

## CIVIL SOCIETY - EU INFORMAL DIALOGUE

# Biodiversity and climate action: Making it work for forests and local communities and Indigenous Peoples

**23 March 2021 – 13:00 / 15:30 (Brussels time/Central european time)**

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In March, Member of the European Parliament (MEP) Michèle Rivasi (Green Group/EFA) in collaboration with BirdLife, Center for International Development and Training (CIDT), ClientEarth, Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA), Fern, Forest Peoples Programme, Regional Community Forestry Training Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RECOFTC), Transparency International, and World Resources Institute (WRI), will host a virtual dialogue on Biodiversity and Climate Action for forests, local communities and indigenous peoples.

The event will provide Members of the European Parliament and European Commission officials an opportunity to virtually meet with civil society leaders from the EU, Central and West Africa (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, and Republic of Congo), Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Vietnam), and Latin America (Brazil, Guyana, and Honduras).

This informal dialogue will be held under the Chatham House Rules to facilitate an open discussion between representatives of the EU institutions and civil society organisations (CSOs) on new EU policy initiatives such as the European Green Deal, the EU Biodiversity Strategy and the European Commission Forests Partnerships on forests and forest peoples' rights.

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### OBJECTIVES

>> To provide space for civil society representatives to learn about ongoing EU policy developments and new EU initiatives concerning tropical forests.

>> To reflect on CSO perceptions of progress and challenges regarding the implementing the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action Plan with a focus on Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs).

>> To learn about civil society priorities and recommendations on the United Nations climate (COP26) and biodiversity (COP15) conference of parties.

**13:00 - 13:15****Welcome and Opening Remarks**

- Michèle Rivasi, MEP (Greens/EFA), France
- Maria Arena, MEP (S&D), Belgium
- David Ganz, Executive Director, RECOFTC

**13:15 – 14:00****State of play: Legislation on illegal logging***The FLEGT Action Plan and the Voluntary Partnership Agreements: Lessons learned*

- Chantal Marijnissen, Head of Unit for Environment & Sustainable Natural Resources, DG INTPA, European Commission
- Hugo-Maria Schally, Head of Unit, Multilateral environmental co-operation, Directorate General Environment, European Commission

*Views and recommendations from civil society in partner countries*

- South East Asia: Vu Thi Bich Hop, Executive Director – Centre for Sustainable Rural Development (SRD)
- Central Africa: Claude Hyepdo Simo, Project Manager – Transparency International Cameroon
- West Africa: Obed Owusu-Addai, Managing Campaigner – EcoCare Ghana
- Latin America: Fausto Mejia, President, Independent Forest Monitor and Melissa Elvir, Representative of Fundación Democracia sin Fronteras

**14:00 – 14:45****The European Green Deal: new challenges and responses***Legislative initiative to reduce the risks of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market*

- Hugo-Maria Schally, Head of Unit, Multilateral environmental co-operation, Directorate General Environment, European Commission

*Presenting the Forest Partnerships and the NaturAfrica Initiative*

- Chantal Marijnissen, Head of Unit for Environment & Sustainable Natural Resources, DG INTPA, European Commission

*The road to COP26 and COP15: Strengthening ambition through inclusive nature-based solutions*

- Recommendations from civil society: Forest Peoples Programme and World Resources Institute

**14:45 – 15:15****Interactive discussion****15:15****Concluding remarks by Michèle Rivasi and María Soraya Rodríguez (Renew Europe, Spain). Next steps by Marie-Ange Kalenga (Policy Advisor – Fern)**

[Closed online event on Zoom, registration is mandatory.](#)

English, French and Spanish. Simultaneous interpretation will be available.

23 March 2021,  
13:00 p.m. to 15:30 p.m.  
Brussels time/CET.



# **Fitness Check of the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation- Minimising the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market**



# Fitness check of the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation

## Overview, Objectives and Scope

### Objectives

- Support the Commission services in delivering a fitness check of both regulations in accordance with Commission Better Regulation Guidelines and Toolbox
- Provide information on the functioning and the effectiveness of the EUTR and FLEGT Regulation

Scope	Focus
Legislative	EUTR and supporting regulations FLEGT Regulation (VPA and licencing) and supporting regulations
Temporal	EUTR from 2010 to 2020 and FLEGT from 2005 to 2020
Sectoral	Variety of actors are affected by Regulations EUTR and FLEGT define different product scope, both to be considered. Products outside this scope will be considered too.
Geographical	Capture impacts in EU and non-EU countries.

