

# Perspectives and Progress on Safeguards: Indigenous Peoples' Experiences

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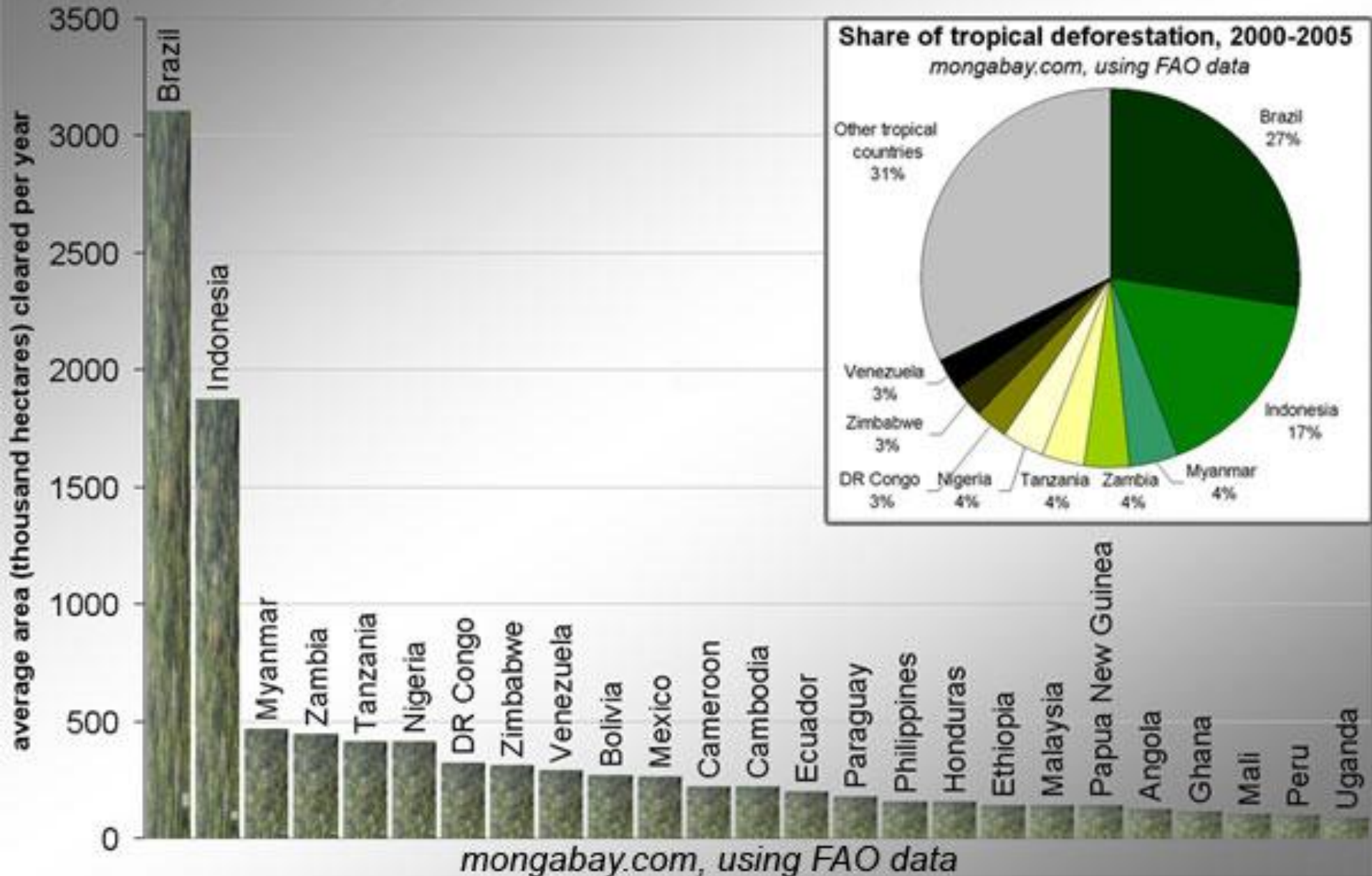


