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COMMUNITY ACTION GLOBAL IMPACT

Global ICCA Support Initiative

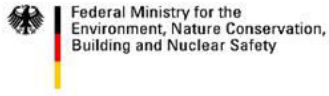
Status + progress update overview

Rio Pavilion, COP14

Terence Hay-Edie

22 November 2018

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- On 22 December 2010, the UN declared the period from 2011 to 2020 as the UN-Decade on Biodiversity
- Adopted Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, including Aichi Biodiversity Targets for the 2011 – 2020 period

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ICCA-GSI Project: Objective

- **ICCA-GSI** was formed to broaden the reach and quality of diverse governance types of protected and conserved areas aimed at achieving the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi 2020 targets, in particular, Aichi Targets:



Protected Areas increased & improved



Ecosystems & essential services safeguarded



Traditional knowledge respected/promoted

Conservation depends on well governed systems of protected and conserved areas in the landscape and seascape...



...and **systems are made stronger by governance diversity.**

Launch events: World Conference Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), CBD COP12 (Sept/Oct 2014)



CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

CoP-12, Pyeongchang, Republic of Korea (October 5-17, 2014)

Wednesday 15 October, 14:30-15:00

Meadow Room (2F, Convention Center)
Hosted by UNDP

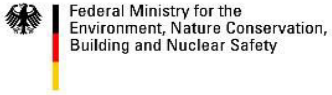
GLOBAL INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' AND COMMUNITY CONSERVED AREAS AND TERRITORIES (ICCAs) SUPPORT INITIATIVE: LAUNCH EVENT

- 14:30 Welcome and official launch of the ICCA GSI on behalf of the Government of Germany**
Ms. Rita Schwarzelühr-Sutter, Parliamentary State Secretary, German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB)
- 14:35 GEF-6 programming directions: Support to the CBD Aichi Targets**
Ms. Naoko Ishii, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Chief Executive Officer
- 14:40 Contribution of ICCAs to Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18 as part of the UNDP Ecosystems and Biodiversity Framework 2012-2020**
Mr. Nik Sekhran, UNDP Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS), Chief of Profession of the Sustainable Development Cluster
- 14:45 Role of the GEF, including the SGP delivery mechanism and indigenous peoples' fellowship, in partnering with indigenous peoples and local communities**
Ms. Lucy Mullenkei, Chair of the GEF Indigenous Peoples' Advisory Group (IPAG)
- 14:50 GEF SGP contribution to building local capacity of ILCs and strengthening the global network of ICCAs**
Mr. Delfin Ganapin, UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP), Global Manager

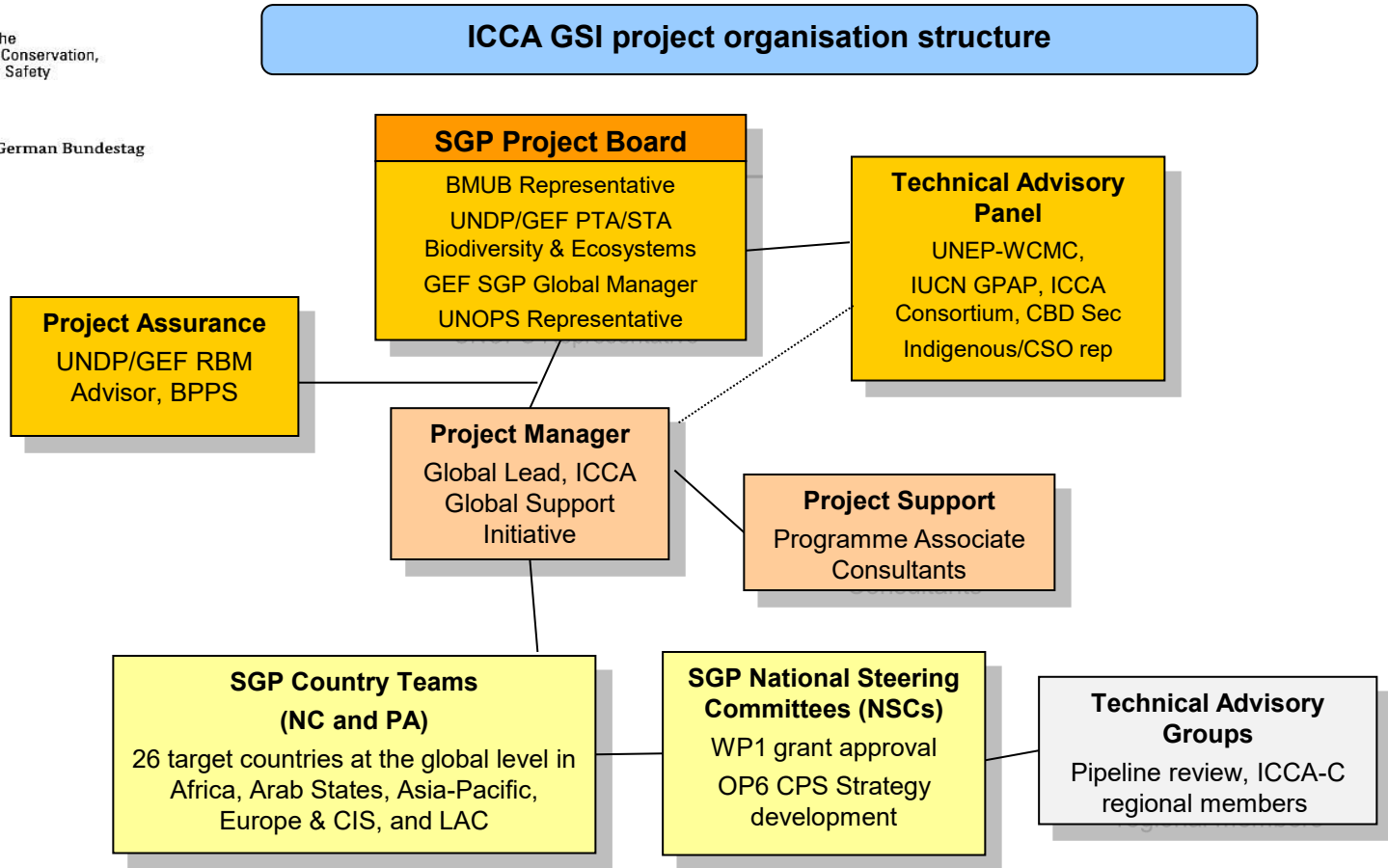
ICCA GSI project structure

adoption of SGP delivery mechanism

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Quick guide to the **Aichi Biodiversity Targets** Protected areas increased and improved

By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascape.

