

Prosperity, Politics & People. Necessary
framework (environment) for sustainable
forest ppp projects."

Vicky Tauli-Corpuz

Executive Director, Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples'
International Centre for Policy Research and
Education),

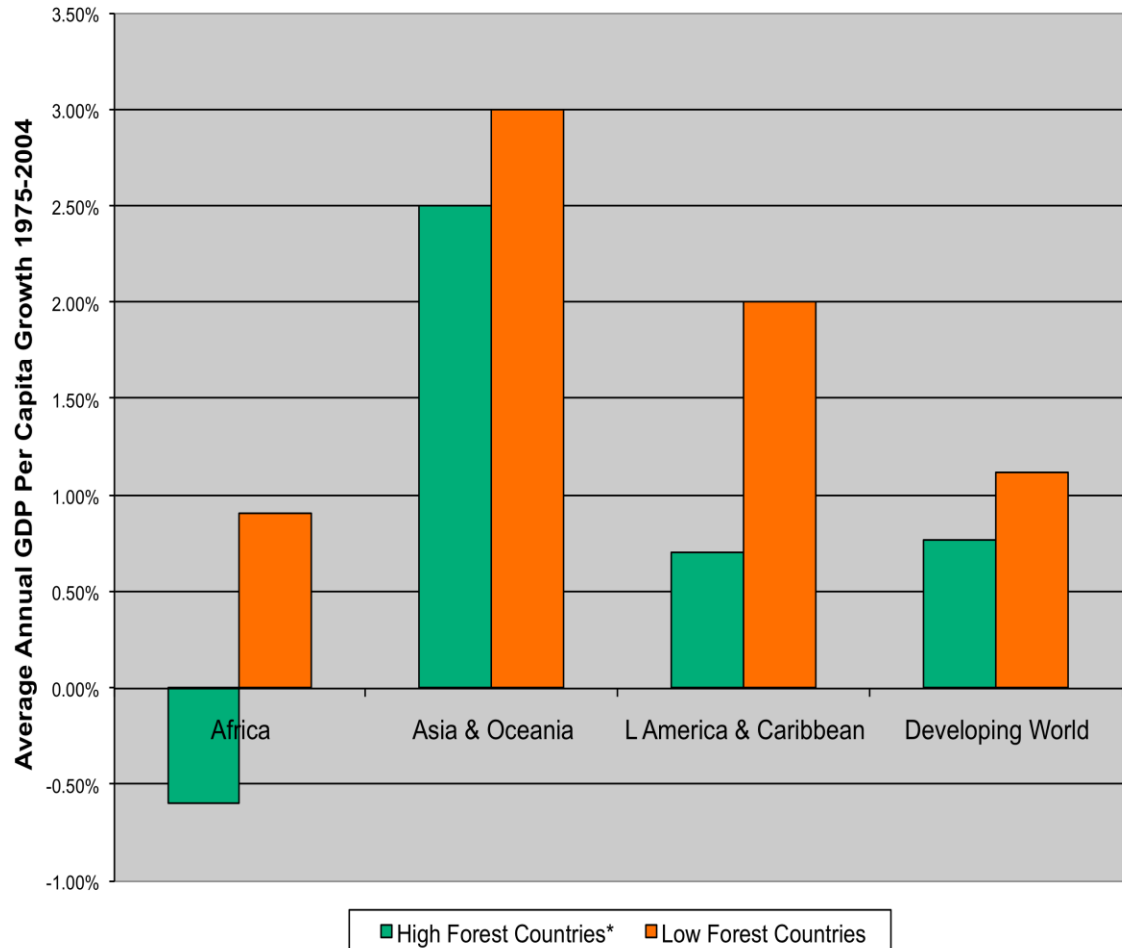
23 May 2012, UNFCCC, Bonn, Germany

OUTLINE

- Situation of forest-dependent and forest-dwelling indigenous peoples
- Challenges of PPPs for REDD+
- Ways ahead

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)