**Tebtebba**

Indigenous Peoples' International Centre  
for Policy Research and Education



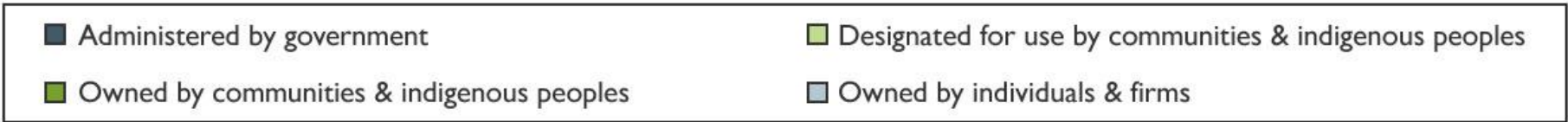
# Tropical deforestation rates, 2000-2005



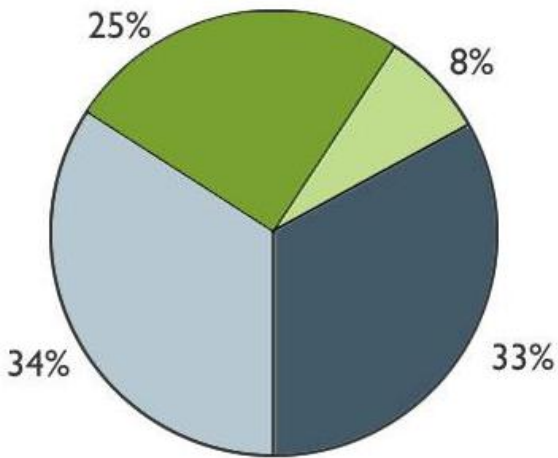
The UN Food and Agriculture Organization tables on changes in forested land by country:

[www.fao.org/forestry/site/32033/en/](http://www.fao.org/forestry/site/32033/en/)

# Forest Tenure: Regional Differences

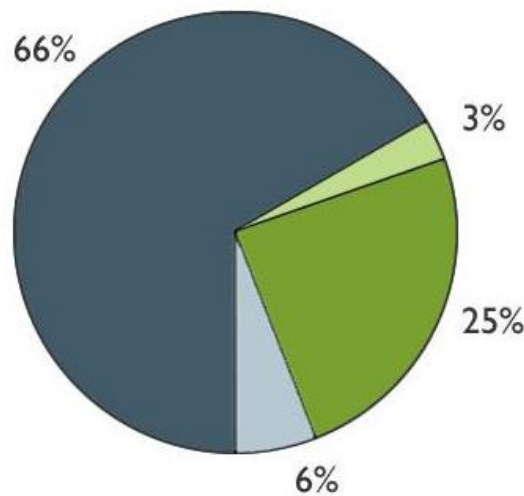


**Fig. 1: Latin America**



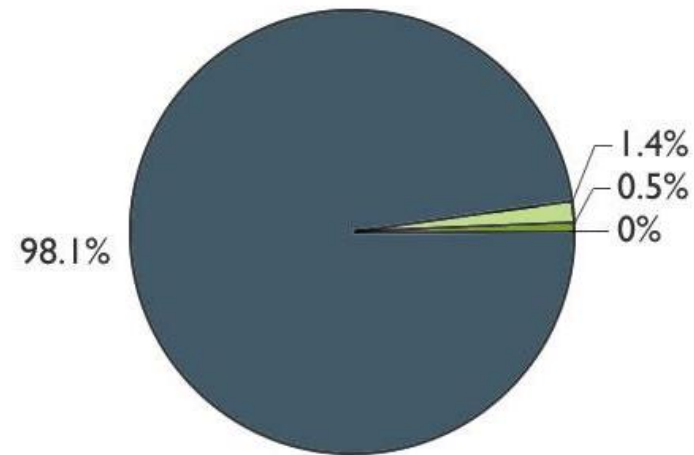
(Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia & Venezuela; accounts for 78% of Latin American forests.)

**Fig. 2: Asia**



(China, Australia, Indonesia, India, Myanmar, PNG & Japan; accounts for 78% of Asian forests.)

