

UN Universal Periodic Review - Recommendations made to Brazil concerning indigenous peoples

Area and Recommendation	Recommending country	Cycle	Reference	Position	Evaluation of the situation in the period 2012-2016	Degree of implementation	Suggestion for new recommendations (SMART – specific, measurable, achievable, result-oriented and time-limited)
2.1. Acceptance of international norms							
					The study on the health situation of the Yanomami indigenous people has revealed serious consequences related to the use of mercury and the lack of territorial and environmental monitoring and protection from illegal mining in indigenous lands. This situation is repeated among other indigenous peoples in Acre too as well as Amazonas, Pará and Amapá. Despite being engaged in the discussion on the ratification and implementation of the Convention in Brazil, specific concerns relating to the rights of indigenous peoples have yet to be identified.		Ratify the Minamata Convention and include the gathering of specific data on the adverse effects of mercury for indigenous health and the environment in indigenous lands.
							Maintain dialogues with neighbouring countries to prevent mercury contamination in the rivers of the Amazon basin.
3.3. Cooperation with other international mechanisms and institutions							
			A/HRC/32/45/Add.1 (Report of the Business and Human Rights WG)		In 2016 Brazil welcomed the visit of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, who reported that Brazil has not made progress since 2009 and is regressing when it comes to protecting indigenous rights . The UN Business and Human Rights WG also visited the country and identified situations of vulnerability and rights violations of indigenous peoples due to the actions of companies in the cases of the Belo Monte Dam, the Belo Sun Project, the Grande Carajá Project and the Tapajós Dam and the State's failure to demarcate indigenous lands.		Implement the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples and establish monitoring mechanisms involving the participation of indigenous peoples and civil society.
					Brazil assumed the commitment to implement the UN Declaration on Indigenous Rights at international level but continues to violate the rights of indigenous peoples at national level and has been weakening the federal agency responsible for indigenous affairs (FUNAI).		Draft a National Action Plan for implementing and monitoring the commitments relating to the outcome of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples in dialogue with indigenous peoples, the National Indian Foundation (FUNAI), the National Human Rights Council and the National Council for Indigenist Policy.
4. Inter-state cooperation and assistance for development							
119.29. Share with other countries good practices and achieved developments (Guatemala)	Guatemala	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	A	The period was marked by a series of contact situations with isolated indigenous peoples in border area requiring actions coordinated between countries to provide territorial and health protection to ensure the physical and cultural survival of these peoples. However it became evident that greater infrastructure and investment in FUNAI was required from the government for it to develop its work adequately and guarantee real protection of especially vulnerable peoples.	Unsatisfactorily implemented	Share good practices and dialogue with neighbouring countries to implement actions and policies to protect isolated peoples and cross border actions to promote and defend indigenous rights with special attention to the situation of isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples.
					In the border regions, especially in the Amazon, bilateral agreements are discussed and signed to implement plans and actions in diverse areas (health, documentation, culture, environment), but despite the demand, indigenous peoples and organisations have not participated systematically.		Guarantee indigenous participation, through their representative organisations, in the bilateral negotiation spaces involving Brazil and neighbouring countries.
5.1. Constitutional and legislative structure							
					Legislative proposals that violate indigenous rights , especially in relation to the recognition and protection of territorial rights (PEC215/2000, PL1216/2016, PL1218/2016), have advanced significantly in National Congress over the last four years. Progress has also been made by law bills that		Guarantee the maintenance and strengthening of constitutional indigenous rights, respecting international standards of human rights protection.
							No repealing of acts and norms recognising indigenous territorial rights.

					<p>aim to alter environmental protections which would directly affect indigenous peoples and lands, such as the New Mining Code and the attempts to alter the laws regulating environmental licensing for large-scale infrastructure projects. These initiatives were further strengthened by the setting up in 2015 of a Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry to investigate FUNAI and INCRA at the request of ruralist congress members voicing discriminatory and openly anti-indigenous discourses. Lacking sufficient grounds and focus, the work of the committee was concluded in August 2016 without any report, but provoking various situations of abuse, harassment and conflict against indigenous peoples in the regions concerned. To date none of the initiatives has planned for free, prior and informed consultation as determined by Convention 169 of the ILO, reinforcing the pattern of the Legislature violating the rights of indigenous peoples, as exemplified by other law bills approved without proper consultation with indigenous peoples, such as PL 7735 on access to traditional knowledge and PL 1057 on infanticide among indigenous peoples.</p>		<p>Guarantee that any regulation of consultation processes does not restrict the exercise of this right, nor infringe the principles of diversity and autonomy of indigenous, quilombola and traditional peoples.</p>
							<p>Guarantee that the discussion on the regulation of the right to consultation of indigenous peoples is discussed and duly consulted, prioritizing the establishment of guidelines for the administration to generate better conditions for the effective implementation of the right, respecting the autonomy of indigenous and quilombola peoples, including in relation to their own consultation protocols where applicable.</p>