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

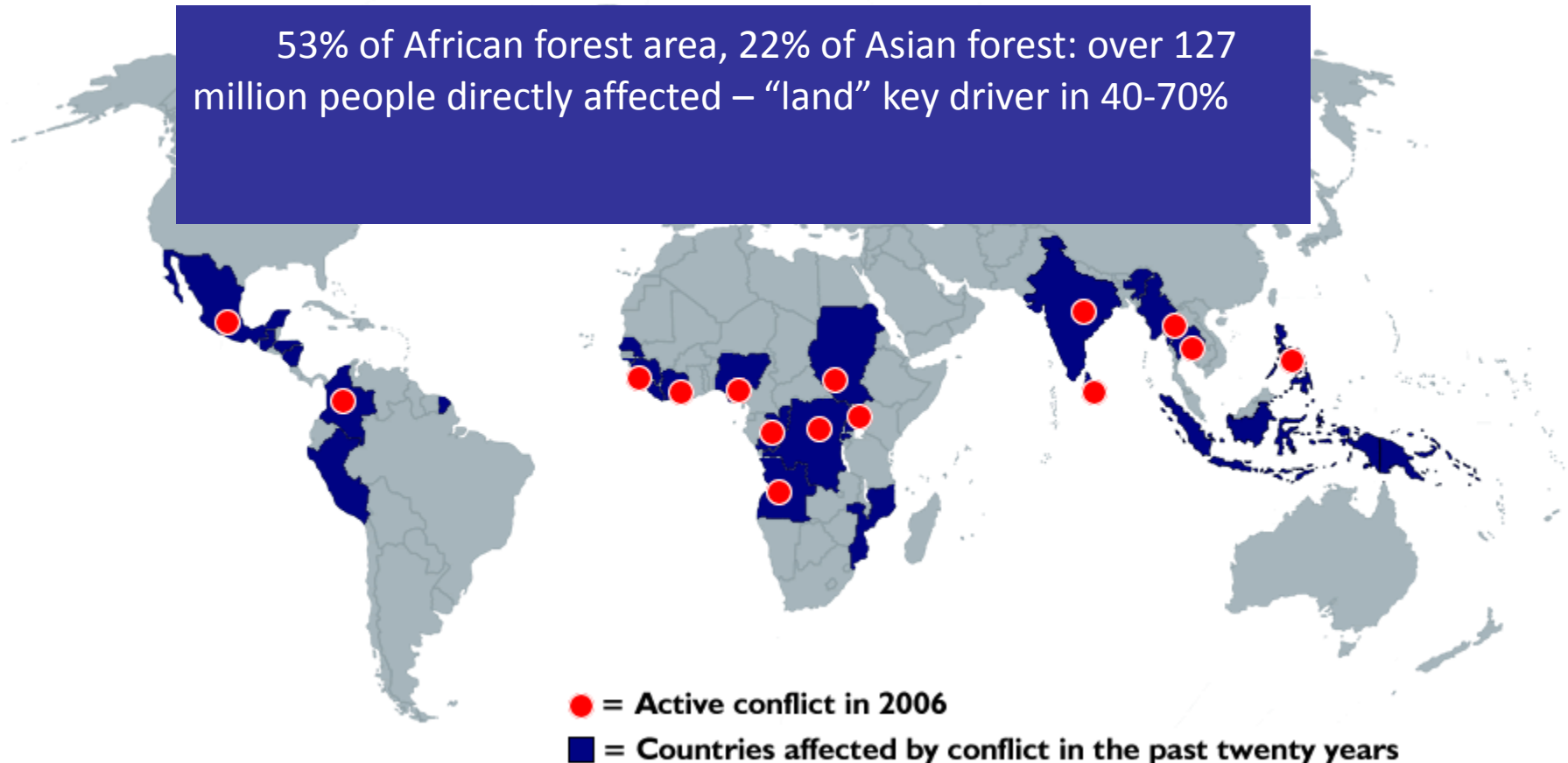


- At least 15 million people lack citizenship recognition – including hill tribes of SE Asia, most Pygmies of Congo Basin
- Lack of respect for property rights; when governments claim 75% of world's forests – “myth of empty forests” prevails resulting in illegal conservation, concessions to non-owners, 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

