



Dinamam Tuxá is of Tuxá origin, Indigenous People who live in the states of Bahia, Pernambuco and Minas Gerais. Dinamam Tuxá is the Executive Coordinator of the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil (APIB) and lawyer of the Articulation of Indigenous Peoples and Organizations of the Northeast, Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo (APOINME).

Dinamam came from the Tuxá People in the state of Bahia and began his fight to defend the Indigenous Peoples of the Northeast, who have been suffering dispossession since the time of the arrival of Europeans in Brazil in 1500. These lands near the Atlantic Ocean, covered by tropical rainforest - the Atlantic Forest - were the first to be exploited by the colonizers. In 2017, Dinamam participated in the Guardians of the

Forest tour. Together with other Indigenous representatives, they denounced the Brazilian anti-Indigenous policies in European countries.

In 2019 he was part of the group of indigenous leaders who participated in the journey 'Indigenous Blood: Not a Single Drop More,' which toured 12 countries in Europe for 35 days. The journey aimed to promote measures to put pressure on the Brazilian government and agribusiness companies to comply with international agreements on climate change and human rights.



Orpha Novita Yoshua is a young Indigenous Namblong woman from the Grime Nawa Valley, Jayapura regency, in West Papua, Indonesia. She represents the Namblong Indigenous Women's Organization, a group that works to save the environment by empowering Indigenous women.

Unfortunately, the beauty and serenity of the Grime Nawa Valley has been rocked by illegal land clearing by palm oil company PT Permata Nusa Mandiri. The company, which is linked to one of Indonesia's richest oligarchs, was granted a permit to convert over 16,000 hectares of Indigenous forest land, without the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of all Indigenous Peoples. Grime Nawa Valley Indigenous People have staged peaceful demonstrations to demand

the government revoke all the company's permits, because they never relinquished their land rights to the company. But to their outrage, the company has gone ahead and begun clearing our forest in the Grime Nawa Valley anyway – more than 100 hectares of forest has been destroyed already this year.

The Ktu Mai Forest, nestled in the Grime Nawa Valley, is home to many endemic animals such as Cassowary, Maleo, and Lao Lao – a Papuan forest kangaroo. Orpha's customary land also has some of the best bird-watching in the Indonesian archipelago, at a place named Rhepang Muaif. It is a place where people come from around the world to take pictures of unique and beautiful birds of paradise – a symbol of the West Papuan people.



Ronald Brazeau is Director of the Natural Resources Department of Lac Simon First Nation. An Anishinabe person, he has 15 years of experience in the field of natural resources within his community. Originally specializing mainly in mining impacts, over the years he has been able to diversify his fields of expertise, particularly in forestry and conservation. Ronald devotes a lot of effort into collecting the stories of young people, women, elders and users of the territory to transpose them into innovative community projects. A large part of his responsibilities also consists of communicating the aspirations and wishes of his First Nation to the various government institutions as well as to the extractive companies present on their ancestral territory, Anishinabe Aki.



Valentin Engobo is a well-known leader of the Indigenous Peoples of Lokolama village in the province of Equateur in the Democratic Republic of Congo. He is also the President of the Association of Peasant Pygmies of Lokolama (APPL), a local civil society NGO that he created in 2004 to address the challenges of human rights violations and empowerment of his marginalized community in a national and local context.

In 2016, in coordination with people from his village and in collaboration with Greenpeace Africa, Valentin launched a community forestry project. The goal was to secure forest areas by officially obtaining a community forest concession and to support Indigenous Peoples in managing the forest, including the implementation of non-destructive activities, which would also improve their livelihood.

Faced with contempt and stigmatization by Bantu communities, the Indigenous Peoples from Lokolama quickly realized that getting ownership was a good opportunity to reverse this trend. Finally, the Indigenous Peoples from Lokolama have become the first in the Democratic Republic of Congo to obtain a forest concession. This has been a source of joy and pride for them and a message of encouragement to other Indigenous people that it is also possible for Indigenous peoples to get legal rights to their forest areas.