

**5 – 10 November 2008: Hotel Imperial Plaza, Marrakech**

## **A Pan African Indigenous Peoples' Conference on Adaptation and Mitigation**



***Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee***  
***in cooperation with***  
***Conservation International and Association Tamaynut***

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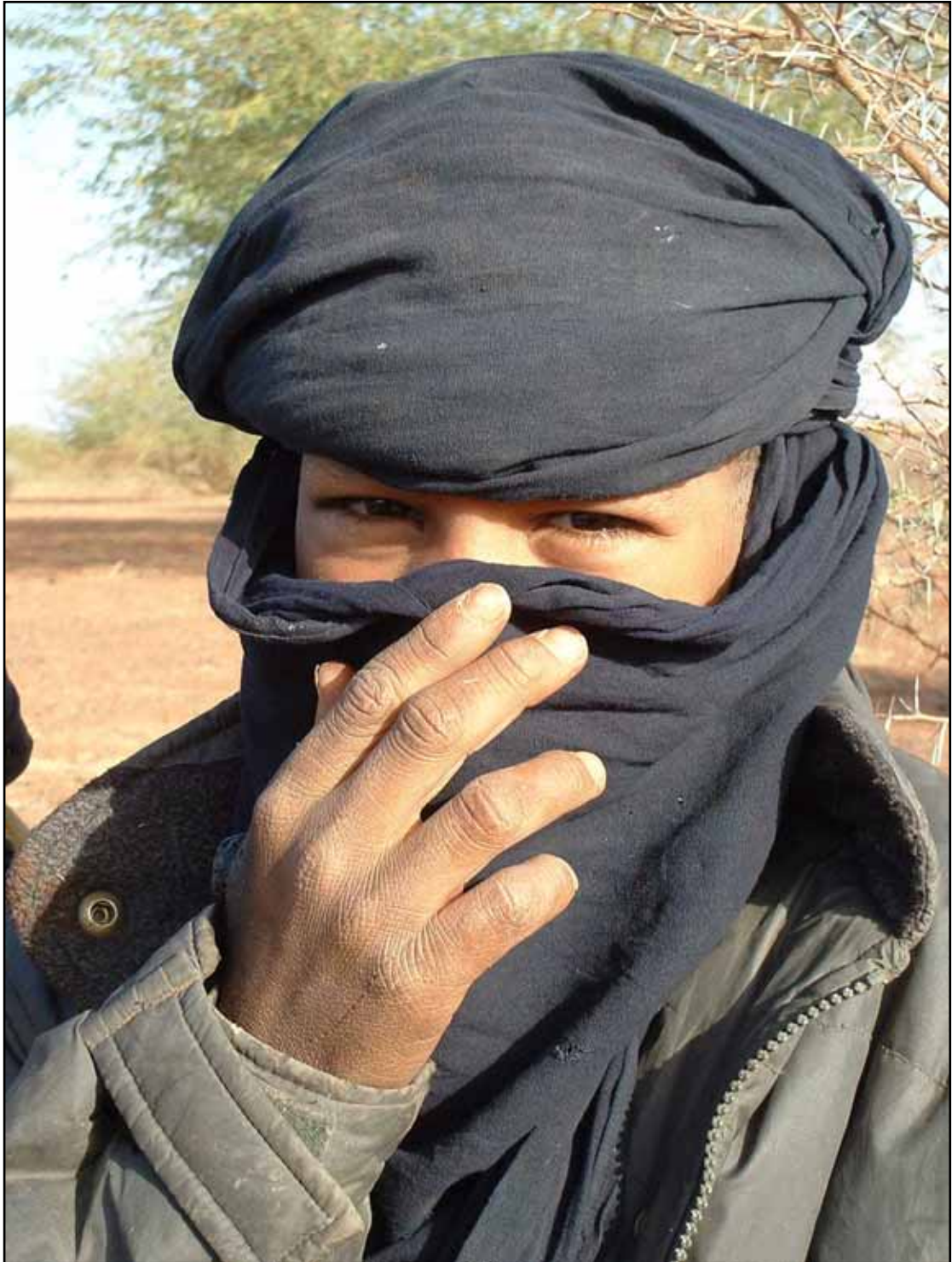
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# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction .....</b>	<b>1</b>
Background and rationale for the workshop .....	1
African vulnerability and the situation of indigenous peoples .....	2
Planned outputs of the workshop.....	4
Special attention to traditional knowledge.....	4
<b>What is Climate Change? .....</b>	<b>5</b>
Causes of Climate Change .....	5
Some Key Terms .....	7
Carbon and CO <sub>2</sub> .....	8
What are Green House Gases or GHGs? .....	9
The Carbon Cycle, and why forests are so important.....	9
Climate Change and Mitigation .....	10
What is REDD? .....	11
UN-REDD and FCPF.....	11
What does REDD mean for forest indigenous peoples? .....	12
Mitigation efforts in dry forests or sub-humid ecosystems .....	12
Climate Change and Adaptation .....	12
<b>Critical Issues Emerging from the workshop.....</b>	<b>16</b>
Carbon, Green House Gases and Global Warming.....	16
Mitigation and Adaptation.....	16
The Role of IPACC and Conservational International .....	17
<b>Conference Recommendations .....</b>	<b>18</b>
Capacity Building .....	18
Advocacy Strategy .....	19
Adaptation Strategy .....	20
Mitigation Strategy .....	21
<b>Appendix 1: Workshop Program .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Appendix 2: Participants .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Appendix 3: Questions from the Democracy Wall .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Appendix 4: Acronyms .....</b>	<b>34</b>



# ***Introduction***

The working conference was organised jointly by the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC) and Association Tamaynut, the Amazigh national cultural network of Morocco. The event was attended by 26 delegates from indigenous peoples' organisations in 14 African countries. It was sponsored by Conservation International whose team provided expert input on the main themes, with additional support from the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, FinnChurchAid and technical support from SHALIN ry (a Finnish environmental NGO).

The working conference had as its principal theme to learn about the science of *adaptation* and *mitigation*, and related issues of biodiversity conservation issues in the context of United Nations' climate change negotiations. The workshop was preceded by a two-day training workshop on the use of Web 2.0 applications, including the use of search engines, list-servs, blogs, video and images in order to strengthen the capacity of indigenous activists in Africa to organise, advocate and express themselves using information communication technology (ICT) and the Internet. The Web 2.0 training was funded by the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) which also provided expert technical support.

## **Background and rationale for the workshop**

IPACC members across Africa have been complaining about the impacts of climate change. In Kenya there have been the worst droughts in memory, in the middle of the Sahara Desert there have been terrible floods. Algeria has had record snowfalls, and rivers burst their banks in the Congo Basin. Elders in hunting and herding communities all over the continent say they have never seen such strange phenomena of changing seasons and biodiversity in crisis.

The purpose of the working conference was to familiarise indigenous African leaders with the causes of climate change, and to study the concepts and themes relevant to the post-Kyoto protocol negotiations, related agreements and policies arising from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Particular attention was given to the science of Green House Gas emissions causing global climate instability and the negotiations for global responses in the way of adaptation and mitigation.

IPACC members and leaders have engaged with the UNFCCC process but have found that the African voice is marginal in these forums and indigenous peoples struggle to be heard. The global indigenous movement has expressed concerns about possible negative consequences of certain mitigation actions, particularly the risks associated with Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in developing countries (REDD). IPACC saw a need to explain to its members the basis of climate change negotiations and to develop an African indigenous strategy to shape their advocacy and engagement at international and national levels.

This Marrakech event followed several other important IPACC meetings including a REDD meeting in Bujumbura, Burundi in March 2008, IPACC participation in the UNFCCC 13<sup>th</sup> Convention of Parties in Bali, Indonesia in December 2007, the Convention on Biological Diversity 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of Parties (Bonn, May 2008), and a major IPACC conference on traditional ecological knowledge, geo-spatial information technology and environmental advocacy held in Windhoek, Namibia in August 2008. The Marrakech training preceded several important global events: the UNFCCC COP14 in Poznań, Poland in December 2008, two UNFCCC meetings in Bonn, Germany in April and June 2009, and the indigenous peoples Global Summit on Climate Change held in Anchorage, Alaska in April 2009. A key meeting was the World Climate Conference 3 in Geneva, Switzerland in August 2009 which focused on issues of weather prediction, crises and adaptation.

With support from the World Bank, IPACC organised three national dialogues on REDD, in Kenya, Uganda and Gabon respectively during 2009, culminating in a review meeting in Bujumbura Burundi, 26-27 October 2009.

