

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Shaping and Communicating New Narratives for Biodiversity

Joji Carino

Asia Pacific Consultation on Post-2020 Biodiversity Framework

Nagoya, Japan

January 28- February 1, 2019

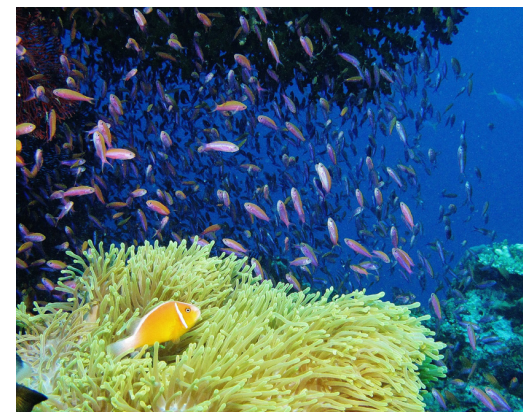
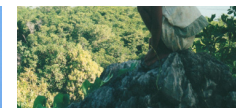
CBD COP13 Cancun, Mexico

Launching of LBO

IIFB 20th Anniversary
celebration

In collaboration with
Secretariat of CBD

LBO welcomed in
Decision XII/ of
COP13



You are invited to the launch of

Local Biodiversity Outlooks

Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Contributions to the
Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020.

At the
Cultural night reception and 20th anniversary celebration of the International
Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity

*Moon Palace Arena Hotel
Sunday 11 December*

Local Biodiversity Outlooks:

Some conclusions

- *IPLCs' lands hold much of the world's biodiversity. Biological and cultural diversity together increase resilience to social, environmental and climate changes.*
- *Collective actions of indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) are advancing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and all 20 Aichi Biodiversity Target in important ways. Supporting their actions can be one of the most effective ways to secure biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.*
- *Recognising customary land tenure and traditional occupations, and protecting human rights secure social well-being, and ecosystem and climate benefits.*