Well-governed and effectively managed protected areas are a proven method for safeguarding both habitats and populations of species and for delivering important ecosystem services. Particular emphasis is needed to protect critical ecosystems such as tropical coral reefs, sea-grass beds, deepwater cold coral reefs, seamounts, tropical forests, peat lands, freshwater ecosystems and coastal wetlands. Additionally, there is a need for increased attention to the representativity, connectivity and management effectiveness of protected areas.

Implications for setting national targets

Currently, some 13 per cent of terrestrial areas and 6 per cent of coastal areas are protected, while very little of the open oceans are protected. Therefore reaching the proposed target implies a modest increase in terrestrial protected areas globally, with an increased focus on representativity, connectivity and management effectiveness, together with major efforts to expand marine protected areas. Some countries have already surpassed the global % value and therefore will be able to achieve targets higher than the global average. Indeed, this will be necessary to reach the global target. For most of these countries, however, the focus for terrestrial areas is likely to be on the need for improved management effectiveness.



Convention on
Biological Diversity

www.cbd.int/sp



ICCA GSI typology of support

three target categories of ICCAs

1. Defined ICCAs: improve recognition, foster respect, address emerging issues (i.e. adaptation to climate change)
2. Disrupted ICCAs: revival of traditional knowledge (TK), healing processes, community defense mechanisms, support for next generation/youth
3. Desired ICCAs: organize communities, mapping of boundaries, develop and utilize new laws





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The ICCA Consortium



ICCA-GSI Work Package 1 STRATEGIC PROCESS



GEF- Small Grants Programme (SGP) together with ICCA Consortium (ICCA-C) organizes & facilitates regional capacity building and national planning.



SGP calls for proposals, identifies National Catalytic Organization (NCO), and assigns catalytic grant as per the established SGP process.

✓ICCA-C is kept engaged and informed of the process, and they provide technical input/support.



SGP makes parallel call for proposals on ICCAs to invite additional proposals and provide opportunity to different IPLCs groups/CSOs/NGOs.



NCO accompanies IPLCs in:
✓Describing and documenting the ICCA
✓Assessing and analyzing ICCA security and resilience
✓Developing ICCA initiatives/project proposals



NCO organizes consultations, starts national situation analysis and identifies emblematic ICCA sites.

NSC reviews and approves successful proposals, & assigns ICCA-GSI grants.



NCO accompanies ICCA communities/approved ICCAs proposals, communicates widely, provide M&E support, and report on the grant results.



NCO accompanies ICCA communities to complete situation analysis, create National ICCA Network, support establishment of Peer Review Mechanism.



NCO accompanies ICCA network to list internationally, support legal review process & advocate for ICCA supportive policies.



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Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI)
MADAGASCAR

Project Portfolio

Project Name	Implementation Period
Malagasy ICCAs Strategic Support Project, Madagascar	April 2017 – February 2020
Re-dynamization of community structures in the Amoron'i Mania Region in order to make the communities autonomous, heard, healthy, recognized and indispensable in decision-making process affecting the sustainable management of natural resources	April 2018 – October 2020
Sustainable management of natural resources by local communities and promotion of sustainable agriculture to increase income sources in CR Ambohimahazo and Anjoman'Ankona Manandriana District, Amoron'i Mania Region	April 2018 – October 2020
Strategical Support for the local communities land ownership and forest, soil sustainable management, District of Ikongo, Vatovavy Fitovinany Region, Madagascar	April 2018 – October 2020
Strategical Support for the local communities land ownership and community sustainable development initiatives for natural resources management, Haute Matsiatra Region, Madagascar	April 2018 – October 2020
Community governance, advocacy and communication enhanced for the TAFO MIHAOVO members, Vakinankaratra Region, Madagascar	April 2018 – October 2020

ICCA, the sacred forest of Ambondrobe, Madagascar



Madagascan ibis



Psiadia altissima

The decoction of leaves and stems is used for the treatment of ulcerative wounds in children and adults.



Ecosystems and essential services safeguarded

By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

- a) Identification and documentation of key ecosystem services provided by the ICCAs.
- b) Safeguarding/restoration of degraded ecosystems that provide essential ecosystem services.
- c) Strengthening capacity and empowering of indigenous people and local communities to effectively manage key ecosystems and ecosystem services, and sustain provision of ecosystem services.
- d) Increasing rights and ownership of local communities over the key ecosystems that provide essential services.
- e) Enhancing the effective management of key ecosystems and ecosystem services through integrating traditional and customary practices with appropriate science-based knowledge and technologies.
- f) Development and adoption of community protocols securing custodianship over key ecosystems, thereby reducing external threats to its degradation.

Ecosystem Services



Community water source, Bhutan

Community pasture/rangeland, Kyrgyzstan



Bjagay Menchu Community Forest, Bhutan



Taking hot-stone bath in medicinal water, known for curing fractures, Paro Bhutan