# Fitness check – OPC Interim Findings

## Combined effect of EU TR and FLEGT Regulation

Majority suggested together Regulations have had a ‘moderate’ effect of on illegal logging **and** on illegal timber entering EU market. Interestingly, combined scored similar to EU TR alone and overwhelming majority noted that illegal logging continued to be an issue

The majority of responses note the regulations together have led to significant improvements in the traceability of timber and co-operation / information exchange between Member States and the European Commission

# 1) EUTR/FLEGT Fitness check

- **EUTR** shows positive results with regard to keeping supply chains clean, however:
  - **Difficult to prove in the courts**, undermining the dissuasive power (MS authorities complaining).
  - **Complex supply chains** = high costs for companies (especially SMEs) and authorities (checking).
  - **Imports of illegal timber increasing from some high-risk countries**: Unfair to companies that invest in clean supply chains.
  - Way forward: **Improved due diligence complemented by other measures**.

## 2) EUTR/FLEGT Fitness check

- **FLEGT Regulation** shows positive results in stakeholders' participation and improvement of governance, however:
  - No evidence that VPAs have contributed to reducing illegal logging in the partner countries and the consumption of illegally-harvested wood in the EU.
  - Since 2005, only one country (out of 15) has an operating licensing system in place.
  - Only one VPA country among the top 10 EU trading partners.
  - Way forward: Determine how it fits into a future system that is based on sustainability.

# MS CAs insights

- **EUTR:**

- Current provisions are not sufficient to ensure operators and CAs can effectively assess risks
- Cases have difficulties being accepted by administrative and criminal courts
- Demands from prosecutors are hard for CAs to meet
- Breach of EUTR is difficult to prove in court
- DDS obligation is complex and time-consuming to comply with, especially for those not specialized in wood products.
- Often hard to find detailed information on the origin of timber (source countries, exporter, concession)
- Term 'negligible risk' is subjective – operators can have a different view to CAs
- Difficult for economic operators to take sufficient action when there is a 'large' (not negligible) risk

- **FLEGT Regulation:**

- VPA do not necessarily lower the risks
- For VPAs without an licensing system in place (14 out of 15) it is sometimes even more difficult to get the necessary information to implement EUTR
- The lack of progress undermines credibility of the whole process
- Can be difficult for CAs to identify the status of recognition of VPA documents

# EU forest policy and deforestation – problems to address

## The Problem

- Recent studies and data<sup>1</sup> show that forest cover around the world continues to decrease at an alarming rate.
- Deforestation is a major driver of **global warming** and **biodiversity loss**.
- Deforestation threatens the **wellbeing of all citizens** on the Earth and in particular the livelihoods of 1.5 billion people that rely on forest for their subsistence.

## The drivers

- 80% of global deforestation is driven by **agricultural expansion**<sup>2</sup>, in turn driven by the global demand for products such as soy, cattle, palm oil, and wood products.
- EU contribution:** EU consumes one third of the globally traded agricultural products related to deforestation, corresponding to **10% of global deforestation** associated with the production of goods or services.<sup>3</sup>

1. Including FAO Global Forest Assessment, FAO and UNEP State of the World's Forest and data from Global Forest Watch

2. FAO, 2016, Report on land use

3. [https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/impact\\_deforestation.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/impact_deforestation.htm)

# Objectives

## General

**Minimise the EU's contribution to deforestation and forest degradation worldwide**

**Reducing deforestation and forest degradation at global level thus reducing GHG emissions and loss of biodiversity**

## Specific

**Minimise the risk that commodities and products are placed on the EU market that are associated with deforestation and forest degradation**

**Raise awareness of consumers and EU citizens on the impact of the demand for specific commodities and products**

**Promote the demand for and consumption of commodities and products that are not associated with deforestation and forest degradation.**

**Incentivise financial and economic investors to integrate such concerns into their investment decisions**

## **Open public consultation (03 September 2020 - 10 December 2020):**

- 1. Second most popular** in the history of the EU: 1,194,761 contributions overall
2. Strong support for tackling the issue of **sustainability based on an EU definition** of deforestation-free
- 3. Binding measures** have high and similar levels of support
4. Lack of confidence in **voluntary measures**, which receive the lowest rates in the survey.