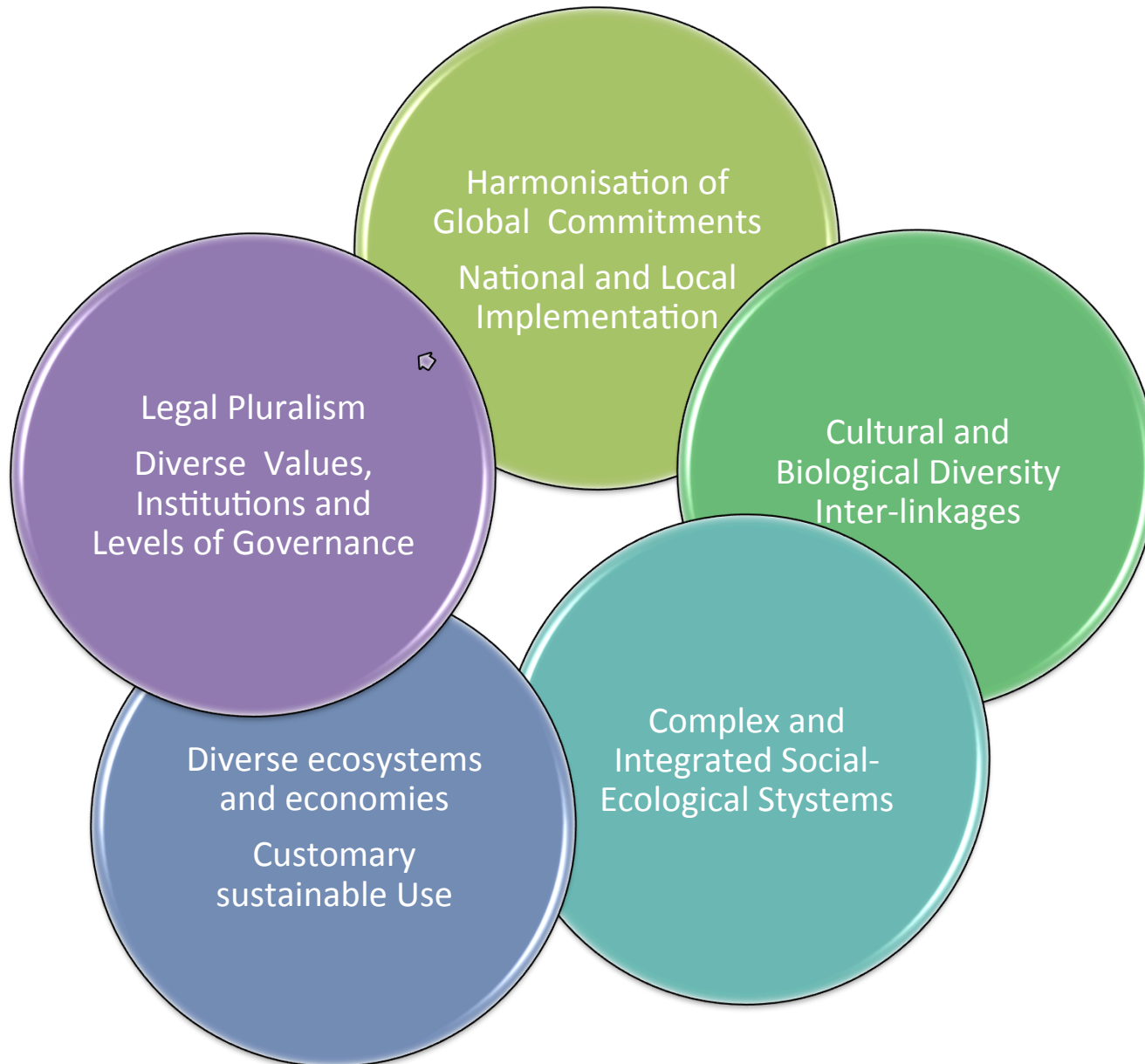
UNPFII 17 Recommendations

... welcomes publication of Local Biodiversity Outlooks ...and looks forward to its second edition to be published in 2020.

... supports the strengthening and further application of community-based mapping, monitoring and information systems (CBMIS) as complementary evidence bases for assessment and monitoring of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the Paris Climate Agreement and the post- 2020 biodiversity Framework, as well as being tools for community governance and self-determined development.

... urges governments and donors to support community-based monitoring and information systems, citizen science and the democratization of information technologies, as complementary to national and global statistical and information systems, and to prioritise capacity- building and funding and for such initiatives.

Virtuous Circles for Post-2020 Biodiversity



Integrated Social-Ecological Systems

- Nature has intrinsic values and its intelligence is manifested in biological diversity
- Humans, as part of nature, manifest our intelligence through cultural diversity
- Inter-linkages between biological and cultural diversity
- Social inequalities and power hierarchies underpin ecological injustice and environmental harm
- Human rights are inherent rights of peoples and persons

Global recognition of Traditional Knowledge/ Indigenous and Local knowledge Diversity

- **UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)**
- **Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples (2014)**
- **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)**
 - ✓ Articles 8(j) and 10 (c)
 - ✓ Target 18 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity (2011-2020)
- **Inter-governmental Science-Policy Platform for Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)**
 - ✓ Approach Paper for recognising and working with Indigenous and Local Knowledge
- **UNFCCC**
 - ✓ Establishment of a Local Communities and Indigenous Platform on Traditional Knowledge

Land Facts

- At least 50% of the world's land area is held under customary or community-based regimes but legal recognition of ownership is limited to just 10%.
 - 12.5% are rangelands managed by pastoralists.
- Up to 2.5 billion women and men depend on community-based systems.
 - This includes estimated 370 million Indigenous Peoples.
 - At least 200 million of them are pastoralists.
- “90% of Africa's rural land is undocumented [...] making it highly vulnerable to landgrabbing and expropriation” (Source: World Bank)

National and Regional Examples

Indonesia

- Approximately 0.2% of Indonesia's land is currently recognized as community-owned or controlled. By contrast, an estimated 40 million hectares are proposed for recognition by the Indonesian Constitutional Court in favour of communities' forest tenure rights.

