

**Traditional Diné (Navajo) Corn  
Altar, Tsaile, New Mexico, USA**



***“Food Sovereignty is a prerequisite  
for Food Security”***  
**-- the Declaration of Atitlán, 2002**



# The Paris Decision recognized Indigenous Peoples' Knowledge and Practices, and established the “Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform” (LCIPP)



*“Recognizes the need to strengthen knowledge, technologies, practices and efforts of local communities and indigenous peoples related to addressing and responding to climate change, and establishes a platform for exchange of experiences and sharing of best practices on mitigation and adaptation in a holistic and integrated manner.” (para. 135)*



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# Rights of Indigenous Peoples were recognized in the UN Paris Agreement

“Acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider **their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples**, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations...”

*-- Preamble, the Paris Agreement, adopted by consensus December 12, 2015 to go into force in 2020*



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# The UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (September 13, 2007) is the “Minimum Standard”

*“The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.” -- Article 43*



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# Lands, Territories and Resources



**“Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired...” --- *Article 26, para 1***



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# Traditional Knowledge: Article 31

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including...seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts.



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# 2020 was the hottest, driest summer ever recorded in Southern Arizona recorded





# Subsistence Rights and Traditional Economies, Article 20

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities



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# Environmental Protection and Productive Capacity of Lands

**Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources...**

**-- Article 29, para. 1**



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# Right to Health and to Traditional Health-Related Practices

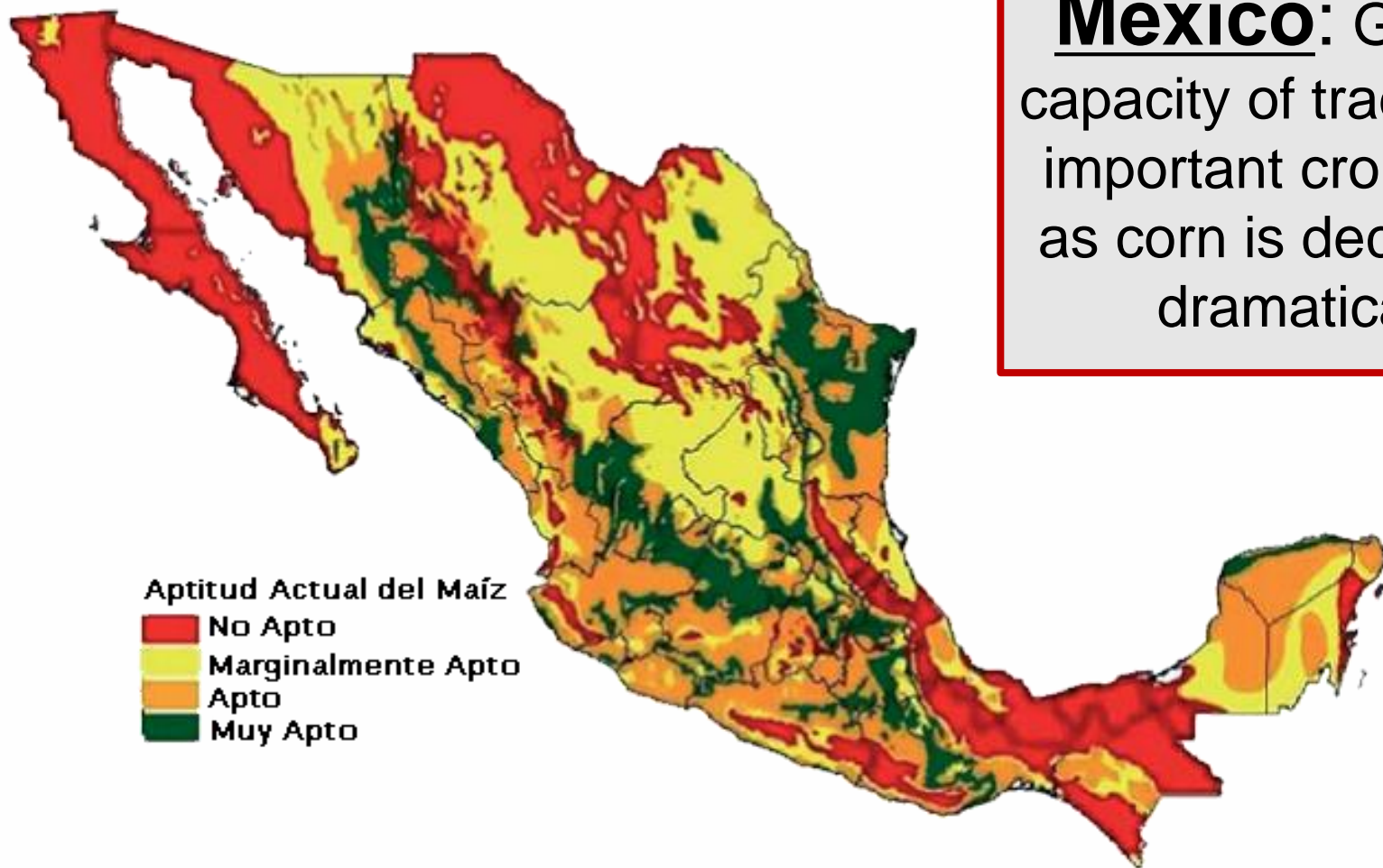
“Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals...” --- *Article 24*



# Keeping the increase to 1.5° C

- The 2015 Structured Expert Dialogue (SED) report concluded that at 2° of warming “...indigenous people[s] would be at risk of loss of land and cultural and natural heritage, and cultural practices embedded in livelihoods would be disrupted.”
- The UN reported in 2018 that emissions increased that year, threatening over 3° of increase





**Mexico**: Growing capacity of traditionally important crops such as corn is decreasing dramatically

***“Climate change constitutes the single most important threat to food security in the future”***

**-- UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food Olivier de Schutter report to the UN Human Rights Council, March 2009**

# Climate Change and Rising Sea Levels

Ocean levels have risen 4 to 8 inches in the last 100 years. In the last 20 years they have risen at double the rate of the previous 80, with a projected rise by 2100 of 3 to 6 feet. The Indigenous Peoples of Tuvalu are facing forced relocation due to lack of fresh water for agriculture and even for drinking.