5.2. Institutions and public policies

119.26. Continue to prepare reports in order to enhance and promote the human rights situation (Qatar)	Qatar	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 5	A	The federal indigenist agency (FUNAI), responsible for coordinating public policies targeted at indigenous peoples is currently operating at just 36% of its capacity due to the lack of recruitment programs to fill its staff vacancies and the absence of any effective restructuring. This situation has worsened over the last 4 years due to the increasing budget cuts in areas affecting in particular the demarcation of indigenous lands and the provision of assistance to indigenous peoples at municipal level. In some local units of FUNAI there is just one employee to cater for the entire indigenous population in the unit's jurisdiction. With the advance of developmentalist policies and projects over the territories and natural resources of indigenous lands, the destructuring of the agency has become even clearer, along with the need to strengthen and valorise FUNAI with a better and more effective coordination with other government sectors that ignore the indigenous question and very often violate the human rights of indigenous peoples.	Not implemented	Include the indigenous thematic in the human rights reports in dialogue with the National Council for Indigenous Policy and the National Council for Human Rights.
119.6. Establish mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the compliance with its human rights obligations (Costa Rica)	Costa Rica	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 5	A	In the assessed period, the federal administration made some progress by publishing its Multi-Year Plan (2012-2015) with objective and specific targets to be reached in ensuring the rights of indigenous peoples, especially in relation to the demarcation of indigenous lands. However these targets have not been met or justified in a transparent and participative manner as planned, in part due to the political weakening of FUNAI. In 2014 the National Human Rights Council was reformulated and in 2015 the First National Conference on Indigenist Policy was held and the National Council for Indigenist Policy created. These forums should be strengthened in order to promote and protect the human rights of indigenous peoples in the context of formulating public policies, monitoring government actions that affect indigenous peoples, their lands and their rights, and proposing urgent measures to contain the violence perpetrated against indigenous peoples and their leaders. The congress	Partially implemented	Stimulate and strengthen the work of the National Council for Indigenous Policy and the National Council for Human Rights, guaranteeing the participation of indigenous representatives to monitor, evaluate and improve policies that ensure compliance with human rights obligations and observing the specificities of indigenous peoples.
119.49. Continue to prioritise policy aimed at promoting equality and repairing social distortions and disparities (South Africa)	South Africa	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	A		Unsatisfactorily implemented	Prioritize the strengthening of the actions of the federal indigenist agency (FUNAI) and the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF) for the promotion and defence of the human rights of indigenous peoples with special attention to territorial rights and to the autonomy of indigenous peoples and their collaboration in national and international monitoring of human rights.
119.83. Consider the development of a comprehensive policy to address the problem of human rights violations against its defenders founded on strategies for strengthening the independence of the judiciary and increasing the awareness of the population and public authorities as to the important role of these defenders (East Timor)	East Timor	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 13	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Guarantee institutional conditions and adopt urgent measures and specific ongoing programs to protect advocates of indigenous human rights, with special attention to the situation of human rights advocates in states that are not part of the Federal Protection Program for Human Rights Advocates.
119.140. Continue its favourable policies with concrete initiatives aimed at the most vulnerable groups such as women, children and minorities (Vietnam)	Vietnam	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	A		Not implemented	Make progress towards overcoming tutelary and colonial approaches by the State to indigenous peoples by implementing national plans and initiatives that aim to protect rights and by adapting social, economic and environmental policies so that they respect the distinct languages, cultures and ways of life of indigenous peoples.

119.25. Ensure that federal and state authorities work more efficiently together to produce statistics and regular human rights reports (Belgium)	Belgium	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 5	A	Indigenous peoples and their leaders. The concern with the worsening situation of the human rights of indigenous peoples is exacerbated in a context where the Ministry of Human Rights has been closed down, attempts are made to dilute or bargain rights, and the issue is given no priority by the government.	Not implemented	Establish mechanisms and cooperation agreements to produce regular data, statistics and specific analyses on the realities and contexts of vulnerability of indigenous peoples in different regions of the country.
							Broaden the knowledge of indigenous rights among different government institutions and adopt measures that recognise and guarantee indigenous rights in the context of large-scale infrastructural projects and the exploration of natural resources.
							Implement the recommendations of the National Council of Human Rights, particularly those related to the situation of human rights violations in the case of the Belo Monte Dam/PA, the Saramago Dam in Mariana/MG and the indigenous peoples of the southern region of Brazil/RS, SC and PR.

6. Education in Human Rights

119.90. Provide systematic training to judges, prosecutors and lawyers on women's rights and violence against women, including on the implementation of the Maria da Penha Law on domestic and family violence against women (Canada)	Canada	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	A	The lack of understanding and training on human rights and specifically on the rights of indigenous peoples among public authorities of all spheres, especially the Judiciary , has contributed to the rise in rights violations and cases of discrimination and impunity. Despite the increase in denunciations of cases of racism, efforts have not been made at national level to promote awareness raising campaigns on combating racism and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples, nor had educational work been undertaken to improve acceptance of diversity in schools in general. No evaluation is available on whether the country's schools have changes their curricula to comply with Laws 11.645 and 10.639.	Not implemented	Provide systematic training for judges, prosecutors and advocates on indigenous rights, including on territorial rights, on the right to family and community life, and on the implementation of the right to participation, consultation, autonomy and development.
119.162. Strengthen the awareness campaigns on the rights of indigenous populations and persons of African descent, notably through the implementation of the provisions of the specific laws adopted in this domain (Morocco)	Morocco	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	A		Not implemented	Implement education and awareness raising campaigns against racism and discrimination and on the rights of indigenous peoples, and adopt specific legislation protecting these rights in line with international human rights protections.
							Promote actions to improve the knowledge of Judges, including Supreme Court Judges, concerning the specific rights of indigenous peoples and human rights protections, taking into consideration local and regional contexts.
							Guarantee national guidelines on indigenous rights for education on human rights in schools and public departments, seeking to ensure the participation and cooperation of indigenous organisations and peoples.

8. Non-discrimination

119.50. Follow up on the recommendation of the ILO to continue efforts to ensure full equality of opportunity and treatment for women, persons of African Descent and indigenous person (Turkey)	Turkey	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	A	Due to the territorial disputes and the deliberate fomenting of animosity against indigenous peoples in states like Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul and Mato Grosso do Sul, members of indigenous communities have begun to report a growing number of cases of job dismissals as retaliation for their presence in the region, increasing the inequality of opportunities and treatment of indigenous people in the search for work and jobs in their municipalities.	Not implemented	Meet the ILO's recommendations to continue the efforts to ensure full equality of opportunities and treatment for women, Afrodescendants and indigenous people, as well as combat and penalize discrimination.
119.51. Continue combating inequalities in access to employment and in working conditions based on gender and race as noted by CESCR (Turkey)	Turkey	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	A		Not implemented	Combat inequality in indigenous people's access to employment and working conditions, especially in relation to hiring indigenous teachers and other professionals in different areas, in accordance with the local situation.