### **Summary report:**

<https://ec.europa.eu/info/law/better-regulation/have-your-say/initiatives/12137-Minimising-the-risk-of-deforestation-and-forest-degradation-associated-with-products-placed-on-the-EU-market/public-consultation>

- **Other activities:**

1. Stakeholders' meetings, including the multi stakeholder platform on deforestation
2. Targeted interviews

# Ongoing work: Deforestation-free criteria

- **Objectives:**
  1. Based on solid science
  2. Building on existing, internationally used definitions and criteria
  3. Non-discriminatory
  4. Implementable and monitorable
- **Three main sources** (plus the cut-off date):
  1. FAO definition of deforestation (slight modification to exclude plantations)
  2. Accountability framework (flexibility based on national policy within UNFCCC range)
  3. Range of UNFCCC plus High Carbon Stock approach
  4. Cut-off date: Between 2015 and 2020

# Ongoing work: Scope - Commodities and derived products

- **Main points:**
  - Cover **bulk commodities and derived products**
  - Preliminary list : **Beef, wood, palm oil, soy, rubber, cereals, cocoa and coffee**
  - **Limited, progressive, and broad scope**
- **Methodology for the choice of commodities and products:**
  - Review literature on commodities with the highest global contribution to deforestation
  - Further refine the selection based on EU consumption of those commodities
  - Select derived products to be included

# Ongoing work: Options for Policy measures

An initial analysis of approximately 20 options resulted in the following shortlist:

- 1) Improved due diligence requirement**
- 2) Benchmarking / country carding**
- 3) Mandatory public certification**
- 4) Mandatory labelling**
- 5) A deforestation free requirement**

Options 2, 3 and 4 are complementary and would be combined with option 1. Option 5 is the option directly derived from the EU IUU system.

# Thank you

Learn more here:

[https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/eu\\_comm\\_2019.htm](https://ec.europa.eu/environment/forests/eu_comm_2019.htm)



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# EU Dialogue: Views from Southeast Asia

3 March 2021



# Civil Society Organizations in Southeast Asia

# Agenda

- General Forest Governance
- Progress Related to FLEGT VPAs
- Country-Specific Issues



# **General Forest Governance**

Suggested shifts in EU focus, to emphasize on:

- **land tenure rights** as a root cause of deforestation, biodiversity loss and climate change
- Timber legality and **sustainability**
- **forest-risk commodities** beyond the timber sector and on **forest conversion** in and outside VPA discussions
- **Transparency and Accountability** of GOV agencies on forest change/loss
- **Participation** of CSOs and forest communities in the decision making process (forestry sector)

# Progress Related to FLEGT VPAs

- **Multi stakeholder engagement platform** created to give space for CSOs to voice up poor forest dependent communities and **micro, small timber enterprises (mSEs)**, timber legality, rights and livelihoods
- **Mechanism for CSOs** to monitor and report on **the Impact of VPA** regarding the above groups (e.g. livelihoods, gender equality, social safeguards, access to market, governance,...)
- **Capacity building for** forest dependent communities and **mSEs** by CSO
- **Opportunity** for small timber enterprises to join timber supply chain for export
- **Forest governance is improved** (participation, transparency and accountability)
- **Biodiversity and sustainable forest management (SFM)** is better as a result of improved forest governance and legal timbers required
- Partly addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation

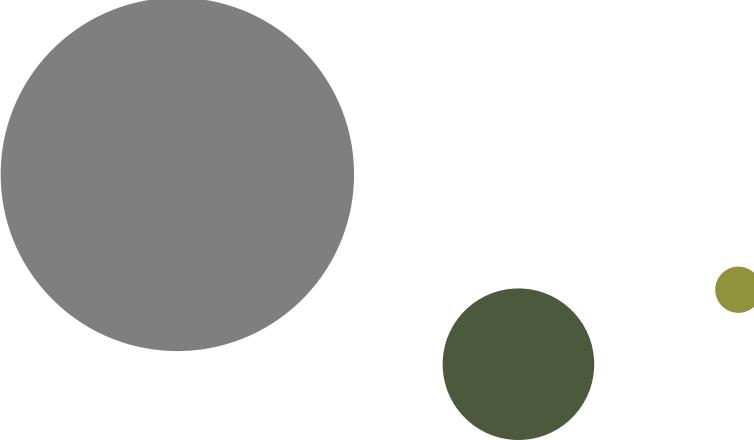
## Some Country-Specific Concerns

- **Indonesia:** greater awareness on EU member states using FLEGT license
- **Malaysia:** role of CSO in monitoring timber trade to EU
- **Laos:** promoting the local based livelihoods and smart eco-farming  
**Philippines:** IP's land tenure and ownership, FPIC enforcement
- **Vietnam:** M&E Framework and monitoring role of CSO in VPA implementation
- **Myanmar:** Support to people in forest sector instead of Military GOV
- **Thailand:** land tenure and multi-stakeholders engagement

Presenter: Vu Thi Bich Hop (Mrs)  
Executive Director, SRD, Vietnam  
Chair of the Vietnamese NGO-FLEGT Network  
**(VNGO-FLEGT)**  
Email: hop@srđ.org.vn

An aerial photograph showing a winding asphalt road cutting through a landscape of numerous green, terraced rice fields. The fields are arranged in a grid pattern, with some sections appearing darker green than others, likely due to water levels or different crop stages. A few small, isolated buildings are visible among the fields.

Thank you



## Présentation des OSC du bassin du Congo



Dialogue virtuel  
avec les institutions  
européennes -  
23 mars 2021

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Gouvernance forestière et climatique des pays de la sous-région : engagements internationaux et régionaux à la peine

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Principaux défis et moteurs de la déforestation : exploitation forestière illégales, secteur informel, agriculture, mines, demande asiatique

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Développements socio-politiques : insécurité et instabilité socio-politique qui accentuent la déforestation illégale et la mauvaise gouvernance

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Défenseurs de l'environnement en danger et espace civique restreint

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## Défis transversaux

# Gouvernance forestière - progrès et lacunes

- **Importance des APV comme outil de gouvernance** : poursuivre la mise en œuvre et l'appui aux pays en phase de négociations.
- **Délivrance des licences FLEGT** : maintenir l'élan politique, accélérer les réformes et rendre opérationnel le système de vérification de la légalité dans les pays de mise en œuvre.
- **Renforcer la participation des OSC et des communautés** : mettre en place des législations protégeant les lanceurs d'alerte.
- **Institutionnaliser l'observation indépendante (OI) mandatée et non mandatée/à la veille communautaire comme garante de la transparence dans le secteur forestier.**
- **Formaliser le secteur artisanal** : intégrer les permis artisanaux ainsi que les forêts communautaires dans l'APV.
- **Lutter contre la corruption** qui fait perdre aux Etats des revenus colossaux.



# Lutter contre la déforestation

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- Harmoniser les politiques sectorielles et clarifier les régimes fonciers (à l'instar de l'Initiative pour la Forêt de l'Afrique Centrale - CAFI).
- Mettre fin à la consommation dans l'UE de produits importés issus de la déforestation.
- Initiative sur le cacao : limiter l'expansion des plantations de cacao et créer des espaces de dialogue multi-acteurs pour promouvoir les pratiques agroécologiques.
- Partenariats pour les forêts : concilier la protection et la restauration des forêts fondées sur les droits avec lutte contre la pauvreté.



# Priorités par pays

- **Cameroun** : s'attaquer aux questions de déforestation en relation avec les marchés asiatiques, la conversion des terres et la corruption.
- **Gabon** : orienter l'appui de l'UE vers la société civile œuvrant pour la gouvernance forestière nonobstant l'arrêt des négociations APV FLEGT.
- **République centrafricaine** : s'assurer que l'administration prenne en compte les recommandations de l'OI menée par la société civile et que l'UE appuie de manière effective la nouvelle politique forestière de la RCA
- **République Démocratique du Congo** : relance du processus de négociation de l'APV avec l'UE, révision de la loi forestière et appui de l'EU à l'élaboration et la validation d'une politique forestière cohérente.
- **République du Congo** : renforcer les synergies entre les réformes de gouvernance en cours (APV, CAFI, ITIE) pour une meilleure prise en compte des droits des communautés.
- **Dans le bassin du Congo** : dialogue tripartite avec la Chine et les autres grands importateurs.





Merci !

