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FUND



Infographics

Pawanka Fund

Volume 1

VICKY Tauli - Corpuz

Guiding committee members



Tebtebba Foundation,
and former UN Special
Rapporteur on the Rights
of Indigenous Peoples

She is a Filipino development
consultant and an international
indigenous activist of
Kankana-ey Igorot ethnicity.
From 2014 to 2020, she served
as the third United Nations
Special Rapporteur on the
Rights of Indigenous Peoples.



Indigenous peoples have the right to the highest attainable standard of living and are entitled to the enjoyment of the same rights as other peoples, without discrimination of any kind.



Tauli-Corpuz was the first recipient
of the Gabriela Silang Award, conferred
in 2009 by the National Commission on
Indigenous Peoples.

She was included in a list of ten people
who had had important roles in scientific
developments in 2021 compiled by the
scientific journal Nature.

She was born in 1952
Besao, Mt. Province,
Philippines



The important thing for us,
Indigenous peoples, is to
continue living by the values
we have learned. You know,
the values of living sustainably,
not engaging in unsustainable
consumption or production.
No, in life, in harmony with
nature.



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Teresa Zapeta



Teresa is in charge of coordinating the Indigenous Women's Fund, the Indigenous Women's Observatory Against Violence, the Global School of Indigenous Women's Leadership, and many more. To do so, she connects with women from Africa, Asia, Latin America, North America, and Arctic countries.

Guiding committee members

Directora Ejecutiva del
Foro Internacional de
Mujeres Indígenas
(FIMI)

She belongs to the
Mayan community of

Guatemala



Central America



"It is important to advance in the fight for equality among peoples and genders. That is why we come into this world, to live well. And for that, we all have to collaborate." From her position, she contributes her grain of sand and extends her valuable work throughout Latin America through her involvement in the organization and her activism for respect for diversity.

I believe that the importance of the committee is the ability to connect with local organizations, to try to identify indigenous women's organizations that can access the resources of the Pawanka fund, to provide support and bring the funds closer to them. That is my role, my commitment. Likewise, I will provide advice on the functioning of Pawanka to the rest of the committee.



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JOAN Carling



Joan Carling is an indigenous rights activist and environmental defender from the Philippines. She has been defending land rights from grassroots to international levels for more than 20 years.

Guiding committee members

Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP)

She was born in 1963 in Baguio Philippines



Her main concerns include protection of land rights of indigenous peoples, ensuring sustainable development of natural resources and upholding human rights of marginalized people.

She has actively participated in global processes to defend these concerns, including those related to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and REDD+.



We have proven that we are the towards of nature that we conserve biodiversity not for biodiversity's sake, but for our sake and for the future generation.



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Rukka Sombolinggi



Rukka is the first female Secretary General of the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) the world's largest Indigenous Peoples organization.

Guiding committee members

The Aliansi
Masyarakat Adat
Nusantara (AMAN)

She belongs to the
Toraya People in
central part of
Sulawesi Island.

Indonesia



Rukka is a Torajan from the highlands of Sulawesi, a starfish-shaped island the size of Florida. Her people have gained notoriety for their elaborate funeral rituals and the way they have built a local tourism industry while preserving their cultural identity.

We are a great challenge now and our contributions as indigenous peoples has never been really counted on and put on paper as the real contributions for the human race, for the Mother Earth, but I think that's more and more even now evidence that the answer is indigenous people's way of life.



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Hussein Isack

Guiding
committee
members

Kivulini
Trust
Kenya

I am trained in Behavioral Ecology and specialize in studying animal behavior. In particular, I specialize in ornithology, the study of birds.



Hussein Adan Isack was born to parents who lived in the pastoral northern region of Kenya. Throughout his youth, Hussein developed and cultivated a keen interest in bird watching and began raising birds at home.



My advice is that people must not forget who we are and our languages and our knowledge and survival systems. The way our adaptations to our environment are very important. They are key to how we came to where we are today and we must not forget.



