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- 1) Climate change represents the largest threat to indigenous communities.
- Indigenous communities contribute the least and feel the effects first.

9 & 10) Political resistance, exclusion, oppression and blatant opposition against indigenous people.

- Eg. Bonsolaro & the colossal wildfire deforestation in the Amazon

International land grabs and increasing competition for land continues to pose challenges for indigenous people.

- "Green grabbing"
Disruption to indigenous ways of living to make way for a conservation estate or national park.
- These have escalated to the point of evictions in the cases of India and Kenya (2019, IWGIA)

2) Indigenous peoples have been historically and continue to be contemporarily, persecuted, criminalised, marginalised, threatened and killed for defending their rights

6) Indigenous land rights and the loss of indigenous knowledge.

3 & 4). Lack of support and camaraderie from the international community. Different socio-political priorities especially on climate change issues.

- Eg. the Canadian government offering \$1million out of their \$2, billion, 379 million 2019 GDP budget for the *National Inuit Climate Change Strategy* - an indigenous led Artic advocacy group.

5) **Delayed response time.** Inuits have been harboring the effects of climate change, formally since 1991 at the first IPCC. - The world is slow to listen.

7) **Compounding impacts and vulnerabilities:** Environmental changes and prejudicial socio-political landscapes compromise indigenous livelihoods.

8) Technological solutions to climate change like - agroforestry, and renewable energy - can compromise indigenous rights.

- Kaitiakitanga duties
- Mauri of the environment
- Whakapapa and connection to the landscape.