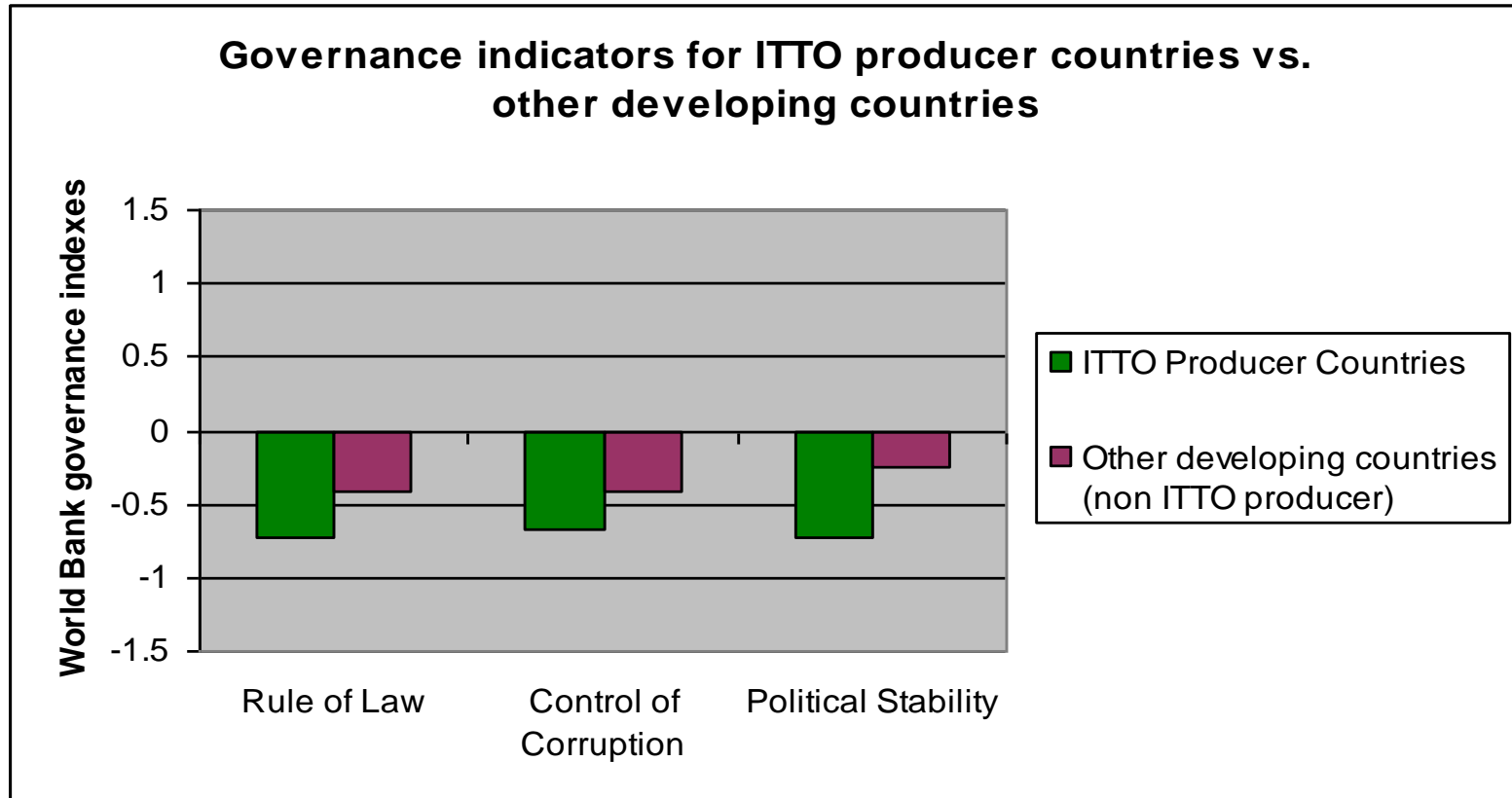
Where is Conflict Taking Place?