The Marrakech training was an opportunity to strengthen a Pan-African indigenous perspective on adaptation and mitigation as well as explore new partnerships with major conservation NGOs, in particular Conservation International.



## African vulnerability and the situation of indigenous peoples

Climate instability, droughts, flooding, loss of biodiversity affect all African people. Africa is substantially more vulnerable to climate changes than regions with stronger economies and effective political systems. Heavy rains, for example, have substantially variable results in different countries. This is closely related to disaster preparedness, ecosystem resilience, community empowerment, communication between different levels of government and overall good governance.

Indigenous peoples in Africa have a long history of adapting to having too much or too little rain at different times. However, political and economic marginalisation makes them more vulnerable than communities who receive attention from national ministries and agencies. Modern climate instability means that the extremes are greater, and land alienation, undermining of traditional natural resource governance plus overall loss of biodiversity loss are making communities more vulnerable than in the past.

IPACC's mandate is to support the rights of indigenous peoples and strengthen advocacy and policy capacity. The concept of 'indigenous peoples' is relatively new in Africa and so it would be helpful to clarify the use of the term in this report. The legal interpretation of the term 'indigenous peoples' in Africa was adopted by the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR) in November 2003, with particular reference to those peoples *living by subsistence modes substantially different from the national norms, i.e. hunter-gatherers and nomadic pastoralists, with the option to recognise small scale traditional farmers where appropriate*. The African Commission is the treaty monitoring mechanism of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, the founding human rights document of the members of the African Union.

IPACC also includes members from mountain cultures, oases-dwelling and fishing communities, all of whom have a particular reliance on natural resource and are in non-dominant political and economic situations. In September 2007, the UN General Assembly adopted the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with a strong majority, with strong support from African states.

In Africa, the use of the term 'indigenous' has two distinct yet related meanings. The first meaning is 'indigenous' in the sense of decolonisation of Africa ('indigenous 1'). All Africans are indigenous relative to European colonisers who usurped power and took decisions on behalf of Africans during the colonial period. The newer legal concept ('indigenous 2') refers to vulnerable communities living with distinct economic and cultural practices in specific territories who have either experienced in-migration by dominant agricultural peoples, or who have been marginalised from political and economic governance due to their identities and subsistence economies. These include such peoples as the San, 'Dorobo' and central African hunter-gatherers, and the nomadic / transhumant pastoralists of West, Sahelian, Horn, East and Southern Africa. It is this second category of peoples that make up the membership of IPACC, and whose livelihoods and traditional knowledge are its primary focus of attention.

By definition, indigenous peoples are reliant on the sustainable use of natural resources in sensitive ecosystems. The reason 'indigenous peoples' in Africa are not primarily farmers is that their home environments have not been conducive to agriculture and hence they maintained specialised economic and cultural practices including hunting, gathering, oasis horticulture, deep forest horticulture and nomadic and transhumant pastoralism. These practices have been sustained within specific cultures over centuries and constitute an extensive and profound body of knowledge of local ecosystems.

It is now accepted by Western science that climate change is primarily caused by unwise resource consumption, pollution and over-industrialisation by Western countries and newly industrialising nations in Asia, which together generate the bulk of greenhouse gas emissions. Ironically, climate change poses the most serious threat to Africa, which has not significantly contributed to greenhouse gas emission.

The failure of the United Nations to compel the industrialised countries to achieve a substantial reduction of greenhouse gas emissions threatens the basis of the livelihoods and food security of Africa's most vulnerable peoples who rely on nature, predictable weather cycles and natural resources. In the case of indigenous peoples, their marginalisation from State institutions and their contested and fragile claims of

citizenship place them in an even more vulnerable situation than other Africans. Experience shows that the State negotiators from Africa at the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD) and FCCC treaty forums may not represent either the interests of indigenous and mobile peoples or be aware of their sophisticated knowledge of biodiversity, adaptation competence, and their sustainable natural resource management capabilities. Even when governments are negotiating in good faith, there is still the problem of capacity in Africa. Meteorological services need to be strengthened and climate information needs to be made more widely and appropriately available to decision makers at all levels, from local right up to national and sub-regional.

The FCCC has defined mitigation and adaptation as global responses to climate change. Currently, mitigation is seen by some as an income generating activity for elites and investors rather than a serious attempt to reduce emissions. Certain perverse incentives have been embedded into the REDD (Reduction of Emissions through Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries) program, and though this has been acknowledged, it remains a serious obstacle to the operation of an authentic carbon sequestration market based on the opportunity cost of avoided deforestation. For IPACC, adaptation policy and actions are the priority in Africa because they involve local programs and processes focused on immediate as well as longer term responses to climate change.



## Planned outputs of the workshop

The workshop addressed a cluster of issues related to climate change negotiations. To understand the negotiations meant that indigenous leaders needed a solid foundation in the science of climate change, as well as understanding the two main domains of action to cope with climate change: *adaptation* and *mitigation*. The workshop was designed to achieve a set of outputs relevant to indigenous peoples and climate change negotiations:

1. Influential indigenous leaders from different sub-regions of Africa understand the basics of the causes of climate change and the main themes of UNFCCC negotiations;
2. Indigenous leaders from different sub-regions of Africa have a defined strategy relative to the UNFCCC and the post-Kyoto protocol negotiations including REDD, carbon credit financing and National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs);
3. Indigenous leaders from equatorial rainforest zones and those from arid and sub-humid areas articulate a joint strategy and solidarity;
4. Indigenous leaders are aware of the specific issues related to climate change and Protected Areas;
5. IPACC as the African regional indigenous movement is better prepared for key climate meetings: UNFCCC meetings and COP15; the Indigenous Peoples' Global Summit on Climate Change (Alaska, April 2009) and World Bank and UNREDD initiatives on REDD and Avoided Deforestation;
6. Conservation International and IPACC identify common ground of mutual interest in terms of human rights and conservation of biodiversity, in the face of rapid climate changes.

These were ambitious aims and they were not all fulfilled. Most of the conference focused on trying to understand the carbon cycle and the science and politics of mitigation. More time was needed to focus effectively on adaptation science and policy, though some of this had been covered in the previous conference in Windhoek, Namibia. The section on Protected Areas was carried forward into future meetings and cooperation with Conservation International and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

## Special attention to traditional knowledge

A significant underlying theme for the workshop was that Western science should be complemented by indigenous perspectives on adaptation and the application of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) to modern climate problems. Indigenous peoples can offer practical experience of adaptation, as well as their specific skills of biodiversity observation, conservation strategies, and finally a value system that appreciates nature more than the industrial societies. Such an approach is intended to affirm traditional knowledge, build new alliances, and define an advocacy strategy to guide indigenous involvement in multilateral policy forums dealing with climate change and the sustainable management of natural resources.



Delegates to the 2009 World Climate Conference 3 repeatedly advised UN member states that weather forecasting and national climate adaptation need to unite modern meteorological science with traditional knowledge about ecosystems and conservation.

# What is Climate Change?

Climate change is the result of burning fossil fuels (oil, petrol, diesel), creating pollution in the atmosphere, which traps solar energy on Earth, causing the planet to warm up. Changing global temperatures change the seasons, change rainfall, make storms more severe, and most seriously are causing massive melting of ice sheets in the Arctic, Antarctic and at high altitudes (such as in the Himalayas and Kilimanjaro).

Unless industrialised and developing countries reduce their emissions of pollution, the Earth's surface temperature will rise so high that many species of animals and plants will be destroyed, and humans will suffer from droughts, flooding, erosion and the loss of food and grazing lands.

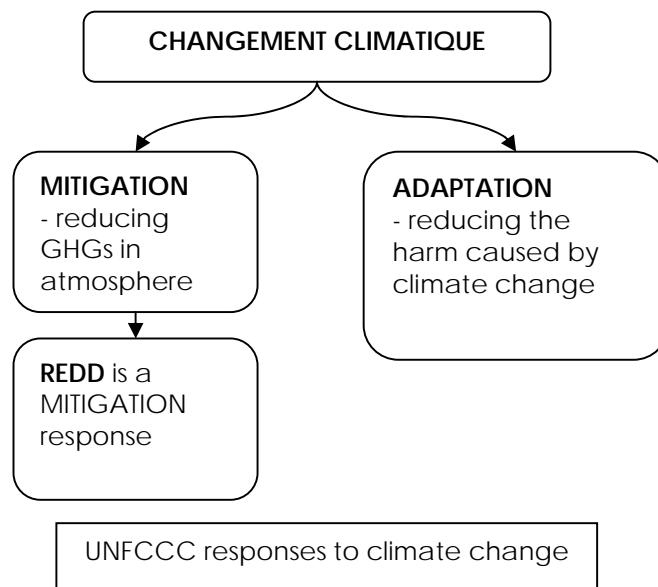
## Causes of Climate Change

The primary cause of climate change is the emission of 'greenhouse gases' such as carbon dioxide. Climate change is largely driven by human activity. When we emit these gases in large quantities from factories, power stations and motor vehicles, the earth starts to warm up, and this leads to changes in climate: more droughts, more floods, and more soil erosion.

