

1. Enough Violation of Human Rights

Control: background of local music

Speaker 1:

1 Good morning!

Speaker 2:

2 Hey, How's it going?

Speaker 1:

3 Good thanks. Did you hear that there's a new
4 company in town? They've started hiring some local
5 folks to work on some big construction project, here
6 in our village.

Speaker 2:

7 WHAT? I had no idea... I can't believe the
8 government continues to ignore our right to
9 free, prior and informed consent, which applies to us
10 as Indigenous Peoples. They need to inform us and
11 listen to our opinions on whether we do or do not
12 consent to these projects. Especially since these
13 rights are clearly written in national and
14 international law.

Speaker 1:

15 You're completely right. It's obvious the government
16 isn't working hard enough to enforce this. If we don't

17 demand that they respect our right to free, prior,
18 informed consent, these rights and laws exist just on
19 paper on a dusty shelf somewhere. Companies will
20 continue to violate our rights and take advantage of
21 Indigenous Peoples.

Speaker 3:

22 We can't and won't let this happen.
23 Enough violation of human rights! Let's stand up for
24 our rights and for the protection of Mother Earth!

Narrator:

25 For more information, visit [cultural survival dot org slash consent](http://culturalsurvival.org/consent)
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2. The Meaning of "Free"

Control: music background

Speaker 1:

- 1 The right to Free Prior and Informed Consent is a
- 2 right that corresponds to all Indigenous Peoples
- 3 confronting development projects in our communities.

Control: music break (3 seconds)

Speaker 2:

- 4 Right to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent? What
- 5 does it mean for consent to be free?

Control: music break (3 seconds)

Speaker 1:

- 6 The part about “free” means that the government is
- 7 prohibited from any kind of manipulation of leaders
- 8 and community members regarding their decisions
- 9 about whether or not to allow a project within our
- 10 community. During a the negotiation process,
- 11 Indigenous Peoples cannot be forced in anyway to
- 12 reach a certain decision. This includes any direct or
- 13 indirect threats to community members, violence,
- 14 coercion, bribery, or blackmail. It is only by ensuring that
- 15 negotiations on projects are free from these
- 16 types of abuses, that a government will be honoring the

17 right to truly “free” consent.

Speaker 2:

18 We must demand that the right to free prior and

19 informed consent be completely FREE.

Narrator:

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3. The Meaning of "Prior"

Control : <<Sounds of a crowd at protest >>

Speaker 1:

- 1 Get up! Stand up! There is no better time
- 2 than now to demand the government implement
- 3 the right to free, prior and informed consent that
- 4 we are guaranteed as Indigenous Peoples!

Control: musical break (3 seconds)

Speaker 2:

- 6 You know, that makes a lot of sense. It would be a
- 7 huge step forward if our government would actually
- 8 comply with the right to free, prior and informed
- 9 consent in its full extent. What has especially been
- 10 missing is the idea of prior consent. Consent
- 11 being achieved prior to a project's initiation or
- 12 government approval is key. It means that we
- 13 would have adequate time for the whole Indigenous
- 14 community to weigh in on a decision.
- 15 Exactly! We must have complete and detailed
- 16 information BEFORE these projects begin, so that
- 17 we can analyze and make our own decisions as a
- 18 people. And what's more, they must involve us
- 19 before every new phase of the process, for example

20 at exploration, exploitation, closure and cleanup of
21 mining projects.

Narrator:

22 For more information, visit cultural survival dot org slash consent
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4. The Meaning of "Informed"

Control: background music

Speaker 1:

1 You and I, as members of Indigenous communities,
2 are guaranteed the right to free, prior, informed
3 consent.

Control: musical break (3 seconds)

4 This right is fundamental for the sustainable
5 development of any community. That's why it must
6 be fully implemented. Let's take a look at what it means to
7 give informed consent.
8 "Informed" means that we have a right to receive full
9 and complete information related to a development
10 project that is proposed in our communities. This
11 includes information about the impact of these
12 projects on the environment, as well as the impacts
13 us as individuals and our communities. Studies
14 conducted to gather this information are known as
15 Environmental and Social Impact Assessments, or
16 ESIA, which should be conducted by groups
17 independent of and without ties to the company. All
18 information provided must be complete,
19 comprehensible, in our native language,

20 and in accordance with our own traditional values
21 and ways of decision-making. It is our responsibility
22 to make sure we are fully informed before decisions are made
23 that affect our people and our lands.

Narrator:

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5. When Does It Apply?

Speaker 1:

1 Good morning, how are you?

Speaker 2:

2 Fine thanks. Hey, how was that meeting yesterday? What did you talk about?

Speaker 1:

3 It was really interesting. We discussed the right to Free Prior and Informed Consent.

Speaker 2:

4 But what is that? Can you explain more?

Speaker 1:

5 It refers to the right we have as Indigenous Peoples to defend our lands and territories,

6 a right that is stipulated in national and international laws.

Speaker 2:

7 Okay, but how would we use this? In what kind of situations?

Speaker 1:

8 We can and should apply it when any sort of projects are being planned on our lands

9 especially when there are risks of environmental damages. Since we are the ones who live on

10 these lands, and will experience the consequences, it's up to us to
decide if these projects

11 should move forward. The right to free, prior, and informed consent
outlines that companies

12 are required to consult with us and respect our decisions before they
initiate a project. We

13 should learn more about it, it seems like this is something really
important for our community!

