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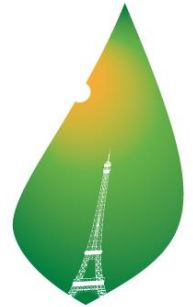


# Indigenous Voices and Climate Change



## 20 DIALOGUES WORLDWIDE

Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic  
Democratic Republic of Congo Ethiopia Fiji  
Guatemala Guyana Indonesia Liberia Mexico  
Niger Panama Peru Philippines Russia  
Tanzania Thailand Vietnam



PARIS2015  
CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES  
SUR LES CHANGEMENTS CLIMATIQUES  
COP21•CMP11

**SGP** The GEF  
Small Grants  
Programme

The community of Vietnamese ethnic minorities would like to send to COP21 Parties, especially the developed countries, organisations and individuals the following requests:

1. Work out a route and radical and practical actions to prevent greenhouse gas emissions – the main cause of global warming and related natural disasters;
2. Recognize the role and potential of ethnic minority people as local forces to respond proactively and effectively to climate change and at the same time to play a major role in reducing greenhouse gas emissions through the protection and development of forests, and the conservation of local biodiversity and other precious natural resources; and promote their full and effective participation in future COPs; and
3. Assess correctly the huge losses that ethnic minorities and other vulnerable communities in Vietnam as well as other developing countries have incurred, and commit to launch and implement essential medium and long term programs and projects that promote the capabilities and experience of indigenous people combined with advanced technology and techniques in order to achieve the best possible results of our common efforts in responding to climate change.

It is our wish that this message will be considered for inclusion in an agreement between the Parties to the UNFCCC COP21 in Paris in late 2015.



As Indigenous Peoples representing our communities, we unanimously agree to formally declare our Climate Change Agenda as follows:

1. Recognize our rights to control manage of our ancestral lands.
2. Support our initiatives in the governance of our territory such as Indigenous Community Conserved Areas or ICCA.
3. Recognize the important role of customary laws and traditional governance mechanisms in protecting our natural resources in our ancestral lands and domains.
4. Respect the free and prior informed consent (FPIC) based on our customary processes in the planning and implementation of development projects.
5. Stop the implementation of programs that do not comply with our decision making processes and deceptive projects that purport to response to climate crisis but are market-driven and imposed by rich and dominant countries.
6. Oppose and stop projects that largely contributed to the release of Green House Gases (GHGs) to the atmosphere and destruction of the environment.
7. Repeal laws which give way to the plunder, land-grabbing and destruction of our ancestral domain. Continue and strengthen the issuance of certificate of ancestral domain titles (CADT).
8. Support and strengthen our traditional indigenous farming systems. Recognize and support our various traditional practices such as *Ub-ubbo*, *Gamal*, *Gen-gen*, *Aluyon*, *Innabuyog*, *Tarabangan*, and *Saknongan* as proven and effective mechanism for responding to the needs of our communities.

- Community land rights and ownership.
- Support for programs in Energy, Forestry, Agriculture and Conservation.
- Traditional knowledge on plant and animal resources recorded.





## INDIGENOUS WOMEN, THE KEY TO SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Position of PEREMPUAN AMAN for UNFCCC COP 21, PARIS

12 November 2015

*"Women are very important in climate change, because women know better of the environmental situation, the climate and their respective regions."*

Wilhelmina, Ende Flores,  
the cadre of Perempuan  
AMAN

PEREMPUAN AMAN is an autonomous wing of the organization of AMAN (Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago) to facilitate indigenous women. PEREMPUAN AMAN facilitates indigenous women to organize themselves, their knowledge and also their rights. It was declared on April 16, 2012 in the first National Meeting of Perempuan AMAN in Tobelo, North Halmahera in Maluku province. Members of the organization are individual indigenous women from the community members of AMAN.

The vision of PEREMPUAN AMAN is indigenous woman having sovereignty over herself, her life and her area of life in order to manifest a sovereign, independent and dignified indigenous community.

*"Women are the most vulnerable to climate change, because of its' impact on the health, economy, education and food security of the family."*

Afrida, North Maluku, the  
cadre of Perempuan AMAN

Jakarta, 12 November 2015. PEREMPUAN AMAN organized the "National Workshop and Dialogue of Indigenous Women with Indonesian Delegation on Climate Change towards Negotiation Process of COP 21, Paris" on 11-12 November 2015 in Jakarta. The workshop was attended by representatives of indigenous women from Indonesia with the support of GEF-SGP, a program that supports local initiatives.

Indigenous women are witnessing a drastic change over the management area and their livelihood resources in a big scale. Fields, farms, forests are quickly turned into monoculture plantations and mining concessions. Fires happening currently have damaged the sources of livelihood for women, and indigenous women has been blamed as one of the actors causing the fire.

The role of indigenous women as the owner of knowledge and wisdom in managing land and the sources of life such as; seeds and crops, woven cloth, wicker and knowledge of traditional medicinal plants, is currently marginalized. Indigenous women are no longer able to read the signs of nature to find out the shifting of seasons and respond to changes of extreme weather.

We, the indigenous women believe that the State has mismanaged in the management of livelihood resources and indigenous territories that contributed to the acceleration of climate change. The state has entrusted the management of natural resources in indigenous territories and in the territories of

indigenous women to corporates through the issuance of large-scale concessions, both for plantations, minings, industrial timber estates (HTI), and the National Park. Although the court ruling of Constitutional Court No. 35/2012 has stated that indigenous forests are no longer state forests, but concessions still operate in indigenous territories.

