



**‘REDD plus’ update:
main challenges and opportunities for
Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities**

**Jen Rubis (BIIH)
Working Group on Climate Change
JOAS**

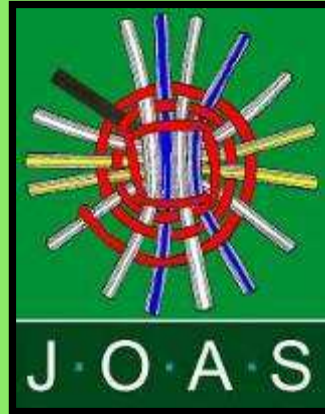
**Subregional Capacity-building Workshop on
Forest Biodiversity and Climate Change for South
and South-East Asia
Singapore
2-5 September 2009**



- Protecting traditional knowledge and preserving cultural diversity
- TK & Heritage
 - Documentation
 - Community Initiatives
- ICTs
 - Training & Support
- Networking
 - Climate Change



Documentation with Bidayuh priestesses



- **Jaringan Orang Asal SeMalaysia / Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia**
- **Malaysia's umbrella network of Indigenous Peoples' organisations & communities**
 - **Supporting NGOs**
- **Indigenous rights and advocacy**



Bersama Dalam Perjuangan

Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia

United in Struggle



SABAH: AARP Ulu Senagang-Mongkol Baru • PR Balat, Kuamat, Kinabatangan • PR Buayan • PR G-14 Sook • PR G-14 Telupid • PR G-4, Kanbungan, Pitas • PR G-5 Ulu Temani • PR GOMPITO • PR JGPT • PR Kalampayan • PR Kelab Bala Kampung Gana • PR KMPGG, Penampang • PR KOMOKITUKOD G-6 Pias • PR MAMAKAT • PR Mangluwago • PR MONUNGKUS • PR MUKAKAS-Kipouvo • PR Nambayan, Tambunan • PR PUSAKAG • PR Sinungkalangan, Tambunan • PR Tinipol • PR Togodon • **SARAWAK:** ADC Merandong Julau • Balingan Satu • CDC, Kengwit • IPDC, Binsu • JKKK Krokong • Kampung Bukit Lima-Sungai Nat, Tingo • Kampung Bukit Perinjau, Miri • Kampung Pandan, Bintulu • PANGAU, Kuching • PDBT, Miri • Pekan Kenawit • Pekan Maong-Pakan-Naman • RPU, Long Lawen, Belaga • Rumah Rajang dan Tabu (RATA) • Sarawak Kenan Organisation, Ulu Sarawak • SILOP, Bintulu • TAHABAS • TRING-KAMEH • Wanta Desa Sarawak (WADESA) • **SEMIANJUNG MALAYSIA:** Gabungan Orang Asli Johor Selatan • Jaringan Kampung Orang Asli Pahang • Jaringan Kampung Orang Asli Perak • JKKK Kampung Orang Asli Pulau Kempos-Bukit Cheeding-Bukit Kecil, Selangor • Kampung Bukit Tampoi, Selangor • Lumbruge Adat Jahui, Negeri Sembilan • SPNS, Bidor, Perak • Tompoq Topoh, Pulau Carey, Selangor • TSK Kampung Penderas, Kuala Krau, Pahang • **NGO-NGO BERSEKUTU:** Building Indigenous Initiatives In Heritage (BIH) • Borneo Resources Institute (BRIMAS) • Center for Orang Asli Concerns (COAC) • Partners of Community Organisations, Sabah (PACOS Trust) • Sarawak Dayak Iban Association (GADIA)

JARINGAN ORANG ASLI SEMALAYSIA Peti Surat 511 • 89507 Penampang, Sabah • Tel: 088-726413 • joasmalaysia@gmail.com

Working Group on Climate Change

- Formed as decision of JOAS GA 2008
- Capacity building in climate change issues
 - REDD
- Research & Advocacy
 - regional
 - international



A TK-ICT partnership for conserving forests!
A Penan leader studies his customary forests,
created using modern technology.
Photo courtesy of BRIMAS