*CEDEN, FLAG, FGDH, FODER, OCDH,  
OGF, RPDH, Transparency  
International Cameroon, CIEDD,  
GDRNE*

# **THE FLEGT ACTION PLAN AND VOLUNTARY PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS: LESSONS LEARNT**

## **(Views from West African VPA countries)**

CIVIL SOCIETY - EU INFORMAL DIALOGUE

BIODIVERSITY AND CLIMATE ACTION: MAKING IT WORK FOR FORESTS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

(Tuesday, March 23, 2021)

Obed Owusu-Addai and Loretta Alethea Pope Kai

## Introduction:



# Context:

- What has VPAs achieved so far?
  - Governance reforms in producer countries:
    - Opening up of space for civil society and local community engagement in national decision making
    - VPA as a means for civil society/local communities to hold governments and private sector accountable for forest decisions
    - Enactment of better policies and laws
    - Improved capacity of local people to engage at local, national and even international levels of forest discourse
    - Improved benefit sharing regimes and enforcement of existing provisions of community access
  - Transformational changes in the forest management systems of producer countries:
    - Establishment of traceability systems that entrenches transparency
    - Establishment of different tiers of checks and balances (audits) in the timber supply chain
- The VPAs have gotten governance reform results through multi-stakeholder processes in most producer countries because of the TLAS development process and trade incentives embedded in them

# Lessons Learnt:

- The EU as one of the largest markets for forest-risk commodities has enormous leverage to use trade as a catalyst to reform governance of resources in producer countries
- Producer countries do not need the EU to impose laws on us to address problems in the supply chains of forest-risk commodities, we need mutually beneficial partnerships underpinned by respect for the sovereignty of producer countries
- Unfortunately, lessons learnt from the past shows that partnerships alone without certain form of standard or requirement to meet (enforcement regime) does not always get the needed results (purely voluntary schemes does not work, there should be enforcement mechanisms)
- Its better to clean the whole house than cleaning individual rooms as and when it is expedient

# Recommendations (1):

- Progress to licensing is understandably slow, given the changes we are trying to bring about. At producer-country level, we remain committed to the process as we see significant reforms and greater legal compliance. We need to measure impact and results based on the process (milestones) and not be only fixated on the overall output alone
- The EU also need to create a market for FLEGT license, and currently there is very little incentive for private sector to continue being committed to VPAs due to the messy public procurement systems in several EU member countries that treat FLEGT licensed timber as inferior to other licenses
- We recommend investing in identifying the bottlenecks that are impeding the process in various VPA countries such as declining political commitments and supporting them to resolve these challenges

## Recommendations (2):

- We also recommend strengthened enforcement of the EUTR as we have realized its a clear driver of reform on the producer end, especially among private sector actors
- The EU also need to support activities aimed at addressing the gender gaps in VPA (especially in producer countries) through rigorous gender analysis of FLEGT/VPA process with clear recommendations for reform.
- The EU also need to support the enhancement of capacities and skill sets of non-state actors on gender and FLEGT/VPA, and the development of communication materials that highlight the nexus between gender and FLEGT/VPA

# Concluding Remarks:

- VPAs are not perfect, but in countries such as Ghana and Liberia, VPAs have brought real transformational change to the forest management and governance sector.
- Are there challenges with VPAs, YES, but all transformational programmes encounter challenges, however, in the light of benefits that have been recorded in producer countries, we humbly suggest targeted solutions to fixing the problems identified.
- The EU is currently undertaking sustainable cocoa talks aimed at developing a due diligence regulation for cocoa, in countries such as Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, the VPA process has become the benchmark for the cocoa talks – especially the multi-stakeholder dialogue element. If we continue to bastardize VPAs, certain local authorities will seize on that and claim VPA processes do not work.
- We should all be careful how we communicate on VPAs, “you cannot eat your cake and still have it”

# Thank you

For further information contact:

Obed Owusu-Addai (EcoCare Ghana)	-	<a href="mailto:obed@ecocareghana.org">obed@ecocareghana.org</a>
Loretta Alethea Pope Kai (FCI, Liberia)	-	<a href="mailto:lpopo692@gmail.com">lpopo692@gmail.com</a>
Albert Katako (Civic Response, Ghana)	-	<a href="mailto:albert.katako@gmail.com">albert.katako@gmail.com</a>
Jonathan Yiah (SDI, Liberia)	-	<a href="mailto:jonathan.w.yiah@gmail.com">jonathan.w.yiah@gmail.com</a>
Julie Weah (FCI, Liberia)	-	<a href="mailto:jweah2005@gmail.com">jweah2005@gmail.com</a>