Pacific Islands

- In most countries of the Pacific Islands, customary land under customary authority remains the dominant land tenure form. In most countries it represents more than 80 per cent of the total land area.

Indigenous Peoples in the Pacific region

- Indigenous peoples make up the majority of the populations of the Pacific with the exceptions of some countries and islands of Australia, Aotearoa (New Zealand), Hawaii, New Caledonia and Guam.
- Countries that have more than 75% of indigenous peoples include, Wallis and Futuna, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Marshall Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Samoa, Tokelau, American Samoa, Federated States of Micronesia, Cook Islands, Niue, and French Polynesia.
- Countries with approximately 500,000 indigenous peoples or more include, Papua New Guinea, Aotearoa (New Zealand), Australia, the Solomon Islands, and Fiji. The total indigenous population of the Pacific is 11,840,783 making up 26% of the total population. More than 10 countries in the Pacific have less than 20,000 indigenous persons.
- Seventy percent of the Pacific population is urban (28,631,308) with a yearly change of 1.43%.

Law and Implementation Gap

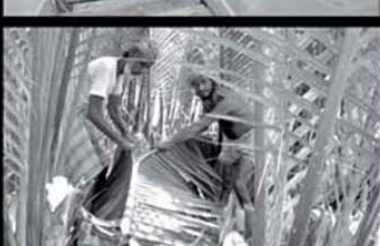
- The difference between what is written in law and what happens in practice is enormous, even when land rights are formally recognized.
 - Lack of enforcement : Governments may not respect legal rights. For example by issuing competing claims over the same lands, or refusing to enforce communities' land rights against outsiders.
 - Commercial concessions which may be allocated on the same land, including 99-year concessions to companies without consultation or consent of IPLCs.
 - Half of tropical wood in international trade is 'conversion timber' (much cleared to make way for agribusiness), with at least 1/3 coming from illegal forest conversion.

Closing the Gap: Recommendations

- Give primacy to ensuring secure community tenure rights and strong systems of community governance in global, national, sub-national and company schemes to combat deforestation;
- Put in place urgent safeguards for untitled or unrecognised community lands and forests in national policies, while land delimitation and demarcation processes remain pending;
- Strengthen frameworks for the protection of human rights and forest defenders locally and globally;
- Expand and strengthen measures to combat organised crime, illicit trade and trafficking on the forest frontier backed by dedicated judicial initiatives to sanction human rights violators and illegal deforestation;
- Enable reforms of outdated and unjust national land laws, forest tenure policies and resource concession frameworks to ensure alignment with international human rights law and environmental standards, including reforms to ensure full respect for community customary land rights and FPIC;

Closing the Gap: Recommendations

- Combine supply side and demand side policies to increase supply chain transparency and improve protections for human rights in global trade, including through both mandatory legal instruments as well as increased regulation of international finance;
- Undertake timely reforms to resolve the “compliance and accountability crisis” in commodity certification schemes through improved enforcement, monitoring and verification mechanisms and strengthened and more independent grievance and complaints procedures, including options for affected communities to access independent legal opinions and support;
- Strengthen company compliance and due diligence systems for the application of company CSR policies on human rights, land tenure and zero deforestation;
- Embed a human rights-based approach and measures to secure community land rights within jurisdictional and multi-stakeholder schemes for forest and climate protection, commodity certification and deforestation-free supply chains;
- Support and scale up independent community monitoring of conflict commodity supply chains and company compliance with no deforestation, no peat and no exploitation commitments;



বাস্তবায়নে :