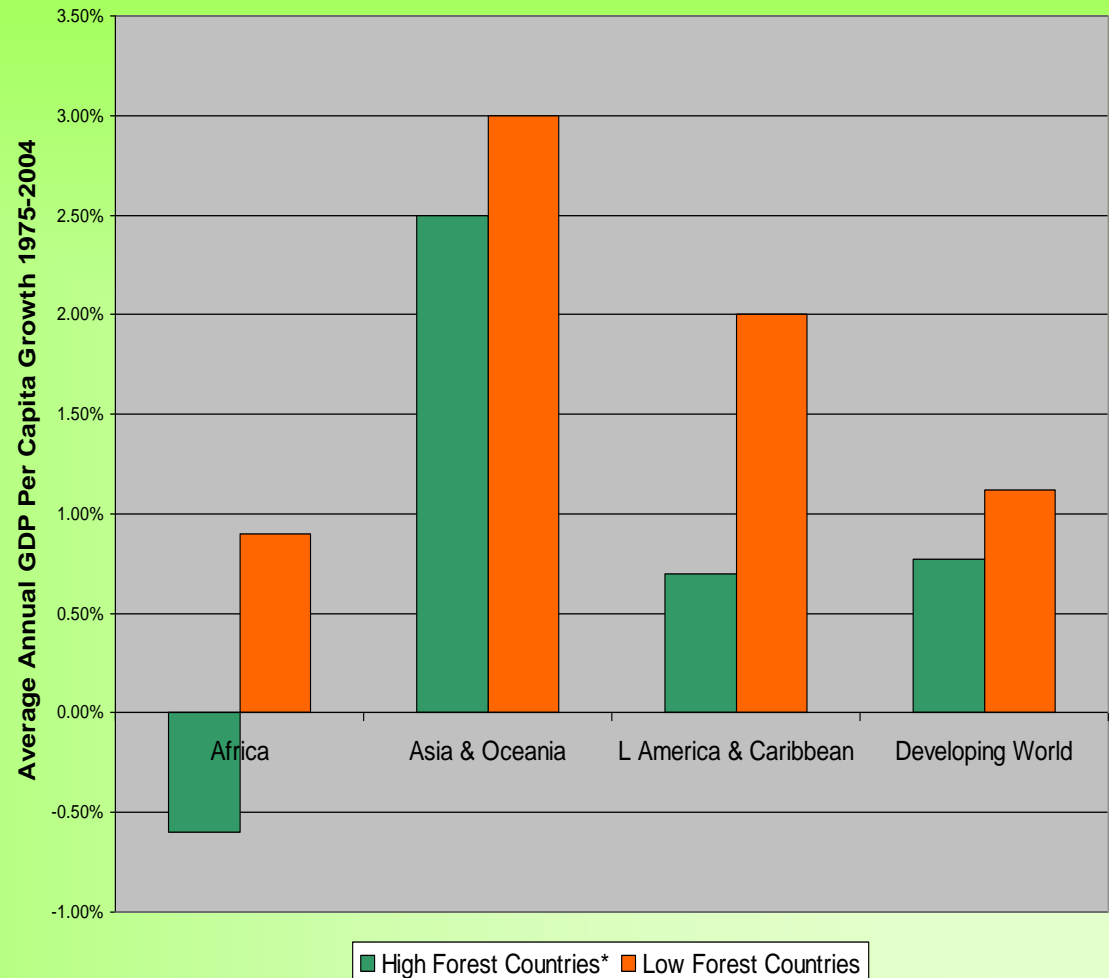
**Fig. 3: Africa**



(DRC, Sudan, Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, CAR, Congo, Gabon & Cameroon; accounts for 67% of African forests.)