# Diálogo informal entre la sociedad civil y la Unión Europea

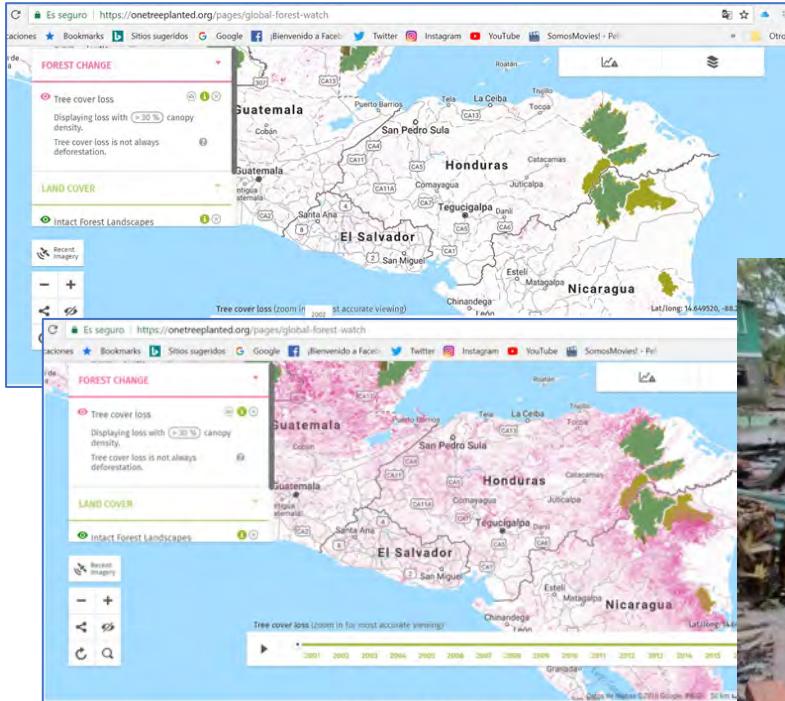
## Honduras y su proceso AVA FLEGT

Melissa Elvir, Fundación Democracia sin Fronteras (FDsF)

Fausto Mejía Zelaya, Monitoreo Forestal Independiente (MFI)

23 de marzo 2021

# Contexto



# Contexto



# Proceso AVA FLEGT



# Expectativas implementación AVA FLEGT

## Ratificación por las Partes

### Defensa de la vida y derechos humanos

- Implementar medidas más efectivas para la protección de la seguridad y la vida de los defensores de los derechos humanos y del medio ambiente;
- Acompañamiento puntual del Parlamento Europeo para dar seguimiento a las políticas de defensa a la vida y de los derechos humanos.

### Corrupción

- Implementar políticas más efectivas de transparencia, de rendición de cuentas y de combate contra el fraude y la corrupción en todo el sector forestal.

# Expectativas implementación AVA FLEGT

## Corrupción

- Con las nuestras experiencias, las OSC hondureñas estamos dispuestos en hacer sinergia
- con la Delegación de la Unión Europea en Honduras para implementar mecanismos de rendición de cuentas y contralorías sociales.

## Cadena forestal

- Propiciar incentivos en los diferentes eslabones de la cadena forestal que permitan una mejor transparencia y disminuyan la exclusión de los operadores más vulnerables.

# Expectativas implementación AVA FLEGT

## Cadena forestal

- Promover acercamientos entre empresarios europeos y pequeños productores forestales hondureños para crear mercados de productos forestales hacia Europa.

## Género

- Implementar políticas de género que propicien la participación equitativa de las mujeres en el sector forestal.

# Expectativas implementación AVA FLEGT

## **Pueblos Indígenas y Afrohondureños y grupos vulnerables**

- Tenencia de la tierra sabiendo que la falta de gobernanza en lo que concierne la tenencia de la tierra genera violencia e inseguridad, es imprescindible que el gobierno de Honduras avance más significativamente en la regularización de las tierras forestales,
- Se implementen acciones más efectivas para proteger los derechos de propiedad, particularmente de los pueblos indígenas y de los pequeños propietarios de bosques.
- Apoyar los protocolos de Consentimiento previo libre e informado (FPIC, en inglés) o continuar con el proceso de consulta para aprobar la ley.