Implemented by
Humanity Watch &
Let Us Progress

হিউম্যানিটি ওয়াচ
ও
লেট আস প্রোগ্রেস

Campaign for
state recognition of
forest peoples livelihoods

বনজীবীদের পেশার রাষ্ট্রীয় স্বীকৃতির জন্য প্রচারাভিযান

- ভোটার তালিকা ও জাতীয় পরিচয়পত্রে বাওয়ালি, মৌয়াল, জেলে ও চুনারিদের পেশাগত পরিচয় উল্লেখ করুন

Recognise the livelihood of wood collectors, golpata collectors, honey collectors and lime makers in voter list and national ID card

- বনজীবীদের জীবন-জীবিকার নিশ্চয়তার জন্য বনজ সম্পদ সংগ্রহে তাদের অধিকার নিশ্চিত করুন

Ensure the rights of forest peoples on forest resources to establish their livelihood security

- বন সংরক্ষণ ও বনজ সম্পদ সংগ্রহে যৌথ ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতি গড়ে তুলুন

Establish a joint management system to protect biodiversity of the forest

- ভোটার হোন : নিজ পরিচয়ে পরিচিত হোন রাষ্ট্রীয় তালিকায়

Be a voter, ensure state recognition of your livelihood/profession

বনজীবী অধিকার সুরক্ষা মঞ্চ

সহযোগী সংগঠন :

Bonojibi Odhikar Suroxya Mancho (Platform for ensuring rights of forest peoples)

স্থানীয় সাংবাদিক, সিভিল সমাজ ও বনজীবী সম্প্রদায় প্রতিনিধি, নিজেরা করি, শিক্ষা ও সংস্কৃতি চর্চাকেন্দ্র-খুলনা, রূপায়ন উন্নয়ন অন্বেষণ, সমাজ প্রগতি সংস্থা (এসপিএস), বাংলাদেশ পরিবেশ আইনবিদ সমিতি (বেলা), নাগরিক উদ্যোগ ও পরিবর্তন