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Nāmaka Rawlins

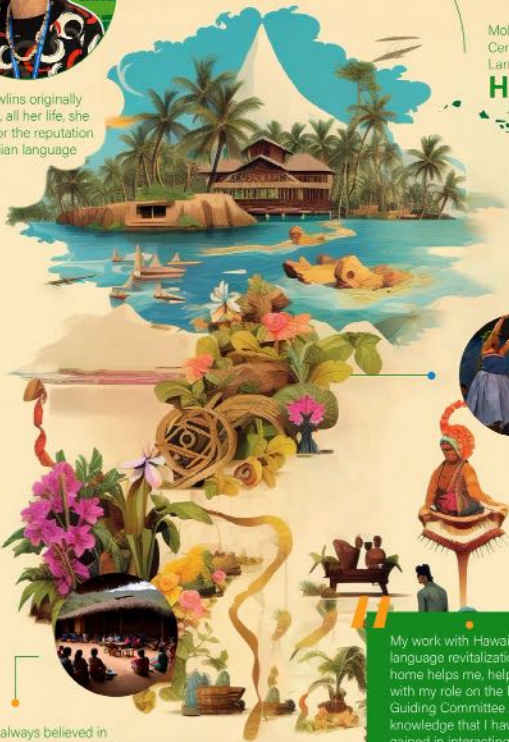
Guiding committee members



Nāmaka Rawlins originally from Hawai'i, all her life, she has fought for the reputation of the Hawaiian language

Mokuola Honua
Center for Indigenous
Language Excellence

Hawai'i



Nāmaka has always believed in education as a means of preserving native languages.

My work with Hawaiian language revitalization back home helps me, helps me with my role on the Pawanka Guiding Committee with the knowledge that I have gained in interacting with other indigenous peoples sharing our language revitalization work back in Hawaii.



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Gunn-Britt Retter

Guiding committee members

Saami Council

Norway
Sweden
Finland
Russia



Gunn-Britt Retter lives in the coastal Sámi community of Unjárga - Nesseby, north-eastern Norway.

She is a teacher of training at the Sámi University of Applied Sciences and holds an MA in Bilingual studies from the University of Wales.



...The Sámi are indigenous to Norway, Finland, Sweden, and northwestern Russia. Those are our traditional lands that I have been working on.

In her current position, Gunn-Britt is involved in issues relating to indigenous peoples and knowledge associated with climate change, biodiversity, language, pollution and the management of natural resources.

Now I decided to accept this invitation to join the Pawanka guiding committee because I'm a head of Arctic and environmental unit in the Saami Council and we engage a lot with States and try to negotiate indigenous people's positions in Arctic policies.



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MYRNA Cunningham Chair

Guiding committee members



The **Miskitos** are an indigenous ethnic group from Central America.

Is a Nicaraguan surgeon, Miskito feminist, and indigenous activist. She participated in political-social processes linked to the fight for the rights of women and indigenous peoples in Latin America. She has been coordinator of the Indigenous Chair of the Intercultural Indigenous University.

Centro para la Autonomía y Desarrollo de los Pueblos Indígenas (CADPI)
Nicaragua



Her research includes studies on the forms of discrimination suffered by indigenous women and has promoted the establishment of strategies and programs that facilitate their access to education at all levels.

From the beginning we created Pawanka fund one of our main goals was to create an indigenous lead fund, this means that we wanted a guiding committee of indigenous leaders from the seven sociocultural regions of the world.



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Pawanka's contributions to the sustainable development goals



Total Contributions
408

63 Celebrating dynamic and innovative ways of youth: Indigenous knowing and learning through intergenerational transmission.

