### From Welfare to Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Recognition of Indigenous Knowledge in Climate Change Actions



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## Why rights ?: Indigenous knowledge a key to combat climate change

 Production and reproduction of social, cultural, political and environmental meanings and knowledge of indigenous peoples is embedded in local environment and nature.



Nettle (Allo) Plant



IK is a "symbolic power" of indigenous peoples that is an instrument to coping with changing environment



### Welfare to Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Basis for Implementation/Demands of IIPFCC



- Paris Agreement:
  - Preamble
  - Article 7. Para 5
  - Article 5. Para 2 (.. NCBs)
  - Article 8 Para 4 (g):
    support ..non-economic
    loss and damage
  - Article 8 Para 4 (h):
    resilience of communities,
    livelihoods and ecosystem
  - Article 15
- 1/CP.21 (V)
- Cancun safeguards; 1/CP16 reference to UNDRIP, ILO 169

- <u>Direct approach</u> complying with PA and COP decisions
- Indirect approach:
  national and
  international HR
  instruments. E.g.
  UNDRIP, ILO 169, UNGP
  on Business and Human
  Rights etc.

### Welfare to Rights of Indigenous Peoples: Some of the areas for ensuring rights including IK

- Mitigation-NCBs
- Adaptation-IK
- Capacity Building
- Loss and Damage-non-economic loss and damage (intangible heritages loss)
- NDCs-false solution !-GHG inventory
- National communication-IPs participation and contribution
- Global stoke take-different elements and articles of PA
- NAPs
- Result-Based Payment-Safeguards-SIS
- Global peaking-IPs livelihood –and UNDRIP, ILO 169 an overarching standard

NEFIN

#### ( Global level)

- UNFCCC COP, subsidiary bodies
- APA/ CMAs (National Level)
- Govt.
- National Designated Authorities and Entities
   (Climate Finance-
- different Facilities and Funds)
- <u>GCF, Adaptation Fund, FCPF,</u> gef, UN-REDD etc..

# Thank You