						Create specific programs to stimulate companies and public bodies to hire women, Afrodescendants and indigenous people.	
						Guarantee public policies and quality assistance to indigenous peoples in terms of access to all their economic, social and cultural rights, irrespective of the situation vis-à-vis official recognition of their territories.	
9. Racial Discrimination							
119.56. Take into consideration the provisions of HRC resolution A/HRC/RES/13/27 relating to sport and racism, when preparing and organising the 2014 football World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games, in order to promote understanding, tolerance and peace and strengthen the efforts in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Morocco)	Morocco	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 25	A	There was evidence of cases of racism and discrimination against indigenous persons and peoples by public authorities and institutions that spread false information, generating a climate of terror among the non-indigenous population against the indigenous population. The action of parliamentarians from the ruralist and anti-indigenous lobby, in particular, has grown in strength over the last 4 years in a context open to diluting the rights of indigenous peoples. The discourses of these parliamentarians and politicians, frequently supported by the federal government, paralysed the process of land regularization, fomented conflicts and violence in the rural world and racial discrimination against indigenous people in urban contexts. In 2014 the Conselho Indígena Missionário (CIMI) documented 19 cases of racism and ethnic-cultural discrimination practiced against indigenous peoples.	Not implemented	Implement administrative, political, civil and criminal sanctions on parliamentarians or public figures who commit acts of discrimination and racism against indigenous peoples.
						Adopt continuous measures to prevent and punish racist discourses and actions by public authorities against indigenous peoples, focusing especially on the South, Central West and Northeast regions of the country.	
						Systematically investigate and punish cases of racism and violence practiced against indigenous people and communities.	
						Act alongside state and municipal authorities to confront racism and discrimination against indigenous peoples in localities that have already presented emblematic cases of racism.	
12. Right to life, executions, forced disappearances, torture and cruel and degrading treatment							
119.59. Establish measures for greater accountability to prevent loss of life (Namibia)	Namibia	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	A	There is a growing number of cases of deaths of indigenous people by killing and physical assaults, directly correlated to the situation of impunity repeatedly denounced by indigenous peoples and organisations. Between 2012 and 2014 at least 251 murders of indigenous people were recorded across the country, with more than 40% of cases occurring in	Not implemented	Adopt integrated measures involving state and federal governments to guarantee greater accountability for preventing deaths and murders, with special attention to the situation in rural areas and indigenous peoples.
119.61. Take stronger action, at the federal Government's level, to counter 'death squads' (Republic of Korea)	Republic of Korea	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	A	Mato Grosso do Sul. In 2014 alone at least 138 cases of death by physical assault of indigenous people were recorded.	Not implemented	Adopt urgent and effective measures at federal and state level to contain the action of armed groups or militias that attack indigenous communities, with special attention paid to the situation in Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraná and Bahia.
119.64. Continue the authorities' efforts to prevent and combat torture both at the federal and state levels (Indonesia)	Indonesia	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	A		Not implemented	Adopt measures to prevent and combat torture at state and federal levels, and adopt measures for reparation and retraction for proven cases of violence and torture committed by the State against indigenous individuals and peoples.
							Investigate and punish cases of killings of indigenous leaders in the context of land disputes.
							Adopt specific measures to combat impunity in the case of physical assaults on and killings of indigenous people.

16. Justice and impunity							
119.123. Effectively fight against arbitrary and on-duty police killings, in particular by creating a strong framework for impartial investigation (Germany)	Germany	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	A	Across the country, with special attention on Mato Grosso do Sul, Santa Catarina, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul, indigenous people report facing much greater obstacles or problems than the non-indigenous population when registering cases of threats and violence committed against indigenous individuals and communities. On the other hand, the criminalization of indigenous people by the state and federal public security bodies is alarming. In 2014 the National Truth Commission investigated the situation of just 10 indigenous groups and concluded that they had been victims of serious human rights violations in Brazil during the military dictatorship between 1964 and 1985. According to the report, during the investigated period at least 8,350 indigenous people were killed in massacres, land grabbing, forced evictions from their territories, death from infectious-contagious diseases, imprisonment, torture and physical abuse. Many peoples were subject to attempted extermination.	Not implemented	Create mechanisms for registering denunciations and conducting impartial inquiries concerning cases of arbitrary arrest, acts of racism and deaths of indigenous people resulting in the effective accountability of the public agents involved.
119.124. Continue working for the strengthening of the process of truth-seeking (and transitional justice) (Paraguay)	Paraguay	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 26	A		Unsatisfactorily implemented	Ensure the continuation and adequate response to processes of truth seeking and transitional justice involving rights violations committed against indigenous individuals and peoples, and adopt measures to prevent, provide reparation and compensate human rights violations committed against indigenous individuals and peoples, implementing the recommendations of the National Truth Commission.
119.125. Continue its efforts to guarantee the right to the truth for victims and families of serious human rights violations and for all Brazilian society, ensuring proper functioning of the Truth Commission (Argentina)	Argentina	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 26	A		Unsatisfactorily implemented	Adopt measures for providing reparation and compensation for human rights violations against the Guarani, Cinta Larga, Waimiri-Atroari, Tapayuna, Yanomami, Xetá, Panará, Parakanã, Xavante de Marãiwatsédé, Araweté and Arara indigenous peoples, as identified by the National Truth Commission.
							Adopt urgent measures to prevent, punish and provide reparation for violent and/or racist attacks against indigenous communities, with special attention to the states of Bahia, Mato Grosso do Sul, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul
						Hold administratively, civilly and criminally responsible any State agents who deliberately or unjustifiably hinder the procedures for demarcating indigenous lands.	
Human rights violations by State agents							
						Investigate the administrative, civil and criminal responsibility of public agents involved in actions and omissions that violate the human rights of indigenous peoples, including placing indigenous communities in a situation of extreme vulnerability.	
12.6. Prison conditions							
Give more consideration to the human rights violations against indigenous peoples, the lack of public security, and precarious prison conditions.	Republic of Korea	1	A/HRC/8/27, par. 83.5	A	Still in the area of public security, no transparent data exists on the imprisoned indigenous population and, in many states, it is suspected that indigenous people receive discriminatory and degrading treatment, remaining in prison for longer due to the lack of defence lawyers. In the case of indigenous leaders, there are diverse reports of abusive or unjust imprisonments and ambushes, strongly influenced by politicians involved in land disputes, where there are reports of police abuse, mistreatment and even torture as measures for constraining and retaliating against these leaders defending their rights. In 2014 the Conselho Indigenista Missionário (CIMI) registered 108 indigenous victims of abuse of power in the country as a whole.	Not implemented with reversals identified	Identify the situation of the indigenous population imprisoned in the country and adopt measures to guarantee adequate prison conditions, due legal process, and the defence of indigenous individuals and communities, including the guarantee of indigenous representatives on criminal juries.
						Monitor the situation of criminalization and imprisonment of indigenous leaders in the context of the fight for territorial rights.	
						Apply alternative punishments for indigenous defendants and special regimes for carrying out prison sentences under the terms of the law and in a way that takes into consideration the social organisation, uses and customs of indigenous peoples.	
12.7. Prohibition on slavery and human trafficking							
119.98. Strengthen the domestic cooperation between relevant actors, as well as the international cooperation, in order to combat both internal and international trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children (Sweden)	Sweden	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 23	A	Considering the particular occurrence of the crimes of slavery, human trafficking and sex tourism in border regions , the campaigns, public policies and international cooperation agreements on the topic should consider the presence of indigenous lands and peoples in these regions, both in the sense of providing better protection to indigenous populations from these criminal practices and in terms of obtaining their help in relation to adopting effective measures to	Not implemented	Establish national cooperation among relevant actors, as well as international cooperation, in order to combat both internal and international trafficking and the sexual exploitation of women and children, with special attention to the situation of indigenous people, including in border areas.

