

To interview Indigenous Peoples and attend sessions, please contact:
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****MONDAY FEATURES RELEASE OF NEW RESEARCH BY CONSERVATION INTERNATIONAL WITH UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (10 a.m.); PRESS BRIEFING WITH GLOBAL INDIGENOUS LEADERS (3:45 p.m.) & PANEL ON HOW INDIGENOUS PEOPLES ARE PART OF CLIMATE SOLUTION (6:15 p.m.)****

Indigenous Know How: The Missing Link in Global Efforts to Meet Climate Goals—Leaders from Every Region of the Globe Present New Knowledge on Climate Change

Traditional knowledge—from harvesting ramón seeds in Mesoamerica as a coffee alternative to installing solar powered floating schools in Bangladesh—that could help the world rise to the challenge of implementing climate promises to be featured at COP22 Indigenous Peoples' & Communities' Pavilion

The Paris Climate Agreement acknowledges the key role that traditional knowledge held by Indigenous Peoples worldwide—from the Berbers of Morocco to the Dayaks of Indonesia to the Asháninka of Peru—plays in global efforts to stem climate change. Yet most of the national climate plans at the heart of the Paris Agreement don't incorporate the contributions of Indigenous Peoples.

Recent research underlines the massive contribution Indigenous Peoples' approaches to protecting natural resources can make to global climate efforts. A [recent study](#) found that one-fourth of carbon stored above ground in the world's tropical forests is found in the collectively-managed territories of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. A [second report released last month](#) found that giving land tenure to Indigenous Peoples returned billions of dollars in carbon and ecosystem benefits.

WHAT: The **Indigenous Peoples' & Communities' Pavilion** will feature panel discussions, lectures and debates about agriculture, renewable energy and urban planning, including:

- **innovative climate solutions**, from solar-powered floating schools in Bangladesh to solar lighting for Indigenous Peoples' homes to climate-smart Berber homes;
- **pressing human rights issues**, including the special role women play in adapting to and mitigating climate change, the mounting threats against Indigenous Peoples seeking to secure land rights; and
- **climate change threats facing specific geographies**, such as mountain communities in North Africa, Central America and Asia and the challenges of adjusting to post-conflict realities in Colombia.

Indigenous Peoples from across Africa—including Morocco, Nigeria, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burkina Faso and many other countries across the continent—and the world will convene at COP22 to reveal the specific methods and approaches their communities have used, sometimes for centuries, to protect their territories and natural resources. They'll also draw attention to the increasingly urgent threats their communities face as they find the

ownership of these lands at risk and under threat from development, drug dealing and natural disasters.

The **Indigenous Peoples' & Communities' Pavilion** is organized by the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) with support from the Governments of Norway and Morocco, as well as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). It will be located in the civil society area of the Green Zone.

WHO: Indigenous Peoples and community leaders from countries worldwide will be available for interviews about the role their communities' traditional knowledge can play in global climate efforts. Groups from across Africa, North America, the Arctic, Pacific Islands, Russia and Eastern Europe, Latin America and Caribbean, and Asia, including India, will participate. Officials, including Catherine McKenna, Canada's Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, and Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, the United Nations' Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples will speak. Experts, researchers and representatives of NGOs will also attend.

WHEN: The Pavilion is open 10:00 a.m. - 7:30 p.m. daily starting Tuesday, 8 November. Events, which will include panel discussions, film screenings, exhibits and performances, will vary by day. Highlights include the following:

Monday 14 November

10:00-11:00 a.m.: Collaboration across indigenous groups for a sustainable planet – panel featuring Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
3:45-4:45 p.m.: International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) press conference
5:00-6:00 p.m.: Climate-smart Berber buildings in Morocco - panel
6:15-7:15 p.m.: Making Indigenous Peoples part of the climate solution – panel

Tuesday 15 November

11:15 a.m.-2:15 p.m.: Three back-to-back panels featuring Indigenous Peoples of Brazil - panel
5:30-6:30 p.m.: Successful climate adaptation collaboration between subnational governments and Indigenous Peoples – panel featuring representatives from Canada, Sri Lanka, Senegal and Ecuador

Wednesday 16 November

11:00 a.m.-12:15 p.m. Climate Change and Indigenous Communities in Northern Canada – talk featuring Catherine McKenna, Canada's Minister of the Environment and Climate Change
4:30-6:30 p.m.: The land rights struggle of Nigeria's Ekuri Peoples, at risk from a superhighway - panel
5:00-6:30 p.m.: An Inuit approach to climate change – panel

Thursday 17 November

1:30-2:30 p.m.: Strengthening traditional knowledge for climate resilience through community-based monitoring and information systems - panel
12:30-2:00 p.m.: Lessons from the Canadian Arctic on adapting to climate change – panel

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[About the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change \(IIPFCC\)](#)

Founded in 2008, the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC) is the most globally representative body of Indigenous Peoples engaged in the global climate change negotiations. With support from the government of Norway and France, in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, the IIPFCC is organizing the Indigenous Peoples' and Communities' Pavilion to ensure the effective engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities at COP21.