INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' RIGHTS IN REDD

HOW TO SECURE LOCAL RIGHTS AT NATIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVEL



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UN-REDD Side Event, 8th Session of UNPFII

Reduce Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) CHANCES AND CHALLENGES





CHANCES for Indigenous Peoples

- Global awareness on the cause/driver of deforestation and forest degradation.
- Broaden ideas and initiatives on saving the remain forests
- Recognition on the Indigenous Peoples' stewardship and ownership to forests and promote indigenous ways of conservation, sustainable forest management.
- Recognition of Indigenous Peoples' Rights and implementation of UNDRIP in local, national and international level.
- Benefit for Indigenous communities



CHALLENGES TO REDD

INTERNATIONAL

- → Some countries/States and UNFCCC still unconfident to recognize Indigenous Peoples Rights
- → Global demand for palm oil and extractive industries (for examples) still very high. REDD versus..?
- → Conflict of Interest among international actors
- → Limited inclusion of Indigenous Peoples participation in the international negotiation
- → What is the blue print?



CHALLENGES TO REDD

National Issues (Non Annex countries)

- → Complexity of problems in national level
- → The situation of Indigenous Peoples' Rights are vary in different countries
- → Specific data on Indigenous Peoples very limited
- → Conflict of Interest in the Government Body
- → Corruption in the Govt. Institution, from national to local level.
- → Economic Development to much rely on the exploitation of natural resources.



CHALLENGES TO REDD

LOCAL ISSUES

- → Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
- → Indigenous Territory VS State's. Administration Border
- → Mix communities (Indigenous, Local, Transmigrant) could raised overlap land claims.
- → Weakening of Customary Institutions Govt. establish other local institutions to represent the communities.
- → Refusal from the community on REDD based on their experience with previous International initiatives (protected areas, conservation areas, national park etc)



CHALLENGES TO UN-REDD

Question:

What is the Blue Print among UN Agencies, World Bank, GEF etc to address the Rights of Indigenous Peoples within the international framework and national programme?



REMAINING CONCERNS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REDD

- → How to ensure FPIC?
- → Who will have benefit? From who? If the community will have the benefit, in what form? How will the arrangements be? Who will arrange? Who will have the authority and responsibility?
- → Is there any guaranty that the community will still own the forest as well as having access to use forest products?
- → How to ensure REDD won't divided the community and create conflicts?
- → Who will negotiate with the community? Government? Other party?
- → How far the international talks on REDD will influence Voluntary Market? Since the voluntary market seems moving faster then the UN etc.



OTHER CHALLENGES TO REDD

Other Initiative from Climate Change Mitigation → Bio/Agrofuels

- → Contra productive and threat to REDD. Facts, bio/agrofuel plantations (oil palm, soy and sugar cane in other countries) is one of the major caused of deforestation.
- → How are this 2 initiatives will get along together? While the REDD initiative is discussed, the expansion of plantation keep destroying remaining forests the demand from consumer still very high.
- → While the expansion of oil palm plantation keep going, the old problems are still remaining (intimidation, deception, violence, kidnapping, murder, arrest, land grabbing, environmental damage etc)
- → REDD vs BIO/AGROFUELS → CONFLICT
- → More challenges in bio/agrofuels leading countries whose also keen to have REDD funds



"THANK YOU, TERIMAKASIH"



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