

the unities on methods of work and positions on various issues under discussion are strengthened to effectively influence discussions and decisions of governments at the global and at the national levels;

- Serve as a vehicle for information exchange on indigenous peoples' good practices on community-level climate-related activities such as projects, research activities, policy advocacy, assertion of rights to forests and resources, etc.;
- Work for the implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the Anchorage Declaration and the Plans of Action/Declarations of the Indigenous Peoples' Regional Summits on Climate Change;
- Enhance solidarity among network members and provide support to its members in terms of technical needs, capacity development, information exchange, etc.;
- Develop positions on climate-related issues, policies and programmes that affect indigenous peoples;
- Develop and support a core of indigenous leaders who will speak on behalf of the network.

IV. Membership

Members of IPCCSD shall be indigenous organizations undertaking local work on climate change and self-determination. Support NGOs undertaking work with indigenous organizations in these areas are welcome to be part of the network.

V. Organizational Mechanism

A Global Coordinating Committee shall coordinate the work and represent the network, develop positions on various issues and shall be responsible for fundraising. Its decisions shall be made in consultation with the member organizations. It shall be composed of regional and global focal points who shall appoint two co-chairs coming from the North and South.

Network members from the regions shall identify their Regional Focal Points. Sub regional groups may be formed according to the needs of particular regions.

A Global Technical Secretariat shall be set up to support the work of the Global Coordinating Committee. It shall keep track of emerging data and research, and shall monitor trends and issues. It shall also make sure that information, translated in key languages, is disseminated from the Global Coordinating Committee to the regions and vice versa.

An Administrative Secretariat may be established by the regions to support their work.

Interim Global Coordinating Committee

Co-Chairs:

Victoria Tauli-Corpus, Tebtebba - Southern Representative & Patricia Cochran,
Alaska Native Science Commission - Northern Representative

Members:

Joseph Ole Simel, MPIDO - Africa
Mirna Cunningham, CADPI & Tarcila Rivera Zea, CHIRAPAQ - Latin America
Joan Carling, AIPP - South East Asia
Mrinal Tripura, Maleya - South Asia

FOUNDING MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Alaska Native Science Commission, USA
Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara, Indonesia
Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact
Asian Indigenous Women's Network
Asociación del Pueblo Mixe, Mexico
Bangladesh Indigenous Peoples Network on Climate Change and Biodiversity, Bangladesh
Centro de Culturas Indígenas el Perú/CHIRAPAQ, Perú
Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas, Nicaragua
Comuna Santa Elena, Ecuador
Confederacion Mapuche de Argentina, Argentina
Cordillera Peoples Alliance, Philippines
Forum for Indigenous Perspectives and Action, North East India
Indigenous Representatives Active Members, Cambodia
Insitut Dayakologi, Indonesia
International Indigenous Women's Forum/FIMI
Lelewal, Cameroon
Mainyito Pastoralist Integrated Development, Kenya
Maleya Foundation, Bangladesh
Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People, Nigeria
Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities, Nepal
Ogiek People's Development Program, Kenya
Taungya, Bangladesh
Tebtebba

SUPPORT NGOS

Centre of Research and Development in Upland Areas, Vietnam
International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs, Denmark
PipLinks, UK
Southeast Asia Development Program, Cambodia



Indigenous Peoples' Global Network on Climate Change & Sustainable Development



Global Technical Secretariat c/o

TEBTEBBA

**(Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for
Policy Research and Education)**

No. 1 Roman Ayson Road, 2600 Baguio City, Philippines

Tel. No. 63 74 4447703 * Tel/Fax: 63 74 4439459

Email: vicky@tebtebba.org, raymond@tebtebba.org



I. Background

Since 2007, indigenous peoples' participation in the UNFCCC has increased substantially. A growing number of indigenous organizations from Asia, Africa, Latin America, the Pacific, North America, Arctic and Russia are now more involved in helping their communities adapt to climate change and their representatives are more actively engaged with the UNFCCC processes to ensure that their perspectives and demands are taken on board. In 2009, indigenous peoples organized their own process to bring together more indigenous organizations in their regions to discuss climate change and identify strategies on climate change. Regional summits on climate change and indigenous peoples were held in Asia, Latin America, Arctic and Africa. This process culminated in the Indigenous Peoples' Global Summit on Climate Change in April 2009 in Anchorage, Alaska where indigenous peoples adopted the Anchorage Declaration. This Declaration, along with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) and ILO Convention No. 169, serve as the basic frameworks and guides for the strategies developed by indigenous peoples for their work on climate change.

In the succeeding UNFCCC meetings, some indigenous representatives focused on influencing the results of negotiations. This is the reason why we now find language in the negotiating texts of the AWG-LCA (Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action) and in the SBSTA (Subsidiary Body on Scientific and Technical Advice) decision that are relevant to indigenous peoples. In the REDD+ texts of the AWG-LCA, for example, there are now references on the need to respect the rights of indigenous peoples; the UNDRIP adoption by the UN General Assembly was noted; and texts on the need for effective participation of indigenous peoples, as well as the role of traditional knowledge. The SBSTA decision spelled out the need for effective participation of indigenous peoples and the development of guidance on this.