In 1992 the UNFCCC was set up to start a global program to address climate change.

## Some Key Terms

These terms are discussed in more detail later in the report, but it is important to understand how they are used in the report and the UNFCCC negotiations.



## Mitigation

The first approach is *mitigation*: this means trying to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Mitigation is usually achieved either by reducing GHG emissions (changing to cleaner energy, or filtering pollution), or CO<sub>2</sub> can be stored in plants, so there are UN funded programmes to protect forests. Forest conservation and reforestation are important mitigation actions.

## **Adaptation**

The second term is *adaptation*. Adaptation is divided into *natural adaptation* and *human or planned adaptation*.

Natural adaptation refers to how nature deals with different climates. Different trees grow at different altitudes. Different birds nest in different locations. Flowers bloom at particular times of the year. The natural world fits into complex ecosystems where the different forms of life adjust to each other and the climate. Adaptation is a natural and continual process. The problem with global warming is that the natural world cannot adapt fast enough, and many species will be destroyed as a result.

Human adaptation is how people cope with climate variations. Most peoples, particularly indigenous peoples, know how to cope with different weather and seasons, including times of drought or flooding. For the United Nations, adaptation mainly refers to coping with climate instability and protecting people, agriculture and nature from violent shocks of bad weather. Human adaptation is discussed below.

## **Ecosystem**

Wikipedia defines an ecosystem as a natural unit consisting of all plants, animals and micro-organism in an area functioning together with all the non-living physical of the environment. An ecosystem is a place where plants and animals are dependant upon one another-and their particular surroundings-for survival. Ecosystems vary greatly in size and complexity. The main idea is that all of the elements of the ecosystem are dependent on each other and they maintain stability in the biodiversity. Sudden changes to one part of the ecosystem, such as deforestation will destroy many of the species living within the ecosystem.

Examples of ecosystems include:

- The Okavango Delta ecosystem in NW Botswana which supports a wide range of plants, fish, animals and human cultures;
- Desert ecosystems include the Kalahari, a 'green' desert, and the Sahara, a more arid ecosystem. Here, biodiversity requires less water, plants are often very hardy, and animal density is related to how much water may be available in plants or after rainfall;
- Savannah grasslands are an important ecosystem for indigenous pastoralists across Africa;
- Tropical rainforest ecosystems are humid and support many diverse plants and animals. The Congo Basin is the major location of Africa's tropical rainforest. Typically these areas have two rainy seasons and two dry seasons. People live off the abundant fruit, animals and fish life in the rain forest.

## **Resilience**

Resilience is an important concept in relation to adaptation and ecosystems. Resilience refers to the ability of an ecosystem (such as a wetland, a forest, a mountain climate) to cope with weather variations and still maintain the full range of biodiversity that forms its system.

The opposite of resilience is vulnerability. Ecosystems and human culture can be assessed according to resilience and vulnerability. A poor community that relies on crop agriculture on limited land will be vulnerable to drought. Nomadic hunters and herders are less vulnerable so long as they can move to other parts of the territory, using different aspects of the ecosystem resources.

## Carbon and CO<sub>2</sub>

Climate change is an accepted reality. It is now understood by all the world's governments and by most scientists that it is being driven by human activities. The direct cause of climate change is the increased concentration of 'Green House Gases' (GHG) in the earth's atmosphere. The main body responsible for assessing the science of climate change is the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which advises the UNFCCC on updates on the science and what it means.



You can download the IPCC's most recent report from:

<http://www.ipcc.ch/>

The increased concentration of GHGs may be best understood as acting like an extra blanket covering the world; it traps in the heat of the sun and slowly but surely warms up our planet. This is a simplification of a complex process, it is however accurate in terms of the causes and effects of climate change.

Global warming leads to many other dangerous results, including changes in rain patterns, rising oceans (from melting ice sheets), changes in storm patterns, high winds, droughts and changes in average temperatures. Climate change is not even or steady and leads to unpredictable seasons which threaten humans, plants and animals.

## What are Green House Gases or GHGs?

GHGs are a collection of gases that form part of our atmosphere, and which form a layer at a specific height above ground level. The most important GHG and also the most common is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). When we burn anything we produce CO<sub>2</sub>. When we burn fuels (coal, oil, diesel, petrol, paraffin and so on) we produce CO<sub>2</sub>. When we burn firewood, charcoal, forests or bush we produce CO<sub>2</sub>. The big sources of excess CO<sub>2</sub> emissions come from coal-burning power stations, factories that use a lot of electricity, aeroplanes, ships, and of course, all the world's motor cars. Another big source of CO<sub>2</sub> is the clearing or burning of forests.

It is important to remember that GHGs are not evil; they are part of the atmosphere and very important for life on Earth. Humans breathe oxygen in and carbon dioxide out, as do all animals, so we have been producing CO<sub>2</sub> for a very long time. CO<sub>2</sub> is part of our natural life cycle, but it became a problem when we started making really big fires, and burning more fuels such as coal and oil at the beginning of the industrial revolution, about 250 years ago.

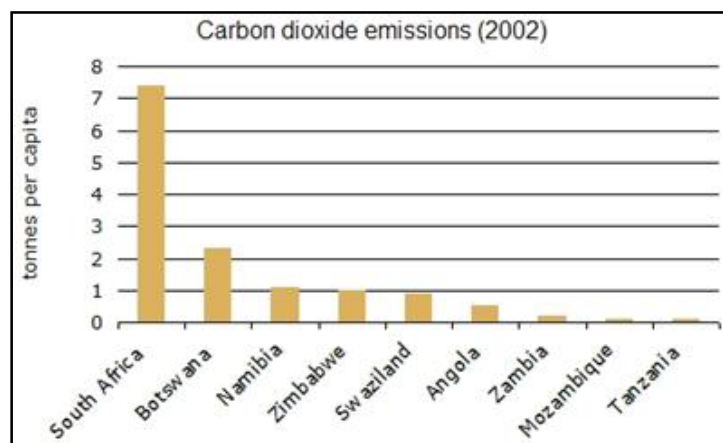
Every country produces GHGs, but the majority comes from industrialized countries. Figures from The Global Carbon Project say that in 2006 total world production of GHGs was about 27 000 million tons, of which:

■	USA – produced about 6000 million tons	22% of the world total
■	China - about 5000 million tons	18% of the world total
■	European Union - about 4000 million tons	15% of the world total

As a comparison, South Africa, the most industrialised country in Africa produced about 318-million tons of carbon dioxide, the major greenhouse gas, in 2003 (see <http://www.ipacc.org.za/link/?12>).

Wikipedia lists South Africa as the 62<sup>nd</sup> highest Green House Gas (per person) emitter in the world in 2000 (including land use changes). South Africa would rank higher but many other African countries are penalised due to deforestation and related emissions.

Official South African statistics are somewhat out of date but given here: <http://www.ipacc.org.za/link/?13>. The United Nations comparative table on GHG emissions for southern Africa is given here:



In summary, when carbon is burnt it produces CO<sub>2</sub> and when we started burning too much carbon we began to change our climate. This process has been happening for a long time, and we first began to notice that our climate is changing about 40 years ago.

## The Carbon Cycle, and why forests are so important

Animals breathe in oxygen and breathe carbon dioxide out: plants absorb carbon dioxide from the air and convert it back into carbon using the sun's energy, and produce oxygen at the same time. In simple terms, that is the *carbon cycle*. The planet Earth has maintained a balance between these two processes for millions of years, which is how life is possible. Now that this balance has been disturbed we are facing a very serious problem.

Forests and plants are therefore vitally important because they remove carbon dioxide from the air. A 40-year study of African, Asian, and South American tropical forests by the University of Leeds shows that tropical forests absorb about 18% of all carbon dioxide produced by the burning of fossil fuels – so they perform a vital function<sup>1</sup>.

There is a second reason why forests are so important. One of the important causes of GHGs today is the *destruction of forests*, especially in the southern hemisphere. Forest burning, logging for timber, clearing forest for agriculture all contribute to the production of carbon dioxide. They are often grouped together under the heading of '*land use change*', because that is the common factor in all of these activities - forest is being converted to another use different from its traditional use. The clearing of forests and also of other ecosystems like grasslands and savannah are today responsible for an estimated 18 to 20% of GHGs<sup>2</sup>.