119.119. Secure what is prescribed in Article 149 of the Brazilian Penal Code, relating to the criminal prosecution of the crime of slavery (Paraguay)	Paraguay	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 -	A		Unsatisfactorily implemented	Investigate, punish and adopt campaigns to prevent cases and situations of slavery practiced against indigenous people
119.99. Adopt and implement, in accordance with relevant international	Switzerland	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para.	A		Not implemented	Create agencies or specific mechanisms in existing agencies to monitor, prevent and combat work exploitation, sex tourism and the
15.1. Administration of and access to the justice system							
119.112. Facilitate access to justice through additional measures, which could reduce structural obstacles such as the cost and the cumbersome nature of the procedures (Morocco)	Morocco	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	A	As well as physical violence, indigenous peoples face numerous kinds of difficulties in terms of access to the justice system in order to defend their territorial rights, particularly after the issuing of AGU Directive 303 in 2012, which limited full defence in court of indigenous rights and interests by Specialized Federal Prosecutors. In fact over recent years there have been a rising number of cases of taking demarcation processes to court and the legal delays combined with appeal decisions unfavourable to indigenous peoples have prevented them for enjoying their basic rights. At the same time, it was noticeable during this same period that the Judiciary used instruments like overturning appeals that consolidate situations of human rights violations related to large-scale construction projects, thereby infringing basic rights such as the right to free, prior and informed consultation.	Not implemented with reversals identified	Facilitate access to the justice system for indigenous peoples in defence of their individual and collective rights, adopting specific measures for providing assistance in rural areas, including guaranteeing the use of indigenous languages.
119.117. Increase the total number of Public Defenders and to secure a constant presence of Public Defenders in all detention institutions (Netherlands)	Netherlands	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	A		Not implemented	Ensure the activities of federal public defence lawyers to defend indigenous peoples and communities, particularly to ensure due legal process in criminal cases involving indigenous people.
119.118. Ensure the availability of public defenders in all detention locations in order to enhance guarantees of due process (Canada)	Canada	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 15	A		Not implemented	Guarantee the availability of federal public defence lawyers to reinforce the guarantees of due legal process for indigenous peoples in court cases involving territorial rights and other human rights.
119.31. Pay particular attention to seek even more effective results in the implementation of policies addressing the following issues: protection of the	Cape Verde	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Assess the situation and adopt measures to guarantee access to the justice system for indigenous peoples, promoting initiatives to raise the awareness of legal practitioners concerning the specificities of indigenous peoples.
							Democratize the judiciary, ensuring the access of indigenous peoples to legal careers through affirmative actions.
						Revoke AGU Directive 303 and subsequent instructions and resume the process of demarcating indigenous lands with due defence of indigenous rights by FUNAI's federal public defence lawyers	
						Adopt measures to prevent the criminalization and imprisonment of indigenous leaders.	
						Revise the legislation supporting the use of resources like suspension of appeals and temporary protection orders that compromise application of the right to consultation of indigenous peoples in administrative decisions that affect them.	
						Recognise, provide reparation and compensate violations of indigenous peoples' human rights arising from the action, delay or omission of the State, including the justice system, related to	
						Recognise the systems of justice and conflict resolution of the indigenous peoples themselves were these exist.	
14.3. Freedom of opinion and expression. Freedom of association, belief and religion							
					The language documentation project run by the Indian Museum identified in 2014 that 30% of the more than 180 indigenous languages may become extinct over the next 15 years. The failure to guarantee bilingual education in indigenous schools, the exploitation of the indigenous workforce and the discriminatory treatment that indigenous people receive in many states – being prohibited by public authorities and even the police from speaking their		Allocate resources to implement actions to prevent racist practices and racial discrimination against indigenous peoples.
							Establish timely and proportional procedures to guarantee the right to reply and freedom of opinion and expression of indigenous peoples in the media.

					own languages – and the defamation of the image of indigenous peoples in the media are all factors that have contributed to this scenario of indigenous language loss. Furthermore, racist and discriminatory discourses by authorities and parliamentarians, including under the protection of parliamentary immunity, have been directly affecting the right of indigenous individuals and peoples to freedom and freedom of opinion, expression and association. The lack of access to and protection of indigenous lands and natural resources needed for the spiritual, religious and cultural practices of indigenous peoples has marked the period under review, especially in regions outside of Amazonia. This scenario has negative effects on indigenous self-identity and on the maintenance of other cultural manifestations such as songs and myths. Despite the alarming situation, there is no structured public policy to combat racism		Guarantee the right to use indigenous languages in public or private spaces as a form of freedom of expression of indigenous peoples.
							As well as expanding the initiatives of recording and documenting indigenous languages, develop mechanisms and actions for strengthening and protecting indigenous languages against the risk of loss or extinction
							Respect and protect the use of indigenous languages in indigenous schools.
							Guarantee the access of indigenous peoples to the natural resources needed for the spiritual, religious and cultural practices.
							Demarcate and protect indigenous lands and sacred places necessary to their spiritual, religious and cultural practices.

17. Rights related to identity, nationality and civil documentation

119.129. Regularly foster awareness on birth registration at national and local levels, particularly through the organization of public campaigns to highlight the importance of birth registration (Uruguay)	Uruguay	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 24	A	In the period under evaluation a number of campaigns and volunteer rallies were organised by the Federal Government to deliver basic documentation to the indigenous population. However indigenous people still figure among the portions of the Brazilian population with the greatest difficulty in accessing birth registers and documentation and in many municipalities face cases of racism and discrimination due to the absence of civil documents and when trying to access these documents and having services denied in registry offices. In Mato Grosso do Sul and the southern region of Brazil in particular, members of the Guarani people are frequently called 'Paraguayans' by authorities and the local non-indigenous population, denying their indigenous identity and Brazilian nationality in order to perpetuate the violation of their rights, particularly in relation to territorial rights.	Unsatisfactorily implemented	Continue the actions and policies to guarantee the right to basic documentation of indigenous people, guaranteeing the use of their indigenous names according to their customs and traditions.
							Guarantee the right to register the birth of indigenous children born in indigenous lands and the belated registration of the birth of indigenous adults.