In 2009, indigenous organizations and support NGOs successfully obtained grants which were used to increase participation of indigenous peoples in the global processes and to enhance capacities of indigenous peoples to pursue climate solutions. There is now a



pool of indigenous leaders and representatives who have a greater understanding of issues and who are effectively influencing climate change policies and programmes, including REDD+. They have increased their abilities to advocate for the inclusion of their concerns in the climate change negotiations and to engage with the government authorities at the regional, national and local levels. Furthermore, representatives of indigenous organizations from various countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America, Arctic, Europe, Pacific and North America are now doing much more work in their communities on climate change and the links of this with forests.¹

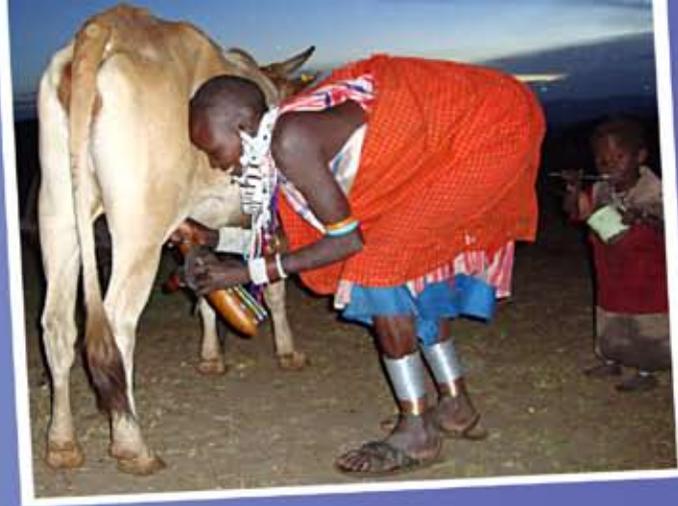
What we have learned is that if we bring in indigenous activists who are doing work on the ground and who have constituencies they are accountable to, they take the advocacy work in the climate change processes more seriously. It is also hard for government negotiators to totally ignore them both at the global and national levels. While there is the IIPFCC (International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change) that serves as the caucus for indigenous peoples, there is a need to establish additional spaces and mechanisms for indigenous representatives to use. These are spaces for the discussion of grounded experiences of indigenous organizations doing work in the local levels where they discuss, in more depth, their issues and perspectives; share their experiences and good practices on climate change mitigation and adaptation, capacity building, traditional forest and natural resource management; develop strategies for more effective advocacy, to name a few; and unite on positions which can be brought before the negotiators on these issues.

These indigenous leaders and activists decided that it is time to develop an indigenous peoples' network which will put more energy in achieving concrete results at the global, regional, national and local levels and provide more support to each other.

II. Nature of the IPCCSD

The Indigenous Peoples' Global Network on Climate Change and Sustainable Development (IPCCSD) will bring together indigenous organizations from different countries that have on-the-ground work related to climate change and climate-sensitive development. This may include initiatives on capacity building; enhancing and making more visible knowledge and practices on traditional natural ecosystem and resource management; protection and respect of indigenous peoples' rights to lands, territories and resources; local adaptation and mitigation measures; REDD+; disaster management; engagement with various stakeholders including local and national government bodies, units and agencies, among others.

¹ Some of these organizations are CADPI (Nicaragua), CHIRAPAQ (Peru), MPIIDO (Kenya), Lelewal (Cameroon), CERDA and CSDM (Vietnam), AMAN and Institut Dayakologi (Indonesia), NEFIN (Nepal), GAPE in Laos, Alaska Native Science Commission, Saami Council, among others.



A guiding principle of the network is to ensure that the local on-the-ground initiatives, perspectives and demands of indigenous peoples and communities are surfaced and given priority in various arenas such as the UNFCCC and in regional and national spaces such as in national bodies on climate change and REDD+, etc. At the same time, discussions and decisions in these levels should be shared with the community for them to understand how these may impact their lives. In this way, transparency and accountability to the local indigenous communities are ensured.

III. Objectives of the IPCCSD

General:

- Strengthen further the unity and effective actions of indigenous peoples doing climate change work at the global, regional, national and local levels as one of the ways of realizing their right to self-determination.

Specific:

- Ensure that spaces where decisions are made related to climate change are occupied by indigenous representatives who have links to their communities and organizations;
- Enhance the understanding and knowledge of indigenous peoples on issues related to climate change and the processes of the UNFCCC, as well as other developments at the global, regional and local levels to enable them to effectively engage in these arenas if they find these important to their work at the local level;
- Ensure that the views and experiences of indigenous peoples on climate change impacts and solutions are made more visible at the regional and global arenas and