigenous Peoples, Indigenous women specifically. The cruel realities of mercury poisoning were presented, including the devastating impact it has on the nervous system, genetics,

⁷ Australia, Joint Standing Committee on Northern Australia, *A Way Forward: Final Report into the Destruction of Indigenous Heritage Sites at Juukan Gorge* (Canberra, 2021).

⁸ Morgan Simon, "We're not done with DAPL: how investors can still support Indigenous rights", *Forbes*, 1 November 2018.

⁹ Angarova, "Securing indigenous rights in the energy transition", pp. 6–8.

immune factors and reproductive health. Mercury exposure also has an important relationship with women's reproductive health, as it directly affects fertility, can transmit to the fetus during pregnancy and can affect nursing infants.

24. The critical role of Indigenous knowledge and traditional medicine, which largely remain undervalued and underutilized within existing non-Indigenous health systems, was highlighted. The decolonization of public health was presented as an underlying prerequisite. The integration of traditional medicine into existing health systems was presented as a promising avenue for creating intercultural health frameworks, and it was noted that context-specific approaches were needed. A recent example noted was the establishment by the Government of the United States of America of Medicaid reimbursement for the use of the services of tribal health care practitioners.¹⁰

Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact

25. The situation of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact is critical, as their survival is threatened by the extraction of critical minerals in their territories. The summary below contains some of the key considerations regarding their unique situation.

26. The existence of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact is recognized in South America, Indonesia, including West Papua, the Andaman Islands in India and regions of the African continent.¹¹ It is important first to identify who they are:

(a) Indigenous Peoples in isolation are Indigenous Peoples or segments of Indigenous Peoples who do not maintain regular contact with the majority population and who also tend to shun all contact with outsiders (see [A/HRC/EMRIP/2009/6](#), para. 7);

(b) Indigenous Peoples in initial contact are Peoples who have had recent contact with the majority population. They may also be Peoples who, although they have been in contact for some time, have never become fully familiar with the patterns and codes of relationships in the majority population (*ibid.*, para. 11).

27. Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact face an alarming array of threats, including the absence of targeted public policies, weak State responses, encroaching governmental infrastructure projects, illicit and extractive activities and the devastating impacts of climate change. These relentless pressures endanger their health, survival and self-determination. These are not merely abstract challenges; they threaten the existence of entire communities – human lives whose disappearance would represent an irreplaceable loss to humanity and the cultural diversity of the world.

28. Furthermore, Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact are not inherently vulnerable; rather, they are forced into vulnerability by external encroachments on their territories. For example, activities such as mining and deforestation near or within their lands expose them to heightened risks, including from introduced diseases to which they might not be immune. In this context, contingency and emergency planning are crucial and should actively involve neighbouring communities. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has developed guidelines addressing the specific needs

¹⁰ See Centres for Medicare and Medicaid Services, “Biden-Harris administration takes groundbreaking action to expand health care access by covering traditional health care practices”, 16 October 2024.

¹¹ Antenor Vaz, “Pueblos indígenas en aislamiento y contacto inicial y la extracción de minerales críticos en América del Sur”, expert paper prepared during the Expert Group Meeting on the rights of indigenous peoples, virtual, December 2024, p. 2.

of Indigenous Peoples, which could serve as a framework for broader health and safety measures.¹²

29. The following principles, which are not exhaustive, should serve as guidelines for the protection and safeguarding of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact:

(a) *No contact*. This principle ensures that any intervention respects the decision of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact to remain isolated and minimize risks of harm;

(b) *Self-determination*. The decision to isolate must be understood as the manifestation of the self-determination of a given group or segment thereof, regardless of the factors that might influence such decision;

(c) *Recognition of the existence of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact*. Their existence should be acknowledged through methods that respect the no-contact principle, and efforts should be made to ensure that any recognition does not infringe upon their way of life;

(d) *Cultural sensitivity and understanding*. Mutual cultural respect should be ensured. It should be acknowledged that differences and misunderstandings can arise from, inter alia, differing worldviews, languages or conceptions of time;

(e) *Ethical standards for organizations*. Civil society organizations working with Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact must uphold strict ethical and operational principles to ensure respect for their rights and ways of life;

(f) *Energy transition and Indigenous rights*. It is essential that energy transition respect the rights, autonomy and territories of Indigenous Peoples, especially those in voluntary isolation and initial contact, in order to ensure that efforts to transition to sustainable energy do not come at the expense of Indigenous territories and protection of the environment;

(g) *Stewards and protectors*. Indigenous Peoples and Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact are not vulnerable peoples or communities; they are the guardians of ecosystems, maintaining ecological and cultural balance. Their rights must be guaranteed to prevent exposure to situations of vulnerability and risk. For generations, their knowledge and governance systems have sustained the ecological and cultural harmony of their regions. Protecting them is not only a matter of justice, but also an essential step to ensure the sustainability of the planet.