18. Right to participation in public life and the right to vote

119.48. Consider the possibility of implementing affirmative action policies in order to achieve a larger representation of women in the executive, legislative and judiciary branches (Ecuador)	Ecuador	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	A	30 years ago Brazil had one indigenous representative in the National Congress and he continues to be the only one. Without strong support from political parties, indigenous candidates fight to obtain representation in the legislature and executive as a means to counter the anti-indigenous ruralist lobby. However, the electoral dispute is highly unequal and unfavourable for indigenous people. Data from the Superior Electoral Court for 2014 show that of the 25,366 listed to compete for the posts of president, vice-president, governor, vice-governor, senator, deputy senator, and federal and state deputies, 55.03% declares themselves white and 0.00% indigenous.	Not implemented	Adopt affirmative action policies to expand indigenous representation, including indigenous women, in the executive, legislature and judiciary at all government levels.
							Guarantee the effective participation of the representatives of indigenous peoples in the committee spaces for executive consultation and decision making at all government levels.

21. Economic, social and cultural rights

Continue the commitment to the agrarian reform program	Ghana	1	A/HRC/8/27, par. 83.11	A	Under the argument that the demarcation of indigenous lands harms small farmers, over the last 4 years we have seen the stagnation of indigenous land demarcations, accompanied by the growth of agribusiness driven by large producers with an increase in land and income concentration in this sector. Since 2012 there has been no significant advance in agrarian reform measures and territorial planning for the protection of indigenous lands, especially outside Legal Amazonia. At the same time there have been a growing number of conflicts related to the overlan	Not implemented with reversals identified	Demonstrate advances in the agrarian reform program and the processes of indigenous land demarcation throughout the country, with special attention to the Central South and Northeastern regions of Brazil.
Develop agrarian reform at a quicker rate through the implementation of public policies to improve the living conditions of Afrodescendants and minorities	Nigeria	1	A/HRC/8/27, par. 83.12	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Avoid overlaps between agrarian reform settlements and indigenous lands in order to prevent rural conflicts.

					growing number of conflicts related to the overlap between agrarian reform settlements and indigenous territories. With the support of ruralist politicians, this dispute for land has become violent, affecting indigenous peoples especially.		Coordinate the processes of recognising territorial rights and demarcating indigenous lands, quilombola lands and those of traditional communities to avoid rural conflicts.	
							Guarantee the economic, social and cultural rights of indigenous peoples through the implementation of public policies for territorial protection and for the respect for and sociocultural and environmental strengthening of indigenous lands.	
22.1. Right to an adequate standard of living								
119.141. Improve the struggle against poverty, improve the fate of individuals and communities fighting for access to land in rural zones, and protect them against evictions, intimidations, threats and killings (Belgium)	Belgium	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	A	Despite making progress in reducing poverty, especially through income transfer programs, Brazil has not advanced in terms of identifying and catering for indigenous specificities, especially those of the populations living in more remote or inaccessible areas and those awaiting land demarcation processes. Without proper discussion of the concept of poverty in the context of indigenous peoples and lands, we can perceive an increase in the devaluation of distinctive ways of life and models of social organisation and self-sustaining production, as in the case of indigenous and traditional peoples. Over recent years problems were identified both in relation to the conditions for indigenous people to access these programs and social benefits, and in relation to the negative impact of the same on some indigenous communities. The rapid inclusion of communities in consumer and debt relations without the necessary prior information or concern to respect the autonomy of indigenous peoples in their lands requires special attention from the State to guarantee their rights.	Not implemented with reversals identified	Apply socially and culturally adequate indicators to improve poverty reduction policies targeted at indigenous peoples, guaranteeing their access to indigenous lands and protecting them from intimidation, threats, killings and evictions.	
119.132. Continue efforts to reduce poverty and increase, if possible, the necessary resources for current programmes, such as the 'Bolsa Família' (Family Allowance) (Greece)	Greece	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	A		Partially implemented	Guarantee the cultural adaptation of social programs like the Bolsa Família, working to include the participation of indigenous peoples in their formulation, execution and evaluation.	
								Recognise and value indigenous ways of life when designing social inclusion programs.
119.32. Continue in its effort to eliminate extreme poverty and include in its social policies those who are most vulnerable, especially women, children, Afrodescendants, indigenous peoples, the elderly and persons with disabilities (Ecuador)	Ecuador	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Continue the efforts to demarcate indigenous lands and eliminate the vulnerabilities of the indigenous population living in extreme poverty.	
22.2. Right to adequate food and housing								
Although Brazil's pioneering role in the production of biofuels based on agricultural produce not destined for food consumption should be praised,	Algeria	1	A/HRC/8/27, par. 83.13		The lack of access of indigenous peoples to their traditional lands and to the natural resources existing in them, exacerbated by the paralysation of demarcation processes, especially after 2012, has directly impacted the food and habitational situation of indigenous peoples. Without the guaranteed protection of their lands, indigenous peoples are unable to plant or produce to ensure adequate food and housing conditions. This is why, despite the global improvement in health conditions in Brazil, a specific study has identified the alarming disparity between the infant mortality and malnutrition rates among indigenous and non-indigenous populations. For example, for every 1000 live births in Yanomami or Xavante communities, 141 children do not survive until the age of five.	Not implemented with reversals identified	Adopt urgent measures to ensure the food security of indigenous peoples with particular attention to cases of food insecurity caused by the State's failure to demarcate indigenous lands.	
							Adopt urgent measures to guarantee the food security of indigenous peoples in demarcated lands lacking adequate conditions for their physical and cultural sustenance.	
							Adopt urgent measures to guarantee the food security of indigenous peoples affected by the expansion of monocrops around indigenous lands, including the toxification of waters, soil and air.	
119.147. Reduce infant mortality rates and malnutrition in children (Chile)	Chile	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 27	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Reduce rates of indigenous infant mortality and malnutrition and the disparity in rates between the indigenous and non-indigenous population.	
							Guarantee the right to culturally adequate housing for the indigenous population living in urban areas and guarantee that urban social housing programs include the specificities of indigenous peoples.	

						Guarantee adequate housing conditions for indigenous peoples with special attention to the situation of vulnerability of indigenous communities living in encampments waiting for demarcation of their territories.
						Speed up the indigenous land demarcation processes of communities that are living in vulnerable situations due to the lack of access to adequate housing.