Supported by

সহযোগিতায়
act:onaid

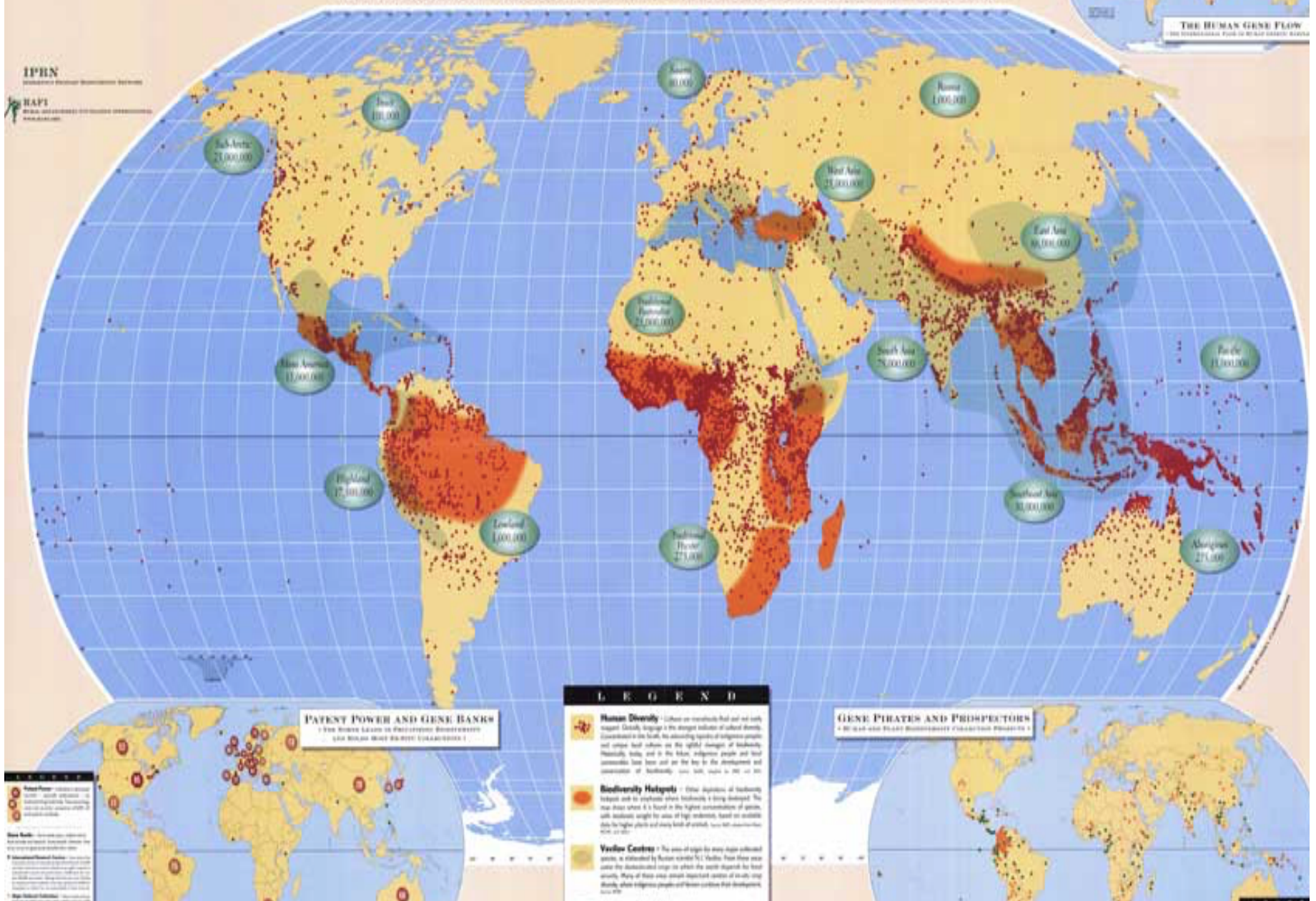
Partners: Local journalists, civil society and forest peoples representatives, Nijera Kori, Center for Education and Culture, Rupayan, Unnayan Onneshan, Samaj Progoti Sangstha (SPS), Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Associatio (BELA) Nagorik Uddog, Paribartam and Humanity Watch

A Poem (*Hta*) of the Elders

*Pgaz mi le plez maz laux div,
Pgaz pgaj le plez maz lauz div,
Maz laux k'tauz hkuf av hkli,
Maz laux k'tauz nwaij av hkli,
K'tauz mej hsaiv htauf se hsi,
Taj hkav nax kei p't'si.*

The elders still order us,
The elders still tell us,
Order us to conserve the taro seeds,
Tell us to preserve the yam seeds,
To save at least 30 kinds of seeds,
Even in a famine we will not die.

As recorded by Prasert Trakansuphakon, Karen, Thailand



Co-evolution: Creators and Conservers of Diversity

SOURCE: USC Canada

Who feeds the world?


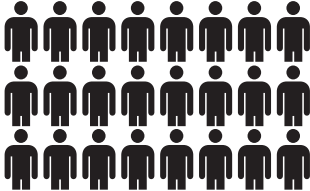


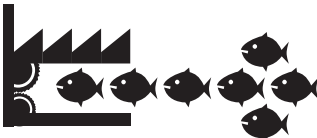







- High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE 2013) and UN FAO

- Most of the world's food is still grown, collected and harvested by over 2.5 billion small-scale farmers, pastoralists, forest dwellers and artisanal fisherfolk.
- Collectively, these smallholders are by far the largest investors in farming and land and produce at least 70 percent of the world's food.
- Smallholder agriculture is practised by families (including one or more households) using only or mostly family labour and deriving from that work a large but variable share of their income, in kind or in cash. Agriculture includes crop raising, animal husbandry, forestry and artisanal fisheries. The holdings are run by family groups, a large proportion of which are headed by women, and women play important roles in production, processing and marketing activities.