Regional & International Engagements

Oct '08	SEA Consultation on REDD Global Consultation on REDD	Tebtebba, UNU-IAS, SCBD, UNREDD
Nov '08	Training on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples (South & South East Asia)	International Alliance of the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests (IAITPTF)
Feb '09	Asia Summit on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples	Tebtebba, AMAN
Apr '09	Indigenous Peoples' Global Summit on Climate Change	Inuit Circumpolar Council (ICC)

International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC)

- 2000, Lyon
- Informal & voluntary forum for IPs working on climate change issues
 - multisectoral
- Coordinate inputs of IPOs @ UNFCCC
 - submissions
 - fundraising for participation
- Information sharing & dissemination
- Networking



International cooperation: Villagers from Malaysia and Indonesia maintain intergenerational harmony and links

Situating the Indigenous Peoples of Asia

- 100 million throughout Asia
(Stavenhagen 2007)
- Though the exact number of forest-dependent people in Asia remains unknown some 400 million Asians live in rural areas, close to forests and are predominantly classified as poor. There is increasing recognition of the close interdependence between these people and the forest many of whom have become the immediate and principle victims of its decline. (EC-UNDP SGP PTF, 2004)



A Kayan woman of Baram. Photo from
EC UNDP SGP PTF collection

Indigenous Peoples' Observations on Impact of Climate Change

Country	Indigenous observations on impact
Bangladesh	<p>Frequent & prolonged droughts Rat infestation of rice in Jum plots Decreased population of natural predators Crop damage Increasing temperatures</p> <p>Famine, food insecurity, poor nutritional status of CHT IPs, increase in diseases (eg malaria, dengue)</p>
Myanmar	<p>Decrease in food production Increased rat infestation Emergence of new bird & insect species Inadequate water supply</p> <p>Food shortage, increased pressure on land, increase in water borne diseases, impact on women/children (fetching water)</p> <p>Jatropha – labour, land confiscation, deforestation, income loss</p>

Presented at 2009 Asia Summit on Climate Change and Indigenous Peoples

India

Arunachal Pradesh

Unprecedented rainfall (2006)

Increase in average temperature

Increased pressure in addition to displacement from dams, mining, factories etc

Jarkhan

Reduced production of food

Loss in flora/fauna

Reduced water table

Loss of green forest

Drinking water crisis

Impact of mega dams

Nagaland

Unpredictable weather

Floods in paddy/rice fields (2007)

Food insecurity & damage of other crops

- forced to use chemical fertilizers, migrate

Impact on women and children

Loss of traditional rice varieties and decreased in quality of food produce

Indonesia	<p><i>Lombok</i></p> <p>Reduction of clove production (to 40%)</p> <p>Increased temperatures</p> <p>Long drought</p> <p>Pest resurgence (cacao)</p> <p>Plant diseases (banana)</p> <p>Increased migrant workers</p> <p>Illegal logging</p> <p>Outward migration of villagers, food insecurity, increased pressure on land resources (costs increase)</p> <p>REDD poses increased vulnerability to IPs</p>
Vietnam	<p><i>Ha Giang Province</i></p> <p>Flooding / landslides</p> <p>Irregular rainfall, increased temperature, unpredictable whirlwinds, storms & floods</p> <p>Aggravated water shortage for irrigation, submersion of lands & crops, soil exhaustion, narrowing of cultivated & pasture areas, high incidence of epidemics in human & animals, damage of social infrastructure & properties, disturbance of socio-cultural activities</p>

Nepal	<p> Melting of mountain top glaciers Decreased water availability Changes in monsoon patterns Change of pattern and quality of agricultural crops Changes in fruits (apple, less sweet) Longer growing season due to frost Presence of insects </p> <p>Serious food production loss, increased pressure on forests due to migration of IPs, loss of sacred grounds due to flooding</p>
Philippines	<p><i>Ikalahan</i></p> <p>Changes in temperature lead to disruption of agricultural/forest activities</p> <p><i>Calamian Tagbanuas</i></p> <p>Unpredictable weather patterns, warmer weather, drought, sea level rise, coastline erosion and damage to structures, rising ocean temperatures, sea waves, currents</p> <p>Impact of biofuels & Renewable Energy Act – on traditional land resources</p> <p>Loss of traditional knowledge</p> <p>Increase in number of pests</p>

Malaysia

Sabah

Erratic rainy season impacting traditional schedule of planting and increasing landslide events

Dry season is hotter than normal

Heat makes it harder to work in the fields, easier to get sick (especially children)

Harvest (for fruits and rice) is less

Easier to have (out of control) fires, leading to haze

Drought

Quality and quantity of fruit/harvest has decreased and many fruits are spoilt. Fertiliser is now needed to get higher yields.

