Hidden violations of Social, Economic and Cultural Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the Amazon.
Size of the proposed area: 1'817,764 Ha
INTRODUCTION

Indigenous peoples are part of the humankind that will be most affected by the climate crisis, but they are also among the ones who can offer significant solutions, which range from a reduced emphasis on property and consumption of resources, to ways of life and organizational manners integrated to their environment, which do not cause imbalances, as do other human groups.

Background information
The Organization of Indigenous People of Suriname (OIS) was founded the 24-th of September in 1992. The OIS is a national organization, founded because of the deplorable situation in which the indigenous people after the war in the interior of the country.
a. Goals of the OIS:
• Support and stimulation of the activities to promote the social economical and cultural development and the improvement of the position of the original people of Suriname, based on their own specific situation and philosophy of life, mentioned in the statutes as ‘the indigenous people of Suriname’
• Contribute to the protection of the own identity of the indigenous people of Suriname, based on the conservation and further development of the culture, customs and traditions
• The promotion of the unity and cooperation between the indigenous people, mutually and with all other individuals and groups that have or will have a positive attitude towards the indigenous people, and the promotion of the unity and cooperation of the indigenous village heads in particular;
• The clarification of the role and position of the members, as indigenous people of Suriname, towards their own community and the Surinamese society as a whole;
• Support and stimulation of the members to gather and improve their ethical knowledge and practical skills, by means of education, courses, lectures and organizations and trainings, etc.
• Support and stimulation of the members to promote respectively knowledge and experience among the indigenous people nationally and internationally.
• The promotion and exchange of knowledge and experience among Indigenous People of the Amazon;
• The representation of the members as a national organization in the coordinating organism of indigenous people of the Amazon region (COICA);
• The representation of the members in the national and international community as a whole.
Violation of social, economic and cultural rights

The establishment of protected areas in the Amazon and the implementation of Mega Projects are still obstacles to a fair and democratic development of local communities. The decline action of a protected area within an economic zone of the local community to a lesser extent or not at all take into account the socio-economic, and cultural rights of the residents.
In the case of protection of endangered species like sea turtles in northeast Suriname. Every year a number of youth and family heads to prison, because they need from the rules of the protected area violated. For the local community, there are no compensatory measures in respect of their livelihood. Still there are their boats and outboard were seized, on which they depend for their daily livelihood also have to pay more than their annual income.
Possible retaliation and / or reduction of rights violations
Recognition of existence

In each of the Amazon countries will be the original inhabitants, in this case, the Indigenous Peoples, in the Constitution of the country should be recognized. A National Free day for our nation gives a special appreciation, respect and tribute to these brave and combative people.
A national holiday, can be used as a platform for cultural and economic activities and presentation. In the case of Suriname is annually on 09 August, the National Day of Indigenous Peoples a gathering of tens of thousands of people for 3 days in a dignified, colorful gathering valuable cultural elements / products exhibit and / or offering for sale. From all corners of the country, members of indigenous society for their cultural products to sell. The proceeds are essential expenses incurred in securing education for their children and costs for housing, etc. In support of this commemoration of August 9, the so-called 3-day Amazon Market in the capital of the country organized a welcome source of income for the socially weak of the society.
• Without adequate rights, the contribution of the indigenous peoples is in danger. The indigenous people will still conserve and use Amazonian forests for the benefit of the entire planet, if the rights to free determination are respected; as well as their right to establish their priorities for development, for land and territories, for the use and conservation of natural resources, and for effective participation. For this purpose, they require that national policies and regulations explicitly include respect, validity and prevalence of international tools on the rights of indigenous peoples such as the 169 Convention, the UNDRIP and the IAHCR jurisprudence.
There is a chasm between the formal declaration of the importance of indigenous rights to land ownership and the reality, e.g. marginal budget allocations to solve the territorial demands of indigenous peoples. There is also insecurity on the territorial rights of the peoples and lack of clarity on the forest rights, as forest appear as national patrimony, controlled by the States and their current governments. It is probable that some States may end up controlling the benefits of the Amazonian forests.
Remarks and Recommendations
The Indigenous peoples should become a priority topic not only for the COICA but also at a global level, so we propose short and medium term initiatives. Have incidence on Amazonian governments and international donors to contribute with financial and human resources for initiatives which will improve national governance to enable the functioning of the indigenous economics’, cultural and social rights among them.
• Concrete programs for land-titling, territorial demarcation and land conflict resolution
• Studies in each country on land ownership and the rights of indigenous peoples
• Studies on the gaps in the legal framework and each country’s capacities to implement international agreements and treaties on the rights of indigenous peoples.
- Reform processes for public policies and strengthening of the national and regional institutional capacities, built in coordination with indigenous peoples.
- Programs of institutional strengthening and technical assistance for local indigenous governments and indigenous organization at communal, local, regional, national and international levels.
Mechanisms for consultation, communication, socialization of information and transparency in decision-making regarding Economics, Cultural and Social Rights
In the adequate languages, manners and time for the effective participation of indigenous peoples, including the elderly, women and youth
Koi’pore, Grang tangi, Bedank, Thank you, Merci, Gracias, Obrigado

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