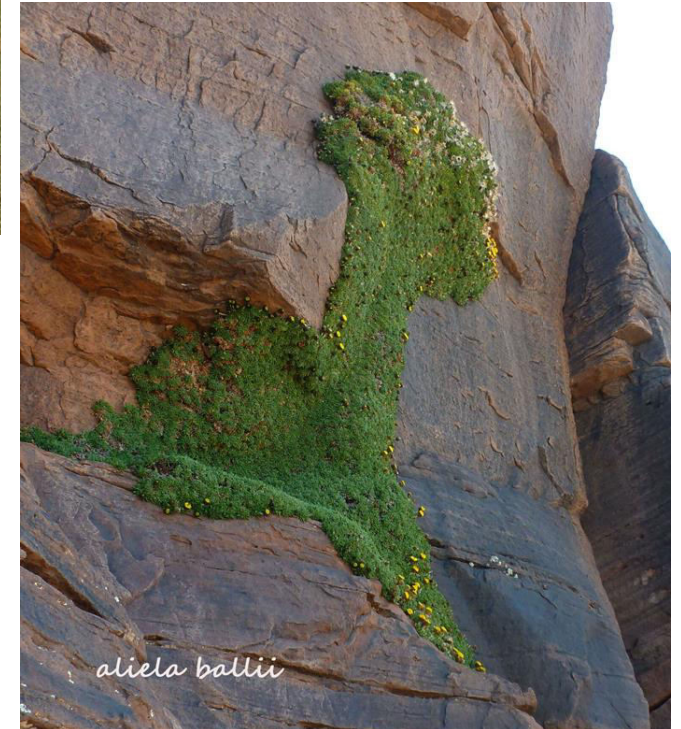


Traditional knowledge respected

By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

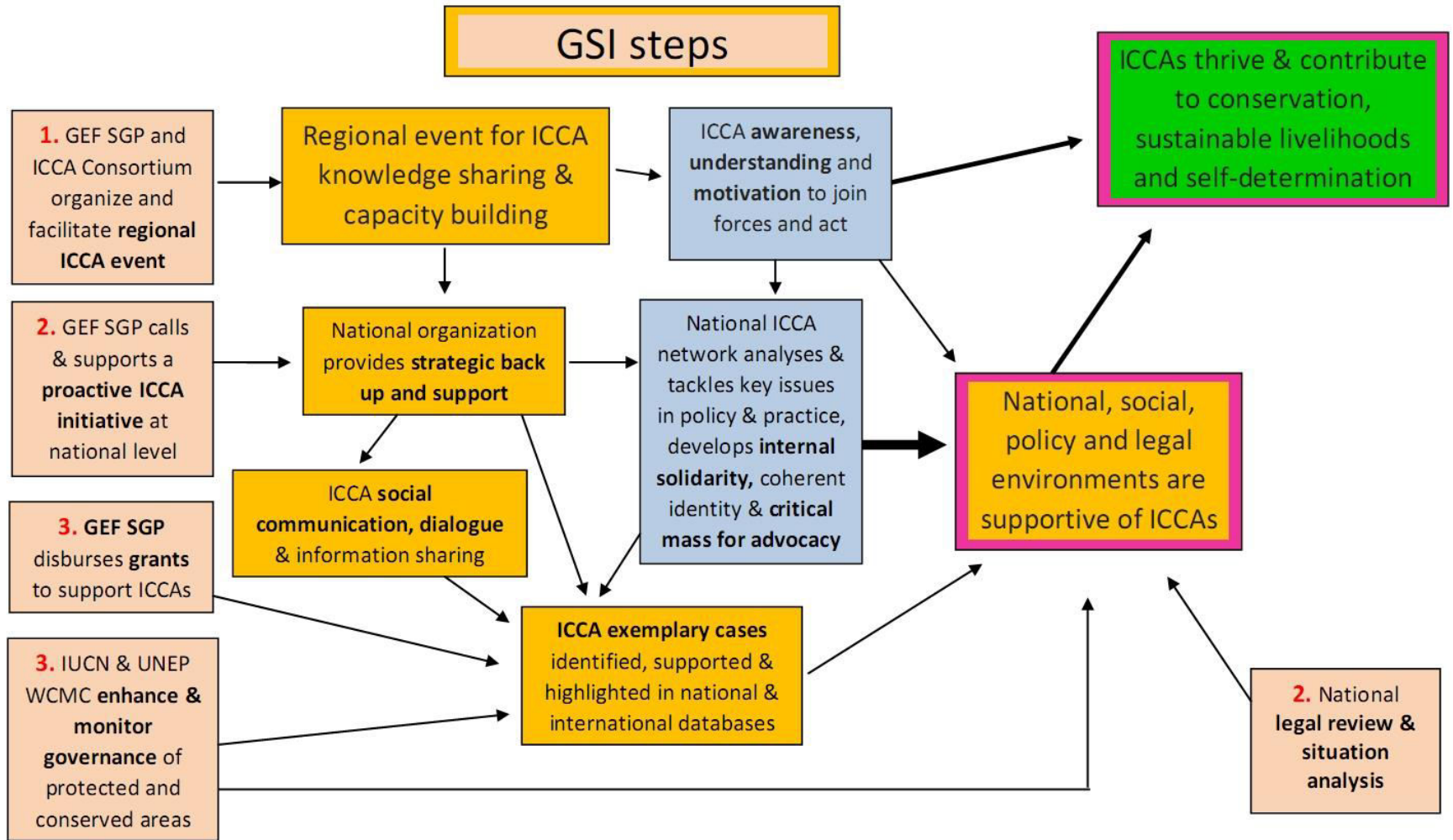
- a) Support continuity/practice of traditional knowledge and customary practices relevant to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.
- b) Build capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities on appropriate documentation and protection of traditional knowledge.
- c) Develop community protocols and build capacity of indigenous peoples and local communities on Access and Benefit Sharing from use of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with biological resources.
- d) Promote innovative measures to strengthen and incentivize traditional knowledge and customary practices that promote conservation and sustainable use of biological resources.

Agdal ICCA in Morocco



The Agdal is a traditional practice that regulates access to grazing lands to support the reconstitution of natural resources. In Oukaïmeden, an ICCA in Morocco's Western Atlas, this customary governance system has contributed to biodiversity conservation and effective management of centuries-old pastures

Strategic outline of GSI interventions



Self-Strengthening ICCAs – Guidance on a process and resources for custodian indigenous peoples and local communities



The ICCA Consortium

Version March 14, 2017



supported by:
Ministry for the Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
based on a checklist of the GEF



supported by:
Ministry for the Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
based on a checklist of the GEF



Version 14 de marzo, 2017

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Ministry for the Environment, Natural Resources and Sustainable Development
based on a checklist of the GEF



ICCA self-strengthening guidance complements/includes Security Index

Assessment of ICCA Security Index

Key Pillars	No. of Sub-questions	Scale	Average Score
1. Connection between the indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) and the ICCA	5	1-5	Total score/5
2. Governance of the ICCA	5	1-5	Total score/5
3. Conservation of nature and sustainable livelihoods	3	1-5	Total score/3
4. Internal factors	5	1-5	Total score/5
5. Tenure and recognition	4	1-5	Total score/4
6. Level of appropriate support from third parties/groups	4	1-5	Total score/4
7. External factors	4	1-5	Total score/4
Calculation of Security Index			Total of average score 1 to 7/35 X100