(h) *Free, prior and informed consent*. As Indigenous Peoples in isolation are not able to provide free, prior and informed consent due to their isolation, this principle establishes that no mining or exploitation of natural resources should take place on their lands, in line with international standards. As for Indigenous Peoples in initial contact, free, prior and informed consent can be achieved only through culturally appropriate procedures and practices, including respect for their cultural norms and ways of life, the provision of accurate cultural translation and consideration of the unique concepts of time and cultural processes specific to each Indigenous People in initial contact.

¹² See PAHO and World Health Organization, “Considerations on indigenous peoples, afro-descendants, and other ethnic groups during the COVID-19 pandemic”, 2020.

III. Recommendations

A. Recommendations for Member States and Governments to address the rights of Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact

30. The following recommendations are rooted in the centrality of human rights, environmental sustainability and health and serve as guiding principles for the design, implementation and monitoring of activities related to extractive industries, including mineral, oil and gas extraction and deforestation, with a particular focus on safeguarding the health and well-being of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and Indigenous Peoples in initial contact.

31. Implement safeguards to protect the autonomy and territories of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact to prevent any form of forced contact and to preserve their cultural and economic survival. In addition, legally recognize the lands and territories inhabited by Indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact, as well as those from which they have been displaced, ensuring that they are protected and that their rights are upheld.

32. Prohibit any economic activities, especially exploration, research, mining and processing of critical minerals and energy transition metals in territories with recognized existence of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact.

33. Urgently declare the intangibility and irreducibility of the territories of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact, explicitly prohibiting mineral extraction activities and external interventions within those areas. Such a declaration is essential to preserving the autonomy of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact, implementing protection systems and safeguarding “biocultural territorial corridors” that guarantee their mobility, territorial security and the permanence of their traditional ways of life.

34. Prioritize the inclusion of biocultural territorial corridors in environmental land-use planning and national sustainable development policies to ensure the ecological balance of the Amazon, to protect biodiversity and to support Indigenous cultures.

35. Establish buffer zones around the territories of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact with strict enforcement measures.

36. Legally recognize and establish the territories of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact as permanent “no-go zones” for critical mineral extraction, ensuring their status as permanently protected no-mining areas.

37. Establish working groups to promote qualified studies to define the current territory and traditional occupation of Indigenous Peoples in isolation, with the no-contact principle as the guiding principle. With respect to Indigenous Peoples in initial contact, they must be actively and freely involved in defining the territory, ensuring that they are adequately informed in their Indigenous languages, and in a manner that respects their customs, traditions and ways of life, to allow them a broad and informed understanding of the entire process.

38. Undertake surveys and studies on the exploration of critical minerals, with an emphasis on the overlap or proximity to territories of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact, in order to better understand and mitigate risks to their lands and territories.

39. Convene a high-level meeting between Governments, Indigenous Peoples of the Amazon and Gran Chaco, United Nations entities, development agencies and the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization to promote inter-institutional cooperation

and coordination to establish and strengthen mechanisms and a multilateral action plan to protect the cultural and biological diversity of Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact and their territories; harmonize national protection policies and legal frameworks; establish coordinated cross-border protocols for territorial protection; and develop monitoring and implementation mechanisms.

40. Urge the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples to prioritize the inclusion of a dedicated agenda item in their respective sessions to address the critical situation of the rights of Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact. That focused discussion should be aimed at assessing current challenges, highlighting urgent protection measures and advancing collaborative solutions to their rights and territories.

41. Urge national and international systems to recognize the perspectives of Indigenous Peoples in contact with Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact in the identification and protection of the latter. This process must respect their self-determination, knowledge systems and rights as established in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

42. Facilitate dialogue among neighbouring Indigenous Peoples, including those who share territories with Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact, governments and civil society to build consensus on protecting the territories and rights of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact.

43. Co-design, with appropriate national agencies and Indigenous Peoples, safeguards and monitoring systems to ensure the integrity of the territories of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact and the enforcement of protections.

