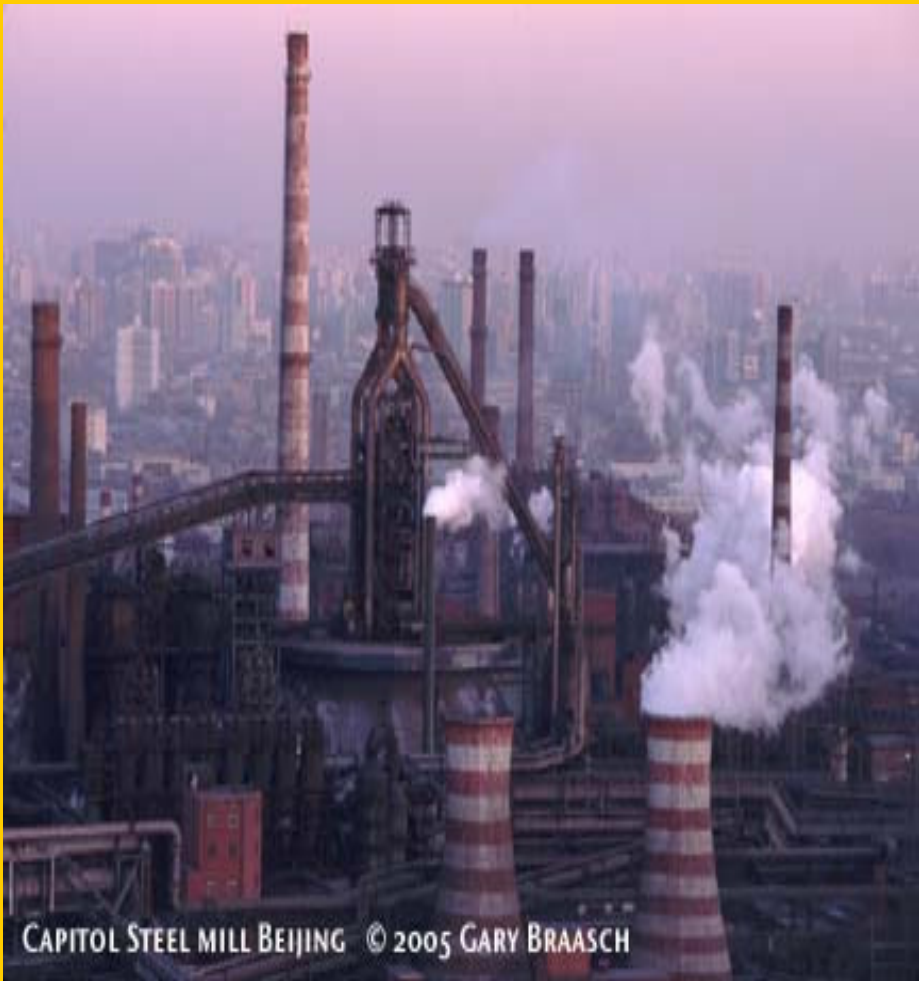


Indigenous Peoples and Climate Change



Indigenous Peoples

- An estimated 350 million in all regions of the world identify themselves as indigenous.
- Characterised by: distinct culture, marginalized, poor and deprived of their rights
- Indigenous groups include Pastoralists in Africa, Hunters and Gatherers of the rainforest and the Inuit in the Circumpolar North



Indigenous peoples and climate change – Key issues



- The most adversely affected by CC
- Legal and institutional barriers:
 - Non-participation
 - Rights not recognised
 - Inappropriate policies
 - Territorial limitations
 - Lack of information and technology
- Climate change initiatives violates indigenous peoples' rights
- Traditional knowledge ignored



Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

- Established in 2000
- An advisory body to ECOSOC
- Comprised of 16 independent experts, 8 of which are indigenous
- Special theme: “Climate change, bio-cultural diversity and livelihoods: the stewardship role of indigenous peoples and new challenges

General recommendations



- Implement the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- Respect traditional knowledge
- Develop monitoring mechanisms
- Industrialized countries must take responsibility



Recommendations relating to participation

- Develop mechanisms for participation in international dialogue
- Support indigenous peoples' own mitigation measures



Recommendations relating to adaptation and mitigation

- UNFCCC and States must provide adaptation funds
- Indigenous peoples should be effectively involved in the design, implementation and evaluation of the FCPF





Recommendations relating to REDD

- REDD must respect and implement indigenous peoples' rights
- REDD is not supported by most indigenous peoples: new proposals for avoided deforestation or reduced emissions from deforestation must be developed