Changes in the seasons affect traditions

Emergence of new species which interferes with the environment

More pests

Semenanjung

Changes in the season

Rubber trees shed leaves in August/September but changing weather patterns have caused the leaves to shed in Jan/Feb. The impact of this is less latex.

Rainy season

Increased incidences of landslides

Forest products not following seasons

Example: before petai was a seasonal vegetable but now it fruits all year round.

Floods

Increased cholera outbreaks

Disrupts daily routines (interferes with work etc)

Malaysia (cont)

Sarawak

When there is no rain, weather is hotter

More floods – over wider areas and longer periods

Bumper crop less frequent

Change in species

Before, used to catch udang galah (freshwater prawns), but now can catch udang batu (an inferior species)

Change in weather patterns (rain/flood events + key livelihood indicators)

Famine – Penan peoples

Link between local environmental destruction/pollution and global destruction/pollution

Impact of oil palm plantations on land/resources

Indigenous Peoples' Initiatives and Contribution to Action on Climate Mitigation and Adaptation: The Essential Role of Traditional Knowledge

Country	Indigenous initiatives
Bangladesh	Conservation of key bamboo resources Indigenous irrigation techniques in CHT conserve water (Godha, Thagolok) Drought management (land is prepared earlier, diversification of crops)
Myanmar	Evolution of traditional stove to reduce emissions Use of renewable energy (micro-hydro dams) Slope Agriculture Land Technology (SALT) cultivation method was introduced for multi-crop cultivation that results to good production but helps reduce gas emissions as well. Another method being introduced is the wet paddy cultivation. Village level by-laws that provide for conservation and preservation of the environment

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Myanmar	<p>Evolution of traditional stove to reduce emissions</p> <p>Use of renewable energy (micro-hydro dams)</p> <p>Slope Agriculture Land Technology (SALT) cultivation method was introduced for multi-crop cultivation that results to good production but helps reduce gas emissions as well.</p> <p>Another method being introduced is the wet paddy cultivation.</p>
India	<p>Eastern Himalayas</p> <p>Restoration of culture and traditional institutions (forest as children of the Sun/Donyi)</p>
Indonesia	<p>In order to adapt, the Indigenous Peoples plant trees in water sources areas, they diversified their crops, they ventured into cash crops, organic plants and they strengthened their customary law enforcement mechanisms.</p>

India	<p>Eastern Himalayas</p> <p>Restoration of culture and traditional institutions (forest as children of the Sun/Donyi)</p>
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Philippines	<p>Ikalahan</p> <p>Traditional & innovative forest management systems maximize growth and use of forest.</p> <p>e.g <i>gen-gen</i> (traditional fertilizer), <i>day-og</i>, <i>pangomis</i> (inter-cropping to expedite fallow period), <i>gaik</i> (firelines), Forest Improvement Technology or FIT</p> <p>Role of elders & board of trustees in implementing community-created rules in using forest and other community resources.</p> <p>Food process (Diversification of economy)</p> <p>Organic Farming - traditional pesticides such as <i>panawel</i></p> <p>Reciprocal labor such as <i>amuyo</i> and <i>bataris</i> in order to finish their agricultural work in time without spending much.</p> <p>Tagbanua</p> <p>demonstrated a sufficient way of life in managing their natural resources which is not abusive and destructive to their natural resources – <i>awuyuk</i> (lakes), <i>talû</i> (corals), <i>leyang</i> (caves) and <i>geba</i>. The use and consumption of their resources is in the context of preserving their sacred places while sharing their wealth to their neighbors.</p>