44. It is essential that States with existing protection policies for Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation, approved by their national legislatures, to continue to effectively implement those policies. The active participation of Indigenous Peoples' organizations, including civil society, should be ensured throughout the process, including during implementation, monitoring and evaluation. For States that have not yet adopted protective policies for Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation, it is recommended that various sectors of society – both government and civil society – collaborate and, through free, prior and informed consent, work together to define and establish such policies.

45. Recognize the existence of Indigenous Peoples in initial contact and, with their participation and the support of Indigenous Peoples surrounding their territories, design adequate and efficient public policies for the protection of Indigenous Peoples in initial contact to ensure their self-determination.

46. Healthcare for Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact must be guided by strict principles and guidelines that align with their unique condition and needs. These principles include:

(a) Respect for their right to self-determination, ensuring that healthcare decisions are made in a culturally appropriate manner;

(b) Safeguarding of territory and access to natural resources traditionally used as a fundamental factor in maintaining and promoting the quality of life and well-being of the population;

(c) Recognition of the condition of social and epidemiological vulnerability, given their heightened susceptibility to illness and death;

(d) Precaution in the adoption or suspension of actions and decisions that may present a potential risk to the life or safety of individuals or the population;

(e) Vigilance regarding interventions and behaviours that affect or hinder the performance of traditional sociocultural practices, including those related to food, housing and rituals, and regarding potentially harmful health behaviours, such as excessive medication and unnecessary clinical procedures;

(f) Strengthening of the capacity for health actions at the local level within Indigenous territories to minimize the need for evacuations to urban centres for healthcare;

(g) Intersectoral cooperation and complementarity among healthcare institutions and other responsible bodies to effectively promote the care and well-being of Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact.

47. Prepare, in advance, contingency plans for contact situations for Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation. Such plans should be formulated to respond in an appropriate and timely way to any contact situations and should cover activities and procedures for preventing or mitigating the negative effects of such events.

48. Prepare contingency plans for outbreaks and epidemics for Indigenous Peoples in initial contact. Such plans should be designed to address outbreaks, illnesses and epidemics among recently contacted Indigenous Peoples and detail the necessary actions and procedures for the provision of assistance and treatment in such situations.

49. Implement sanitary measures and prophylactic programmes for neighbouring populations to prevent disease transmission to and from Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact, respecting their autonomy.

50. Establish sanitary measures and prophylactic programmes involving the populations living around the territories of Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation to create a cordon sanitaire to prevent disease transmission vectors, including contagious infectious diseases.

B. Recommendations addressing the impact of critical mineral extraction on Indigenous Peoples

Recommendations for Member States and Governments

51. Recognize Indigenous Peoples legally, affirming their existence and acknowledging their distinct cultural, social and political identities. Ensure that their rights are respected under national and international law. Fully respect the territorial rights of Indigenous Peoples. Expedite pending land titling processes, ensuring the recognition of ancestral territorial boundaries and preventing any alterations motivated by extractive interests.

52. Establish, in consultation with Indigenous Peoples, the necessary legislative and administrative measures, along with effective mechanisms, to facilitate the ownership, use and titling of Indigenous lands and the recognition of rights to their territories and resources. Ensure that this process is transparent, inclusive and accountable and includes the full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in all decisions affecting their lands and resources.

53. Recognize that, for many Indigenous Peoples, health is inseparable from spirituality, traditional practices and the symbiotic relationship with the environment and Mother Earth. States should adopt an interconnected view of health that acknowledges the intrinsic link between the well-being of individuals and communities and the health of the land, water and all living beings. This approach should respect and integrate Indigenous knowledge and worldviews into health policies and interventions.

54. Develop, implement and adequately fund health programmes and projects, guided by the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the recommendations of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and studies such as “Improving the health and wellness of Indigenous Peoples globally: operationalization of Indigenous determinants of health” (E/C.19/2024/5), ensuring that the health needs and rights of Indigenous Peoples are fully respected, including with regard to mercury poisoning. Urgent action is needed in areas affected by artisanal gold mining and mercury contamination. Develop and implement comprehensive public health strategies as part of their national action plans under the Minamata Convention on Mercury to reduce mercury exposure. These strategies should specifically address the health impacts of mercury exposure on Indigenous Peoples living in mining areas, with a focus on mitigating its effects on neurological, reproductive and developmental health.

