

**Statement of
International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate Change (IIPFCC)**

Closing Session of 42nd Session of SBSTA

10 June 2015, Bonn, Germany

Thank you chair for this opportunity, to speak on behalf of the International Indigenous Peoples Forum on Climate change.

Indigenous peoples' territories are home to many of the world's remaining diverse ecosystems and 80% of the planet's biodiversity. Indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources provide subsistence, livelihoods, food security, cultural survival, distinct identities and overall wellbeing of million of people. However, indigenous peoples lives, livelihoods, culture and identities are at risk because of the adverse impacts of climate change. In this regard, we, indigenous peoples would like to make the following recommendations:

1. Parties shall ensure that Paris agreement respects, protects and fulfills the human rights of indigenous peoples including their rights to lands, territories and resources as enshrined in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous peoples (UNDRIP).
2. The subsistence livelihoods of indigenous peoples are key to biodiversity conservation and enhancement, to ensuring food security for millions of people, and contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation. Therefore, indigenous peoples should be invited to share the good practices of indigenous agricultural systems in SBSTA discussion on agriculture in its 43rd session.
3. The draft decision on REDD+ safeguards does not respond to the demand of indigenous peoples to have their full and effective participation in the process of preparing summaries of information and in the validation of information collected. It is essential to integrate community based monitoring and information systems into the national safeguards information system.
4. The draft decision allows parties to identify non-carbon benefits for REDD+ activities. Indigenous peoples demand that land rights be included as one of the key non-carbon benefits.