24. Right to health

119.148. Continue its efforts to guarantee free and quality health services (Cuba)	Cuba	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 -	A	<p>Despite making progress with the creation of a subsystem of care for Indigenous Health, over the last 4 years indigenous peoples have denounced diverse cases of irregularities found in healthcare services and are concerned by the serious threat of reversals caused by the potential privatization or municipalisation of this service. In fact, most of the criticism is focused on the obstacles to effective indigenous participation in the management and public oversight of healthcare, which lead to situations such as the lack of care, negligence and misuse of public resources and the deterioration in indigenous healthcare. The period under evaluation showed how the State's neglect of indigenous peoples' right to health is worsened in contexts involving large-scale construction projects that fail to comply with the conditions established to respect the rights of indigenous peoples, as in the case of the Belo Monte Dam. The period was also marked by the urgent attention given to the health situation of isolated and recently contacted indigenous peoples.</p>	Not implemented with reversals identified	Guarantee effective healthcare services that are free, high-quality, specific and differentiated for indigenous peoples through the Indigenous Healthcare subsystem, strengthening the Special Office of Indigenous Health and the National Health System to provide medium and high complexity care to indigenous peoples and expand the coverage of vaccines in the indigenous population.
119.151. Reduce maternal, child and infant morbidity and mortality by promoting effective assistance measures during pregnancy and at the moment of birth (Holy See)	Holy See	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 7	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Reduce infant and material mortality rates by promoting prenatal and childbirth care measures that are socially and culturally adequate to indigenous women, without imposing caesarean sections.
						Demonstrate progress in relation to recognising, valorising and incorporating the traditional practices and knowledge of indigenous peoples in the medical and healthcare processes and advance in the implementation of basic sanitation in indigenous lands, taking into account the cultural specificities of the peoples concerned.	
						Develop a specific healthcare program for indigenous women, taking into account the cultural specificities.	
						Strengthen the Special Office of Indigenous Health and adopt measures to ensure autonomous indigenous participation in the public oversight mechanism for indigenous health policies without party political interference.	
						Guarantee access to healthcare for indigenous people in cities and in their territories, irrespective of their present land situation.	
						Adopt programs to train indigenous people in health sciences in order to work in their own territories.	

25. Right to education

119.160. Continue its educational strategies to ensure that all children enrol in school and receive a quality basic education (Iran)	Iran	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 27	A	<p>Despite the constitutional provision of the right to bilingual education in indigenous schools, only around 30% of indigenous schools use indigenous languages in teaching. Over the last 4 years there has been a perceptible deterioration in the initiatives targeted specifically at indigenous school education and there are denunciations that in many municipalities the resources allocated to indigenous school education are sent back while students and teachers in indigenous schools face difficulties due to precarious levels of support. The training and hiring of indigenous teachers continues to be a challenge in terms of guaranteeing high-quality and specific teaching for indigenous peoples. Data from the MEC School Census indicates that just 20% of indigenous teachers are fully and permanently employed, while the remainder are on provisional and temporary contracts with precarious labour conditions and unequal pay. The implantation of Ethnoeducational Territories as a new management model for supplying indigenous school education is paralysed, hampering the quality of the education provided in villages.</p>	Not implemented with reversals identified	Respect the ways of life and the political-pedagogical projects of indigenous peoples.
						Guarantee compliance with the national legislation for indigenous school education through the effective implementation of the ethnoeducational territories, monitoring and public oversight of the resources invested in indigenous school education, and hiring indigenous teachers through special public service entrance exams.	
						Adopt administrative and legislative measures to ensure labour rights and wage isonomy for indigenous teachers.	
						Demonstrate progress in the offer of bilingual and intercultural secondary education in indigenous village schools.	
						Demonstrate progress in the programs and projects for producing and publishing bilingual textbooks, valorising the languages, cultures and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples.	

						Adopt urgent measures to provide and improve the physical infrastructure of schools in indigenous villages.
29. Discrimination and violence against women						
119.92. Continue fighting violence against women (Senegal)	Senegal	2	A/HRC/21/11, par. 119.92	A	Associated with the demand for recognition of the territorial rights of indigenous peoples and the increase in discrimination and violence against them, over recent years we can perceive a worsening too of cases of violence against indigenous women, including sexual violence. However, the national policies for combating discrimination and violence against women have been unable to confront the issue with attention to the specificities of the contexts of indigenous peoples and the tendency is for the situation to worsen with the reduction in the status of the body responsible for coordinating policies for women and the destructuring of the indigenist agency (FUNAI).	Not implemented with reversals identified Adopt legal and practical measures to eliminate violence and discrimination against indigenous women, particularly in the context of the fight for territorial rights, as well as the large-scale construction projects that affect their territories.
119.138. Continue to address the grievance of and empower vulnerable groups – particularly women, children, indigenous people, and people of African descent – by reducing urban-rural discrepancies and promoting equal access to opportunities for all,	Thailand	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	A		Not implemented with reversals identified Adopt a specific mechanism to receive denunciations and adopt rapid measures to prevent, investigate and reverse cases of racial discrimination and violence practiced against indigenous peoples.
119.96. Take legal and practical measures to eliminate violence and discrimination against women particularly in the rural and remote areas of Brazil (Iran)	Iran	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 19	A		Not implemented with reversals identified Ensure policies to promote the access of indigenous peoples, especially indigenous women, to healthcare, education, employment, housing and social welfare services.
Children's rights						
119.33. Continue advancing in the creation of the National Plan for Infancy and Adolescence (Colombia)	Colombia	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 24	A	In the last few years there has been evidence of cases of racism and discrimination by institutions lacking the necessary preparation for intercultural actions, especially in relation to the indigenous presence in cities and the protection of children and adolescents and their rights to family and community life. In states like those of the southern region, indigenous peoples have reported cases of violence by individuals and the forced removal of indigenous children by fundamentalist religions entities, custody councils and judges, at the same time as local councils and trade associations are acting to restrict the indigenous presence, especially in relation to the sale of craftwork, preventing access to adequate conditions of transit or stay in these localities. In 2015 an indigenous child's neck was sliced while in the mother's arms as they were travelling through a municipality in Santa Catarina to sell craftwork, sleeping in the coach station. The removal of indigenous children from their families is also related to the contexts of territorial dispute, such as the case of Mato Grosso do Sul, and human trafficking in the case of more remote regions of Amazonas state.	Not implemented Guarantee public policies and national plans focus on the specificities of indigenous children and adolescents so as to avoid reinforcing stereotypes and prejudices against indigenous peoples, working instead to protect their rights and respect the distinct forms of social organisation of indigenous peoples.
119.104. Continue with its efforts to eradicate child labour with a particular focus on children in highly vulnerable situations (Singapore)	Singapore	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 24	A		Not implemented with reversals identified
119.109. Improve the protection of children by fighting against child labour, providing for children living in the streets and ensuring education for them (Holy See)	Holy See	2	A/HRC/21/11, par. 119.10			Not implemented Prevent the removal of indigenous children from their families and communities due to racial, ethnic and socioeconomic discrimination.
33. Rights of Indigenous Peoples						