55. Urge that the Minamata Convention on Mercury be amended to prohibit the global trade and use of mercury in artisanal and small-scale gold mining. Such a measure would address both legal and illegal trade in mercury, reducing its harmful impacts on the environment, Indigenous Peoples and human health.

56. Implement strong regulations and provide support for Indigenous women working in artisanal and small-scale mining to minimize mercury exposure. This should include targeted education and awareness campaigns about the dangers of mercury, in particular its effects on reproductive health, and the development of safer, mercury-free, alternatives. Specific measures should be introduced to ensure that Indigenous women, who are often involved in the processing of ore, are provided with protective equipment and training on safer methods, reducing their exposure to harmful substances that can affect their health and the health of their children.

57. Establish comprehensive monitoring and regulation of mercury usage in Indigenous Peoples’ communities where artisanal mining is occurring. Implement policies to ensure that Indigenous families, especially children, are protected from mercury contamination by improving food safety standards and providing alternative food sources, including through the testing and cleaning of local water and fish sources. Special attention should be given to the impact on Indigenous children, as exposure to mercury during pregnancy or through contaminated food can lead to long-term neurological damage. Effective intervention strategies must include measures to clean up contaminated environments and support Indigenous Peoples in recovering from the environmental and health impacts of mercury exposure.

58. Collect both quantitative and qualitative health data on Indigenous Peoples to inform policy action, ensuring that health interventions are tailored to address inequalities in long-term health outcomes. Proactive measures must be taken to prevent and mitigate health impacts from extractive mineral projects throughout all project phases. Such measures should include the carrying out of comprehensive health baseline studies before project initiation, the establishment of Indigenous-led health monitoring systems during operations and the ensuring of long-term healthcare infrastructure following the completion of projects.

59. Before any data is collected, Indigenous Peoples must be fully informed about the purpose, scope and use of data. States should ensure that health data is collected in a culturally appropriate and inclusive manner, in Indigenous languages, with the active participation of Indigenous Peoples’ organizations and in collaboration with Indigenous health practitioners. Data should specifically focus on the impacts of extractive industries on the health of Indigenous women and children and be used to support policy advocacy and health interventions tailored to their unique needs.

60. Recognize that Indigenous Peoples' concept of health and well-being is holistic and that the determinants differ from that of non-Indigenous populations. Work with Indigenous Peoples, through intercultural dialogue, to understand their needs and solutions. Such an approach should address their specific health needs, while taking into account their worldviews and recognizing the value of their traditional medicine and complementary medicine in promoting overall well-being.

61. Work with Indigenous Peoples' organizations to facilitate intercultural dialogue, ensuring that Indigenous health perspectives, including on the interconnectedness of health, spirituality, traditional practices and the environment, are integrated into mainstream health policy.

Recommendations for Member States, Governments, the private sector and multinational corporations

62. Recognize and respect the unique status of Indigenous Peoples as right holders, consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and other international human rights instruments. Refrain from conflating them with local communities when consulting on or developing policies, in particular regarding the extraction of critical minerals and the energy transition, to prevent the dilution of their specific rights and to honour their distinct cultural and spiritual connections to their lands and resources.

63. Ensure that the implementation of free, prior and informed consent, as a recognized right of Indigenous Peoples, goes beyond merely "socializing" information and is not treated as a one-time event, but is rather an ongoing process throughout the life cycle of any project. Free, prior and informed consent requires meaningful engagement that fully respects Indigenous Peoples' rights to understand, evaluate and make decisions freely on the basis of accessible and comprehensive knowledge. Prioritize meaningful dialogue, culturally appropriate communication, respect for Indigenous Peoples' timelines and capacity-building to uphold the integrity of free, prior and informed consent and the self-determination of Indigenous Peoples.

64. Engage Indigenous Peoples through their designated representatives and traditional governance systems during consultations, and efforts should be made to ensure that these processes occur without coercion or manipulation. Such engagements should begin well before any decisions are made about their lands, resources or people.

65. Provide comprehensive and transparent information, including investor reports, feasibility studies, environmental impact assessments and cultural heritage and sacred site assessments. Engagement should be provided to Indigenous Peoples and all relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations. That would ensure the support and solidarity needed to advocate for the rights and interests of Indigenous Peoples.

66. Recognize that consultation is not equivalent to consent, and that Indigenous Peoples retain the right to grant or withhold consent. If new information arises, free, prior and informed consent must be sought on an iterative basis to address evolving concerns and project impacts.