When we burn or cut down forests we convert carbon into carbon dioxide – when we conserve those forests we reduce the amount of GHGs going into the atmosphere and we also maintain our forests as natural carbon dioxide storehouses – one of the best ways to store carbon on Earth. Currently we are converting more than *15 million hectares, or 150 000 square kilometres* of tropical forest every year to other land uses, and in doing so we are releasing millions of tons of carbon dioxide emissions into the atmosphere, and reducing our capacity to remove CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and store it in trees and other vegetation. Forests are therefore a powerful tool for fighting climate change.

## Climate Change and Mitigation

The UNFCCC has defined two broad responses to climate change: *mitigation* and *adaptation*. Mitigation actions reduce the amount of GHGs being emitted into the atmosphere, and adaptation is about reducing the harm that is caused by climate change.

Mitigation is focused on the industrialised countries since they are the biggest producers of GHGs, and the methods to reduce emissions include the use of *new technologies* that do not burn carbon, such as hydro-electric and nuclear power stations, electric and hybrid motor cars, solar power, wave and tidal energy, and the use of sophisticated *filters* that capture carbon dioxide from factories and coal-fired power stations and re-convert it into carbon.

All these approaches are expensive and slow. The Kyoto Protocol, an environmental treaty of the UNFCCC put in place 1997 and signed by 183 countries as of January 2009, was designed to establish a legally binding international agreement whereby all participating nations committed themselves to reducing GHG emissions by 2012 to a level 5.2% below the 1990 levels. The targets for participating countries are not being met and will not be met by 2012.

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<sup>1</sup> The article was published in Nature, and can be found reviewed on this website: <http://www.ipacc.org.za/link/?17>

<sup>2</sup> See The Stern Report, Executive Summary, pp7: <http://www.ipacc.org.za/link/?20>

## What is REDD?

REDD stands for Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation in Developing countries. REDD is a *mitigation* response to climate change, but one that is focused on developing countries. The idea was first introduced at the 11th Conference of the Parties (COP) of the UNFCCC in Montreal in December 2005. At the 13th COP in Bali in 2007 it was agreed that a decision to reduce emissions from deforestation must be taken by the COP 15 in December 2009, in Copenhagen.

The thinking behind REDD is as follows: a 2006 study commissioned by the U.K. government<sup>3</sup> found that reducing deforestation offers a major opportunity to reduce emissions at a low cost. Because of its capacity to store carbon, forest land that is allowed to grow without being cut down or converted becomes very valuable. By reducing forest destruction and burning, less carbon dioxide is pumped into the atmosphere. By keeping forests intact, we are keeping alive the natural system that takes carbon from the air and stores it in the ground or in the body of trees and plants, which means there is a double benefit from keeping forests intact.



The strategy is that the REDD program will enable developing countries to earn revenue by reducing the logging and burning of their forests. This reduces GHGs and helps to maintain forests to absorb and store CO<sub>2</sub>. This means that a developing country which looks after its forests is storing carbon, and this can earn revenue for the country. The price of this carbon is determined by a market, known as a *carbon offset market*.

In 2008 4.9 billion tons of carbon was traded. The REDD mechanism seeks to bring intact forests from developing countries into the offset carbon market, because they are able to remove carbon dioxide from the air and to store carbon. To implement the program, REDD is designed to operate at a national level by countries that decide to participate.

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<sup>3</sup> The Stern Report: <http://www.ipacc.org.za/link/?15>

## UN-REDD and FCPF

The UN-REDD Programme is a collaborative partnership between the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the UN Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) which seeks to contribute to the development of capacity in those countries that have elected to participate in the REDD program, and to “support the international dialogue for the inclusion of a REDD mechanism in a post-2012 (post Kyoto protocol) climate regime, negotiated under the auspices of the UNFCCC.”<sup>4</sup>

The UN-REDD Programme is not the sole entity assisting countries that wish to engage in REDD activities. At the Bali Conference in 2007 the World Bank established the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (**FCPF**) to fast track the REDD program. The FCPF requires selected countries to draw up a Readiness Plan Idea Note (**RPIN**) which provides information on their country situation regarding forest governance, law enforcement, forest monitoring and inventories, drivers of deforestation/degradation, estimates of carbon stocks, coherence with REDD, and *data on indigenous peoples*.

The RPIN is submitted to the FCPF for review and once it has been accepted, the country becomes eligible for a US\$200,000 grant to develop a Readiness Plan (**RPLAN**), which was later changed to a Readiness Preparation Proposal (**RPP**). The RPP outlines the strategy the country intends to put in place to address the issues it raised in the R-PIN. The FCPF process emphasises the need for consultation, particularly with *local and indigenous communities*, and an outreach plan. This is because the REDD mechanism will have a long term impacts on forest dwellers and forest dependent communities. They must therefore be involved in the process at every stage.

Once an RPP has been accepted by the FCPF process, the country receives a further US\$3.2 million to implement the plan.

## What does REDD mean for forest indigenous peoples?

Indigenous peoples have emerged as strong critics of the REDD program, and are demanding greater representation in the UNFCCC process and recognition of their rights.

While REDD does make good sense from the viewpoint that it is a cost-effective way to reduce GHG emissions at the global level, the REDD program has been criticised in many forums. A major criticism has been that it could simply be an easy and cheap way of reducing global emissions while allowing industrialized countries to continue to pollute the atmosphere with GHGs – this is referred to as a ‘perverse incentive’, or, an incentive that achieves the opposite of its intended outcome. This would mean that developing countries would be reducing global emissions through ‘avoided deforestation’, industrialized countries would pay developing countries to stop deforestation, but not much of this money would reach forest dwelling and indigenous communities.

There is also a developing conflict for control over the funding for climate change action. The World Bank is supported by developed countries, including the United States and the United Kingdom. UN-REDD, the joint UN body promoting REDD pilot projects is primarily financed by Norway. While the UNFCCC has been criticised for slow, non-inclusive decision-making processes, many groups, and also many developing country governments are tending towards the UN to manage climate change funding.

The REDD program is still in the development phase, and its future will be decided at Copenhagen in December 2009. However, it has attracted a lot of attention from developing countries, and it does offer a number of opportunities, not only at the country level, but also for indigenous peoples, and forest-dwelling communities.

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<sup>4</sup> Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UN-REDD>

Efforts have been made by the FCPF and by UN-REDD to ensure that forest-dwellers are included in the planning and implementation of REDD projects. These efforts represent an opportunity for indigenous peoples to claim a place in their national REDD program. Because REDD operates at a national level, and because the criticisms against REDD are about the exclusion of indigenous and forest dwelling communities, the preparations for REDD, such as the RPPs, offer an opportunity for those marginalised communities to stake a claim for themselves as stakeholders and managers of forests. Possible benefits include:

- Recognition within their own countries as important stakeholders in the management and governance of forests through effective participation in the REDD preparation process;
- Recognition as holders of important expertise in forest management, and opportunities to play a significant role in sustainable forest management;
- Opportunities to make use of and to demonstrate their competence in developing adaptations to climate change;
- Opportunities to develop and manage sustainable ecosystem management regimes;
- Opportunities for income generation.

As with all opportunities, there is a requirement to invest time and effort in the national preparation process. This calls for mobilization of communities, organisation of representatives to attend national forums, and effective interaction with the national UNFCCC Focal Points.

### **Mitigation efforts in dry forests or sub-humid ecosystems**

REDD began as a program about 'avoided deforestation' but because it is basically about the conservation of natural assets that are able to store carbon, all ecosystems can be included in a REDD program. As long as there is a demonstrated capacity to store carbon, any natural ecosystem is potentially part of a REDD project.

The technical challenges in the REDD program lie in demonstrating that carbon is being stored, how much is being stored, and for how long it will continue to be stored. In the global carbon market place, these are the critical factors. Accordingly, it is not only forests that are eligible in the REDD program, but any natural ecosystem that is able to store carbon. Thus, sub-humid ecosystems can be included in a national REDD program. The critical issue is that the national REDD process includes sub-humid systems in its planning and does not limit its attentions only to forests.

### **Climate Change and Adaptation**

The onset of climate change has forced human societies to adapt to new and negative conditions, such as reduced and uneven rainfall, floods, soil erosion, temperature extremes, and increased severity of storms and catastrophic weather events. This is particularly true of those communities whose livelihoods are dependent upon agriculture, hunting and gathering, and transhumant / nomadic pastoralism. The changes that these communities make in their way of life and their production systems are called planned or human adaptation. Such changes may take the form of a delay in the planting of crops, or changes in migration patterns, or perhaps more subtle adaptations to an existing pattern. Such changes can be significant, in that they provide immediate success, or that they are part of a learning process. These adaptations are emerging with every passing season, from nomadic groups, hunters and gatherers, and from agricultural communities as well.