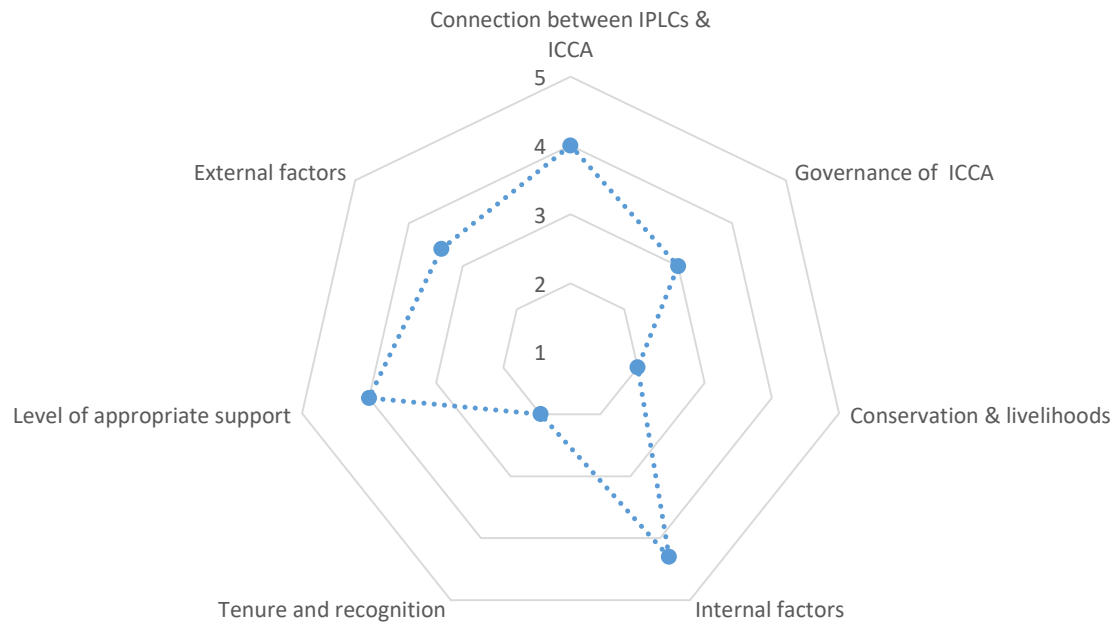
Profile of ICCA				
I. Name and location of ICCA				
II. Total number of participants (by gender)				
III. ICCA-GSI Project Number (if applicable)				
The “ICCA Resilience and Security Tool”				
	Resilience Assessment Questions	Profile	Score	
1. Connection between the indigenous people and local communities (IPLCs) and the ICCA			Average score 1: Total score/5=	
			Description of the scoring and key issues	
1.1	ICCA’s cultural, spiritual, and other non-material values appreciated by the relevant IPLCs, as evidenced by the ICCA being part of their worldview and identity and/or culturally or religiously very important	(5) Virtually universal in the local context (4) The connection and appreciation held by majority of people (3) Held by about half of the people (2) Held by only a small portion of the population and degenerating (1) ICCA-related values are basically lost important		
1.2	ICCA’s conservation values appreciated by the IPLCs, as exemplified by endemic species & ecosystem functions being well known & protected	(5) Almost all people are knowledgeable and active to conserve them (4) Majority of people are knowledgeable and active to conserve them (3) About half of the people are concerned and active; (2) Only a small portion or section of the population are aware and concerned, and declining (1) Most local people are not concerned or aware		
1.3	ICCA’s subsistence & economic values, e.g., as source of food, water, income or for providing protection from environmental disasters, appreciated by the IPLCs and	(5) Basically everyone is aware of essential services and good measures to safeguard (4) Majority of the population are aware, and some measures to safeguard the essential services.		

ICCA Security Index

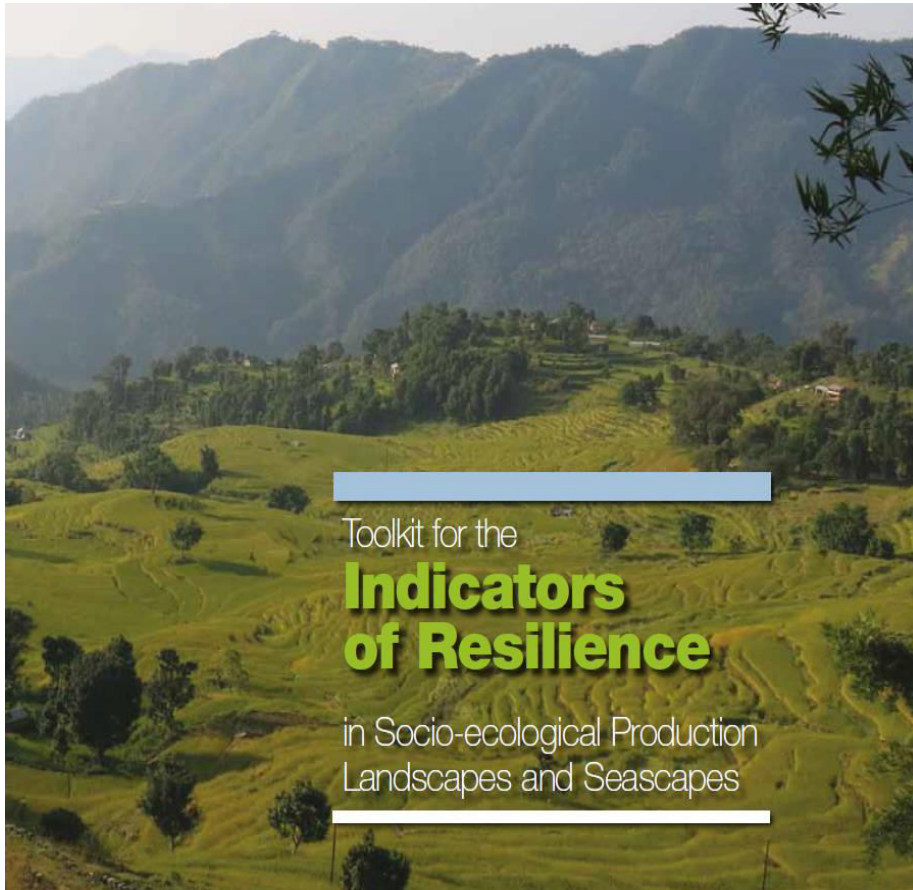
Connection between IPLCs & ICCA	Governance of ICCA	Conservation & livelihoods	Internal factors	Tenure and recognition	Level of appropriate support	External factors
4	3	2	4.3	2	4	3.4

$$\text{Security Index} = (4+3+2+4.3+2+4+3.4)/35 \times 100 = 64.86\%$$

SCORE OF ICCA AGAINST KEY PILLARS



Lessons learned in SGP through implementation of Satoyama/COMDEKS (indicators of resilience)



COMDEKS Community development and knowledge management for the Satoyama initiative

HOME ABOUT CURRENT PROGRAMS BIODIVERSITY AND EVALUATION KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT REFERENTIAL BLOG

About COMDEKS

For more on SGP, visit [SIP-IGES](#)

COMDEKS

The Ministry of the Environment of Japan (MREJ), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations University (UNU), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have agreed to support a project titled Community Development and Knowledge Management for the Satoyama Initiative (COMDEKS) as the flagship of the International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (I-PSI). The Satoyama Initiative is a global initiative to promote sustainable use and management of natural resources in socio-ecological production landscapes with the aim of maintaining, rebuilding, and restoring them.