119.163. Further entrench in standard administrative procedures the right of indigenous peoples to be consulted, in accordance with ILO Convention 169 (Netherlands)	Netherlands	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	A	Despite the commitments assumed internationally in voluntary form	Not implemented with reversals identified	Establish the procedures needed for the public administration to guarantee the implementation and monitoring of the right of indigenous peoples to be consulted under the terms of ILO Convention 169.
119.164. Ensure the rights of indigenous peoples, in particular the rights to traditional lands, territories and resources, and their right to be consulted (Norway)	Norway	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	A	(UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO Convention 169, OAS Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples), the Brazilian State continues to disrespect indigenous peoples and their rights. In the last 4 years a strong assault on the rights of indigenous peoples has been mounted, encouraged by widespread impunities and the State's failure to defend indigenous rights. This situation is worsening with the threat of administrative and legislative reversals, including at constitutional level, following the State's signal of the possibility to dilute human, territorial and socioenvironmental rights. Government alliances with sectors opposed to maintaining indigenous territories have also worsened the climate and fomented attacks on indigenous peoples and their rights in various parts of the country. In this setting, the national indigenous movement has made denunciations and protests in defence of indigenous peoples' rights, territories, autonomy and distinct ways of life. In the	Not implemented with reversals identified	Guarantee the protection and promotion of indigenous rights, especially in relation to their lands, traditional territories and natural resources, and the right to be consulted.
119.166. Continue promoting internal debates towards a better regulation of the consultation processes with indigenous peoples on issues that affect them directly (Peru)	Peru	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	A	fact of a predatory development model that ignores the existence of indigenous peoples and breaches constitutional rights, the application of the right to participation and prior consultation stands out. It is perceptible that in recent years there has been a systematic violation of the right to consultation in decision-making processes on measures and projects of the legislature and executive that affect indigenous territories, cultures and ways of life. These violations favour political and private interests in detriment to the human rights of socially and culturally distinct groups. Despite claiming to recognise its obligation to implement the right to free, prior and informed consultation, the Brazilian State has violated this and consequently other basic rights	Not implemented with reversals identified	Consult indigenous peoples and quilombolas concerning any measure that aims to regulate the right to consultation, guaranteeing recognition of the consultation protocols of indigenous peoples without imposing restrictions on the right to consultation and consent established under ILO Convention 169.
119.169. Ensure indigenous peoples adequate consultation as well as full participation in all legislative or administrative measures affecting them (Germany)	Germany	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Guarantee adequate consultation and full participation of indigenous peoples in all the legislative and administrative measures that affect them, particularly to prevent reversals in the defence and promotion of the human rights of indigenous peoples.
							Respect and guarantee, including through the allocation of budget resources, indigenous processes of autonomously developing participation, consultation and consent protocols in accordance with the forms of social organisation of indigenous peoples and traditional communities.

					has violated this and consequently other basic rights of indigenous peoples. In 2012, responding to a complaint at the ILO, the government began a process of consulting indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities about a possible regulatory framework of procedures for implementing the right to consultation. However this initiative was shelved due to actions taken simultaneously by the federal government to paralyse and alter the rules for recognising indigenous territorial rights, a fact that was taken to indicate an absence of good faith on the part of the State in its dialogue with indigenous peoples. Given the fear that such a regulatory framework might be used merely to impose limitations on the rights of indigenous peoples and to meet the interests of major construction projects, in some regions of the country indigenous peoples (Wajãpi, Munduruku, indigenous peoples of the Xingu Indigenous Park) began to discuss and elaborate autonomously their own consultation protocols with guidelines to the State on how to develop specific and culturally respectful consultation processes. However to date no position has been forthcoming from the government concerning these protocols, nor any support towards developing other protocols. At legislative level, no example exists of a consultation process with indigenous peoples despite the growing number of legislative initiatives relating to indigenous rights, very often in discriminatory fashion. Still on the issue of		Ensure the effective and qualified participation of indigenous peoples and organisations in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies or mitigating and compensatory measures related to construction projects that affect their territories.
							Revise the borders of indigenous lands delimited prior to 1988 that do not meet constitutional requirements, submitting them to new demarcation processes.
119.167. Ensure that indigenous peoples are able to defend their constitutional right to ancestral lands without discrimination and their prior, informed consent is sought in cases of projects that may affect their rights (Slovakia)	Slovakia	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	A	Since 2012, the rise in racist and discriminatory discourses by representatives of the federal government and the National Congress opposed to the demarcation of indigenous lands has strengthened initiatives to alter the regulations pertaining to demarcation procedures by the Ministry of Justice without consultation, fomenting conflicts and attacks on indigenous communities. This scenario worsened from 2013 onward with the widespread application of rulings that limited the right to consultation, emerging from discussions of the decision in the Raposa Serra do Sol case and judicializations by the judiciary and the Attorney General's Office (AGU). This fact has generated further legal insecurities and hinders indigenous peoples' access to justice. In the period under evaluation there was a considerable increase in the number of court cases against demarcation processes of indigenous lands and decisions to evict indigenous communities from areas already recognised as traditional indigenous territories. Consequently the very violation of indigenous constitutional rights became an argument for anti-indigenous proposals for removing constitutional rights, such as PEC215/2000. Despite this context of reversals in their rights, indigenous peoples continue to protest about the destructuring of FUNAI and persist in their	Not implemented with reversals identified	Guarantee that indigenous peoples can defend without discrimination their territorial rights and the right to consultation related to development projects affecting their territories, natural resources and forms of social organisation.
119.165. Conclude pending demarcation processes, in particular related to the Guarani Kaiowá (Norway)	Norway	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Concluding pending demarcation processes, especially those related to the Guarani, Kaiowá, Terena, Kaingang, Pataxó and Tupinambá, as a solution to the serious conflicts assailing these peoples.
119.168. Pay more attention, at all administrative levels, to the rights of indigenous peoples, especially to ensure their land rights (Poland)	Poland	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 21	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Pay more attention, at all administrative levels, to promoting the rights of indigenous peoples and avoid reversals, especially guaranteeing the demarcation of indigenous lands in the South, Southeast, Central West and Northeast regions.