67. Guarantee the right to free, prior and informed consent, in full compliance with the international legal framework. Ensure that all extractive activities adhere to international standards, and if violations of Indigenous Peoples' rights are documented, require companies to suspend operations in areas where prior consultations have not been carried out, in order to safeguard the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

68. Establish robust mechanisms to hold violators accountable, ensuring that reparations are made and preventing future breaches of free, prior and informed consent obligations. Uphold free, prior and informed consent as a cornerstone of Indigenous Peoples' rights in all policies and projects affecting their lands, territories, resources and cultures.

69. Enhance legal and regulatory frameworks¹³ to ensure robust protections for Indigenous Peoples by aligning domestic laws with international standards, especially regarding land rights, free, prior and informed consent and cultural preservation. Strengthen land and territorial rights, ensure participation in decision-making and address environmental and cultural safeguards. Allocate adequate resources to build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples so that they can negotiate equitable mining agreements and so that they have access to legal representation for the effective defence of their rights.

70. Uphold stringent standards for the regulation of industries at the local level, the safeguarding of ecosystems and the protection of Indigenous territories and lands. To achieve that, subsidies and incentives provided to extractive mineral companies should be critically assessed to ensure that they are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals while strengthening the rights of Indigenous Peoples as outlined in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

71. Ensure that legal and regulatory frameworks require multinational corporations to rehabilitate, restore and revegetate, to the highest possible environmental standards, Indigenous Peoples' territories and lands affected by mineral extraction. Impose adequate financial penalties on corporations that fail to comply, ensuring accountability and the protection of Indigenous Peoples and the environment.

72. Adopt legislation that is aligned with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for adverse impacts on human rights and the environment arising from business activities and relationships. Particular attention should be given to safeguarding Indigenous Peoples' lands and territories, ensuring that businesses respect land rights, uphold free, prior and informed consent and address any harm caused through transparent and accountable mechanisms.

73. Mandate investor governments, the private sector and multinational corporations to disclose information about projects, contracts, human rights and environmental impact assessments prior to any intervention. This should be done in a transparent manner to ensure access to information and enable traceability for all stakeholders, in particular Indigenous Peoples affected by the projects.

74. Urge the development of an international legally binding instrument to regulate, in international human rights law, the activities of transnational corporations and other business enterprises. The new instrument must affirm Indigenous Peoples' rights, in particular regarding free, prior and informed consent. That framework would establish robust corporate accountability and ensure access to remedies for human rights abuses, including those arising from critical mineral extraction.

¹³ United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples; International Labour Organization, Convention No. 169 (1989) on indigenous and tribal peoples; Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement); Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations "Protect, Respect and Remedy" Framework; General Assembly resolution 76/300 on the human right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment; and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct.

75. Introduce enforceable regulations to address the proliferation of voluntary best-practice standards in order to ensure that the private sector and multinational corporations comply with mandatory human rights and environmental standards. Strengthen monitoring mechanisms to prevent violations, enhance transparency and ensure accountability for the actions of the private sector and multinational corporations.

76. Establish a global fund to address the long-term impacts of mining, ensuring that it does not absolve private sector and multinational corporations, especially those that have previously violated Indigenous Peoples' rights, from their responsibilities.

77. Promote and implement binding certifications that uphold responsible mining practices in order to ensure compliance with human rights and environmental standards. Corporations, regulatory bodies and certification bodies must incorporate the rights of Indigenous Peoples in their quality standards, operating plans, business plans and investment strategies, ensuring that mining activities respect Indigenous Peoples' rights.

78. Guarantee that Indigenous Peoples and their organizations are provided with the necessary policy support, technical assistance, funding and capacity-building to benefit from self-determined development initiatives, including the resources and critical minerals extracted from their territories, as part of a just transition. Establish dedicated funding mechanisms to support Indigenous-led oversight of critical mineral extraction projects, in an effort to ensure that their rights, priorities and sustainability goals are upheld.

79. Reassess the ownership of critical minerals on Indigenous lands and territories and take steps to transfer ownership to Indigenous Peoples. This process should involve legal reforms that recognize Indigenous ownership of resources, the establishment of equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms and the creation of capacity-building programmes to ensure that Indigenous Peoples and their organizations can effectively manage and profit from these resources. Prioritize the protection of Indigenous Peoples's rights, including free, prior and informed consent, and work towards a just transition that enables wealth generation, sustainable development and the preservation of Indigenous territories.

