Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Indigenous Peoples' food systems, traditional knowledge and territorial management practices are genuinely game-changers that can change the world, make it a better place for humankind.

However, the legal insecurity over their lands and territories, climate change, and natural resources' pressure have placed Indigenous Peoples in situation of vulnerability.

This is a matter of concern.

For this reason, FAO presented some recommendations to address the rooted causes to the 21th UN-Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues' session.

Foremost, it is crucial to secure tenure rights as a precondition for guaranteeing the realization of Indigenous Peoples' rights.

FAO believes the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure constitute an avenue to ensure those rights.

It is critical to integrate a human rights-based approach in laws, policies, and projects and in the Climate Change agenda, including COP26 and the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

It is also urgent to rethink hierarchies of knowledge. In this regard, the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples’ food systems is committed to leading process of intercultural co-creation of knowledge.
FAO reassures its commitment to continue working with Indigenous Peoples to preserve and revitalize their traditional knowledge and provide technical support to governments to advance their rights.