kaarbn uttarjarn nyoonikarun
karyakrambarao adivasi
janjatiyako adhikaryapatra

Msir 2073

Pahal sarakarel adivasi janjatiyako adhikaryaksarabahi
antarabhagyu shram sangthan mahasangh 915 (ILO C 169)
ra jeevik bikshitalasamabahi mahasangh (CBD) anunodan ra
adivasi janjatiyako adhikaryaksarabahi samvukh rahastsahi
yogayogapata (UNDRIP) ko vaskma matadan gareko tathyalai
joldinde,

Redapsaare kanojku sunkha maaparad (2010) ra jahanau-
parivartansamsabahi gareis samabhitata (2015) le adivasi
janjatiyako adhikaryakali aamsata gareko samaran garaude,

Adivasi janjati ra prakriti baichakko anyozychrit samabha,
ataanirnayako adhikari, prakritik chot, jal, jamin, samgul
ra bhumiya prakriti ko adhikari, aagri amanakari sahitikko
ganupata ka adivasi janjati adhikaryaku ko saman ra
sanksya ko maaghaalai bulnad pade.
1. UNDRIP, ILO C 169, FPIC, CBD 8(J), Cancun Agreement on REDD+ Safeguards, Climate Change Paris Agreement and other international instruments relevant to REDD+ safeguards.

2. The principles of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC) as outlined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) are crucial for ensuring that indigenous peoples are consulted and their rights respected before any action that may affect their lands and resources.

3. The principle of non-discrimination is enshrined in international law and requires that all individuals are treated equally before the law, without any form of discrimination.

4. The principle of participation emphasizes the active involvement of stakeholders, particularly affected communities, in decision-making processes related to REDD+.

5. The principle of transparency requires open and accessible information sharing, allowing all parties involved to fully understand the processes and outcomes.

6. The principle of benefit sharing ensures that indigenous peoples receive the benefits of REDD+ activities, including financial compensation and rights over the carbon credits generated.

7. The principle of equity ensures that REDD+ benefits are distributed fairly among all parties involved, including marginalized groups.

8. The principle of accountability requires that those responsible for implementing REDD+ activities be held accountable for their actions and outcomes.

9. The principle of effective and meaningful participation recognizes the importance of involving all stakeholders, particularly indigenous peoples, in the implementation of REDD+.

10. The principle of legal certainty provides a stable legal framework that ensures predictability and trust in REDD+ mechanisms.

11. The principle of non-retrogression ensures that measures aimed at reducing emissions do not lead to a significant loss of natural carbon sinks.

12. The principle of balanced benefits recognizes the importance of achieving a balance between economic, social, and environmental benefits derived from REDD+ activities.

13. The principle of capacity building is crucial for ensuring that all stakeholders, particularly indigenous peoples, have the necessary skills and knowledge to participate effectively in REDD+.

14. The principle of effective enforcement guarantees that the rules and norms established under REDD+ are effectively enforced, ensuring that the rights and interests of all involved are protected.

15. The principle of accountability for results requires that progress and outcomes of REDD+ activities are transparent and verifiable.

16. The principle of appropriate technology recognizes the need for using technologies that are appropriate to the local context and capable of achieving the desired results.

17. The principle of multilevel governance acknowledges the complex nature of REDD+ and the need for a collaborative approach involving multiple levels of government and stakeholders.

18. The principle of indigenous knowledge and practices highlights the significance of incorporating traditional knowledge and practices in REDD+ activities.

19. The principle of cultural diversity recognizes the importance of respecting and preserving cultural diversity in the context of REDD+.

20. The principle of equitable benefit sharing ensures that all parties involved in REDD+ activities, including indigenous peoples, receive fair and equitable benefits.

21. The principle of strengthened legal and institutional frameworks aims to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of REDD+ implementation.

22. The principle of enhanced knowledge and information recognizes the importance of having access to accurate and reliable information for effective REDD+ activities.

23. The principle of participation of women and local communities acknowledges the role of these groups in REDD+ activities and their right to be involved in decision-making.

24. The principle of effective implementation requires the establishment of clear strategies and plans to ensure that REDD+ activities are effectively implemented.

25. The principle of monitoring and evaluation is essential for assessing the progress and effectiveness of REDD+ activities.

26. The principle of flexibility allows for adjustments and adaptations in REDD+ activities to respond to changing circumstances.