The project will provide multi-scale project financing to local community organizations in selected developing countries through UNU-IGES pilot grants delivery mechanisms, including the UNP Small Grants Programme (SGP) and other alternative schemes, and will be supported by UNU-IGES. The project will also review, adapt, and codify results arising from implementation of the community projects supported to date and disseminate lessons which can be incorporated in policy makers for coherent policy development and replication in other parts of the world.

Explore

COMDEKS projects are being implemented in 11 landscapes around the world. Click on a globe to find out more about the COMDEKS project in that country.

View Larger Map

Show Map | Twitter | Facebook | Email

Like Site | Like Site | Like Site | Like Site | Like Site

Snapshots

Field	Japan Ministry of Environment
Implementing Agency	UNU-IGES
Funding Source	UNEP Small Grants Programme
Website	satoyamainitiative.org

What's new

Initiatives for resilience in I-PSI
COMDEKS Inception Workshop
The Implementation of COMDEKS

UN-IGES
SGP Small Grants Programme
UNEP
Biodiversity International
CGIAR
Research Program on Water, Land and Ecosystems



WP-2 Strategic Process

SGP appraise TAG and NSC of WP2/Legal Review

SGP make call for proposals for national level legal review and analysis

NSC selects appropriate NGO/CSO to lead the legal review at the national level

SGP connects the selected NGO to NJ. The NGO is trained by NJ on the process and methodology of the Legal Review

The selected NGO carries out national level review – in line with the methodology and guidance provided by NJ. SGP coordinates and facilitates the process.

Legal analysis report – current status and gaps, and **recommendations and strategies to implement the finding to improve the recognition and support to ICCAs.**

Natural Justice (NJ) as the Core Technical Partner of the Legal Review - coordinate and support the Legal Review Process and finalization of the Legal Analysis Reports

On the technical issues, the NGO will report to both SGP and NJ, and on administrative and financial issues to SGP

Support to realization of recommendations/finding to improve legal recognition and support to ICCAs.

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Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI)
INDONESIA

Project Portfolio

Project Name	Implementation Period
Development of Documentation Guidelines for Registration ICCAs in Indonesia	August 2016 – July 2017
Legal Analysis to assess the impact of laws, policies and institutional frameworks on Indigenous peoples and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs)	January 2018 – February 2019
Capacity Building of Indigenous People in Implementing Conservation Planning and the Management of Hono Customary Forest in Hono Village, Seko Subdistrict, North Luwu District, South Sulawesi	January 2018 – February 2019
Ensuring rights and access of customary area for the protection of conserved area of Talang Mamak indigenous people in Indragiri Hulu	January 2018 – February 2019
The Acceleration and Expansion of Pemanik Delta Api achievement for Dynamic Conservation based on Community in Medana Village Area	
Integration of Traditional Conservancy “Lubuk Larangan” in the regional planning as acknowledgement of local community wisdom in conserving the ecosystem of Subayang River	
The Development of Conservation Area of Cotton and Palmyra based on community in Pedero Village, Sabu Raijua	
The management planning of ecocultural area in Gemba Raya Village, Kelam Permai Subdistrict, Sintang District, West Kalimantan	
Strengthening Community Conservation Strategy in Conservation Governance in Indonesia	

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GEF Small Grants Programme
Global Support Initiative for Indigenous Peoples and Community-Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCA-GSI)
BENIN

Project Portfolio

Project Name	Implementation Period
Strengthening the Governance and Sustainable Management of the "Bahazoun, Orozoun and Tedozoun" Community Areas in Southern Benin	November 2017– December 2019
Support for the conservation and enhancement of the natural and cultural heritage of the Kouvizoun and Igbo Iba forests in the Plateau department	November 2017– December 2019
Conservation and sustainable management of Sacred Forests Sérou, Handouagou and the Pikiré crocodile pond in Benin	
Support for the Development and Management of Aboriginal and Community Heritage Areas and Territories in the Mono and Couffo Departments	
Support for sustainable and participatory management of the sacred forests of Wèwèrè and Affougoussi	
National Legal Analysis and Impact Assessment of Laws, Policies and Institutional Frameworks on Indigenous Peoples and ICCAs	March 2018 – January 2019

ICCA GSI Country Level/Portfolio reporting on cross-cutting subjects

Number of Peer Review Groups for ICCA Registry	
National level knowledge sharing and building event on ICCAs	
Policy dialogues on ICCAs	
Policy recognition of ICCAs/acknowledgement in national legislation/documents (name of documents)	

ICCA working groups, federations + peer review mechanism





The ICCA Registry and the world database on protected areas

Documenting and mapping ICCAs at the international level



Namibia, Africa

[Download this dataset](#)



The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Governance types

Name	Governance type	Count	%
Federal or national ministry or agency	?	31	20.95
Not Reported	?	3	2.03
Local communities	?	112	75.68
Individual landowners	?	2	1.35

Number of Protected areas

148

Polygons/Points ratio



100%

Polygons

0%

Points

Number of sources

2

Protected areas coverage

Area terrestrial (Ref 1 ↓)



Area marine



Official Record for Huab

WDPA ID: 555542924
 Reported Area KM²: 1817.32
 English Designation: Communal Conservancy
 IUCN Category: Not Reported