Country	Indigenous initiatives
Thailand	<p>rotational farming system helps mitigate the impact of global warming through the land that has left fallow and let trees regenerate naturally.</p> <p>controlling of forest fires through construction of fire break lines and putting out wild fire.</p>
Vietnam	<p>Adaptation mechanisms towards changes in the environment of IPs are deeply rooted in their traditional knowledge to predict change. Indigenous peoples can predict heavy rains based on their own experience.</p> <p>Diversification of crops that grow faster and less disease resistance</p> <p>Local villagers usually reserve basic necessities and store seeds in preparation for natural disasters.</p> <p>Storing food is effective when it rains for a long time because they cannot work during floods or landslides.</p>

Country	Indigenous initiatives
Malaysia	<p data-bbox="548 305 1241 347">Use of alternative energy sources</p> <ul data-bbox="548 354 1911 444" style="list-style-type: none"> - Minyak keruin / gaharu as boat fuel in remote areas - Microhydros power schools and community halls in remote areas <p data-bbox="548 500 1136 542">Traditional land use systems</p> <ul data-bbox="548 548 1671 695" style="list-style-type: none"> - Pulau/Obud as areas of forest reserve that are owned communally and not cut down for agriculture - protected against expansion <p data-bbox="548 750 961 792">Indigenous heritage</p> <ul data-bbox="548 799 1499 938" style="list-style-type: none"> - Rotational agriculture - Crop diversification - Worldview and close relationship with nature <p data-bbox="548 993 1163 1036">Community forestry initiatives</p> <ul data-bbox="548 1042 1793 1188" style="list-style-type: none"> - replanting of degraded watercatchment areas - use of forest as ecotourism sites (also preserving Rafflesia) - community use plans – tagal system for forests



A Murut village in Sabah collectively restores their forest through replanting. Photo from EC UNDP SGP PTF collection

REDD+ Challenges & Opportunities

- **Challenges**
 - Dispossession, loss of land & resources due to increased pressure as a result of further commercialization
 - Link to existing issues – logging, plantations, mining etc – where unsustainable exploitation did not arrest forest decline
 - A narrow focus on production and market-based decision making
 - Current legal doctrines and principles that do not recognise the rights and management systems of all stakeholders



A logging truck passes an Orang Asli village.
Photo by Colin Nicholas

REDD+ Challenges & Opportunities *(cont)*

- Opportunity
 - International framework to guide Parties in implementing effective REDD+
 - Incorporate lessons learned from logging
 - Incorporate recognition of demonstrable connections between CBNRM and the long-term sustainability and security of goods and services derived from these natural resources.
 - Move away from centralized models of intervention and ownership



Orang Asli managing their honey resources.
They are dependent on an intact forest to benefit
Photo by Colin Nicholas

Key Messages & Issues

- Climate change disproportionately affects Indigenous Peoples
 - Not just on challenges on socio-economic dimensions but also on threat to traditional knowledge and IP identity
- Indigenous Peoples may not understand causes of climate change however they have long advocated (in many cases in the face of development and market aggression) the protection of forests and low carbon lifestyles
 - 'redd' activities



Penan villagers attempt to protect their forest from logging companies encroaching on their traditional lands. Photo courtesy of BRIMAS

Key Messages & Issues (cont)

- Resilience of Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities linked to access to their traditional lands and resources
 - IPs culture & traditions
- Many of the mitigation and adaptation measures that IPs have implemented should be considered in REDD+ methodologies
- Effective participation of IPs in climate decision-making processes at all levels



Key Messages & Issues (cont)

- Underlying these key issues is the need for recognition of the collective rights of Indigenous Peoples
 - Forms basis for effective safeguards for Indigenous Peoples and forest environment
 - Leads to effective participation and collaborative management
 - Local partnership
 - Win-win situation
 - Japan, Taiwan, Malaysia, Philippines and Nepal



Celebrating a land rights decision. Photo courtesy of Colin Nicholas

Specific recommendations for an effective REDD+

- Rights based framework for REDD+, Involvement of IPs and their lands, territories & resources is subject to FPIC, Compliance of NAMAs & other mitigation schemes (including REDD+) with UNDRIP & other international instruments, obligations & agreements

All initiatives under Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) must secure the recognition and implementation of the human rights of Indigenous Peoples, including security of land tenure, ownership, recognition of land title according to traditional ways, uses and customary laws and the multiple benefits of forests for climate, ecosystems, and Peoples before taking any action.