27. The principle of climate justice emphasizes the need for addressing the impacts of climate change on vulnerable populations, particularly those in the Global South.

28. The principle of compensation and remuneration recognizes the importance of providing fair compensation and remuneration for the efforts and sacrifices made by indigenous peoples and other stakeholders involved in REDD+ activities.
Position Statement of
Indigenous Peoples
on Emission Reduction
Program of Nepal

November 2016

Reiterating the fact that Nepal has ratified the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention No.169, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and voted for the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP),

Reminding the fact that the Cancun Agreement on REDD+ Safeguards (2010) and the Climate Change Paris Agreement recognize Indigenous Peoples’ rights,

Demanding that, as we, the Indigenous Peoples have an intrinsic relationship with the Nature, our rights over natural resources, including our lands and territories be recognized and that our rights to self-determination including the Free Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) procedure be ensured,

The Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) on behalf of the Indigenous Peoples of Nepal declares the following points as a minimal position of the Indigenous Peoples of Nepal with regard to Emission Reduction Program Document (ERPD) and Emission Reduction Program (ERP) implementation.
1. The UNDRIP, ILO C 169, FPIC, CBD 8(J), the Cancun Agreement on REDD+ Safeguards, the Climate Change Paris Agreement and other relevant international instruments related to Indigenous Peoples' rights should be implemented as minimum standards of ERPD and ERP.

2. The Indigenous Peoples should be recognized and established as the rights holders, not merely as the stakeholders in the ERP.

3. The Indigenous Peoples’ rights to land, territories and natural resources inter alia forests, water, and timber and non-timber forest products should be ensured.

4. The customary laws and practices, indigenous knowledge, skills and technology, and tangible and intangible cultural heritages of the Indigenous Peoples should be recognized, respected, promoted and fulfilled.

5. It should be ensured that there are no negative impacts of ERP on the Indigenous Peoples’ traditions and culture, life style, livelihood practices, and cosmo-vision.

6. Proportional and effective participation of the Indigenous Peoples through their collective and institutional representation in all institutional structures and through their recruitment, at all phases and levels, including at the national, provincial and local levels, should be ensured.

7. Proportional representation of the indigenous women should be ensured.

8. Indigenous Peoples experts should be actively engaged at all levels and phases of the ERP.

9. Awareness raising and capacity building of the Indigenous Peoples about ERP and REDD+ should be carried out.

10. It should ensure voluntary isolation of Indigenous Peoples and that the ERP strictly does not relocate and resettle the Indigenous Peoples without obtaining their FPIC.

11. Distribution of non-carbon benefits must prioritize the Indigenous Peoples as they contribute the most to the management and protection of the forest.

12. Equitable, transparent and coherent benefit sharing of both carbon benefits and non-carbon benefits should be ensured.

13. Relevant documents and information must be made accessible to and be provided to the Indigenous Peoples in their respective mother tongues in a manner and through a medium that are indigenous peoples-friendly.

14. Feedback grievances redress mechanism and the mechanism for ensuring the Indigenous Peoples' rights must be put in place.

15. Forests, territories and pasturanelands that have been traditionally managed, used and protected by the Indigenous Peoples must not be converted into a community forest, a collaborative forest or a government forest.

16. In case any forest of the Indigenous Peoples is already converted into a community forest, or a leasehold forest or any form of government forest, that forest must be handed over back to the Indigenous Peoples.

17. The culture, the world-view and the need of the Indigenous Peoples should be taken into account while introducing support to livelihood options.

18. Necessary arrangements should be made to ensure the protection of intellectual property rights of the Indigenous Peoples and the occupations and livelihood practices based on the indigenous knowledge and skills should be promoted.

19. While introducing alternative sources of energy, the need of the Indigenous Peoples should be properly identified and consensus with them should be reached.

20. The ERP must not restrict the collection and consumption of forest products that have cultural and spiritual values for the Indigenous Peoples.

21. Traditional life styles and livelihoods of the Indigenous Peoples must not be restricted in the name of forest conservation and REDD+.

22. It should be ensured that there is no destruction of crops and harm against human life from the wild life of protected forests.

23. Incrimination and militarization against the Indigenous Peoples for their act of harvesting culturally and socially needed forest products from protected areas, forests and national parks must not occur.