# Where is Extensive Poverty and Slow or No Economic Growth?

- Extensive, chronic, poverty in forest areas (highest “rates”, across the world)
- “Growth” located in urban, coastal areas
- “Forest rich” countries, and forest regions doing significantly worse
- ITTO producer countries doing even worse (poverty too is a function of privileged business model)



# Where Human Rights are violated and What is the Status of Governance?

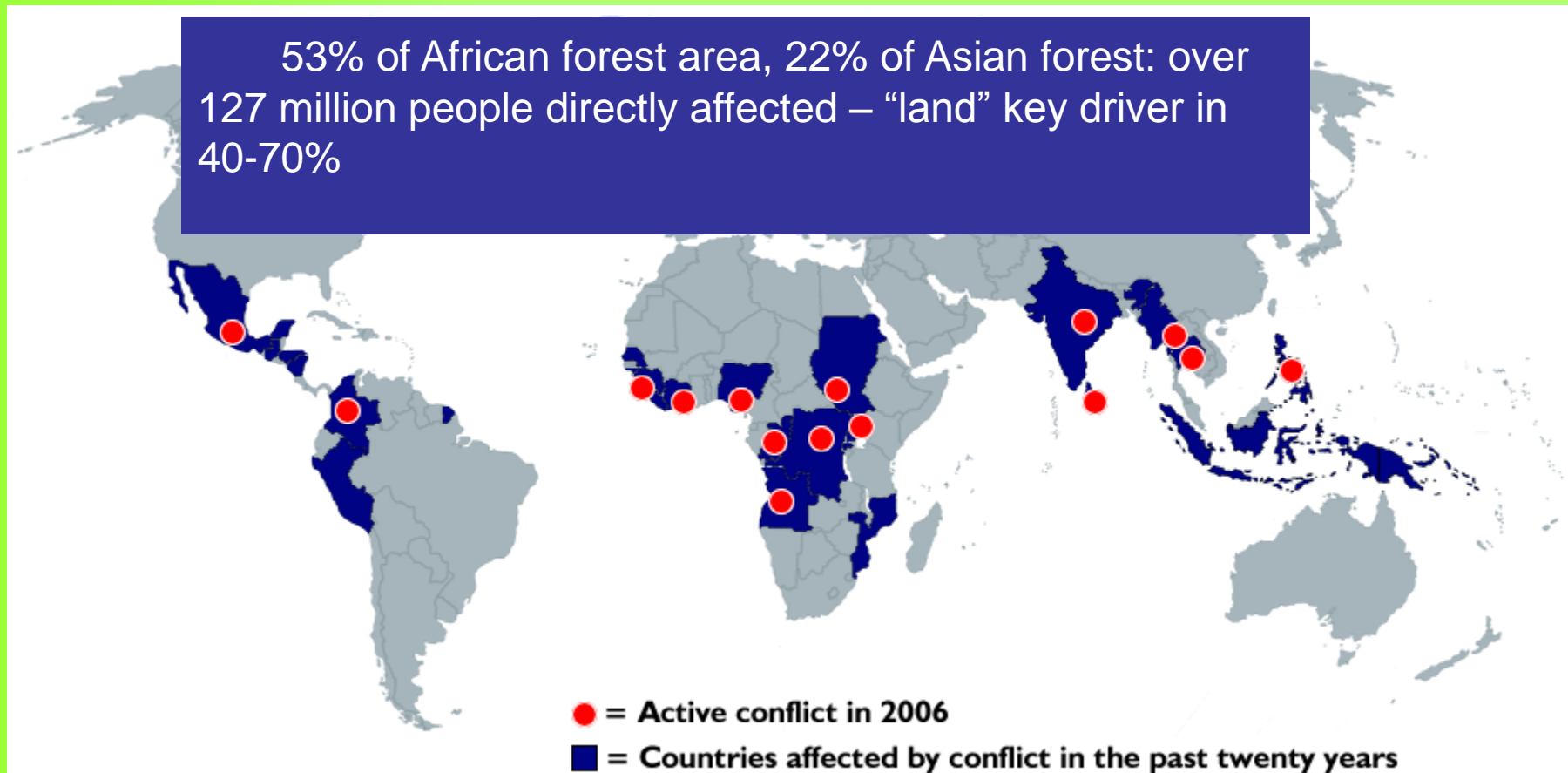
*Forest areas: about 30% of  
global land area, over 1 billion  
of world's poorest: socially and  
politically disenfranchised*



- At least 15 million people lack citizenship recognition – including hill tribes of SE Asia, most Pygmies of Congo Basin
- Lack of respect for property rights; when governments claim 75% of world's forests – “myth of empty forests” prevails resulting in illegal conservation, concessions to non-owners, dispossession and refugees
- Women disproportionately disadvantaged, politically, legally, economically and culturally – not a “boutique” or “luxury” issue
- Corruption, limited rule of law, limited accountability, judicial redress
- Lack of basic public services, forests as “hinterland”, exploited by distant elite

# Where is Conflict Taking Place?

In the past twenty years 30 countries in the tropical regions of the world have experienced significant conflict between armed groups in forest areas.