Narrator:

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6. Responsibility

Control: sound effect of radio dial looking for signal (3 seconds)

Speaker 1:

- 1 The right to free prior and informed consent is a
- 2 right that we have as Indigenous Peoples as
- 3 we fight to defend our lands. We must demand that our
- 4 rights be respected.

Control: music break (3 seconds)

Speaker 2:

- 5 Grandpa, listen to what they're saying on the radio;
- 6 do you really think its worthwhile for our people to
- 7 fight for the right to consent?

Speaker 3:

- 8 Of course, my child! This right
- 9 protects our own values; it will bring
- 10 much benefit to our people and the whole world. Let
- 11 me explain: Using this right, we can protect our
- 12 environment and ensure clean water and clean air,
- 13 that our people may be continue to live in healthy
- 14 environments. We can ensure that we guide
- 15 development projects and that any changes made to
- 16 our lands to benefit, rather than harm
- 17 our people.

Speaker 2:

18 Now I understand, Grandpa! This is important. Thanks
19 to your generation, I have a healthy place to live. I will
20 fulfill my responsibility to take care of the environment so I can
21 leave the same beautiful lands to my children and
22 grandchildren, too.

Narrator:

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7. Divide and Conquer

Speaker 1:

1 Divide and conquer:
2 This has been the strategy of the companies and
3 governments in order to proceed with development
4 projects in Indigenous Communities. It's one of many
5 examples of how they have failed to uphold Indigenous
6 People's right to free, prior and informed consent.
7 International laws clearly manifest that governments
8 should not force us to change our minds, or values, or
9 our traditional methods of decision-making. Often big
10 companies try to get around the process of gaining free
11 prior and informed consent because they know we'd
12 never agree to risky, harmful development projects that
13 don't leave us with any positive change. Instead, they
14 try to appear as if they have widespread local approval
15 by recruiting influential individuals like teachers,
16 religious leaders, or political leaders using false
17 information or bribes. We can't stand for this.
18 It's up to us to make sure the right to free prior and
19 informed consent is enforced in its entirety. We can't
20 allow the peace, balance, and vitality of our
21 communities and environment to be put at risk with

22 division and corruption.

Narrator:

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8. Community Meetings

Speaker 1:

1 (Sad) Hi, How are things...

Speaker 2:

2 Fine thanks! But you seem down, what's going on?

Speaker 1:

3 I am very worried, I've been hearing rumors about a
4 mining project that is already scheduled for our
5 village. It's just unfair that the people in charge
6 haven't even told us what's going on. They are not
7 following through with the right we have to free,
8 prior and informed consent that we have
9 as Indigenous Peoples. I learned that the state is
10 obligated to comply fully with these rights
11 when development projects like this one are
12 being carried out.

Speaker 2:

13 You are exactly right. We must ensure they respect
14 our rights, by informing us, and gaining our consent before starting
16 a project like this.
17 For example when a similar project
18 came to my community, we held meetings
19 to keep up on everything that was going on, and of

20 course, we have to be vigilant about holding the company accountable
for its promises and
21 making sure they carry out
22 the project exactly as agreed in our
23 negotiations. It would be a good strategy to use in
24 your village- we can't continue to let these projects
25 go on without our consent.

Narrator:

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9. What FPIC Entails

Speaker 1:

- 1 Do you know what the right to Free, Prior, Informed
- 2 Consent is all about?

Speaker 2:

- 3 Yes! It is the right that we have as Indigenous
- 4 Peoples to decide what happens on our own lands.

Speaker 1:

- 5 And do you know how we can apply this right
- 6 correctly in our own community?

Speaker 2:

- 7 Hmm well, not really.

Speaker 1:

- 8 As members of our Indigenous community it is our
- 9 responsibility to seek out detailed information about this
- 10 right, so that we are not manipulated by the
- 11 government or the company. In order to make this
- 12 right a reality, we must understand that it can be
- 13 applied to all Indigenous Peoples, that it means
- 14 governments and companies must respect our own
- 15 forms of communication and decision making. It
- 16 means that representatives of the government, the
- 17 company and our communities must come together

18 to negotiate the terms of a project, and that we have
19 the final say in order to agree on a plan that benefits
20 our community.

Narrator:

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10. Tips

Control: local music in background

Speaker 1:

- 1 Do you know what steps should be taken in order to
- 2 properly carry out the right to Free, Prior and
- 3 Informed Consent among Indigenous Peoples?

Control: musical break (3 seconds)

Speaker 2:

- 4 In order to realize this right fairly for a whole
- 5 population, we should consider these tips when facing
- 6 a development project on our lands. Indigenous
- 7 Peoples should be consulted starting from the early
- 8 stages of planning. Sufficient time should be
- 9 provided for the whole community to receive all
- 10 necessary information related to the project and its
- 11 impacts, and allow for dialogue and discussion on
- 12 these points. Information should be provided
- 13 according to the traditional ways of our peoples.
- 14 Decisions should be reached without any
- 15 manipulation or pressure from those in charge of the
- 16 project. All conclusions reached by the community
- 17 should be documented in detail. If any of these rights
- 18 are being violated, remember that there are means by

19 which we can seek help and denounce these human
20 rights violations, at international institutions like the
21 United Nations.

Narrator:

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