At the same time, climate change can lead to adaptation that occurs without human intervention, where species and ecosystems modify their distribution and behaviour spontaneously. This is called natural adaptation, and may be seen in the changes to animal behaviour, their patterns of migration, their reproductive patterns, and so on.

Adaptation focuses on the attempts by humans and by nature to minimise the negative effects of climate change. The UNFCCC identifies adaptation as a significant response to climate change, and requires Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to prepare action programmes around adaptation, which it defines as follows:

“National adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) provide a process for LDCs to identify priority activities that respond to their urgent and immediate needs to adapt to climate change – those for which further delay would increase vulnerability and/or costs at a later stage.”<sup>5</sup>

The NAPA website states further that:

“The NAPAs focus on urgent and immediate needs – those for which further delay could increase vulnerability or lead to increased costs at a later stage. NAPAs should use existing information; no new research is needed. They must be action-oriented and country-driven and be flexible and based on national circumstances. Finally, in order to effectively address urgent and immediate adaptation needs, NAPA documents should be presented in a simple format, easily understood both by policy-level decision-makers and by the public.”

About 40 countries have now developed and submitted their NAPAs to the UNFCCC.



The purpose of a NAPA is:

- to assemble information on natural adaptations that are taking place within a country's borders and also beyond those borders;
- to record and quantify the stresses that are placed on human production systems;
- to list those adaptations that are taking place within specific communities, and to develop national strategies to support successful adaptations;
- to disseminate information on adaptive mechanisms; and
- to assist communities and their ecosystems to manage stress.

There is a financial mechanism to support NAPAs - the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), as well as three special funds: the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), and the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF).

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<sup>5</sup> <http://www.ipacc.org.za/link/?21>

IPACC is calling on the UNFCCC members and the GEF to revitalise the NAPAs, increase funding to LDCs, extend NAPAs to all African countries, and ensure more involvement of rural communities, notably indigenous peoples.

### **Examples of indigenous African adaptation**

All herding peoples react to drought by reducing their herds, changing the composition of the herd (separating male and female animals, changing the mix of animal species), and spreading the animals out more widely or moving to different altitudes. Bororo nomads keep females with young near the village and take the male animals far away. Some Maasai people will stay in the lowlands until there is a serious drought, and then they may take animals to higher altitudes where grazing has been conserved. Maasai may not eat wild meat, so their livestock live and share the same territory as wild animals.

The Yiaku people of Mukogodo Forest in Kenya, traditionally stay at the bottom of their valleys during drought. They may not hunt in the forest, as they need to conserve those resources if the drought is very long. Yiaku do not allow their cattle to eat flowers from the acacia trees until the pollination cycle is completed by the honey bees. Trees and honey are both conserved for future use.

ǀKhomani San people in South Africa are not allowed to kill plants in the Kalahari Desert. When they want medicine, they must cut only a root, leaf or branch, but make sure the plant will live, giving it water and a gift. Similarly, San people have complex rules about access to water. During droughts, they will hunt in one area, but then leave it to recover. Sustaining biodiversity is a religious duty affirmed by their shaman.

Bambuti people of eastern DR Congo traditionally may not hunt in the month of October. This is when all of the animals start to have their offspring and do not move around so much in the forest. For the Bambuti, the Forest provides all things and they must respect its cycles. They may not kill animals that are going to reproduce at that time of year.

Tuareg people in the Central Sahara are nomads. They maintain small desert springs to grow cereal like maize, but otherwise they follow the rain and available grazing. When it is very dry they release their camels to find water for themselves, sometimes across international borders. This reduces the strain on vegetation. Later they must track down their own camels and return them to the herd when the rain and grazing has improved. Tuareg people leave secret signs on trees and rocks to show where water can be dug out.



# Critical Issues Emerging from the Workshop

The workshop program was ambitious and addressed issues that are complex, multi-layered, and often contentious. The participants invested enormous energy and commitment in the program, which resulted in a rich discourse and an outstanding learning experience. The issues highlighted below reflect some of the more significant conversations.

## Carbon, Green House Gases and Global Warming

- Africans see the changes caused by climate change but do not understand the causes. This has an extreme effect on the lives of indigenous peoples and IPACC needs to be involved in education and advocacy to raise awareness and understanding of the process;
- It is difficult for village people to grasp the idea of Green House Gases in the atmosphere, what the element carbon is in nature, how it is converted to carbon dioxide, and visa versa. The metaphor of a blanket covering the world is a powerful one, lying across the world and trapping heat;
- CO<sub>2</sub> and burning wood: Burning wood causes heat and smoke, this is one way of showing how carbon can be transformed into CO<sub>2</sub>;
- Materials and more training are needed.

## Mitigation and Adaptation

While it remains the case that adaptation to climate change is the more relevant narrative for Africa and for indigenous people, the discussions about mitigation and adaptation resulted in some important realisations and affirmations. Examples of this are:

- Mitigation as a strategy applies more to industrialised countries than to LDC's, yet the concept is important from a broader global perspective. There was a clear sense that African countries and their negotiators, as well as indigenous communities need to better understand the science and rationale behind mitigation strategies. How can mitigation attention be used to improve forest conservation and community stewardship over forests?
- Indigenous peoples, organisations and leaders must refine their strategies in the UNFCCC and with regard to REDD in order to attract funding and project opportunities;
- The REDD program clearly has perverse incentives, particularly if it is perceived from the perspective that the industrialised North is largely responsible for climate change. However, if REDD is adopted and implemented through intelligent long term national *strategies*, there are significant potential benefits for indigenous communities. These include taking up opportunities to implement REDD projects and demonstration activities, and thereby to manage REDD-appropriate ecosystems, demonstrating the competence and capacity of indigenous groups to manage forests and other systems, and also to generate income;
- IPACC needs to run a training course just on mitigation and REDD;
- Adaptation to climate change is already a reality for African communities dependent on relatively unreliable rainfall patterns and their efforts to sustain healthy ecosystems. Such adaptations normally arise from traditional technical knowledge, from cultural traditions, and from social adaptation. This is documented in part by the participatory maps which were discussed at the IPACC conference on Geo-Spatial Information Technology (GIT) and Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) in Windhoek, Namibia in August 2008 (see report). These adaptations are highly significant, and need to be articulated, documented and disseminated within African indigenous communities, and integrated into national climate change strategies.



## The Role of IPACC and Conservational International

- African countries and their negotiators must improve their understanding of the scientific background to climate change and its responses, and equally, they must seek to integrate traditional ecological knowledge into national climate strategies. This can happen if organisations such as IPACC, supported by large and influential NGOs like Conservation International (CI), are able to mobilise their members and support them so that their participation in the development and implementation of national strategies has significant impact;
- IPACC must refine and sharpen its strategies relative to post-Kyoto negotiations, carbon credit mechanisms, and the role of Protected Areas in national REDD strategies;
- IPACC and CI need to develop those shared aspects of their respective programs that have an immediate impact on the conservation of biodiversity in the context of climate change. The workshop clearly demonstrated the value of such collaboration, in terms of effectiveness, impact, and the development of knowledge bases;
- There is increasing attention by Conservation NGOs on human rights of indigenous peoples and local communities. This is a valuable evolution in their work and vision. This could be complemented by more attention on the skills, competences and knowledge systems of indigenous peoples which could assist in conservation, Protected Areas management and governance, documenting climate changes and changes in biodiversity, as well as informing environmental policy;
- Protected Areas are seen as very important by Conservation NGOs. They are also a key element in coping with climate change. Protected Areas store carbon and also protect natural biodiversity. Many indigenous peoples have felt excluded by National Parks and the sometimes military approach to separating people from wildlife. IPACC and CI should further explore the possibilities of dialogue and cooperation on good governance, equity and rights in Protected Areas. One important policy area is the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas;
- The Bujumbura meeting of IPACC leaders held on 26-27 October 2009, approved a motion for IPACC to support the inclusion of African National Parks and other protected areas under the REDD agreements. African Protected Areas are vitally important for adaptation and mitigation. They are often under-funded and are subject to damage from extractive industries.

