

## **Hindou's objectives at the international level (such as at COP21) have been:**

Formal recognition internationally of Indigenous land ownership and traditional ecological knowledge as a requirement for a negotiated climate agreement – in effect, the formal right for Indigenous peoples to own and manage their lands

Recognition of the harms caused by the oil industry in Chad and the need for better safeguards to prevent this type of destructive project from happening again

Greater action on climate change & an end to fossil fuel extraction

Resources to help Indigenous peoples adapt to climate change – direct funding, administered by Indigenous peoples, to compensate for climate change damages and extreme weather events, and to help fund Indigenous-led climate change adaptation & resilience programs

Formal decision-making roles for Indigenous representatives at the UN and other international bodies, with the same voting power as nation-states

The inclusion of 2 key paragraphs on Indigenous rights in the agreement at the 2015 Paris Climate Summit, in which Hindou and other Indigenous leaders sought binding recognition for Indigenous rights in Article 2.2. The wording of this part of the agreement was extremely [contentious](#); the end result was a mixed outcome. The European Union, Norway, and the United States opposed the article's inclusion, managing to [annex \(remove\) Article 2.2](#) from the legally binding section of the agreement. ([Canada](#) supported Article 2.2, though local compliance is a whole other story).

## **Meanwhile, Hindou & AFPAT have advocated for the following in Chad:**

Access to clean drinking water for nomadic pastoralists.

Improvements in civil registry – only a few people, mostly men, have access to birth certificates and identity cards. Without identity cards, it's impossible to access state health care services and education, so AFPAT has advocated for an expansion of proper identity cards to all people.

Access to health services in rural areas, and particularly along transhumance corridors, while also addressing issues related to anti-Indigenous discrimination within the healthcare system.

The adoption of a new Pastoral Code that guarantees the rights of nomadic peoples to transhumance corridors. This code would be based upon Law No 4 of 31 October 1959 "On regulating nomadism over the territory of the Republic of Chad", which was never implemented by the Chadian government and later replaced by the [1987 Law on Protected Areas](#) which created restrictions on nomadic groups' access to parklands. A new Pastoral Code would seek to undo the damage created by the 1987 law.

Access to education through the construction of schools within rural and Indigenous communities. Currently, extremely few Mbororo children – less than 1% of boys, as of 2018 – and almost no girls, [have access to formal education](#). The biggest barrier is the lack of local schools, of which there are very few (and often run by private NGO's rather than the government). To obtain education, most have to travel to the capital city, separated from their family, culture, and communities; and for those who are able to study locally, the quality of education is deeply inadequate.

## Sources

Below are links to all of the sources used for this article. To learn more about social and ecological sustainability in the Lake Chad region more generally, as well as other resources such as maps and images, the following articles and videos referenced provide an in-depth background.

### For satellite imagery of Lake Chad:

<https://eros.usgs.gov/media-gallery/earthshot/lake-chad-west-africa>

<https://eros.usgs.gov/media-gallery/earthshot/seasonal-variations>

<https://eros.usgs.gov/media-gallery/earthshot/water-level-fluctuations>

<https://landsat.visibleearth.nasa.gov/view.php?id=91291>

### To learn more about Hindou's work, the AFPT & Fulani-Mbororo advocacy specifically:

<https://qz.com/541700/global-climate-change-policy-must-recognize-indigenous-rights>

<https://believe.earth/en/hindou-ibrahim-womens-leadership-in-chad/>

<https://www.conservation.org/blog/as-a-vital-lake-vanishes-a-woman-fights-for-the-people-it-leaves-behind>

<https://www.wired.co.uk/bc/article/3d-mapping-indigenous-climate-change-extinction>

<https://www.africaportal.org/features/voice-indigenous-communities-affected-climate-change-interview-hindou-ibrahim/>

<https://www.iwgia.org/en/chad/3498-iw2019-chad.html>

<https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/mini-documentary-depicts-resilience-indigenous-peoples-lake-chad>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ssjSoPcOY8Y>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IHIZKxfY7n8>

<https://news.globallandscapesforum.org/28833/hindou-oumarou-ibrahim-briding-worlds-through-environmental-activism/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=biVMWdRL5DA>

To learn more about the general political and ecological situation in the Lake Chad region:

<https://shoring-up-stability.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Shoring-up-Stability.pdf>

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2019/oct/22/lake-chad-shrinking-story-masks-serious-failures-of-governance>

<https://cris.unu.edu/transaqua-lake-chad-and-congo-basin>

<https://www.climatechangenews.com/2019/05/16/lake-chad-not-shrinking-climate-fuelling-terror-groups-report/>

<https://issafrica.org/iss-today/is-the-lake-chad-basin-suffering-from-too-much-attention>

For a detailed 2017 summary of the Boko Haram conflict, the following article presents a disturbing account of militarization and human rights abuses in the Lake Chad region, as well as a troubling history of Western intervention and complicity in human rights abuses carried out by the Chadian military government. Please note, it is a deeply disturbing and distressing read containing descriptions of extreme human rights abuses; reader discretion is advised:

<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2017/12/04/lake-chad-the-worlds-most-complex-humanitarian-disaster>

**To learn about women's rights issues in the Lake Chad region:**

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/feature-story/2021/12/from-victims-to-leaders-ending-gender-based-violence-in-the-lake-chad-basin>

<https://unwomenusa.org/aissa-doumara-ngatansou>

<https://www.alvf-centre.org/notre-mission-1>

<https://www.un.org/africarenewal/news/fisherwomen-lake-chad-show-optimism-face-multiple-challenges>

**To learn more about the troubled history of Chad's oil industry:**

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/sep/12/worldbank.oil>

<https://qz.com/541700/global-climate-change-policy-must-recognize-indigenous-rights> <http://www.columbia.edu/itc/sipa/martin/chad-cam/overview.html>

<https://slate.com/news-and-politics/2007/04/untapped-the-scramble-for-africas-oil-when-exxonmobil-came-to-chad.html>

**To learn more about the natural ecology, hydrology, demography, agricultural economies, pepper-growing industry, and fisheries of Lake Chad:**

<https://shoring-up-stability.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Shoring-up-Stability.pdf>

<https://books.openedition.org/irdeditions/11685?lang=en>

<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-62417-w>

[https://cropmonitor.org/documents/CONFLICT/reports/Conflict\\_Report\\_2020\\_0801\\_Lake\\_Chad\\_Basin.pdf](https://cropmonitor.org/documents/CONFLICT/reports/Conflict_Report_2020_0801_Lake_Chad_Basin.pdf)

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5055484/>

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2012/02/120228140537.htm>

**For more info on the fishing and pepper-growing industries, and the economic effects of conflict on these livelihoods:**

<https://www.un.org/africarenewal/news/fisherwomen-lake-chad-show-optimism-face-multiple-challenges>

[https://oi-files-d8-prod.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/file\\_attachments/bn-red-gold-fishing-lake-chad-010217-en.pdf](https://oi-files-d8-prod.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/file_attachments/bn-red-gold-fishing-lake-chad-010217-en.pdf)

<https://ndarason.com/en/red-pepper-farmers-and-traders-have-gone-from-millionaires-to-paupers-since-the-start-of-the-insurgency/>

<https://news.yahoo.com/spice-life-niger-region-lifts-ban-red-pepper-145252761.html>