80. If and when free, prior and informed consent has been provided, ensure the establishment of legally binding and enforceable revenue-sharing and benefit-sharing agreements for Indigenous Peoples, including to fund Indigenous-led self-determined projects.

81. Develop and enforce equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms that provide tangible and mutually agreed-upon benefits to Indigenous Peoples and that move beyond corporate social responsibility initiatives. Foster economies that leverage the traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples and the sustainable use of natural resources, with their development priorities placed at the forefront. Support initiatives such as sustainable value chains, cultural tourism and the bioeconomy and promote the establishment and growth of artisanal and small-scale Indigenous-owned and operated enterprises. Such efforts would contribute to economic development while respecting and reinforcing Indigenous sovereignty, reducing reliance on extractive activities, strengthening autonomy and ensuring environmental sustainability.

82. Establish "enabling environments" that empower Indigenous Peoples in critical mineral extraction by creating legal protections, providing access to funding and capacity-building and ensuring their full participation in decision-making processes related to critical mineral extraction.

83. Ensure the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples in all stages of market development and investment policy revisions by creating inclusive

frameworks that prioritize their participation. Establish consultation processes to obtain free, prior and informed consent and create mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the impacts of these policies on Indigenous Peoples, ensuring that their needs and aspirations are addressed in all development and investment initiatives.

84. Provide funding and support to enable Indigenous Peoples to establish and strengthen their own research and development institutions. Equip such institutions to develop evidence-based strategies and legal frameworks that uphold their rights and priorities. Enhance data collection on issues relevant to Indigenous Peoples, with their participation at all stages, including planning, implementation, analysis and dissemination by promoting the development of data sets to enable benchmarking, monitor progress and inform decision-making. Ensure that such efforts contribute to the achievement and exercise of self-determination, with free, prior and informed consent as a central pillar.

85. Promote peace and security nationally and internationally by ensuring the full, equal and meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples. Multilateral institutions and corporations must recognize that stability, which benefits industries, can be achieved only through the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples in decision-making processes.

86. Establish legally defined buffer zones around Indigenous Peoples' territories to protect their rights, lands and resources from the impacts of extractive industries. This should include the creation of clear and enforceable guidelines, in alignment with national and international legal frameworks, to manage and regulate interactions between extractive industries and Indigenous territories. Such guidelines should outline specific protocols for preventing harm, ensuring strict enforcement measures and guaranteeing the protection of Indigenous lands and territories from harmful industrial activities.

87. Support and strengthen Indigenous-led land-use plans that prioritize conservation to minimize and prevent environmental degradation. Establish no-mining zones in ecologically and culturally significant areas, in alignment with articles 25 and 29 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

88. Develop co-management frameworks with Indigenous Peoples, ensuring their permanent oversight to prevent environmental degradation during mining operations and to preserve environmental and cultural integrity.

89. Allocate sufficient funding for Indigenous-led restoration programmes, including soil reclamation, reforestation, water purification and sustainable land management. Such initiatives are essential for repairing the environmental damage caused by extractive activities and promoting long-term ecological balance.

90. Develop and fund comprehensive mine decommissioning plans in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples. Such plans should include land restoration, water purification, biodiversity recovery and long-term environmental monitoring. Ensure that lands are returned to Indigenous Peoples in a safe and usable condition, enabling restoration and sustainable management for future generations.

Recommendations for the private sector and multinational corporations

91. Ensure that the energy transition prioritizes sustainable, rights-based approaches that do not sacrifice Indigenous Peoples' rights for climate gains. Indigenous territories must not become collateral in the pursuit of sustainability.

92. Explore and promote benefit-sharing models, such as co-ownership arrangements, in cases where extractive industries (mineral, oil and gas extraction and deforestation) occur on Indigenous territories. Such models should ensure that

benefits and decision-making power rest with Indigenous Peoples and that their sovereignty and rights are respected.

93. Promote transparency by establishing systems to trace the origin of minerals and components, with accountability ensured throughout the supply chain. Foster transparency across the entire value chain to ensure that mining and mineral extraction activities do not infringe upon Indigenous Peoples' rights or other human rights. States, governments, the private sector and multinational corporations must be held accountable for their commitments to ethical and sustainable practices.