# Conference Recommendations

## Capacity Building

- Build alliances between indigenous peoples in Africa and other elements of civil society, notably neighbouring farming communities;
- The Conference recognised that climate change disproportionately impacts of women and yet women are under-represented in the indigenous delegations – IPACC agreed to provide affirmative support for indigenous women activists to participate in adaptation and mitigation training and advocacy;
- Develop / improve relations with Conservation NGOs and the IUCN;
- Develop a consistent approach to engaging at UNFCCC and CBD, grow competence in CCD, focus on the SBSTTAs and inter-COP meetings, with more attention on indigenous-State-NGO dialogues;
- Help indigenous leaders, activists, traditional leaders, and culture-bearers to understand climate change causes and the nature of the current global negotiations;
- Improve IPACC's integration and communication with global indigenous forest movements – this includes improved accountability between activists and communities;
- More training for indigenous activists at community level on the causes of climate change and key instruments such as REDD;
- Prepare IPACC members to effectively engage with the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity and the Climate equivalent body (i.e. improve equity of the African voice in the global indigenous caucus);
- Strengthen indigenous organisations, networks, leadership and communications, including the use of Web 2.0 and ICTs;
- Support indigenous peoples in forested areas of Africa to learn about REDD and mitigation, run information workshops and develop where possible a consensus position to strengthen negotiating positions for national UNREDD and FCPF platforms;
- Train members of IPACC's leadership to be specialists in technical areas of climate policy and advocacy (Priorities include REDD, NAPAs, Community-based adaptation, and Protected Areas).



## Advocacy Strategy

IPACC's advocacy strategy is to be built on the following considerations:

- A rights' based approach is important but will not be respected in Africa unless policy makers, Conservation NGOs and agencies see the 'valued addedness' of traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), indigenous peoples' specialised skills and competences, and the value of community based adaptive governance over ecosystems;
- Adaptation advocacy should concentrate on Community-based Adaptation (CbA) as a resource for national policy development and should be considered in conjunction with adaptation strategies for Protected Areas and connectivity plans for biodiversity resilience (and biodiversity migration, including human and livestock migrations);
- IPACC insists on solidarity between indigenous equatorial forest peoples and indigenous peoples of sub-humid and desert regions;
- IPACC needs to promote strategies to strengthen community tenure, stewardship and governance over natural resources and ecosystems even if this is within Protected Areas legislative frameworks;
- IPACC needs to strengthen the effectiveness of Francophone activists;
- IPACC needs to strengthen the number and capacity of women involved in climate advocacy;
- IPACC needs to work with other indigenous peoples networks to identify friendly State members who can push forward a bio-cultural diversity agenda items within FCCC, fight against perverse incentives, and promote community based and ecosystems based approaches to adaptation and resilience building;
- IPACC sees transhumance and mobility of hunter-gatherers and pastoralists as a key component for successful climate adaptation which must be recognised under African land tenure and conservation policy;
- IPACC values the role of the World Bank FCPF thus far, but has concerns about the World Bank's ability to protect the human rights of indigenous peoples – the World Bank can get African States to agree to a rights based approach but there must be another multilateral institutional base for monitoring and ensuring adherence to the principles;
- IPACC will work with other (Regional) indigenous networks and civil society networks to strengthen the rights' based and bio- cultural diversity approach of the CBD as a way to constrain potentially negative impacts of the FCCC negotiations;
- UNFCCC is a difficult space for civil society. This must be addressed through advocacy and lobbying, including creating alliances between indigenous peoples, other rural communities, NGOs, trade unions and the interfaith movement. IPACC members need to engage much more with their national governments to create synergies between rural needs and State policy positions.



## Adaptation Strategy

For IPACC, Adaptation policy and actions are a priority in Africa. Annex 1 countries are failing to make substantive progress in mitigation actions. There are evident cases of trying to use mitigation as an excuse to exploit forest resources in Africa. Major climactic instability is now a guarantee and needs urgent attention at the UN and at home. IPACC needs to work with its members to do the following:

- Educate indigenous peoples and leaders about the causes of and likely impacts of climate change; this includes explaining scientific and policy approaches to Ecosystems based Adaptation (EbA) and how this links up with traditional indigenous governance;
- Promote dialogue and planning between indigenous peoples and national meteorological agencies to promote early warning systems and integrate indigenous peoples in national adaptation programmes and planning;
- Help indigenous peoples in Africa map their territories to make visible their traditional governance and stewardship over natural resources, notably drawing out traditional social systems for Community / Ecosystems based adaptation which have been ignored by policy makers and conservationists;
- Introduce new technologies such as Participatory GIS and Cybertracker to help indigenous peoples get recognised as expert knowledge holders, capable of monitoring, managing, rehabilitating and governing local ecosystems in cooperation with the State;
- In Least Developed Countries (LDCs), focus on lobbying the National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) Focal Points and relevant Ministries to integrate community-based approaches to EbA and the application of traditional knowledge and new technologies in monitoring and conserving local ecosystems;
- Cooperate with neighbouring agricultural communities to negotiate conflict reduction and set ground rules for conserving top soil, forests, plant, bird and animal biodiversity, bee populations, fish stocks and water systems;
- Strengthen cooperation between indigenous peoples and national Protected Areas administration and policy, with a focus on securing land tenure and governance rights for sustainable community-based natural resource management (with effective policing of external poaching of plants and animals and legal protection against extractive industries). Negotiate more equitable arrangements to use Protected Areas as biodiversity sinks which can be resources for indigenous territories, but with protocols on use biodiversity stocks in Protected Areas to rehabilitate and maintain connectivity and community-conserved areas. This approach implies greater IPACC engagement with the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas and linkages to the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme.



## Mitigation Strategy

Currently, Mitigation is too closely associated with income generating activity for elites and investors outside Africa. Perverse incentives have been embedded into REDD which pose a grave threat to the planet. Mitigation and REDD need to be cleaned up so that they are based on a principle of payment for carbon sequestration which is in-line with biological and cultural diversity sustainability and conservation. Carbon markets need to be supplementary to North-South payments for carbon sequestering in Africa. Biofuel plantations and alien plantations must be resisted in favour of indigenous biodiversity and ecosystem integrity.



IPACC priorities:

- Run training and mentoring cycles for an expert African indigenous team on REDD (including carbon monitoring, carbon markets, advocacy opportunities, global policy negotiations, financing, alliance building, and forest governance issues);
- Work closely with the World Bank, Forest Carbon Partnership to monitor the RPIN / RPP process and embed indigenous rights standards and monitoring mechanisms;
- Engage with the UNREDD process and ensure that African indigenous peoples are represented in those forums – try to ensure that gains under the FCPF process are sustained in UNREDD practices;
- Work closely with key donor countries to ensure that perverse incentives are removed from REDD at UNFCCC and rights mechanisms are embedded and monitored;
- Run workshops at community level with the aim of developing a national indigenous consensus on REDD (setting out issues of rights, platform for negotiations, rights issues and monitoring mechanisms);
- Develop partnerships with Conservation NGOs and other interested stakeholders to develop alliances and training capacity;
- Develop dialogues with National Focal Points of UNFCCC, CCD and CBD; promote contact with communities, transparency of policy development, and community-positive livelihoods and governance components. Promote traditional ecological knowledge as a major resource for REDD implementation and monitoring;
- Promote carbon sequestration payment schemes in areas which previously had forests and can be reforested by communities, in dry forests, and in sub-humid indigenous territories;
- Promote more research of non-forest areas to sequester carbon, including desert salt pans, grasslands and green deserts in Africa.

# Appendix 1:

## Workshop Program

DAY 1: 7 NOVEMBER 2008			
Time	Activity	Organizer	Presenter
<b>MODULE 1: Welcome and Introductions by participants and organisations</b>			
Morning	Expectations, Purpose and Goals of the Workshop - using the Democracy Wall	Plenary	IPACC, CI, Tamaynut
	Presentation: IPACC Bujumbura Plan of Action: Traditional Environmental Knowledge, policy and strategy	IPACC	Nigel Crawhall
	Open forum discussion	Plenary	
	COFFEE BREAK		
<b>MODULE 2: Climate Change: Science, Impacts and Policy</b>			
	Presentation: The Science of Climate Change	Conservation International	Jon Philipsborn
	Presentation: The Carbon Cycle and Land Use Systems	CI	Mario Chacon
LUNCH BREAK			
Afternoon	Presentation: The Impacts of Climate Change on Ecosystems and Biodiversity	CI	Jon Philipsborn
	Presentation: Climate Change Policy – analysis of mitigation and adaptation as responses to climate change	CI	Kristen Walker-Painemilla
	Learning session - The Impacts of Climate Change on Indigenous People and Local Communities	Working groups	
	Open forum discussion	Plenary	

