

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: *central actors in the transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies*

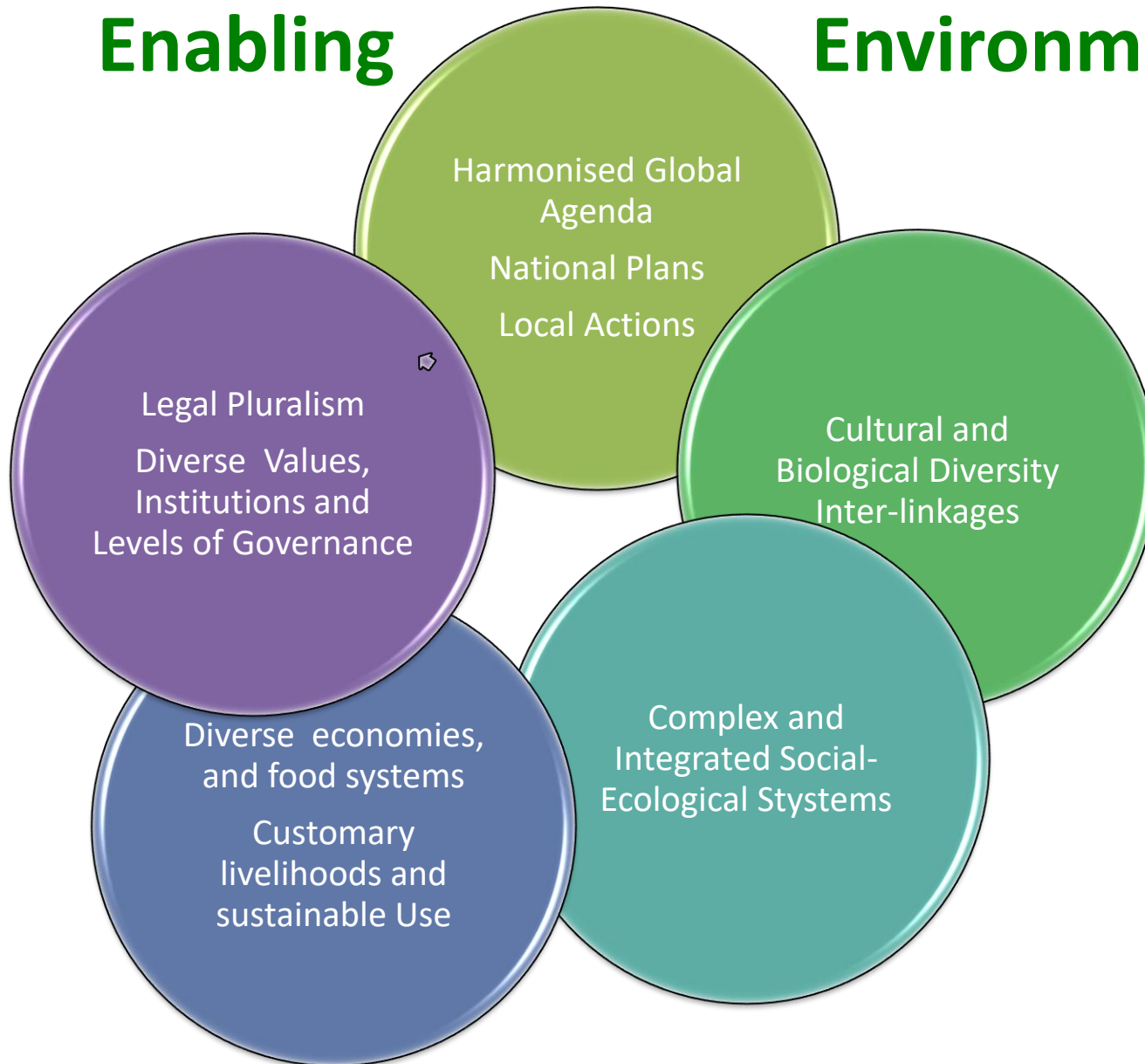
Joji Carino, Forest Peoples Programme

Expert Group Meeting on SDG15

May 14-15, 2018

Virtuous Circles for SDG15 Implementation

Enabling Environment



Conservation and Human Rights Obligations

CBD and Aichi Target 18

- ✓ *Traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and their customary use of biological resources are **respected***
- ✓ ***Protect and encourage** customary use*
- ✓ ***Respect, preserve and maintain** knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities*
- ✓ ***Approval and involvement** of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices*
- ✓ *...**With the full and effective participation of** indigenous and local communities*