94. Ensure that investment, finance and trade practices related to extractive minerals are aligned with the principles of fairness, transparency and accountability. Extractive industries, corporations and the finance sector must actively combat corruption and uphold ethical standards.

95. Adopt transparent and impartial reporting practices regarding human rights impacts and the rights of Indigenous Peoples to ensure that financial flows and investments are aligned with international standards and to respect Indigenous Peoples' self-determination and autonomy.

96. Increase investment in advanced recycling technologies and circular business models to reduce reliance on new mining and to promote sustainability in the extractive sector by developing policies and incentives that prioritize the reuse and recycling of existing resources, minimizing the need for additional extraction activities in Indigenous lands and territories.

97. Encourage sustainable consumption and production patterns, including circular practices and reduced consumption, to lower the demand for mining activities in Indigenous territories and reduce environmental impacts while safeguarding the rights and well-being of Indigenous Peoples.

Recommendations for Member States and United Nations entities

98. Urge the Conference of Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury to establish a formal mechanism that ensures the meaningful participation of Indigenous Peoples in the implementation of the Convention, taking into account the relevant processes established to enhance coherence among the environmental agendas. Their participation is crucial to addressing the health, livelihood and cultural impacts of mercury pollution and other harmful substances, thus enabling solutions that are informed by their knowledge, experiences and priorities.

99. Encourage the Conference of Parties to the Minamata Convention on Mercury to consider allocating dedicated funding to support the participation of Indigenous Peoples in its meetings to ensure that their perspectives are adequately represented.

100. Invite PAHO to convene a high-level meeting with the participation of Indigenous Peoples, States, international organizations and corporations to address the health impacts of critical minerals on Indigenous Peoples, including by addressing challenges related to Indigenous Peoples in voluntary and involuntary isolation. This should include a focus on the unique challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples in isolation and initial contact. Participation should include United Nations mechanisms related to Indigenous Peoples (the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), the International Labour Organization, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and other relevant bodies.

101. Urge the Human Rights Council to appoint an Indigenous member of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises who is an expert in business, human rights and the green

economy, and to establish a permanent Indigenous Peoples ad hoc committee within the Forum on Business and Human Rights. The Working Group should ensure that the rights, perspectives and traditional knowledge of Indigenous Peoples are integral to every discussion, policy and decision related to the green economy, as defined by Indigenous Peoples.

102. Urge the Secretary-General and relevant United Nations processes (including the United Nations Secretary-General's Panel on Critical Energy Transition Minerals¹⁴) to adopt more inclusive terminology, such as “precious metals and critical minerals”, to broaden the scope of legal and regulatory frameworks regarding human rights violations arising from the mining sector and affecting Indigenous Peoples. Such inclusive language would enable a more comprehensive response to the impacts of extractive industries on Indigenous Peoples, including from illegal gold mining on Indigenous Peoples' territories, and strengthen efforts to protect their human rights within the mining sector. Urge the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination to conduct comprehensive studies on the impact of private military and security companies on Indigenous Peoples' rights in extractive industries and on human rights abuses by mercenaries against Indigenous Peoples of the Sahel region.

103. Urge United Nations entities, in particular the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in cooperation with United Nations mechanisms related to Indigenous Peoples (the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples), to develop transparent and robust accountability mechanisms for both State-controlled forces and private security forces operating in Indigenous Peoples' territories. These mechanisms should, inter alia, establish clear chains of command and responsibility documentation requirements for all security operations to ensure transparency, accountability and adherence to international human rights standards.

104. Urge the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to strengthen collaboration with Indigenous Peoples to combat environmental crimes by establishing formal mechanisms for their participation in designing, implementing and monitoring strategies. Support capacity-building initiatives that equip Indigenous Peoples with tools to document and report crimes and promote Indigenous-led monitoring systems. Ensure that Office policies and practices are aligned with international standards, such as the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, to uphold the rights of Indigenous Peoples and integrate their knowledge into crime prevention efforts. Prioritize the protection of Indigenous human rights defenders through legal frameworks and advocate for accountability and reparations for environmental damage caused by criminal activities on Indigenous lands.

105. Establish robust systems to detect and address violations of human rights and Indigenous Peoples' rights, including dedicated reporting mechanisms such as hotlines for Indigenous leaders and community members. Ensure that such systems provide clear processes for prompt action, resolution and accountability, including specified penalties for non-compliance. Alternative measures, such as litigation, should be available to address inaction effectively.