# Indigenous Traditional Knowledge Holders Recommended...



*“...that the new Platform for Traditional Knowledge Exchange under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is developed with the full and equal participation of Indigenous Peoples from all regions and especially our knowledge holders and traditional food producers and in a manner that fully respects our rights, traditional indigenous sciences and the richness of our ancestral knowledge”. --- The Declaration of Tecpan, March 9, 2017*



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# **Victory at COP 24, December 2018: the Facilitative Working Group established to implement the LCIPP**





# LCIPP's 2020 theme is Food and Water



COP 24 in December 2018 created the “Facilitative Working Group” to advance the Platform with equal, direct participation by Indigenous Peoples and States that respects “in its entirety” the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

# Indigenous Peoples' Solutions: Restoring and Trading Original Seeds

Seed sharing  
and trading, 2<sup>nd</sup>  
International  
Corn  
Conference,  
Okmulgee,  
Oklahoma,  
September, 2014



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# Buffalo's role in Preventing, Mitigating and Adapting to Climate Change



- Buffalo can withstand a range of climate conditions in their homelands
- Buffalo support and restore Native grasses that prevent erosion, hold soil moisture
- Local food sources have a lower “carbon footprint”
- Buffalo are key to Tribal Nations’ food sovereignty, health, culture



In October 2015, 100,000 cattle died in an early blizzard in South Dakota.  
***No buffalo deaths were reported!***

# Elders Teaching Our Youth



## Chickaloon Village, Alaska

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# Tribal Nation Climate Crisis Strategic Plans with knowledge-holders' input

St. Francis Indian School  
Sicangu Lakota Treaty Council  
International Indian Treaty Council

What does it mean for your Tiwahe?

CLIMATE CHANGE

Presentation on Climate Change by Andrea Carmen Executive Director of the International Indian Treaty Council. "Andrea is a member of the Facilitative Working Group for the new Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change"

There will be a Youth and Elders Panel. Open to the public. Coffee and snacks provided.

Where: St. Francis High School Gymnasium, St. Francis, SD

When: May 7th, 2019 @12:45 until 4:00

SFIS Students will be excused at 3:30 to catch the bus.

For More Information Call Phil Two Eagle at (605) 747-2381 Ext. 390 or email [phil.twoeagle@rst-nsn.gov](mailto:phil.twoeagle@rst-nsn.gov)

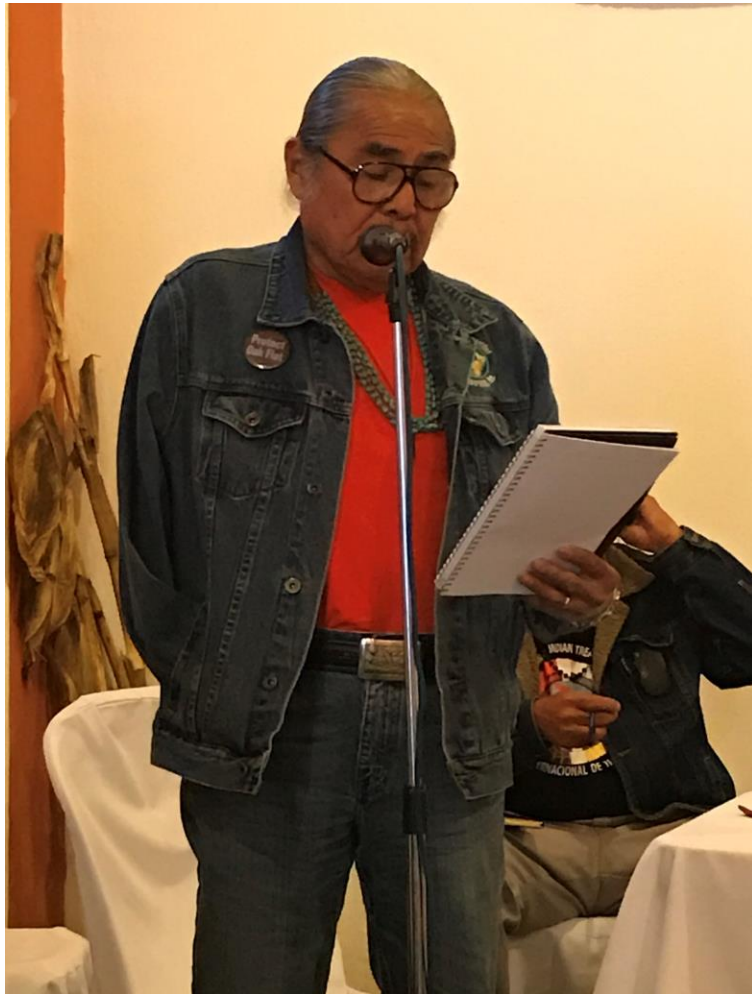


# “Our Ways of Knowing”



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*“Putting seeds in the ground is the most essential of all strategies for the protection of the corn. The other strategies on all the levels we have described will serve to support this simple and profound life-giving act.”*

*-- Duane “Chili” Yazzie, President,  
Shiprock Chapter, Navajo Nation,  
Traditional Diné Farmer, 3<sup>rd</sup>  
International Indigenous Peoples Corn  
Conference, 2017*



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# Choque Utesia, Thank you very much



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