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

53% of African forest area, 22% of Asian forest: over 127 million people directly affected – “land” key driver in 40-70%

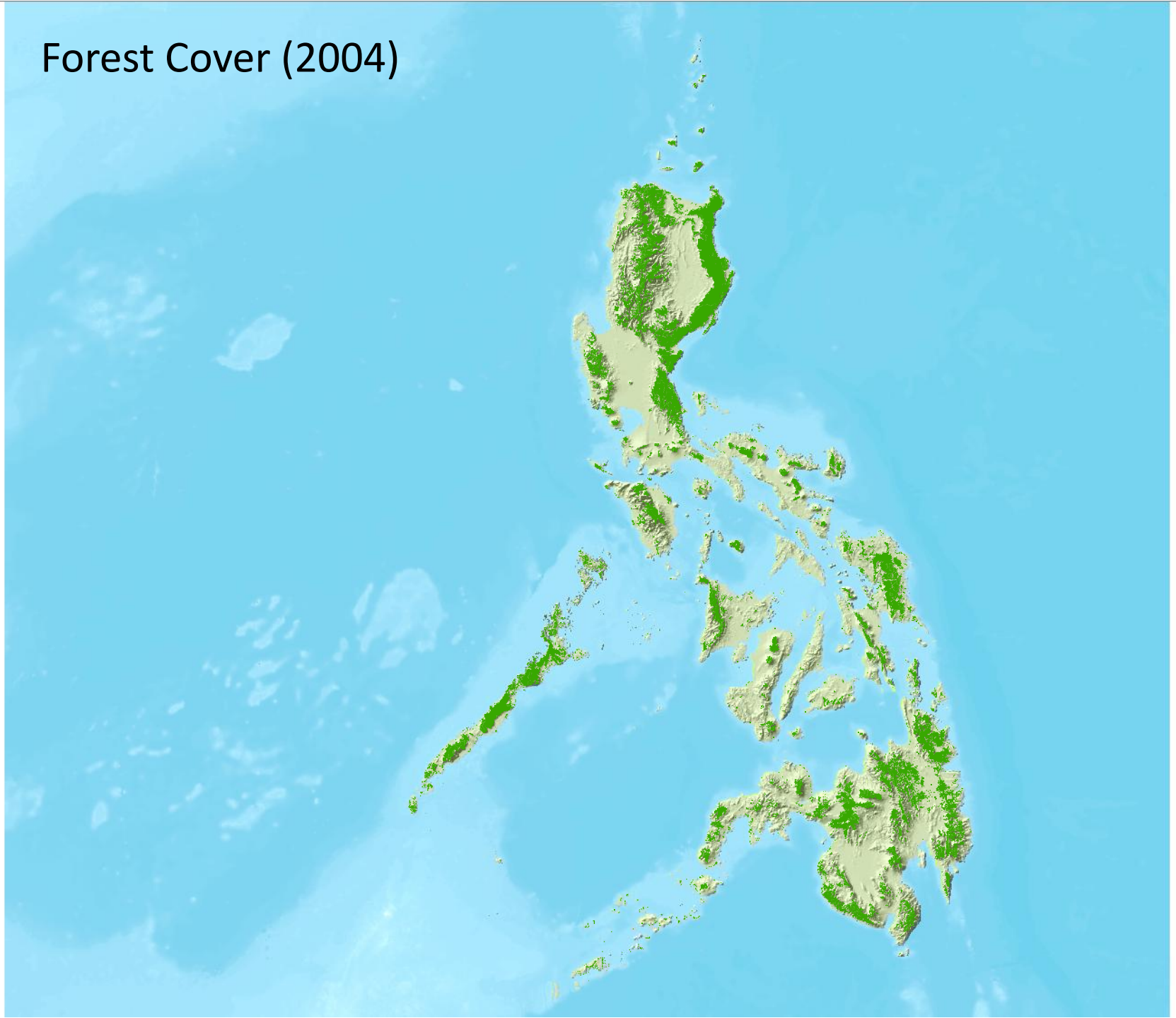


Status of Governance: Is it a Function of Development/Industry Models

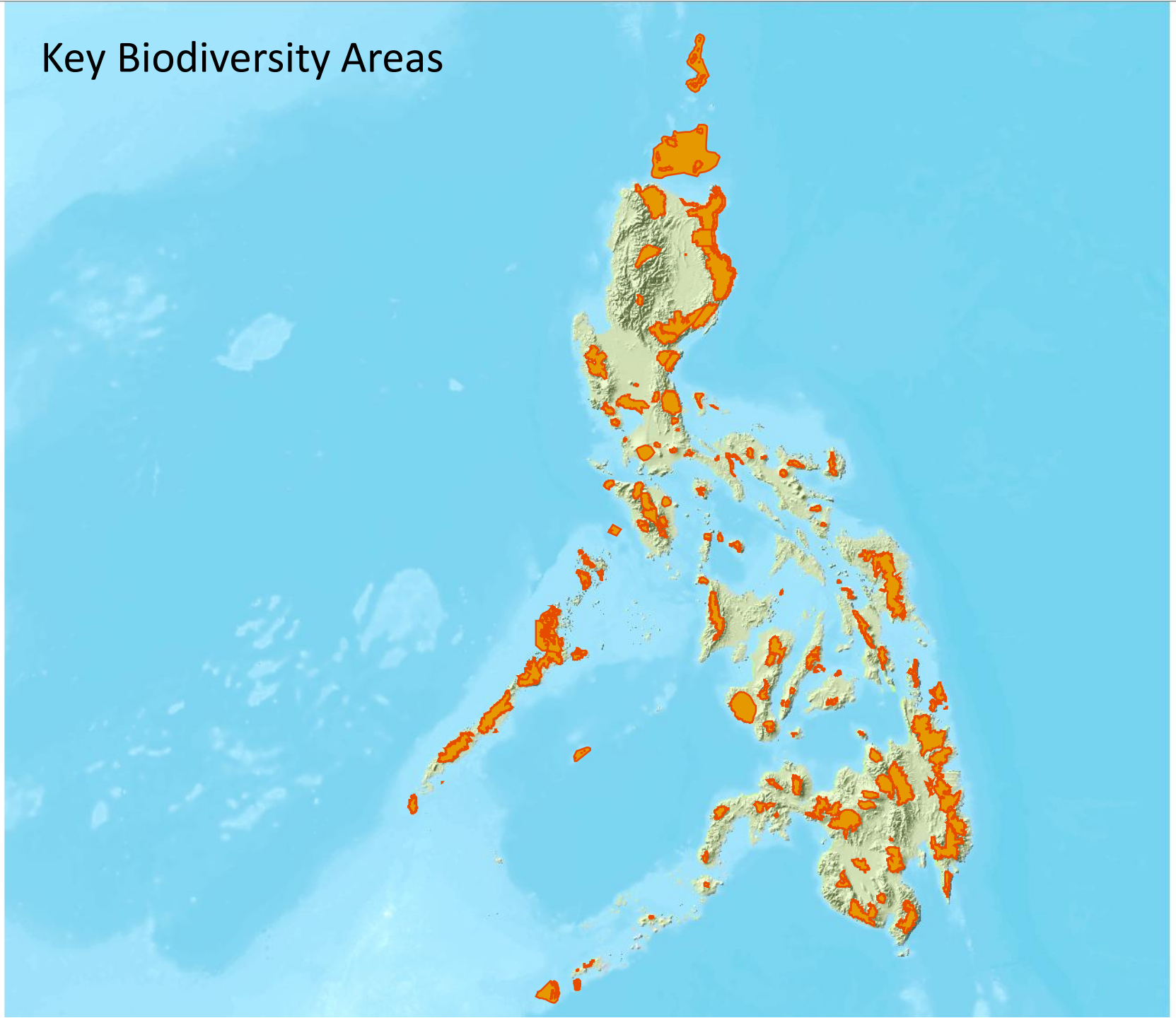


- The ITTO producer countries score lower in all categories, and for the 3 represented above, this difference is statistically significant (.05 double tailed t-test).
- This tends to show that it is not merely the presence of forest, but of a **large forest industry** correlated to poor governance performances.