We recognize that indigenous women must establish a firm position to place the special needs of indigenous women in the negotiation process of the COP 21 in Paris wholeheartedly.

We, the indigenous women demand the acknowledgement of indigenous territories and management territories of indigenous women. This acknowledgement ensures the utilization governance of the indigenous territories through traditional wisdom becomes inherent. Indigenous women are vulnerable to be excluded from their management territories which were assigned as mining concessions, oil palm plantations, industrial timber estates and others. In those area, they can not perform their role as the guardian of livelihood resilience for their family and community.

Contrary to the verdict of Constitutional Court No. 35/PUU/X/2012, concessions keep on going in indigenous territories. Indigenous women lost management territories where they practice and knowledge reproduction on natural resource management. The knowledge of indigenous women will cease and the

## Stand de iniciativas comunitarias

Las iniciativas comunitarias aportan, de manera fundamental, a los compromisos del país en la adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático

Los resguardos indígenas y territorios afrocolombianos protegen el 51% de las áreas de bosques naturales del país.

Fortalecer la gobernanza de un territorio es la mejor estrategia para evitar la deforestación y degradación de los bosques



El manejo integral que hacen las comunidades de sus territorios aporta a las medidas de adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático en el país.

El conocimiento tradicional, el uso sostenible del bosque y las prácticas culturales de los pueblos indígenas, afrocolombianos y campesinos aportan al conocimiento y desarrollo nacional de medidas de adaptación y mitigación.



## Nuestra selva, nuestra vida

Redd+ Indígena Amazónico - RIA "Gestión Holística de Territorio de Vida Plena"

RIA es un Plan de Vida Plena en el largo plazo; significa seguridad territorial y manejo holístico del territorio indígena integrando mitigación y adaptación, clima y biodiversidad. Esto define el papel de nuestras comunidades en REDD+.



### Adaptación / Mitigación

Diseñar planes y proyectos de implementación «REDD+ Indígena Amazónico» (RIA/local), con un enfoque integrado de mitigación y adaptación a la crisis climática



### Resultados y logros

- Diseñar planes y proyectos de implementación «REDD+ Indígena Amazónico» (RIA/local) con un enfoque integrado de Mitigación y Adaptación a la crisis climática.
- Se cuenta con la información socio-cultural y técnica.
- Participación directa en la COP20
- Video
- Side Event en pabellón indígena y sala oficial
- Acciones de incidencia sobre autoridades colombianas, locales y nacionales

### Retos

- Institucionalidad del CMARI como entidad jurídica.
- Identificar Oportunidades para una el diseño de estrategias de sostenibilidad financiera del Modelo CMARI.
- Definir un-determinado enfoque jurisdiccional nacional o subnacional, de acuerdo al contexto y los escenarios previamente identificados.
- Incidencia para incorporar el Modelo CMARI, como parte de la Agenda Nacional del Estado Colombiano

- Demarcation and protection of indigenous territories
- Recognizing the importance of their lands as carbon sinks and providers of ecosystem services
- Recognition of traditional knowledge and agricultural practices of indigenous peoples and other communities, along with sustainable technologies, as the base for strategies of adaptation to climate change.
- Support for agroecological production and agroforestry, as a means of guaranteeing food security and countering expansion of monocultures and deforestation.





➤ Stop emissions

➤ Support development

➤ Protect indigenous culture

➤ Support agroecology





## Nuestra Propuesta

Para el Pueblo Maya hay plena consciencia que la conservación es garantía de desarrollo dado que ésta genera riqueza, mejora la calidad de vida y contribuye al fortalecimiento del patrimonio mundial. No hacerlo, nos lleva al suicidio colectivo y en base a que nos hemos declarado ser un gobierno abierto, asumimos el compromiso de realizar las acciones pertinentes y necesarias para cumplir estos postulados.



# DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

- Negociaciones para un nuevo acuerdo mundial, la posición de evitar un incremento de la temperatura del planeta que no sobrepase los 1.5 °C, para el 2100.
- Necesidad de implementar modelos de desarrollo bajos en carbono aprovechamiento de fuentes de energías limpias y renovables



*“Los procesos de adaptación deben garantizar el respeto, la protección y el fomento de los conocimientos tradicionales y los medios de vida sostenibles de los pueblos indígenas”.*

*Las acciones y programas de mitigación deben reconocer y promover los sistemas propios de los pueblos indígenas en el uso, manejo y conservación de los recursos naturales y su conocimiento tradicional en el mantenimiento de ecosistemas*



“Lo que queda es trabajo y ojalá sea participativo. Nosotros cuidamos el bosque y necesitamos recursos y herramientas para hacerlo bien. Esta reunión es importante para que empiecen a tomarnos realmente en cuenta”.



- Traditional knowledge is important for mitigation and adaptation methods globally to combat climate change. This was recognized by the various agencies internationally and the requisite funding for IPs involvement should be provided
- Guyana should advocate for the rights of its Indigenous Peoples
- Indigenous Peoples must be consulted and their consent obtained before any action is taken that would impact their environment. The human rights of IPs should be respected
- IPs are the best managers of our forests. IPs should be given their land titles so as to ensure that the forests are managed properly
- IPs need to work together in moving forward



- Human rights-based approach
- Indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories, resources.
- Inclusion of indigenous traditional knowledge
- Community- based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS)