Human Rights

- ✓ *State obligations to **respect, protect and fulfill** human rights*
- ✓ *Self-determined economic, social and cultural development*
- ✓ *Lands, Territories and Resources*
- ✓ *Clean and healthy environment*
- ✓ *Cultures and identity , free from discrimination*
- ✓ *Self-governing institutions*
- ✓ *Free. Prior and informed consent*
- ✓ *Full and effective participation in national life*

Indicators on Traditional Knowledge in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity

- Trends in linguistic diversity and numbers of speakers of indigenous languages
- Trends in the practice of traditional occupations
- Trends in land-use change and secure land tenure in the traditional territories of indigenous and local communities
- Trends in which traditional knowledge and practices are respected through their full integration, safeguards and the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the national implementation of the Strategic Plan.

SDG Land Tenure Monitoring

- CBD Indicator: Status and Trends in Land Use Change and Land Tenure in territories of IPLCs
- SDG1 – End Poverty and SDG5

1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure (FINAL)

Tier 2 Indicator (World Bank and Habitat-custodians)

Indicators with Reference to IPLCs

2.3.2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status.

4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict –affected as data become available)

Data Disaggregation

- Indigenous peoples are included in the metadata collection for 5.a.1. -

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/metadata-compilation/Metadata-Goal-5.pdf>

CBD COP13 Cancun, Mexico

Launching of LBO as a
complement to GBO4

20th Anniversary
celebration of
International Indigenous
Forum on Biodiversity

In collaboration with
Secretariat of CBD

Decision XII/ of COP13
welcomed LBO



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.*

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 are pastoralists.
- “90% of Africa's rural land is undocumented [...] making it highly vulnerable to landgrabbing and expropriation”
(Source: World Bank)

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 : 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.

Traditional Occupations

- Indigenous peoples, whether as pastoralists, hunter-gatherers, forest dwellers, shifting cultivators, workers in the informal economy or formally employed, face high levels of discrimination and poverty. Indigenous women face additional gender-based marginalisation and discrimination.
- Traditional occupations can address not only the right to subsistence and non-discrimination, but also the right to identity and culture. Traditional occupations are linked to customary sustainable use.


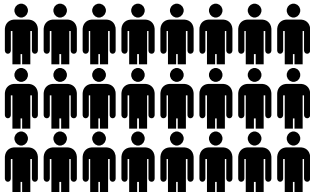


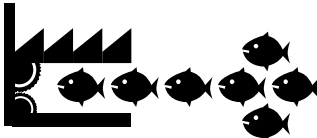



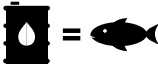
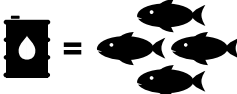
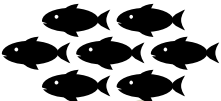

Local Food Systems

- 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.

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

Empowering the Custodians

- **LEGAL PLURALISM** – Institute legal recognition of governance, management and customary tenure systems of Indigenous Peoples, fisherfolk, pastoralists and other primary small-scale producers as customary owners and custodians of their lands, territories and resources
- **RIGHTS-BASED APPROACHES TO DEFORESTATION** - 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

Supporting the Custodians

- **COMMUNITY-BASED MAPPING AND MONITORING SYSTEMS** - Educate and inform policy and decision-makers about the significant and critical cross-cutting contributions of IPLCs and Indigenous and Local Knowledge to the implementation of Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans through community-based monitoring and information systems (CBMIS) and robust assessments and evidence bases at global, regional, national and local levels.
- **PRIORITISE SUPPORT FOR TRADITIONAL OCCUPATIONS, LOCAL FOOD SYSTEMS, AND CUSTOMARY SUSTAINABLE USE**

Policies to strengthen local food systems

- Respect, protect and fulfill human rights of indigenous peoples, peasants, fisherfolk, pastoralists, women and youth.
- 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 that allows social cohesion and a sense of pride and promote a sense of belonging and reduce migration
- Reduce the ecological footprint of production, distribution and consumption practices

Rights-based Solutions for Tackling Deforestation

- Uphold community tenure rights and reinforce community governance and control over community forests
- Reform outdated land laws and concession systems
- Implement rights-based nature conservation
- Strengthen measures to protect human rights defenders
- Stop global finance for major deforestation drivers
- Regulate and increase transparency and compliance in global supply chains and commodity certification
- 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

“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