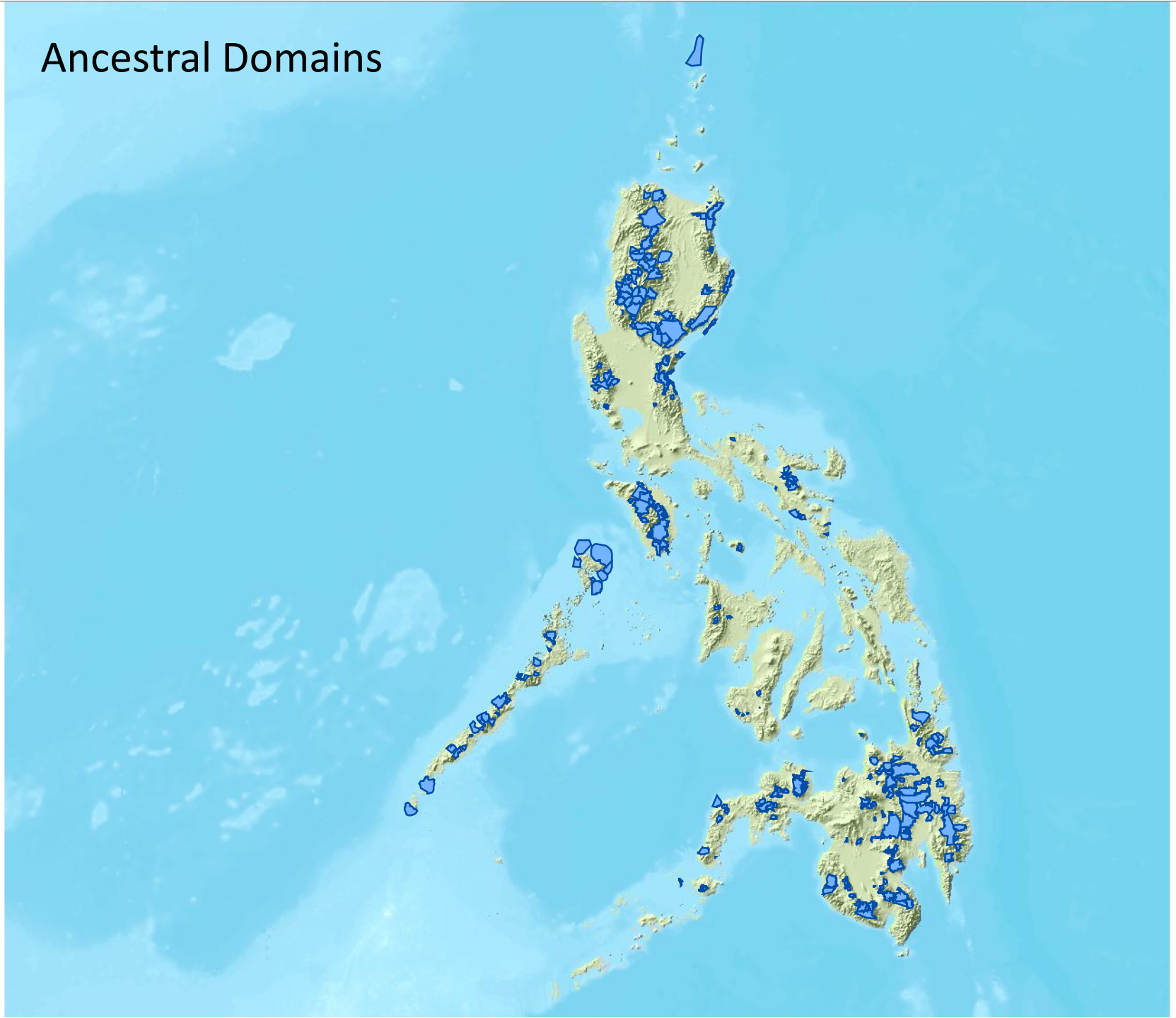
Forest Cover (2004)



