CALL FOR INPUTS ON MEANINGFUL ENGAGEMENT WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES.

1. What are the current or anticipated challenges Indigenous Peoples and local communities face in engaging with the Article 6.4 mechanism?

Communities in least developed countries, where life requires independence and dependence on the land, are struggling to preserve their traditional ways of life in the face of the challenge of climate change. Indigenous groups, which represent 476 million indigenous people around the world. Although they represent only 6% of the world's population, they are around 19% of the extremely poor, who play an important role in gender equality, promoting human rights principles, such as non-discrimination and equality that are extremely vital for the development. As a society, we must guarantee the development of rights to achieve justice and equal inclusion for all, without distinction.

The indigenous population of the Latin American region is disproportionately affected by poverty, and is still largely affected by economic and social exclusion. Education is another factor and internet access, as well as malnutrition, access to medicine and health centers, the lack of public and private investment, mean that local communities and indigenous peoples are not included in the high levels of participation, which represents a loss for humanity of ancestral knowledge, since these groups are considered the guardians of nature, therefore their interaction and protection of their human rights is vital to achieve sustainable development and the mitigation of global emissions.

2. What mode of communication could facilitate better dialogue between the Supervisory Body and Indigenous communities?

Training is essential to achieve common objectives based on unity, but the ties of empathy and solidarity are essential to maintain an equitable relationship between peers, we need the training of both the supervisory body that has trained personnel familiar with reality. of indigenous groups and local communities.

Inclusion would in the first place involve their fundamental human rights both to ensure that they are prepared physically, socially, economically to contribute fully to this global effort.

Participatory democracy, community protection, judicial administration, defense of territories, respect for human rights, practicing self-

criticism. Among other topics or functions, it helps to create a clearer and more honest connection; people want to be heard through prior consultation, consent, socialization and re-education, between the regional and national governments.

3. How would you envision meaningful long-term engagement and active participation from Indigenous Peoples and local communities on the work of the Supervisory Body and the mechanism?

Local communities and IPs play a very special role: They have both the expertise on how to live sustainably, they also in many cases have developed ways of connecting directly with the Earth and subtle changes taking place there--a skill often lacking in those living in more urban, often wealthier settings. It is in our vital interest to include these fully in our efforts to combat climate change.

Financing plays a very important role, for example, in issues of security and participation, women from local communities have taken the initiative to protect the community in security issues, as is the case, for example, of community patrols in the city of Cajamarca in Peru where, although it does not have financing from the local government, the premises are organized with long-term plans to see the results in the future. This same group of people participate in mining issues and the defense of the rights of water and water resources.

The offices in situ, with people from the community and the higher level, living in the place, it is necessary to know the reality that this group face from the place and not the office.

Ms Leidy Depaz Caballero
Director Plastic-Free Perú and Director of Women's Right and Development.

Dr. Lisinka Ulatowska
Coordinator of Commons Cluster