Data Provider

Not Reported

Status Designated: Type of Designation National

Status Year 2003: Sublocation NA-KU

Governance Type: Local communities

95.0% Data Complete

Basic Info

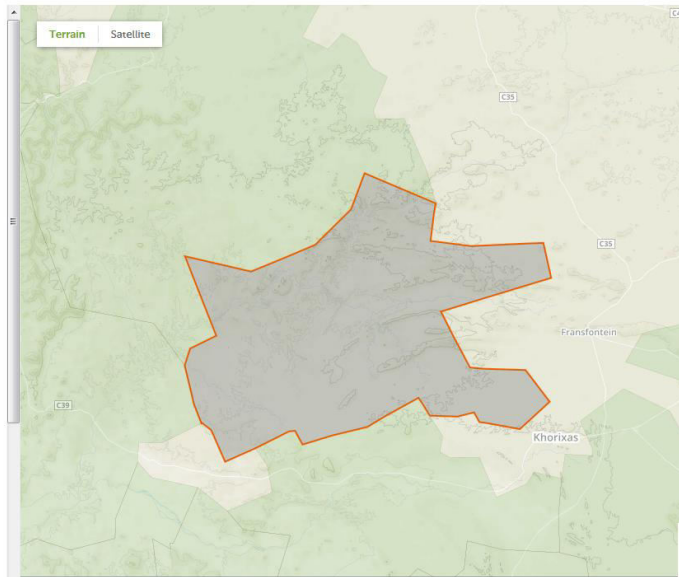
- ✓ WDPA ID
- ✓ WDPA Parent ID
- ✓ Source
- ✓ Name
- ✓ Original Name
- ✓ Marine/Terrestrial

Geometries

- ✓ GIS Marine Area
- ✓ GIS Area
- ✓ Geometry

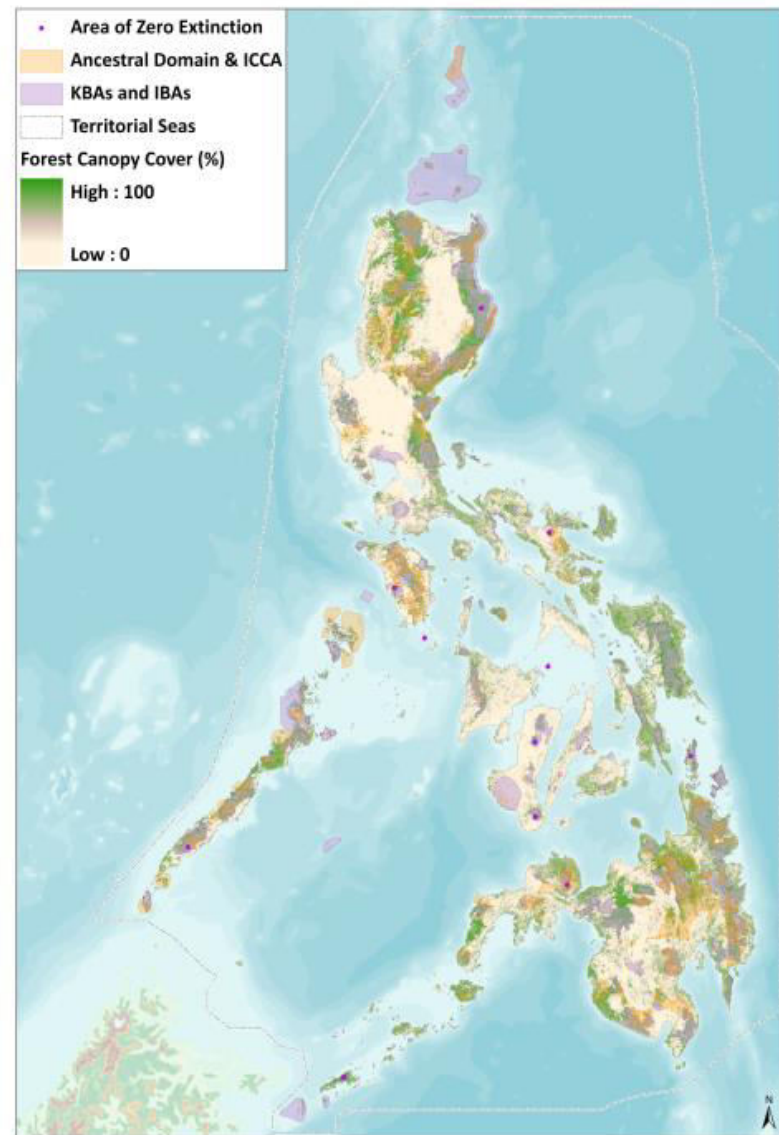
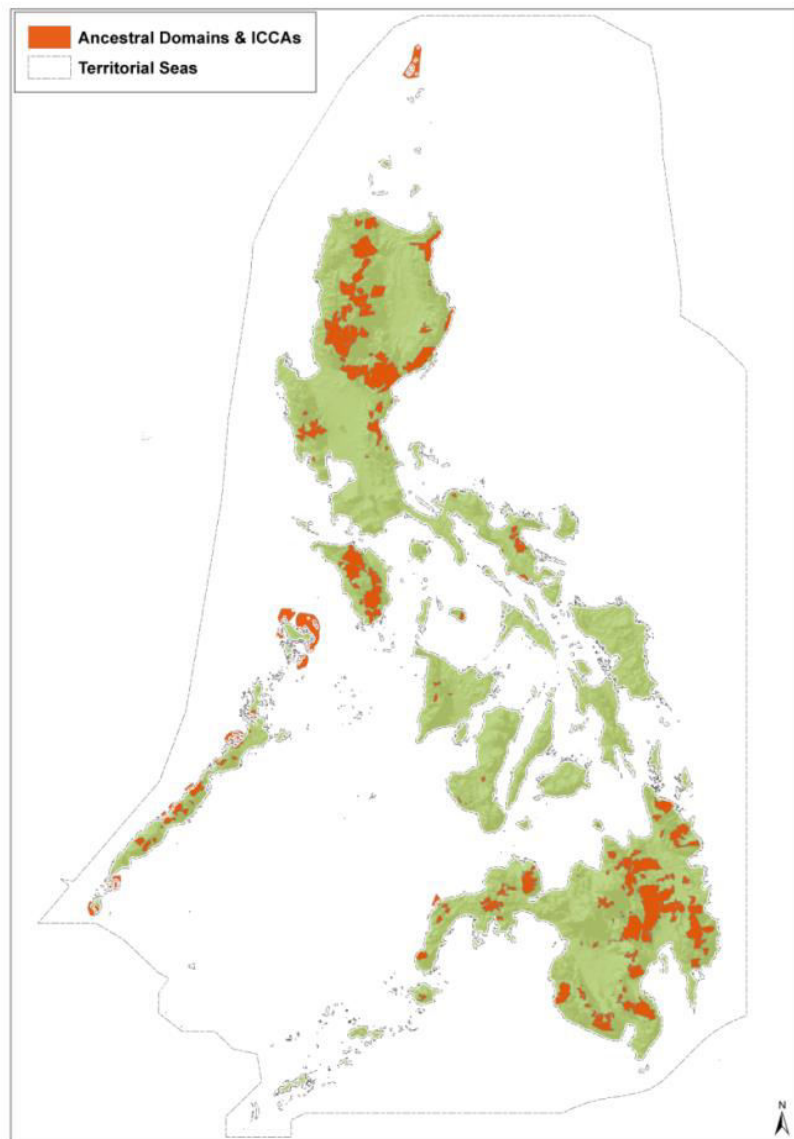
Categorization