Key Biodiversity Areas

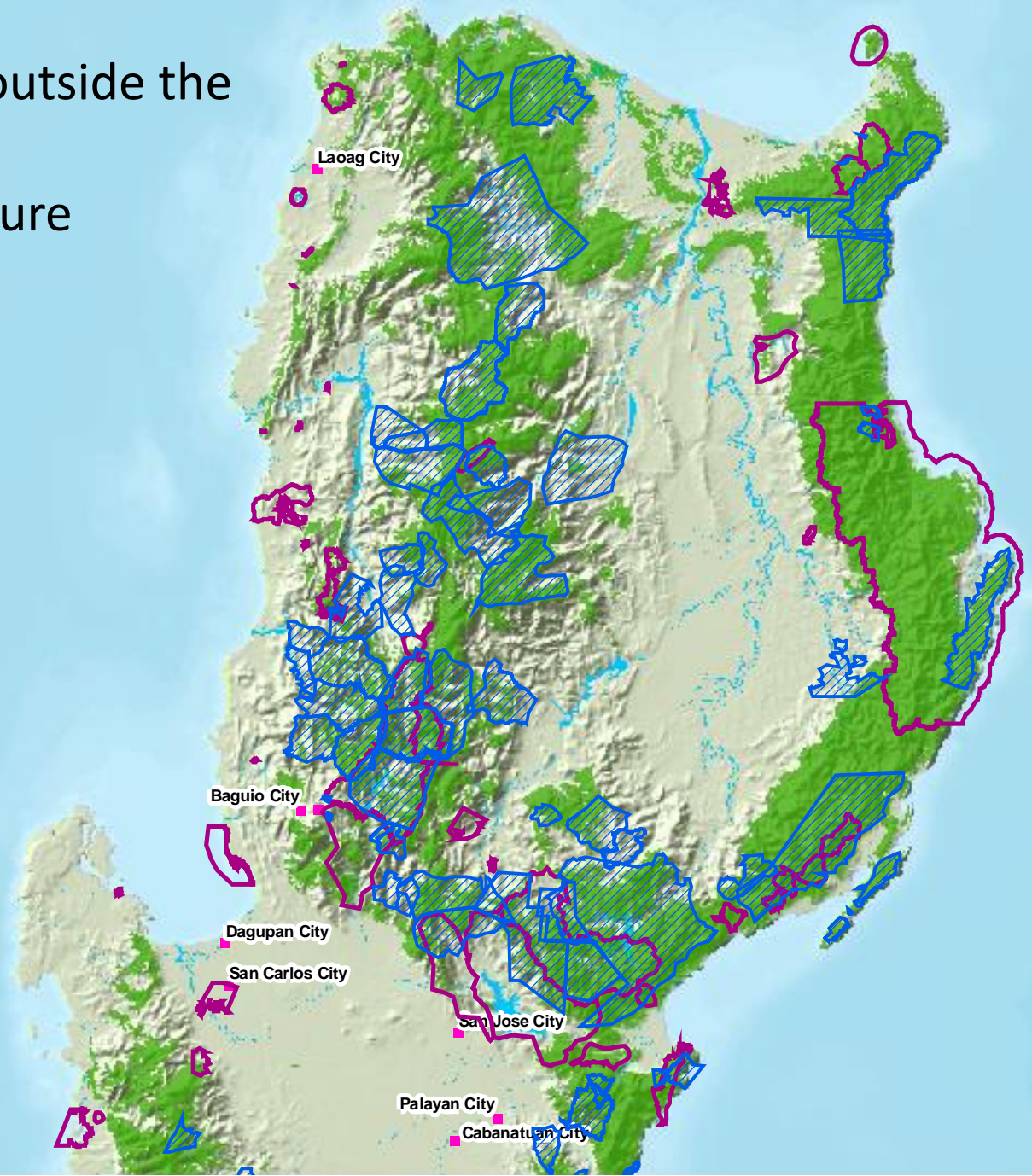


Ancestral Domains



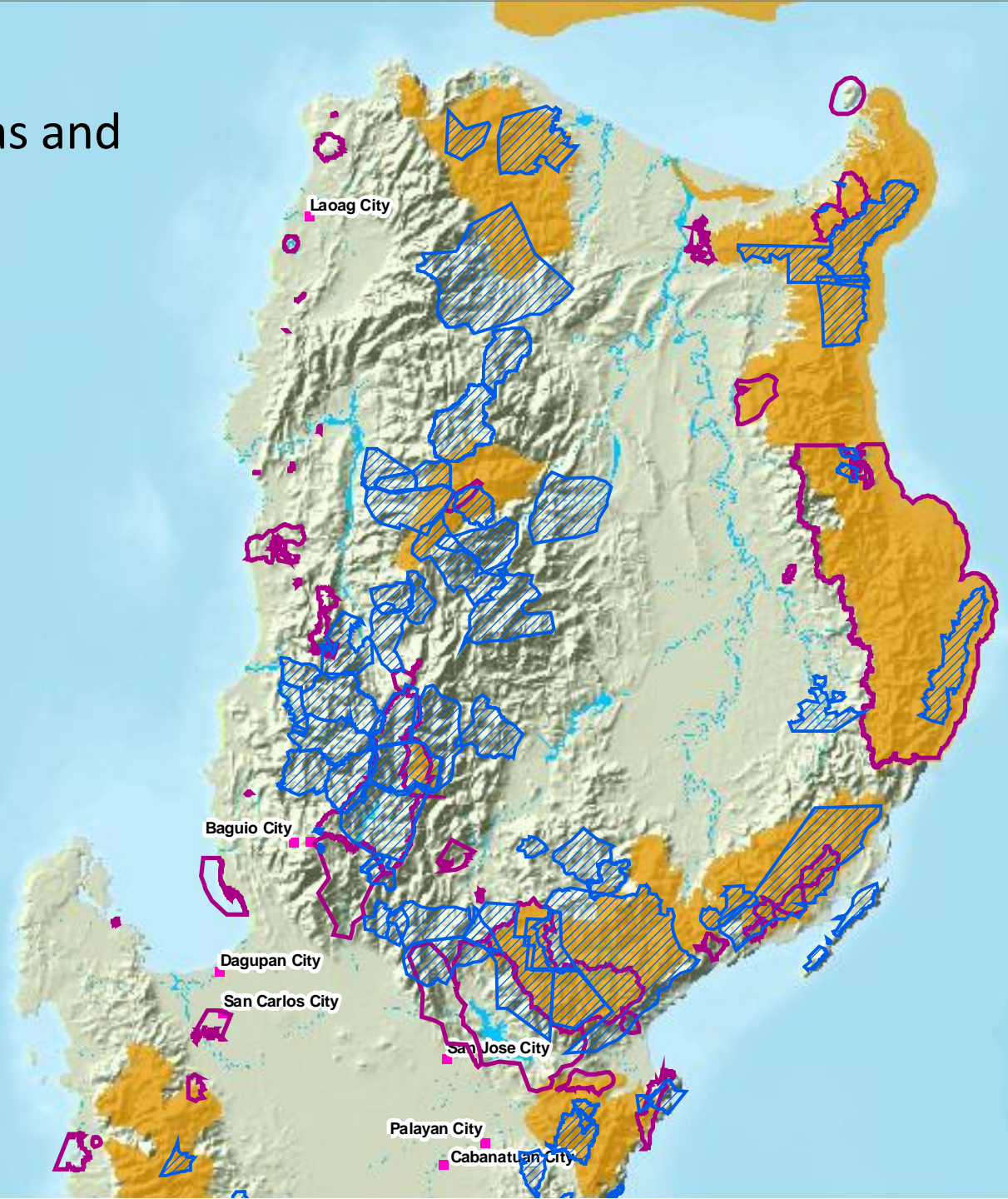
Forest

- Large forest areas are outside the protected areas system
- Ancestral domains feature extensive forest areas



Key Biodiversity Areas

-Support protected areas and
ancestral domains



Challenges of PPPs related to REDD+

- PPPs are usually transactions towards privatization where federal state or local govt. enter into long term lease of major assets to a private company.
- Rights and responsibilities of leased asset transferred to private sector
- Privatize and outsource services usually provided by govts.

Challenges

- Life spans of PPPs – short, long?
- Many consultation processes insubstantial – no participation of indigenous peoples
- Land rights of indigenous peoples can be further undermined
- Awareness-raising efforts usually inadequate
- Scams reported

Challenges

- Will PPPs privatize forests?
- Will PPPs facilitate the expropriation of indigenous lands, territories and resources and exacerbate conflicts?

Ways ahead

- Respect and implement the social, environmental and governance safeguards of REDD+ contained in Cancun Agreement (1/CP.16, Appendix 1)
- Ensure full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and obtain FPIC
- Develop jointly with indigenous peoples' equitable and fair benefit sharing agreements

Ways ahead

- Help establish grievance mechanisms at different levels (company, national/global)
- Need to reconceptualize PPPs for REDD+ to ensure that rights are recognized, environmental sustainability is ensured and benefits go to the ones protecting forests and reducing emissions.

IYAMAN! THANK YOU

- Vicky Tauli-Corpuz
- Email: vicky@tebtebba.org
- Websites: www.tebtebba.org
- www.indigenousclimate.org