FIGURE 4: LOCAL AND GLOBAL SOLUTIONS TO UPHOLDING HUMAN RIGHTS, TACKLING DEFORESTATION AND REFORMING SUPPLY CHAINS

SOLUTIONS KEY:

GLOBAL POLICY
Case: EU considers new Action Plan to tackle imported (‘embodied’) deforestation.
Details: A new proposed EU Action Plan on Deforestation and Forest Degradation (EUAPDD) will consider options for strengthened EU regulation of agro-commodity and other ‘forest-risk’ supply chains.

Case: EC ‘Trade for All’ policy commits to greater protections for human rights.

Case: Importing countries and donor governments commit to remove deforestation from agro-industrial supply chains by 2020.
Details: The governments of UK, France, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany and Norway pledge to support private sector goals of eliminating deforestation from the production of agricultural commodities.

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GUYANA
Case: Draft Land Rights Act (LRA) is a positive piece of legislation for collective community land titling.
Details: Liberian civil society and community organisations are pushing for enactment of a historic law (without weakening of current progressive draft) that would legally recognize communities’ rights to customary land and prevent the imposition of agribusiness and logging concessions.

Case: Use of international human rights mechanisms for rights recognition and land restitution.
Details: After a compulsory request by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, the Paraguayan State is holding formal talks with the Ayoreo people, facilitated by a UN supervisor, to advance titling of ancestral lands threatened by encroachment and deforestation by cattle ranching companies.

LIBERIA
Case: Proposal for 1.4 million ha Wapichan conserved forest forms part of formal land talks between collective indigenous organisation and the State (2016–ongoing).

Case: Community-based monitoring challenges land encroachment and deforestation.

Case: Collective territorial planning.
Details: 21 Wapichan communities have developed their own community-owned and controlled forest monitoring system using community teams, GPS units, smart phones, drones and satellite images.

COLOMBIA
Case: Legal recognition of collective customary land rights in Caquetá and Upper Putumayo.
Details: 1) Land title extensions to the Indigenous Reserves of Puerto Sidabat, Los Meros and Monchosa covering almost 0.5 million ha of old-growth forest that forms part of the traditional territory of the Muina ‘(N-pods) Utoto’ people (2017), potentially blocking deforestation frontier driven by cattle ranching.

2) Legal extension of Inga and Kamentsa Indigenous Reserves in Silunday Valley (Upper Putumayo) covering 75,000 ha in fragile montane forest.

Case: Constitutional court rules in favour of Cadamomo Lomagüera Indigenous Reserve land rights and FPIC.
Details: Judgement T530 upholds rights recognition and land restitution.

Case: Orang Asli communities mobilise to protect community forests.
Details: Since 2012, the Temiar community at Gua Musang have erected blockades to stop unwanted logging. Despite arrests, the community has vowed to continue its protest.

OPINION: The State response has been to offer a permanent reserve.

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GUYANA
Case: Wapichan land and territorial Governance
1) Proposal for 1.4 million ha Wapichan conserved forest forms part of formal land talks between collective indigenous organisation and the State (2016–ongoing).

2) Community-based monitoring challenges land encroachment and deforestation.

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INDONESIA
Case: Land grabs and deforestation challenged by communities and NGO allies using international complaints systems.
Details: In February 2017, the complaints Panel of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) found in favour of a community and NGO complaint against the oil palm giant Wilmar International, finding that it had unlawfully taken over the lands of the Kapa community of West Sumatra without their consent.

Case: Participatory and rights-based community land use planning (CLUP) and land demarcation.
Details: The villages of Kenabak Hulu and Kenabak Hilir in West Kalimantan, Iromoe, use CLUP tools to remove community lands from a palm oil concession owned by PT KPC. The villages of Mperiyang and Bati, also in West Kalimantan, likewise use CLUP to get their lands taken out of a PTKPC controlled concession.

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