Namibia

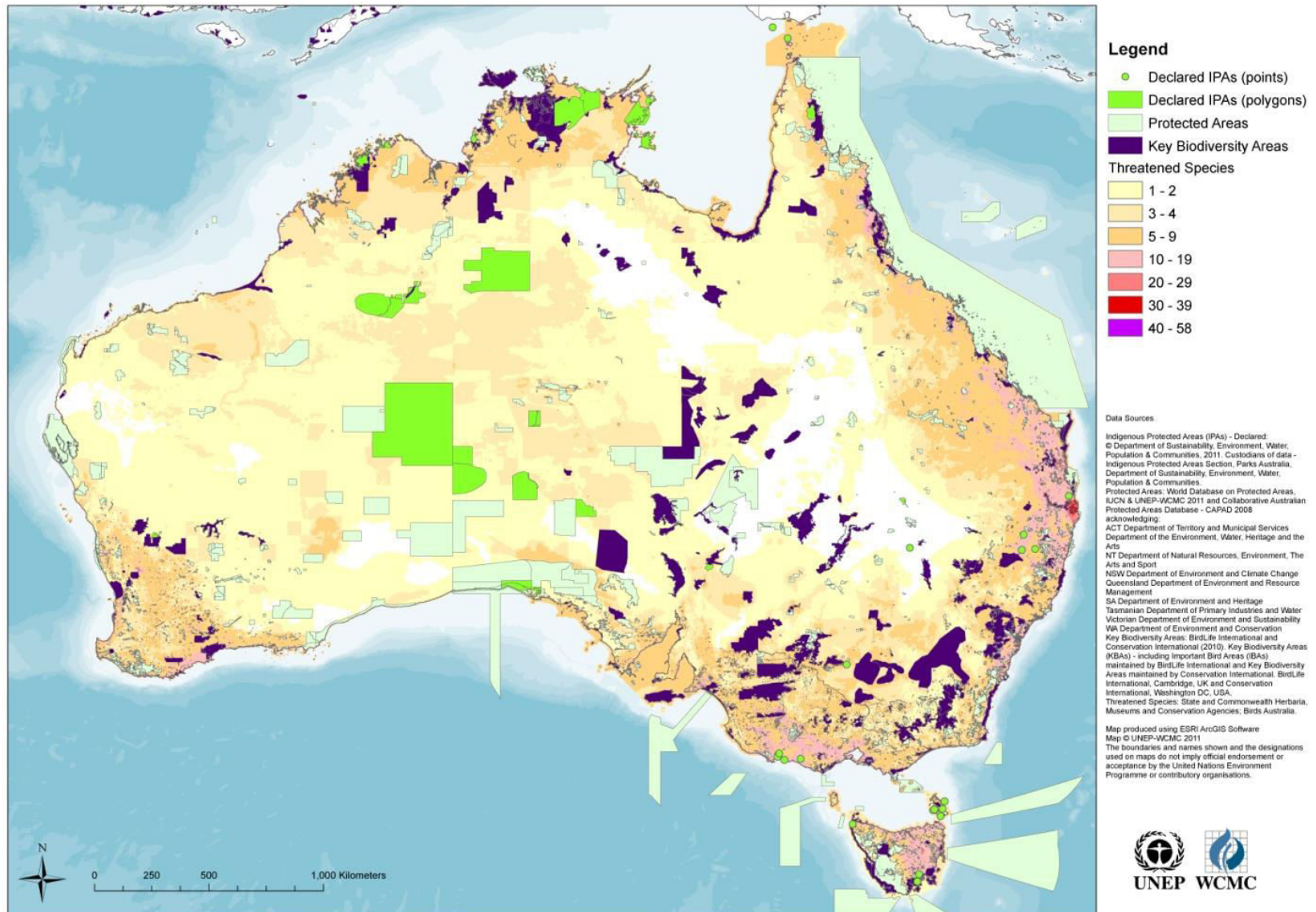


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Philippines IPs ancestral domains, ICCAs + KBAs



Australia IPAs + Key Biodiversity Areas



WP2 partner programmes + initiatives



PARTNERS



SUPPORTERS



THE RIGHTS AND RESOURCES INITIATIVE

RRI is a global coalition of 13 Partners and over 150 international, regional, and community organizations advancing forest tenure, policy, and market reforms. RRI leverages the strategic collaboration and investment of its Partners and Collaborators around the world by working together on research, advocacy, and convening strategic actors to catalyze change on the ground.

RRI is coordinated by the Rights and Resources Group, a non-profit organization based in Washington, D.C. For more information, please visit www.rightsandresources.org.

Table 1 Global Results—List of National Results Identifying Land Designated for or Owned by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Country	Total Country Area (Mha) ²⁴	Designated for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities		Owned by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities		Total Area Designated for or Owned by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities		Income Level ²⁵	
		Area (Mha)	Percent of Country Area ²⁶	Area (Mha)	Percent of Country Area ²⁷	Total Area (Mha) ²⁸	Total Percent of Country Area ²⁹		
CORE REGIONS STUDIED									
Asia	Cambodia	17.65	0.58 ³⁰	3.30%	0.01 ³¹	0.04%	0.59	3.33%	L
	China	942.47	-----	0.00%	465.70 ³²	49.41%	465.70	49.41%	M
	India	297.32	----- ³³	0.00%	0.13 ³⁴	0.04%	0.13	0.04%	M
	Indonesia	181.16	0.35 ³⁵	0.19%	-----	0.00%	0.35	0.19%	M
	Kazakhstan	269.97	21.48 ³⁵	7.96%	-----	0.00%	21.48	7.96%	M
	Kyrgyzstan	19.18	7.69 ³⁷	40.07%	-----	0.00%	7.69	40.07%	M
	Lao PDR	23.08	0.02 ³⁸	0.10%	-----	0.00%	0.02	0.10%	M
	Myanmar	65.33	0.05 ³⁹	0.07%	-----	0.00%	0.05	0.07%	M
	Nepal	14.34	1.92 ⁴⁰	13.41%	-----	0.00%	1.92	13.41%	L
	Philippines	29.82	1.65 ⁴¹	5.55%	4.71 ⁴²	15.79%	6.36	21.34%	M
	Tajikistan	14.00	No data ⁴³	0.00%	-----	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	M
	Thailand	51.09	0.48 ⁴⁴	0.94%	-----	0.00%	0.48	0.94%	M
	Timor-Leste ⁴⁵	1.49	-----	0.00%	-----	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	M
	Turkmenistan	46.99	30.29 ⁴⁶	64.46%	-----	0.00%	30.29	64.46%	M
	Uzbekistan ⁴⁷	42.54	-----	0.00%	-----	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	M
Region Total	2016.41	64.52	3.20%	470.54	23.34%	535.06	26.54%		