36. Human Rights Defenders

Continue the positive initiatives under way, investing more rigorously in the evaluation of the results of planned activities in many of the following areas: prison conditions; criminal justice system; youth justice system; violence and extrajudicial executions	United Kingdom	1	A/HRC/8/27, par. 83.3		103 indigenous people are currently (2016) registered in the Human Rights Defenders Protection Program. The majority of those registered in the program are from the Tupinambá, Guarani-Kaiowá, Xakriabá and Kaingang ethnic groups. However, many of these leaders, particularly those in the states of	Not implemented with reversals identified	Evaluate and strengthen the Human Rights Defenders Protection Program, with special attention to supporting indigenous human rights defenders.
119.82. Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, notably the leaders of indigenous communities fighting for their rights (Switzerland)	Switzerland	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 13	A	Mato Grosso do Sul, Santa Catarina and Bahia, have reported to the Dhesca Human Rights Platform and various authorities concerning the situation of permanent insecurity due to threats and attacks, and the program's lack of structure to provide support in indigenous areas. This situation has also been exacerbated by the lack of any specific protocol for the security forces, especially the federal police, to act to ensure a rapid response in the case of attacks and threats of attacks on the communities of indigenous leaders protected by the program. In Pará, the state with the highest number of deaths and death threats to human rights defenders, there is no state collaboration with the federal program.	Not implemented with reversals identified	Improve the protection for indigenous human rights defenders, especially indigenous leaders who fight for the rights of their communities, and investigate the causes behind the rise in the number of threats, violent attacks and deaths of indigenous leaders over the last 4 years.
119.84. Ensure adequate safeguards are in place to ensure protection of human rights defenders, including those working within indigenous communities (United Kingdom)	United Kingdom	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 13	A		Not implemented with reversals identified	Adopt measures at federal level to effectively protect communities in conflict situations and indigenous leaders under threat.
119.89. Take all necessary measures to ensure the physical integrity of journalists and human rights defenders (France)	France	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/	A		Not implemented	Take the specific measures needed to ensure the physical integrity of indigenous leaders, especially in the context of defending their collective rights.

Environment

119.155. Keep taking the necessary measures to combat continued deforestation in order to ensure the effective enjoyment of economic, social and cultural rights (Ecuador)	Egypt	2	A/HRC/21/11 - Para. 119 & A/HRC/21/11/Add.1 - Para. 13	A	In the period under evaluation, human rights violations related to environmental issues were prominent, notably: the violation of the right to consultation and the lack of legal resources to defend indigenous rights in response to the construction of major construction projects; the advance in the illegal destruction of the environment of indigenous lands; and the proposals to alter regulations on the exploration of natural resources that affect indigenous lands. Emblematic cases of this violation of the right to consultation include: the Belo Monte, Teles Pires and São Manoel Dams, the Tapajós Dam project, the transposition of the São Francisco River, the Manaus-Boa Vista Transmission Line, duplication of the Carajás railway, and more than 100 law bills and constitutional amendments passing through congress without consultation that aim to alter indigenous rights. In addition, in cases of environmental and social damage, the compensations and mitigations have not been subject to due consultation and the rights and interests of the indigenous peoples have been ignored, meaning that the impacts of major construction works or criminal disasters like the Mariana dam end up becoming unending for the indigenous peoples involved. The advance of this predatory model of development in general was consolidated with the approval of a New Forestry Code (2012) offering less protection, but also impacts indigenous territories and limits indigenous peoples' right to exclusive use of their natural resources. Despite the publication by decree, following prior consultation with indigenous peoples, of the National Territorial and Environmental Management Policy (2012) and the development of an integrated action plan (2016), there is still an absence of concrete plans for guaranteeing the autonomous and sustainable management of territories supported and protected by a public policy consolidated by the Brazilian State. Also in relation to the environment, Brazil still lacks actions relating to the impact of	Partially implemented	Protect indigenous lands and territories against deforestation and environmental degradation, and recognise indigenous peoples' continuous protection of the environment.
							Guarantee a budget allocation to implement the National Territorial and Environmental Management Policy as a State policy.
							Respect the rights of indigenous peoples to say no to administrative and legislative measures that affect them.
							Guarantee that the processes of implementing the right to consultation of indigenous peoples, quilombolas and traditional communities concerning development projects that directly affect them are considered at all stages of public decision making from planning to licensing, execution and monitoring of the construction works.
							Recognise, provide reparation, compensate and indemnify cases of socioenvironmental rights violations arising from the non-realization, delays or other flaws related to the implementation of effectively free, prior and informed consultation processes.
							Adopt properly consulted measures to effectively protect indigenous lands and sacred areas from the exploitation of natural resources and environmental degradation.
							Protect indigenous lands from the negative effects of climate change, recognise and strengthen indigenous knowledge concerning the environment that can be used to combat global warming.
							Respect the constitutionally and internationally protected rights and interests of indigenous peoples and consult them on issues related to their lands, autonomy, languages, environment and development projects.
							Strengthen national legislation on the environment taking into account the human rights of indigenous peoples, with special attention to the right to a healthy environment, the right to health and the right to free, prior and informed consultation.

				Brazil still lacks actions relating to the impact of climate changes on indigenous peoples and their ways of life, as well as recognising and valorising traditional indigenous knowledge and practices, including in relation to adaptation to climate change.		Advance in the recognition and protection of indigenous lands as environmentally protected areas, important to the preservation of sociobiodiversity and sustainable development.
						Promote studies and surveys on the forms in which indigenous peoples are adapting to climate changes and support their
Right to Development, Business and Human Rights						
		A/HRC/32/45/Add.1 (Report by the Business and Human		The scenario involving the rise in violations of the human rights of indigenous peoples is linked to the pressures caused by the advance of an exclusionary and colonizing model of development – in the sense that it seeks to homogenize (especially through consumption) different ways of life and organisation – involving the accountability of public and private sectors that still operate within a logic of domination and political favours, in detriment to indigenous peoples, their ways of life, their autonomy, their lands, their natural resources and their rights. This situation has become evident over recent years with the growth in the demands of indigenous peoples for their right to free, prior and informed consultation to be respected, as well the denunciations of rights violations by construction projects and private activities, as observed by the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights.		Implement the recommendations of the Business and Human Rights Workgroup in relation to the protection of territorial and environmental rights and the right to consultation and autonomy of indigenous peoples.
						Monitor the impact and adopt measures to reverse or compensate for environmental damage and violations of indigenous peoples' human rights by individuals, companies and construction projects.
						Guarantee the participation and recognition of the contribution of indigenous peoples to the construction of a new framework and perspective for the economic, social, political and cultural development of Brazil.
						Respect the autonomy of indigenous peoples in defining their own development plans in accordance with their ways of life and worldviews.