Small but
many is big

Fisheries

Source: National Geographic 2008 / UBC

	LARGE SCALE FISHERY	SMALL SCALE FISHERY
SUBSIDIES	\$\$\$\$\$\$ 25-27 billion	\$ 5-7 billion
NUMBER OF FISHERS EMPLOYED	 about 1/2 million	 over 12 million
ANNUAL CATCH FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION	 about 30 million tonnes	 about 30 million tonnes
ANNUAL CATCH REDUCED TO FISHMEAL AND OILS	 35 million tonnes	 almost none
ANNUAL FUEL OIL CONSUMPTION	 about 37 million tonnes	 about 5 million tonnes
CATCH PER TONNE OF FUEL CONSUMED	 1-2 tonnes	 4-8 tonnes
FISH AND OTHER SEA LIFE DISCARDED AT SEA	 8-20 tonnes	 very little

Who will feed us tomorrow?

Industrial Food Chain with “agribusiness as usual”

- Urban share of global population rises to 70%; obesity doubles;
- Meat and dairy production rise 70%;
- Total food demand grows 50% and water demand grows 30%;
- Agricultural GHG emissions increase 60%.

Local Food Systems

- 80% of households in rural South (often led by women) grow some food;
- 2.6 billion people depend on farming, fishing and pastoralism;
- Organic farms employ 30% more workers than non-organic farms;
- Peasant farming is more productive and produces more nutritious food

What policy changes will get us there?

Strengthening the Industrial Chain:

- Accelerated landgrabs;
- Strengthen agribusiness-biased trade agreements;
- Accept broader patent monopolies;
- Acquiesce to cartel practices (e.g. 3 companies account for >50% of commercial seed sales and 10 companies control 95% of the pesticide market);
- End seed-saving;
- Access to cheaper fossil fuels;
- Transfer more food safety costs to consumers and peasants

Strengthening Local Food Systems

- Reduce the ecological footprint of production, distribution and consumption practices,
- Strengthen adaptive capacity and resilience of the farming system by maintaining agro-ecosystem diversity,
- Research must support the innovation that starts in farmers' fields.
- Recognition and dynamic conservation of agricultural heritage systems allowing social cohesion, sense of pride and belonging and reduces migration
- Respect, protect and fulfill human rights of indigenous peoples, peasants, fisherfolk, pastoralists, women and youth.

“These forests are our life, but they are being taken from us. Outsiders have a financial view of the land. They see it as money. We see it as life. We have to win... for the future of our people.”

- Nicholas Fredericks, Wapichan people, Guyana

“If you want to stop deforestation, give legal rights to communities.”

- Andrew Steer, Director of World Resource Institute

“The struggle for a stable climate and the restoration of our global life support systems cannot succeed without secure indigenous and community land rights.”

- Stephanie Brancaforte, Greenpeace Global Campaign Leader for Climate and Energy

Key Resources

- ***Local Biodiversity Outlooks: Indigenous Peoples' and Local Communities' Contributions to the Implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity***
www.localbiodiversityoutlooks.net
- **Closing the Gap: Rights-based approaches to tackling deforestation**
www.forestpeoples.org
- ***INA PATA, KO'MANGNÀTOK YESELU OUR LAND, OUR LIFE: A Participatory Assessment of the land tenure Situation of Indigenous Peoples in Guyana Report for Region 8***
- ***Common Ground: Securing Land Rights and Safeguarding the Earth***
(www.landrightsnow.org)
- **Land Mark** www.landmarkmap.org
- ***Indigenous Navigator*** www.indigenousnavigator.org
- **Danish Institute for Human Rights** www.dihr.dk

Key Resources

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/agec.12171/abstract>

www.cifor.org/forests-and-gender/

sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/wordpress3/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/BRIEF_Women_and_Land_Rights.pdf