Demonstrating Indigenous Peoples’ Self-Determined Development in Community-based Monitoring and Information Systems

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SYNOPSIS

Highlight the importance and substance of CBMIS on traditional knowledge, biodiversity and climate change, rights and well-being of indigenous peoples

Share community experiences on CBMIS thru the Global Partnership on Forests, Climate Change and Sustainable Development
What is CBMIS?

Community-based Monitoring and Information Systems bundle of research and monitoring approaches related to biodiversity, ecosystems, land and waters, and other resources; as well as human well-being.

Indigenous peoples and communities also use these as tools for their management and documentation of resources.

It integrates the ecosystems/ecological dynamics, cultural and human rights and sustainability based approaches with conscious concern on gender, intergenerational and cultural diversity, to indigenous peoples' economic development and well-being.
“Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development of their lands or territories and other resources.

Article 32 of the UNDRIP

IPSDD reflect the holistic view and relation of indigenous peoples to their ecosystem or territory.

It integrates the ecosystem, cultural and human rights, and sustainability-based approaches to indigenous peoples’ economic development and well-being.
Monitoring and its Importance

For indigenous communities monitoring is intrinsic in their way of life.

- to have a full access and right over our resources
- to counter existing state policies that are anti-indigenous peoples
- to be more critical of the changes in the natural resources and propose solutions
Monitoring Practices among Indigenous Peoples

- agricultural calendar of indigenous communities
- proverbs or historical stories relating to environment
- specific customs and traditions related to harvest or other activities in the community
- identifying significant ecosystems for their traditional activities
- identifying species of significance
Managing the territory is based on a land use pattern and the man-land-nature and spirit relationship manifesting an intense complementation for the vibrancy of the whole...
Interrelationship between Climate Change, Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge

- Climate change has a harmful effect on biological diversity and the related knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.

- Traditional knowledge is an inseparable part of indigenous and local communities’ culture, social structures, economy, livelihoods, beliefs, traditions, customs, customary law, health and their relationship to the local environment.

- It is the totality of all such elements that makes their knowledge, innovations and practices vital in relation to biological diversity and sustainable development.
The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) recognizes the following principles in relation to climate change and biodiversity:

- Climate change is the second cause of biodiversity loss.
- Biodiversity management can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

- Parties to the CBD are obliged to introduce necessary measures to prevent and mitigate the impacts of climate change to the Earth’s biological diversity.

- Parties are also obliged to respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities, if these are seen to be relevant to conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, including in the context of climate change.

- It also recognized that the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities can be of great value when considering climate change mitigation.
Relevant UNFCCC decisions

- Full and effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in, and the potential contribution of their knowledge to, monitoring and reporting of activities
- Sustainable management of forests and co-benefits, including biodiversity
- 7 “Cancun safeguards
- System for providing information on how the safeguards are being addressed and respected throughout the implementation of the activities, while respecting sovereignty
- Address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, land tenure, forest governance, gender and safeguards in national strategies or action plans
Knowledge practices

Belief systems
SPIRITUALITY

Customary laws

Ginubat kapagpagan

Kakaiwan/ Pinawa/
Saguday

Payaw/
Payoh

Uma/ habal

umili

Kakaiwan/Pinawa/
Saguday

Kalanguya Territory Management is Ecosystems Based Approach

cultural activities/
practices
7 SAFEGUARDS

a) Actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;

b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;

c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

d) Full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, including, in particular, indigenous peoples and local communities;

e) Actions that are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that actions are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;

f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;

g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions;
Traditional Knowledge, Biodiversity and Climate Change

- The world’s biodiversity will only be effectively preserved by preserving diversity of cultures and vice versa:

- The most biologically high-value regions in the world are indigenous territories

- The recognized importance of indigenous peoples as main managers and dwellers of well preserved habitats, and

- Certification of conservation values and behavior among indigenous peoples is rooted in pre-modern complex of belief-knowledge practices
What are the initiatives of indigenous peoples?

Global Indigenous Peoples Partnership
On Climate Change, Forests and Sustainable Development

The partnership includes Tebtebba, AMAN (Aliansi Masyarakat Adat Nusantara), CADPI (Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas), CERDA (Center of Research and Development in the Upland Area), CHIRAPAQ (Centro de Culturas Indígenas del Perú), CIR (Conselho Indígena de Roraima), ID (Institut Dayakology), ILEPA (Indigenous Livelihoods Enhancement Partners), Lelewal Foundation, MPIDO (Mainyoito Pastoralists Integrated Development Organization), MRDC (Montañosa Resource and Development Center), NNK (Naundep ni Napahnuhan ni Kalanguya), NEFIN (Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities), SER-Mixe/ASAM-DES (Servicios del Pueblo Mixe and the Asamblea Mixe para el Desarrollo Sostenible), SILDAP (Silingang Dapit sa Habagatang Sidlakang Mindanao), and UEFA/DIPY (Union pour l’Emancipation de la Femme Autochtone/Dignité Pygmée).
Tebtebba and its works

Tebtebba seeks to promote and disseminate widely indigenous peoples’ worldviews, their perspectives on key issues such as individual and collective human rights, sustainable development, climate change, biodiversity, traditional knowledge, customary laws and governance, conflict transformation, gender, etc.
• Enhancing capacities for climate change mitigation and adaptation
• Effective National Implementation of the CBD
• Promotion and Implementation of UNDRIP
• IP empowerment and sustainable livelihoods
• IPSSDD
  ***Community-Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS)
For indigenous peoples the success of REDD+ implementation is not only limited to the recognition and adoption of safeguards but to its actual operationalization on the ground.

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<th>DOMAINS and TYPES of Information for CBMIS</th>
<th>LAND, TERRITORIES and RESOURCES</th>
<th>TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE</th>
<th>FULL and EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION</th>
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<td>TRADITIONAL GOVERNANCE</td>
<td>HUMAN RIGHTS</td>
<td>COSTS and BENEFIT DISTRIBUTION</td>
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Indicators clusters as shared during the Technical Workshop on CBMIS on August 29-31, 2013 in Toba Lake, Indonesia.
ADVOCACY and PERSPECTIVE

• Real and ultimate outcome of REDD+ implementation must account the practical and immediate impact it could have to Indigenous Peoples and local communities, which should be appropriately collected, recorded and communicated to the national information system.

• Opportunities and policies for capacity-building are available to indigenous peoples to strengthen their ownership of REDD+ initiative

• Direct funding must also be accessible, sufficient and equitably distributed among indigenous peoples and local communities

• Participation of women, especially indigenous women whose historical contribution and roles in these areas has been recognized

• Decision-making should ensure gender sensitive approaches across components of any REDD+ activities and related projects
IYAMAN (Thank You)