DAY 2: 8 NOVEMBER 2008			
<b>MODULE 3: Arid &amp; Sub-humid land issues</b>			
Morning	Learning Plenary – Drylands and UNFCCC, CBD, CCD instruments and negotiations	IPACC	Nigel Crawhall
	Learning Plenary – Nature based adaptation	CI	Susan Stone
	COFFEE BREAK		
	Case Studies - Presentations on experiences of climate change adaptation in drylands: 1. Kalahari San; 2 Pastoralists 3. Dry forest dwellers	Plenary	Participants
	Drylands: Adaptation Priorities and Opportunities	Working groups	IPACC-GEF
LUNCH BREAK			
Afternoon	Feedback and discussion	Plenary	
	Learning plenary - Cultural & technical systems for water management in sub-humid areas (Morocco, Botswana, Niger, Uganda)	Plenary: case studies	IPACC
	Learning plenary - Cultural systems for managing biodiversity in humid equatorial & dry forests (Cameroon, Kenya, DRC, Burundi)	Plenary: case studies	IPACC
	COFFEE BREAK		
	Demonstration - Participatory mapping & clan based systems of biodiversity management in mountain, desert & forest environments	Plenary	IPACC
	Open forum discussion	Plenary	

### DAY 3: 9 NOVEMBER 2008

#### MODULE 4: Mitigation and carbon mechanisms

Morning	Presentation: Role of forests in mitigation of climate change: the REDD program	CI/World Bank	M. Chacon, Kanyinke Sena
	Presentation: Introduction to mitigation activities: Aforestation, reforestation (A/F) and reducing emission from deforestation and degradation projects (REDD).	CI/WB	M. Chacon, K. Sena
	COFFEE BREAK		
	Learning Plenary: International Financing of Mitigation & Adaptation; regulatory and voluntary carbon markets	CI	S. Stone
	Learning Plenary: Current and emerging guidelines and standards for designing mitigation and adaptation projects that deliver benefits to communities, conservation & climate	CI	J. Philipsborn
	Learning Plenary: Forest Carbon, REDD, UNFCCC CBD CCD instruments & negotiations	Plenary	IPACC

#### LUNCH

#### MODULE 5: Social Issues and Climate Change

Afternoon	Learning Plenary: Social issues, Benefit Sharing and Climate Change Mechanisms	IPACC	N. Crawhall K. Sena
	Learning Plenary: Indigenous Women and Climate Change – climate stress and family conflict	Tamaynut	Jane Naini Meriwas
	Presentation: Climate Change: Land rights, tenure recognition and human rights	IPACC	
	COFFEE BREAK		
	Social Issues-the African context	Working groups	






### DAY 4: 10 NOVEMBER 2008


#### MODULE 6: Alliances and Strategies



Morning	Presentation: Indigenous Peoples and Conservation NGOs	CI	K. Walker-Painemilla
	Discussion: Alliances, Networks & the Rio Convention Forums: Speaking for Africa	Plenary	
	COFFEE BREAK		
	2 Year Action Planning: Defining desired results and activities; Defining positions for upcoming global meetings (UNFCCC COP, IUCN-CEESP-TILCEPA and Indigenous Peoples' Global Summit on Climate Change)	Working groups	
	CLOSING SESSION	Plenary	

# Appendix 2:

## Participants

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# Appendix 3:

## Questions from the Democracy Wall

1. How will the indigenous peoples engage in the REDD process?
2. Which ministry is responsible for the REDD process?
3. Will the paying companies log out trees after the agreements are over?
4. What will happen to indigenous peoples who used forests as an adaptation strategy?
5. Why would you want to pay for conserving our forests?
6. How will indigenous peoples in Africa get ready for climate change debates?
7. I found that semi-arid areas are not taken into account in programs aimed at minimizing the effects of climate change.
8. Some doubts need to be dispelled, notably:
  - a. On the responsibility of the parties in the management of benefits generated;
  - b. On the future of indigenous peoples;
  - c. On the impacts;
  - d. So that this does not become a new re-colonization aimed at expropriating the lands of indigenous peoples.
9. I discovered that the carbon cycle is not so hard to understand if you hear it several times.
10. Agriculture is responsible for about 20% of greenhouse gas emissions.
11. I discovered that the use of power point to understand climate change has been effective.
12. This workshop made me aware of the very real dangers which threaten our Mother Earth. I understood also that we indigenous peoples have solutions that can add to the global processes. I felt that indigenous organizations are capable of contributing in a direct manner to the international processes.
13. Google is offering grants from 5 000 USD to 100 000 USD for community mapping projects: [www.google.org/geochallenge.html](http://www.google.org/geochallenge.html)
14. What are the concrete solutions for those who live on shifting cultivation slash-and-burn agriculture? That they change the necessary behaviour for a breeder who needs to practice slashing-and-burning?
15. Too much information.
16. It is difficult to store, remember all the information, but I need to read and understand and also get someone to explain again or to attend more of these workshops to be able to negotiate with governments.
17. I really enjoyed uploading my photo on my blogging profile.
18. I noticed that conflict over water and displacement of peoples will increase with global warming.

19. Partnership between BINGOs and indigenous peoples is important to get voices heard at policy level.
20. Needs: educational tools for communities on carbon cycles and science.
21. I observed that today's presentations were less focused on our regions. How can they be adapted?
22. I noticed that there is a conflict of interest in western states who want Africa to mitigate and adapt when they are not willing to take responsibility for emissions.
23. I learned that Conservation International is a useful organization that indigenous peoples need to look to for future support.
24. I learned that the pictures used along with the slides were a very effective methodology.
25. I learned that the terms and adaptation/mitigation are simple words and not so scientific as such.
26. I suggest shorter presentations, or more time to discuss between presentations; more interaction to keep people excited and interacting with the group.
27. Local communities already protect their ecosystems and biotopes via traditional methods; those who are responsible must develop mechanisms to help those who protect their forests or involve them in their management.
28. Suggest [illegible word] summary on natural carbon cycle.
29. I feel that the agreement issue on our forests is scaring [sic]
30. IPACC members in forests and members in deserts/sub-humid areas need to have a joint strategy.
31. Who will facilitate indigenous peoples to be part of the REDD process?
32. I am a bit confused following the conversations: translations!
33. Ecosystems services are important for indigenous peoples in arid and sub-humid areas.
34. WWF released a report that salt pans in deserts sink more carbon than forests. What's CI's view on these?
35. Who must our organizations turn to in order to assure that what is learned during this workshop is brought back to the community level?
36. If carbon fluxes in mature forests, should we cut down the Congo forest for example and re-grow it for it to be effective?
37. Love – nature; music – happiness; climate change – problem; work together – solution.
38. I recommend collaboration among the international conservation organizations, for an improvement in intervention strategies regarding indigenous peoples.
39. I wonder what is being done about deserts in this process.
40. Suggestion: show how the carbon cycle is upset by human activities.
41. I propose that the World Bank take into account indigenous peoples in semi-arid zones in these programs, and that IPACC lobbies foundations and international organs to this effect.
42. Suggestion: show how the upset carbon cycle causes climate change.

43. The carbon market does not only concern forests, there are projects in developing countries to reduce emissions in industrial sectors and factories, and Africa has already had a few projects which have come to term.
44. Human activities, causing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions:
  - a. What if invasive species, such as trees, cover a vast area in a country and it happens that the roots of such a tree blocks or are to the detriment of [sic] underground water sources;
  - b. Governments encourage communities to get rid of the trees;
  - c. The tree can be of good use whereby the wood can be used for furniture manufacturing.
45. FCPF-REDD operate at the “national level”. It does not mean governments! REDD can be operational at sub-national and local level as well as depending on what are the drivers and causes of the deforestation and degradation. Key issues for discussion are how do we ensure that forest dependent people including indigenous peoples are rewarded for being stewards of the forest? How to tackle land tenure system as well as local knowledge to inform policy.
46. We may have a role to play as members of indigenous organizations in doing the work of raising awareness. Putting pressure on governments to make an effective plan of action and to introduce the problem of global warming to schools, changing personal behaviours, reducing the use of cars, respecting flora and fauna, rational use of natural resources.
47. I propose that Western nations create a special fund for indigenous peoples to permit them to continue to protect their environment and preserve their traditional knowledge. I propose that indigenous delegates are a participating party in all international and national meetings.
48. I propose:
  - a. To create more indigenous organizations on the environment;
  - b. To train militant indigenous peoples in the domain of negotiation on climate change:
    - i. How to edit reports?
    - ii. How to search for funds?
    - iii. Who asks for them?
  - c. Create an online discussion forum for IPACC’s indigenous organizations focusing on climate change.
49. Can the international agreement play a role in mediating between governments and indigenous organizations? I didn’t understand the World Bank system and REDD. How can funds go to indigenous organizations without passing through the reaches of governments?