# Expectativas implementación AVA FLEGT

## **Apoyo**

- Asegurar que la Delegación de la Unión Europea en Honduras tenga la capacidad suficiente, a nivel político y técnico, para poder dar seguimiento a las recomendaciones del Parlamento Europeo y a los requisitos del AVA FLEGT;
- Sinergia estrecha con OSC, como aliado en el monitoreo de la implementación del Acuerdo
- Asegurar el seguimiento y monitoreo periódico a las recomendaciones del Parlamento Europeo y a la implementación del AVA FLEGT.

# Muchas gracias



# The road to COP26 and COP15: Strengthening ambition through inclusive **rights- and nature-based** solutions

Recognizing, respecting and investing in the contributions and actions of indigenous peoples and local communities



*Local Biodiversity Outlooks* presents the perspectives and experiences of indigenous peoples and local communities on the current social-ecological crisis, and their contributions to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Read the report at:  
[localbiodiversityoutlooks.net](http://localbiodiversityoutlooks.net)

**Biodiversity managed  
by indigenous peoples  
and local communities  
is declining less rapidly  
than in other areas of  
the world.**

Find out more at:  
[localbiodiversityoutlooks.net](http://localbiodiversityoutlooks.net)

As we move towards a new post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework indigenous peoples and local communities, through the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB) have highlighted the need for:

- Recognition of our collective rights to our **traditional knowledge**, and to our **lands, territories and resources**
- Recognition of the **positive contributions** that indigenous peoples and local communities already make to the **conservation and sustainable use** of the biological and cultural diversity of our planet
- An **end to fortress conservation**, or any conservation initiatives that damage, reduce or impede our access to our lands, territories and resources



**Global biodiversity  
goals must recognise  
the vital contributions  
of indigenous peoples  
and local communities  
to biological and cultural  
diversity.**

Find out more at:  
[localbiodiversityoutlooks.net](http://localbiodiversityoutlooks.net)

- Full and effective engagement and participation in all decision-making spaces towards the finalization of the post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework
- Appropriate technological and financial support to the myriad of local, rights-affirming and sustainable actions being taken by indigenous peoples and local communities, including through direct access funding channels dedicated to indigenous peoples and local communities
- Understanding the links between culture and nature, and foreground rights and culture in any nature-based solutions

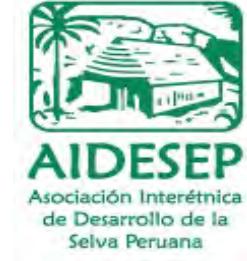


**To protect biodiversity at any scale, indigenous peoples and local communities' own territories and systems of governance must be recognised.**

Find out more at:  
[localbiodiversityoutlooks.net](http://localbiodiversityoutlooks.net)

## Learn more:

The second edition of [Local Biodiversity Outlooks](#), published in late 2020, is a landmark piece of collaborative research and analysis that features contributions from [over 50 indigenous and local authors and communities](#). The report highlights the critical roles played by indigenous peoples and local communities in maintaining and enhancing biological and cultural diversity and outlines indigenous and local perspectives on the [transformational changes](#) needed in order to realise the vision of a [world living in harmony with nature](#). The report was published by the *International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity*, the *Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network*, the *Centres of Distinction on Indigenous and Local Knowledge*, *Forest Peoples Programme* and the *Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity* and is [available in English, French and Spanish](#).