106. Ensure that monitoring systems are maintained and fully operational during the remedial phases of projects in order to guarantee continued respect for human rights and Indigenous Peoples' rights throughout the entire project life cycle.

¹⁴ See <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/critical-minerals>.

107. Support Indigenous Peoples' organizations and leaders by providing capacity-building for data collection, promoting collaboration with relevant stakeholders and advocating for enforcement actions to safeguard Indigenous territories. This would strengthen Indigenous Peoples' advocacy, ensure effective monitoring and hold perpetrators accountable for any violations of the lands and rights of Indigenous Peoples.

108. United Nations entities should continue to convene meetings in which Indigenous Peoples, States, corporations and international organizations can assess the impacts of critical minerals extraction, discuss innovative approaches and provide actionable recommendations.

109. Provide technical assistance and capacity-building programmes to support the effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in conversations and decision-making processes. This technical assistance includes monitoring activities, ensuring compliance with standards and holding actors accountable for violations.

Annex I

Programme of work

<i>Date/time</i>	<i>Programme</i>
Monday, 2 December 2024	
10 a.m.–12.30 p.m.	<p>Opening remarks</p> <p>Remarks and introduction of speakers by the Acting Chief of the Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch – Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Rosemary Lane</p> <p>Remarks on behalf of the Director of the Division for Inclusive Social Development, Charles Katoanga, delivered by Rosemary Lane</p> <p>Remarks by the Chairperson of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim</p> <p>Theme 1: territorial and land rights and cultural preservation towards strengthening Indigenous Peoples' self-determination and free, prior and informed consent</p> <p>Moderator: Acting Chief of the Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch – Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Rosemary Lane</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>Advisor, International Working Group of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact, Antenor Vaz (Brazil)</p> <p>President of the Indigenous Peoples Network of Southern Africa, Anthony Phillip Williams (Khoisan)</p> <p>Project Manager and Senior Researcher, People's Mobilization for the Earth and Climate/Solon Foundation, José Carlos Solón (Plurinational State of Bolivia)</p> <p>Tara Houska (Couchiching First Nation), Giniw Collective, United States of America</p> <p>General discussion</p>
Tuesday, 3 December 2024	
3–5.30 p.m.	<p>Theme 2: social, economic, health and environmental impact of critical mineral projects towards a just transition</p> <p>Moderator: Member of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Geoffrey Roth</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>President of the World Federation of Public Health Associations, Emma Rawson Te-Patu (Māori)</p> <p>Secretary of the National Commission for the Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation and Initial Contact, Colombia, Patricia Suarez Torres (Pueblo Murui)</p>

<i>Date/time</i>	<i>Programme</i>
	<p>Executive Director of SIRGE Coalition, Galina Angarova (Buryat)</p> <p>Executive Director of First Nations Clean Energy Network, Australia, Karrina Nolan (a descendant of the Yorta Yorta People)</p> <p>Advisor on Cultural Diversity, Pan American Health Organization, Sandra del Pino</p> <p>General discussion</p>
<p>Wednesday, 4 December 2024</p> <p>9–11.30 a.m.</p>	<p>Theme 3: pathways forward in advancing legal and regulatory responses to human rights violations affecting Indigenous Peoples in the context of critical minerals</p> <p>Moderator: Member of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, Dario José Mejía Montalvo (Zenú-Colombia)</p> <p>Presentations:</p> <p>International Chair of the Inuit Circumpolar Council, Sara Olsvig (Greenland)</p> <p>Member of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, Pichamon Yeophantong</p> <p>Programme Management Officer of the Secretariat of the Minamata Convention on Mercury, Manoela Pessoa De Miranda</p> <p>Head of the Global Programme on Environmental Crime, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Hanny Cueva Beteta</p> <p>Director of Land is Life, Brian Keane</p> <p>Chair of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Valmaine Toki</p> <p>General discussion</p>

Annex II

List of participants

Members of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

Tove Søvndahl Gant
Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim, Chairperson
Darío José Mejía Montalvo
Geoffrey Roth

Chairperson of the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Valmaine Toki

Experts

Galina Angarova
Hanny Cueva Beteta
Tara Houska
Brian Keane
Manoela Pessoa De Miranda
Karrina Nolan
Sara Olsvig
Sandra del Pino
José Carlos Solón
Emma Rawson Te-Patu
Patricia Suarez Torres
Antenor Vaz
Anthony Phillip Williams
Pichamon Yeophantong