36 Promoting of knowledges and practices concerning different form of natural heritage conservation: Forest, Mountains, Volcanos, Rivers, Lakes, Ponds and Sacred Places / Indigenous Peoples guardianships of water and vital Ecosystems especially in coastal and marine zones

44 Intercultural and Intergenerational Dialogues on Traditional knowledges and practices / Traditional knowledges, Leadership and Governance

49 Conflict Prevention, Peace Building and Traditional Institutions

54 Initiatives for climate Resilience of Indigenous Peoples at the Local level / Indigenous Peoples traditional knowledges systems and Climate Change

37 Initiatives to Strengthening Indigenous Economic empowerment and traditional livelihood

54 Natural heritage conservation: Forest, Mountains, Volcanos, R

71 Promoting of knowledges and practices concerning different form of natural heritage conservation: Forest, Mountains, Volcanos, Rivers, Lakes, Ponds and Sacred Places / Indigenous Peoples guardianships of water and vital Ecosystems especially in coastal and marine zones

En América Latina y el Caribe

560
lenguas distintas

1 de cada 5
pueblos indígenas
han perdido su idioma nativo

Menos del 32%
de los indígenas habla
una lengua nativa al
terminar la escuela



Menos del 2%
se expresa en su propia
lengua al completar la
universidad

Menos del 5%
habla el idioma de su
pueblo al terminar la
secundaria

se estima que
6700
son lenguas
indígenas

En el mundo se
hablan cerca de
7000 idiomas

En el mundo

de las cuales
2680 o el **40%**
corren el riesgo de desaparecer
a un ritmo alarmante

Pawanka

apoya **26 proyectos en 18**
países destinados a la
revitalización de más de **44**
lenguas indígenas en
situación de vulnerabilidad y
de las cuales al menos **11**
están en peligro de
extinción.

FUENTE: Unesco, Unicef y Banco Mundial

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Indigenous languages, culture, identity, knowledge, our life

INDIGENOUS LEADERSHIP

1923-25

First International Participation

1981

Martínez Cobo Study

1982

Working Group on Indigenous Populations

1989

Convention 169 of the International Organization of Labor (ILO)

1993

International year of the World's Indigenous Peoples

1994

International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples

1996

The International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)

2000

Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

2001

Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

2005

Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous Populations

2007

Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)

2013

Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

2014

World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (WCIP)

2019

Year of Indigenous languages

2022-32

Decade of Indigenous languages



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SOURCE:

UNITED NATIONS
"Los Pueblos Indígenas
en las Naciones Unidas"

knowledge
of indigenous peoples are:



resilient

This resilience is based on centuries of interaction and **adaptation** to environmental changes and in the ability of indigenous peoples to assess the interrelated functions of ecosystems.



essential for risk reduction

This helps improve understanding of risk and influence behavior to generate **new solutions**, and contextualized to current problems.



Increase the effectiveness of local adaptation measures

Evidence shows that co-management and **community management** of biodiversity by indigenous peoples also lead to more equitable, effective and lasting adaptation responses.



is a fundamental element of climate justice

When indigenous peoples participate in **decision-making**, historical processes of inequality and injustice are addressed through new approaches.



a requirement for achieving sustainable food and water systems

Practices that support biodiversity and **ecosystem integrity** increase their effectiveness with the effective participation of indigenous peoples.

CLIMATE CHANGE

SOURCE

DOCUMENT

"¿Reconocimiento de los pueblos indígenas y sus aportes en la acción climática?" IWGIA



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INDIGENOUS ARTS AND CULTURAL PERFORMANCES

Are Vital to indigenous peoples' identities

It helps indigenous peoples understand who they are and where they come from.

Are Ways to pass on traditional knowledge

Indigenous Arts and Cultural Performances connect Indigenous Peoples to their past and their ancestors. It also helps guide them toward their futures.

Creates valuable relationships

It connects indigenous peoples to Mother Earth and to each other. It helps guide their interactions with the world in sustainable ways.

Provide ways to support indigenous communities

Indigenous Peoples use their arts and performances to create financial stability while also carrying on the traditions passed down to them by their ancestors.