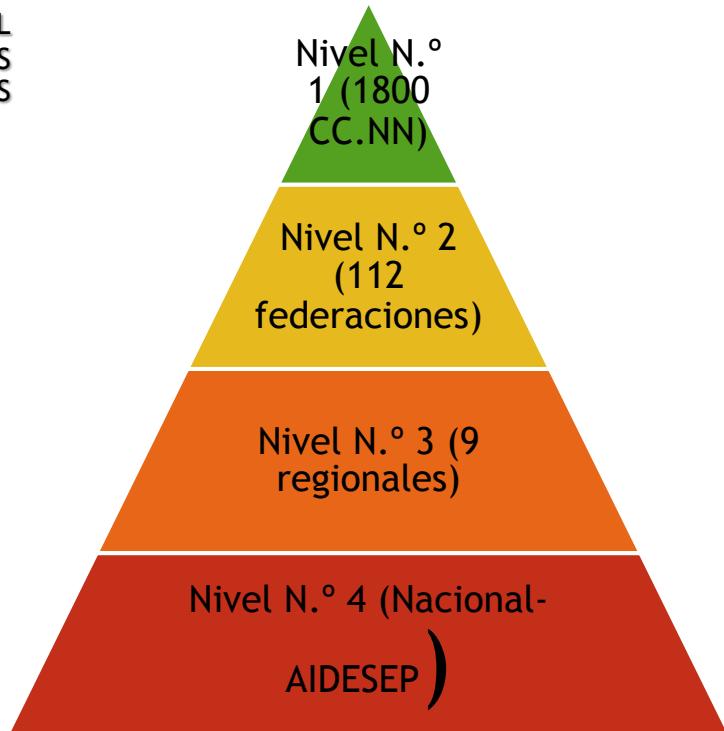
## Biodiversidad y acción climática: Cómo hacer que funcione para los bosques, las comunidades locales y los pueblos indígenas

23 de marzo de 2021

Saúl Puerta Peña  
Especialista técnico de cambio  
climático para AIDESEP

# AIDESEP

ORGANIZACIÓN NACIONAL  
QUE REPRESENTA A LOS  
PUEBLOS INDIGENAS  
AMAZONICOS DEL PERU



# CAMBIO CLIMATICO

- ▶ Los pueblos indígenas amazónicos son los mas afectados por los efectos del cambio climático. Pero también son los que han defendido milenariamente el bosque para la mitigación del cambio climático. Si el calentamiento global se agrava y la deforestación de nuestra Amazonía y zonas alto andinas continúa, en 25 años tendremos solo 40% del agua disponible, desaparecerán las cuencas amazónicas y los glaciares andinos. Por ello, se debe.
- ▶ Declarar a la amazonia en emergencia climática
- ▶ Fortalecer las políticas de titulación de los territorios ancestrales y la gobernanza indígena dentro de sus territorios.
- ▶ Enfrentar los motores subyacentes de deforestación que afectan los territorios indígenas.
- ▶ Ratificar el Acuerdo de Escazú. Instrumento que obliga a incorporar políticas públicas para los derechos:
  - ▶ Acceso a la información,
  - ▶ Participación pública,
  - ▶ Acceso a la justicia en asuntos ambientales
  - ▶ Protección de los defensores ambientales,
  - ▶ Involucra la acción climática.

# POLITICA DE PROTECCION A DEFENSORES

- ▶ Grupos criminales vinculados a la minería ilegal, tala ilegal, narcotráfico y tráfico de tierras. ASESINAN LOS DEFENSORES DEL MEDIO AMBIENTE Y DD.HH
- ▶ Corrupción en el sistema del estado perjudican los derechos colectivos de los pueblos indígenas y la seguridad jurídica de los territorios ancestrales

# PROPUESTAS

- ▶ Cualquier solución climática necesita reconocer el derecho a la propia determinación y respeto a los derechos consuetudinarios, incluyendo no solo derecho a la consulta sino al Consentimiento, Previo, Libre e Informado.
- ▶ Existen problemas en el diseño e implementación de REDD+ y otros mecanismos, que no respetan los derechos territoriales y ni tiene una clara distribución de beneficios.
- ▶ Es fundamental garantizar la participación efectiva en lo que probablemente será una conferencia parcialmente virtual (COP26), incluida una representación de alto nivel en paneles clave durante la reunión y espacios dedicados (financiados) para representantes indígenas en Glasgow.
- ▶ Generar nuevos mecanismos (No los tradicionales existentes con poco alcance) de reconocer y premiar la función clave de los pueblos indígenas como guardianes o dueños tradicionales de los bosques.
- ▶ Se debe asegurar el acceso directo a los pueblos indígenas a fondos para sostener sus bosques y defenderlos, evitando intermediarios. Además, de fortalecer institucionalmente las organizaciones indígenas.
- ▶ Evitar falsas soluciones climáticas que no respetan plenamente los derechos de los pueblos indígenas.

# MUCHAS GRACIAS