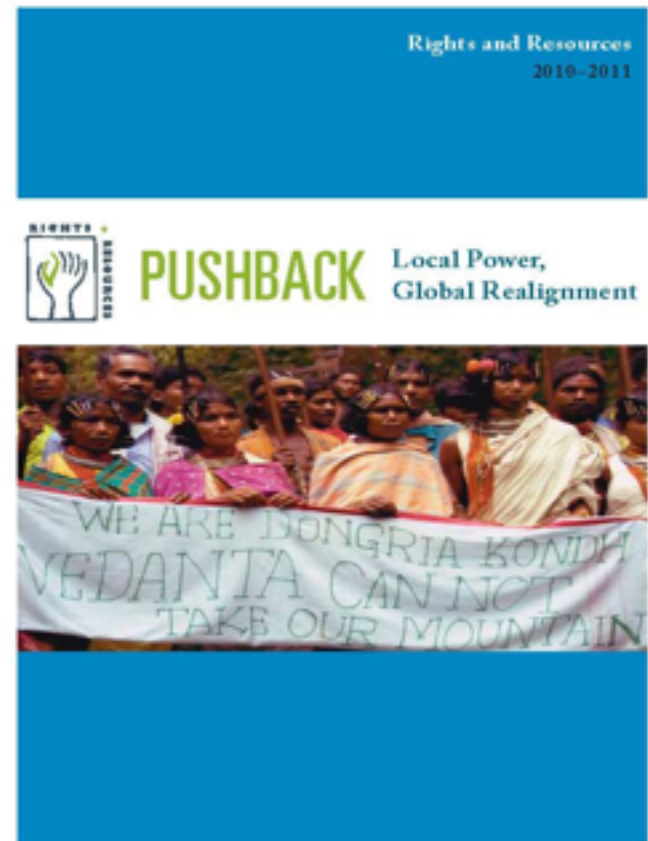
## What are the risks – Undoing of Governments and “Development”



- If we do not settle the questions of rights and tenure in this early stages of biggest economic/political/climatic transition in modern history
- Risk of:
  - Expanded civil conflicts,
  - Further social and political marginalization of indigenous and forest peoples
  - Continued deforestation and increased carbon emission
  - Undoing of governments and “development”
- Forest sector: Haven't dealt with past, not yet equipped for the future – what needs to be done?

# What Happened (on Tenure) in 2010?

1. Recognition of IP and community forest rights:
  - doubled between 1985 and 2000
  - ↑5%/year 2000-2008
  - NO progress in 2010
  - miniscule compared to rate of 'land grabbing' ↑1000% between '08 and '09 (World Bank)
  
2. Recognition/devolution to households moved quickly
  - in China, Brazil,



***Did 2010 mark the end of progress on indigenous and community forest land rights, or just a stall?***



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## FPIC in UNDRIP

(Articles 10,11,28,29,32)

- 10 – no relocation without FPIC
- 11 – recover cultural property taken without FPIC
- 28 – restoration of LTR taken without FPIC
- 29 – no stockpiling of nuclear wastes
- 32- FPIC before project is put in IP lands



## Important developments :

- US, Canada, NZ, Australia endorsed UNDRIP - 2010
- Dec. 30, 2011 –Republic of Congo passed a national law on the rights of indigenous peoples. (Baaka, Mbendjele, Mikaya, Luma, Gyeli, Twa and Babongo)
- Indonesia Parliament drafting IP Law



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THANK YOU!

DAKKEL AY IYAMAN!