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Shores of
Kanaloa
Hawai, USA



The peak of
Mauna Kea
Hawai, USA



Mineral springs
Altai, Russia



Bale Mountains
Ethiopia



Baram River
Borneo, Malaysia



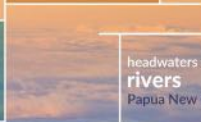
Monte Zizuma
Parque Nacional
El Cocuy, Colombia



Sumak Allpa
Ecuador



Vodun zun
Benin



headwaters of major
rivers
Papua New Guinea

INDIGENOUS SCARED SITES



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SOURCE

THE GAIA FOUNDATION

"STATEMENT OF INDIGENOUS KAHU'ĀINA GUARDIANS OF SACRED LANDS"

Photo: Mauna Kea, Hawai

TYPES OF INDIGENOUS TECHNOLOGY

Plant
Technology



Food
Technology



Agriculture
& Aquaculture



Fire
Management



Astronomy &
Geology



Transportation



Health &
Well-Being



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SOURCE:

THE CONVERSATION

"Indigenous technology is often misunderstood. Here's how it can be part of everyday life"

INDIGENOUS PRACTICES FOR CLIMATE ACTION

Communal village forests

They provide vital services to meet the daily needs of community members and help conserve local biodiversity



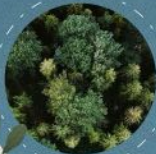
Restoration of sustainable loko i'a

Native Hawaiian community built fish pond system that has the potential to produce thousands of pounds of sustainable protein annually



Native tree plantation in Nepal

Help to store carbon and promote cultural values associated with forest management



Active revitalization of traditional technologies

Connected to agriculture, aquaculture and natural resource management in the Pacific, they are a key strategy to mitigate climate change



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SOURCE:

United Nations Climate Change
How indigenous peoples
enrich climate action

WATER AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES



Indigenous peoples have preserved

- Much of the existing biodiversity and aquatic ecosystems.
- The quality of the waters in their ancestral territories for their own benefit and that of society.
- This concept of water as a **common benefit** that is available to all.
- Community management of drinking water and sanitation.



Indigenous peoples can teach us to:

- Cope with the global water crisis.
- The sustainable management of aquatic ecosystems.
- **Democratic governance** of drinking water and sanitation.



Indigenous women:

- They have traditionally played the role of **caretakers of water** sometimes associated with rites and spiritual practices.
- Despite the fact that they are in charge of carrying water for consumption, domestic use and sanitation, they are often not taken into account in decision-making.

The right to water

entitles everyone, without discrimination, to have access to:

- Sufficient
- Safe
- Acceptable
- Physically accessible
- Affordable water for personal and domestic use



Indigenous peoples have achieved:

- International recognition of their right to **self-determination** and property.
- The use of their territories and resources, including waters and aquatic ecosystems. Despite this, they face many problems and difficulties when it comes to realizing those rights.

Key Points:

- Self-Determination
- Traditional Knowledge
- Sustenance & Sustainability
- Shared Community
- Water Security
- Cultural Awareness & Care



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SOURCE:

The Human Right to Water
"A Guide for First Nations
Communities and Advocates"

SYSTEMS FOOD ANCESTRAL



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1. Their agricultural practices are **resilient** to climate change

2. Conserve and restore forests and **natural resources**

3. The food **autochthonous** expand and diversify diets

4. indigenous foods are resistant to **climate change**

5. Indigenous territories hold **80%** of the world's biodiversity

6. The lifestyles of indigenous peoples adapt to the spaces they inhabit and are respectful of **natural resources**

SOURCE

FAO (2017)

6 formas en que los pueblos indígenas ayudan al mundo a lograr el #HambreCero
<https://www.fao.org/zhc/detail-events/es/c/1028079/>



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WOMEN OF PAWANKA



**Myrna
Cunningham**
Nicaragua



Joan Carling
Philippines



Teresa Zapeta
Guatemala



Rukka Sombolinggi
Indonesia



Namaka Rawlins
Hawaii



Melissa Nelson
United States



Gunn-Britt Retter
Norway



Vicky Tauli-Corpuz
Philippines

Indigenous Peoples and biodiversity



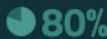
Indigenous Peoples constitute about 5% of the world's population.



They account for nearly 15% of the world's poor.



They care for an estimated 22% of Earth's surface.



They protect nearly 80% of remaining biodiversity.



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design by