Country	Total Country Area (Mha) ²⁴	Designated for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities		Owned by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities		Total Area Designated for or Owned by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities		Income Level ²³	
		Area (Mha)	Percent of Country Area ²⁵	Area (Mha)	Percent of Country Area ²⁷	Total Area (Mha) ²⁹	Total Percent of Country Area ²⁹		
Latin America	Argentina	273.67	5.29 ⁴⁸	1.93%	2.74 ⁴⁹	1.00%	8.02	2.93%	H
	Bolivia	108.33	0.47 ⁵⁰	0.43%	38.92 ⁵¹	35.93%	39.39	36.36%	M
	Brazil	835.81	77.19 ⁵²	9.24%	114.63 ⁵³	13.72%	191.82	22.95%	M
	Chile	74.35	0.06 ⁵⁴	0.09%	2.25 ⁵⁵	3.03%	2.32	3.12%	H
	Colombia	110.95	-----	0.00%	37.58 ⁵⁶	33.87%	37.58	33.87%	M
	Costa Rica	5.11	-----	0.00%	0.33 ⁵⁷	6.44%	0.33	6.44%	M
	Guatemala	10.72	0.38 ⁵⁸	3.55%	1.40 ⁵⁹	13.04%	1.78	16.58%	M
	Guyana	19.69	3.80 ⁶⁰	19.32%	-----	0.00%	3.80	19.32%	M
	Honduras	11.19	0.50 ⁶¹	4.42%	1.07 ⁶²	9.55%	1.56	13.98%	M
	Mexico	194.40	-----	0.00%	101.13 ⁶³	52.02%	101.13	52.02%	M
	Peru	128.00	9.27 ⁶⁴	7.24%	35.29 ⁶⁵	27.57%	44.56	34.81%	M
	Suriname ⁶⁶	15.60	-----	0.00%	-----	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	M
	Venezuela	88.21	2.84 ⁶⁷	3.22%	-----	0.00%	2.84	3.22%	H
	Region Total	1876.01	99.80	5.32%	335.34	17.87%	435.13	23.19%	

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ICCAS AS NATURAL CLIMATE SOLUTIONS



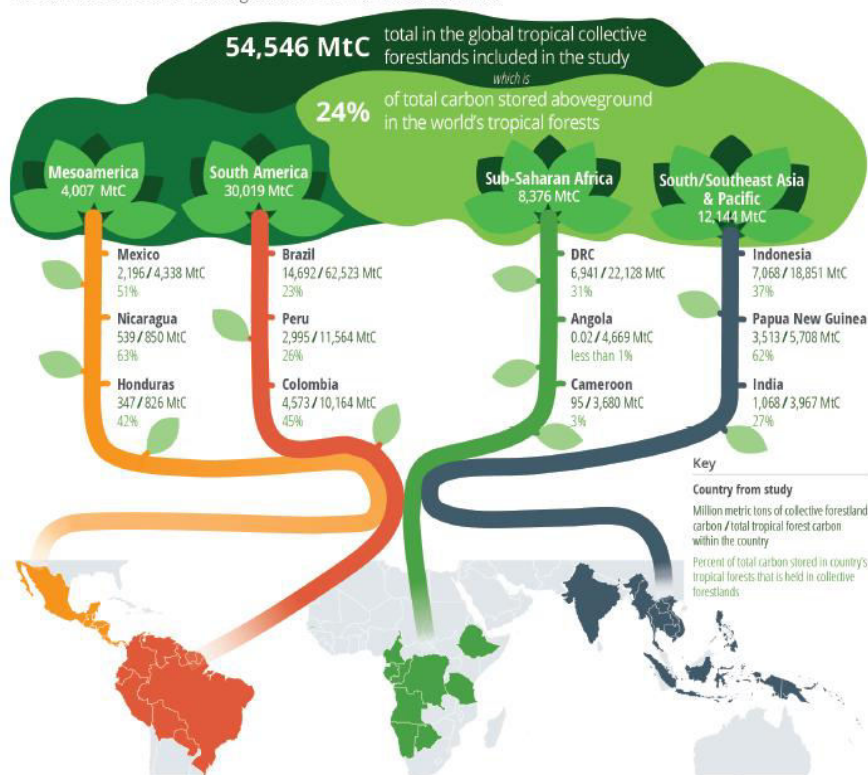
Toward a Global Baseline of Carbon Storage in Collective Lands

AN UPDATED ANALYSIS OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES' AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES' CONTRIBUTIONS TO CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION



November 2016

This figure shows the total amount of aboveground carbon held in collective forestlands across the regions studied. The countries with the highest concentration of forest carbon per region are highlighted, and the proportion of carbon managed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities is presented as a percentage of the total carbon stored aboveground in each of these countries.



Key Findings

Indigenous Peoples and local communities manage at least 24 percent of the total carbon stored aboveground in the world's tropical forests, or 54,546 million metric tons of carbon (MtC), a sum greater than 250 times the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by global air travel in 2015.

At least one-tenth of the total carbon found aboveground in the world's tropical forests is located in collective forestlands lacking formal recognition, placing over 22,000 MtC at risk from external deforestation and/or degradation pressures.

Study results are a mere fraction of the forest carbon managed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. Indigenous Peoples and local communities customarily claim at least 50 percent of the world's lands, but legally own just 10 percent. The gap between recognized and unrecognized areas points to significant opportunities to scale-up the protection of customary rights.

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