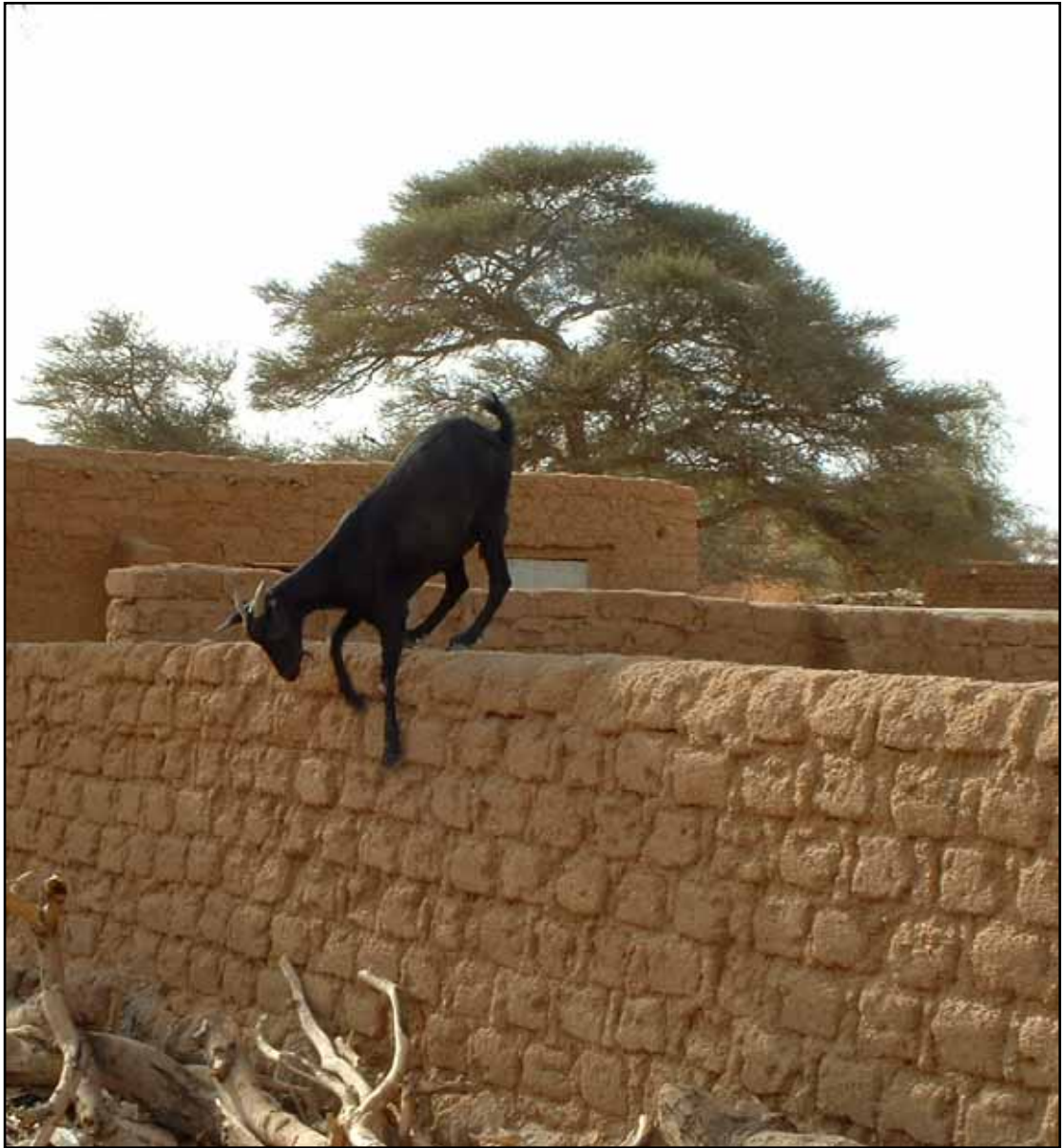


# Appendix 4:

## Acronyms

ACHPR	African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (the jurisprudence arm of the African Union and upholds and interprets the African Charter)
AF	Adaptation Fund
CbA	Community-based Adaptation
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity <a href="http://www.biodiv.org">www.biodiv.org</a>
CBNRM	Community Based Natural Resource Management, a term used in Southern African policy and legislation to refer to places where communities have a mandate to protect wildlife and sustainably manage natural resources. CBNRM is often linked to eco-tourism ventures
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCD	UN Convention to Combat Desertification <a href="http://www.unccd.int">www.unccd.int</a>
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism, is part of the FCCC agreements, it is a programme that supports activities which help manage and reduce pollution, including reforestation. CDM projects can earn points for industrialised countries cooperating with African countries. See <a href="http://cdm.unfccc.int/index.html">http://cdm.unfccc.int/index.html</a>
CI	Conservation International
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon dioxide, a gas compound used / produced by animals, plants and humans, as well as emitted during the burning of fuel
COP	Conference of Parties – a UN meeting for signatories and Major Groups concerned with conventions, particularly the Rio Conventions
CTA	Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation <a href="http://www.cta.int">www.cta.int</a>
EbA	Ecosystems-based Adaptation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCCC	Framework Convention on Climate Change <a href="http://www.unfccc.int">www.unfccc.int</a>
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
GEF	Global Environment Facility – a UN fund set up to support implementation of the Rio Conventions <a href="http://www.gefweb.org">www.gefweb.org</a>
GHGs	Greenhouse Gasses
GIS	Geographic Information System is any form of mapping software that can be used to read, design or modify maps
GIT	Geo-Spatial Information Technology
GPS	Global Positioning System is hand held technology that triangulates coordinates from satellites to pinpoint its location on the surface of the earth. GPS can be used by communities to identify and map important sites or events. GPS is used usually in conjunction with GIS
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IIFB	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity
IIFCC	International Indigenous Forum on Climate Change
IKS	Indigenous knowledge system
ILC	Indigenous and Local Communities, the official term for indigenous and local peoples participating in CBD activities ad forums

IPACC	Indigenous peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee <a href="http://www.ipacc.org.za">www.ipacc.org.za</a>
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPOs	Indigenous peoples' organisations
IPs	Indigenous peoples
LDCs	Least Developed Countries
REDD	Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RPIN	Readiness Plan Idea Note
RPLAN	Readiness Plan
SBSTTA	Subsidiary Body on Technical and Technological Advice, advisory bodies of scientists and specialists working for the CBD and UNFCCC
SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
TEK	Traditional Ecological Knowledge
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
UN	United Nations – the world body of States that attempts to promote peace and development through dialogue and policy making at the international level. The main headquarters are in New York City and Geneva, though the different agencies are all over the globe. See <a href="http://www.un.org">www.un.org</a>
UNCED	United Nations Conference on the Environment and Development, also known as the Earth Summit, was held 3-14 June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. This conference was one of the largest dialogues ever between states and civil society about the environment and development. It adopted the Rio Conventions and Agenda 21
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme, based in Nairobi, Kenya <a href="http://www.unep.org">www.unep.org</a>
UNESCO	United Nations Scientific, Educational, Communications and Cultural Organisation. See <a href="http://www.unesco.org">www.unesco.org</a> for information on the Culture Division's programme with indigenous peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forest Forum – the main negotiating forum on global forest policy <a href="http://www.un.org/esa/forests/">www.un.org/esa/forests/</a>
UNPFII	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, a joint committee of States and indigenous peoples to review the performance of UN agencies in their work with indigenous peoples. It meets annually in New York City. UNPFII is a subcommittee of ECOSOC
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society is based in New York City and is involved in a number of African conservation and protected areas projects, particularly in Central Africa. IPACC is an official partner with WCS on its Waka National Park programme in Gabon. <a href="http://www.wcs.org/">http://www.wcs.org/</a>
WGIP	UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations – this body met during the 1 <sup>st</sup> UN International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples to review human rights issues and produce reports related to legal concepts and principles. The WGIP consisted of 5 international experts who entered into dialogue with a major forum of indigenous peoples in Geneva each year
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development was a ten-year follow up on the UNCED Earth Summit, it was held in Johannesburg, South Africa in 2002
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature is a global NGO working for wildlife conservation; it runs over 2000 projects globally and has a major presence in African protected areas. IPACC cooperates with WWF Namibia and WWF Gabon. <a href="http://www.panda.org/index.cfm">http://www.panda.org/index.cfm</a> .



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**[www.ipacc.org.za](http://www.ipacc.org.za)**



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