(Para 5, Anchorage Declaration)

Indigenous peoples and local communities shall be involved in design, development and implementation of all actions in their lands and territories and their rights respected and protected, including the right of free, prior and informed consent, in a way that is consistent with provisions established under the respective national legislation, the United Nations Declaration on

the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and relevant international instruments, obligations and agreements. The CBD and its Expanded Work Programme on Biodiversity in forest should be observed to avoid inconsistencies at level of national implementation. (Para 109, IIPFCC submission to Parties, August 2009)

- **MRV to go beyond carbon, to include consistency with Provisions of the UNDRIP and to take into due consideration traditional knowledge**

We call upon the Parties to the UNFCCC to recognize the importance of our Traditional Knowledge and practices shared by Indigenous Peoples in developing strategies to address climate change.

(Para 2, IIPFCC submission to Parties, August 2009)

Recognition of the plurality of core values and benefits of forests, (such as biodiversity, use and non use value, traditional livelihoods) and of the key role of Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge and livelihoods in preventing deforestation and degradation;

(IIPFCC submission to Parties, August 2009)

[When establishing national reference emission levels [for emissions, removals, conservation areas, and existing forest carbon stocks, where relevant] [and] [/or national reference levels] [or subnational strategies], taking into account national circumstances, developing country Parties that are requesting support shall follow [any] guidance [decided] [developed] by the [COP] [Meeting of the Parties to this Agreement at its first session] [and adopted at its [seventeenth][sixteenth] session] on how to establish the levels[,including ways to [account for and] address [domestic] leakage]] [if applying subnational approaches for demonstration activities] and the development of guidance in monitoring and reporting with the full effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities.

(Para 117, IIPFCC submission to Parties, August 2009)

Monitoring, reporting and verification for REDD-plus actions shall extend to the provisions for involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities as set out above, and to consistency with sustainable forest management, noting, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, United Nations Forum on Forests, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

(Para 120, IIPFCC submission to Parties, August 2009)

- **Indigenous peoples participation on MRV panel/review team**

[Verification of [reported greenhouse gases emissions reductions and removals resulting from] REDD-plus actions shall be carried out by [an expert review team under] [an expert review team under the guidance of] the [COP] [Meeting of the Parties to this Agreement at its first session] [expert review teams or] [a measurement, reporting and verification technical panel] which to be established by the future coordinating REDD mechanism, which shall includes inputs by indigenous peoples as well as local communities

(Para 120, IIPFCC submission to Parties, August 2009)

- **Recognize historical debt and emissions reductions of Annex I countries**

To address climate change we also call on the UNFCCC to recognize the historical and ecological debt of the Annex 1 countries in contributing to greenhouse gas emissions. We call on these countries to pay this historical debt.

(Anchorage declaration, April 2009)

- **REDD+ to guarantee fair & equitable benefit sharing**

BIS The rights of indigenous peoples as embodied in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples are fully respected and protected, and there is fair and equitable sharing of benefits

(Para 158.2 BIS x.j, IIPFCC submission to Parties, August 2009)

- **Respect of IP rights as a criterion for REDD eligibility**

A developing country Party is eligible for funding under phase 2, if it has demonstrated commitment to implementing the REDD-plus strategy developed in phase 1, inter alia, by: (b) Implementation of inclusive, multi-stakeholder consultations and cooperation, including consultations and co-operations in good faith with the indigenous peoples and local communities concerned through their own representative institutions in accordance with international instruments.

(Para 128 x.31, IIPFCC submission to Parties, August 2009)

IP Policy Guidance on CC and REDD+

- **Anchorage Declaration**, 2009 April
- **IIPFCC Submission to SBSTA on REDD methodologies**, IIPFCC, 2009 February
- **IIPFCC Submission to Parties**, IIPFCC, 2009 August
- **Tebtebba Submission to AWGLCA on Para 1 of BAP**, Tebtebba, 2009 May
- **Sinar Resmi Declaration**, AMAN 2009 August
- **Mama Quta Titijaja Declaration**, 2009 June
- **Mahinekura Reinfelds Declaration**, 2008



**Solve the climate & forest crisis
for our children!**

Terima Kasih

Questions? email: jen.rubis@gmail.com

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