

**INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' PROPOSED ACTION ON NATURE BASED SOLUTION
CLIMATE SUMMIT**

Title	Securing Rights to Secure Nature-Based Solutions to Climate Change
Rationale	<p>The 370 million indigenous people constitute only 5 percent of the world's population, but 15 percent of the world's poorest. 80 percent of the planet's biodiversity is found on their lands and territories.</p> <p>Insecure, contested, and unjust land, ocean, and forest tenure undermine efforts to protect, sustainably manage, and restore ecosystems essential to the realization of climate solutions and sustainable development goals. Research shows that lands managed by Indigenous Peoples with secure rights experience lower rates of deforestation, store more carbon, hold more biodiversity, and benefit more people, including women, than lands managed by either public or private entities.</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples customarily manage over 50 percent of the global land mass, but legally own just 10 percent. Securing land rights and closing this gap represent the greatest opportunity to increase carbon storage, restore degraded land, reduce emissions, improve food security, diminish the likelihood of climate-related conflicts, and enhance ecosystem resilience.</p>
Overview of The Contribution	<p>Indigenous Peoples knowledge systems are nature-based and honor the complex interdependence of all life forms. This is the root of success for the sustainable management of their resources, including waters, rivers, oceans, peatlands, forests, deserts, prairies and savannas, developing effective solutions and practices for biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>Securing the rights of Indigenous Peoples to their lands, territories and resources can conserve and restore our most vulnerable ecosystems, increase the storage of carbon, scale-out agroecosystems for sustainable food production, and restore harmony with nature and all life forms in partnership with states, donors, civil society organizations, and others, using a human-rights-based approach.</p>
How might the contribution support climate mitigation and adaptation and other important co-benefits and	<p>Gains in the recognition of community-based forest tenure across 33 low-and middle-income countries representing 85% of forests in Africa, Asia and Latin America increased by 40% (or 147 mha) between 2002 and 2017, and the pace of recognition could more than double (152 mha) if existing legislation in just four countries were implemented (Colombia, DR Congo, India, Indonesia). These benefits can be replicated across management of other vital ocean,</p>

<p>social, economic and environmental outcomes in the future</p>	<p>desert, and terrestrial ecosystems resulting in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Reduction in carbon emissions and increase in carbon capture. Communities steward at least 22% of the forest carbon found in tropical and subtropical countries, and a third of this lies in forestlands where Indigenous Peoples lack legal recognition of their tenure rights. Reduction in carbon emissions from increased land rights can range anywhere from 100 tC/ha - 625 tC/ha. b. Increase in climate resiliency by restoring and protecting ecosystems through nature-based solutions built upon Indigenous knowledge systems that value the inherent worth of ecosystem functions beyond human use/benefits. c. Increased social impact by utilizing a rights-based approach that ensures equity and human rights for all peoples. d. Solutions that go beyond market-based concerns to include social, cultural and health indicators. e. Replicating holistic solutions that address cross-cutting issues for the full realization of the SDGs. f. Comprehensive Just Transition. Indigenous-led solutions expand on common definitions of “Just transition” to restore a balanced, respectful, and reciprocal relationship with Mother Earth. g. Food Security. Provide replicable models of restorative and climate resilient agricultural practices that can be “scaled-out” to promote food security in even the most climate-stressed regions. h. Replicable models of integrated land and water management, rooted in Indigenous languages, that promote and protect human rights, as well as vulnerable plant and animal species through habitat restoration and preservation .
<p>Involvement of Countries and Governments</p>	<p>Rights and Resources Initiatives (RRI) reported 54 out of 58 recently surveyed countries had community-based tenure regimes recognizing communities as forest owners, and others are making progress in developing requisite regulatory frameworks and reform policies. National and Sub-National Governments will have major roles in this action.</p>
<p>Stakeholders</p>	<p>Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, CSOs, National and Sub National Governments, Private Sectors.</p>
<p>Where the Contribution Can Be Applied</p>	<p>Opportunities for high impact transformations center on countries with adequate legal frameworks; demonstrated political will and/or capacity to implement collective rights; and an informed/capable network of civil society and indigenous organizations with relationships to government institutions, policy makers, and key allies.</p>
<p>How the</p>	<p>To secure the transformative impacts needed to achieve global</p>

<p>contribution will be delivered, transformational Impacts</p>	<p>climate, biodiversity and sustainable development goals by 2030, Indigenous Peoples call on the world to secure their rights in the next decade. Experience demonstrates that efforts to secure collective rights are more effective, efficient and equitable when directed and delivered from the bottom-up.</p>
<p>Intersection with other Climate Action Summit Workstream</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Green Climate Fund in 2018 adopted an Indigenous Peoples’ Policy, which clearly recognizes Indigenous Peoples’ rights to land, territories and natural resources. • The Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8(j) recognizes the need to respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities and encourages the equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of such knowledge. • Establishment of the LCIP Platform under the UNFCCC. • The Sendai framework acknowledges the role of traditional and local knowledge in disaster risk reduction. • The New York Declaration on Forests calls for zero deforestation by 2030 and includes governors’ commitments to protecting forests in partnership with Indigenous Peoples. • Significant contribution in achieving SDG 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, and 16; Aichi targets 4, 5, 7, 14 and 18; • ILO Convention 169. • UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples • The UN’s Voluntary Guidelines for the Governance of Tenure among others.
<p>Examples of Experience to Date</p>	<p>Across 41 countries, two-thirds of the advancement in community tenure between 2013-2017 relate to increases in community forest ownership, with over 90 percent of this progress stemming from low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Moreover, recent laws in a number of countries establish new legal pathways for Indigenous Peoples to own their forests, sacred sites, traditional and customary land use territories. In “developed” countries recognition of Indigenous Peoples rights and stewardship practices are leading to effective Indigenous-led collaborative conservation efforts such as being done in Canada’s Boreal Forests where First Nations are at the forefront of comprehensive land-use planning. In the scientific community the value and importance of Traditional knowledge continues to increase with the urgency to find solutions to Climate Change.</p>
<p>Mechanisms for Funding</p>	<p>There is an existing funding mechanism i.e. Tenure Facility, DGM, etc.</p> <p>Direct funding to Indigenous Peoples to enhance their contribution to climate change mitigation and adaptation has to be designed by Indigenous Peoples to be supported by the Green Climate Fund and</p>

	other funding mechanisms.
Means of Stewardship and Monitoring	To be carried out by Indigenous Peoples Major Group (IPMG) and the Facilitative Working Group of the LCIPP . An Advisory Body to the Climate Summit can be formed, consisting of Indigenous Peoples, CSOs, Governments, UN Agencies, to be led by Indigenous Peoples
Communication Strategy	Traditional and new technology communications methodologies will be used.
Contact Details of Proponents	<p>Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC): Rodion Sulyandziga (rodion@csipn.ru) Mina Setra (minasetra@aman.or.id)</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples Major Group: Janene Yazzie (janeney@treatycouncil.org) Joan Carling (joan@indigenouspeoples-sdg.org)</p>