

The logo for CLARA, featuring the word "CLARA" in a bold, orange, sans-serif font.

**Climate Land Ambition and Rights Alliance**

# The 'Natural' home for land-sector ambition is Article 6.8

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# Article 6.8

Parties recognize the importance of *integrated, holistic* and balanced non-market approaches being available to Parties to assist in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions, in the context of *sustainable development* and *poverty eradication*, in a coordinated and effective manner, including through, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology transfer and capacity-building, as appropriate.

Restoring ecosystems & upholding the rights of indigenous peoples, women and local communities could remove **almost 10 Gt of CO2 per year – and a total of 448 Gt by 2100.**

The  
Mitigation  
Potential of  
Non-Market  
Approaches



# The Opportunities for 6.8

Land titling, community forestry, local governance of forest resources, agroecology....

23 case studies in over 20 countries, including in Nepal, DRC and Chile, all come to the same conclusion:

**Climate, biodiversity and societal challenges are interlinked, thus real solutions are rights-based, community-led, and protect & restore natural ecosystems**

This case study is one of several produced by the **CLARA** network to coincide with the publication of the IPCC Special Report on Land. We're showcasing **CLARA** member climate solutions which demonstrate the **rights-based, low-emission development pathways** needed for reducing emissions while **promoting livelihoods and ecosystem integrity**.

## Indigenous Peoples and Natural Forests Thrive Together On Secure Land Rights

In Central America, indigenous peoples have long been protecting and managing the forest, but these practices need to be further strengthened through legal recognition of their rights.

### Organisations and individuals involved

**MOPAWI:** Mosquitia Pwawia (La Mosquitia Development Agency)  
**MASTA:** Mosquitia Asía Tikanka (Unity of the Mosquito) – Represents the Miskitu peoples  
**FETRKY:** La Federación de Tribus Xicaguas de Yoro (Federación of the Indigenous Xicagua Tribes of Yoro) – Represents the Tolupan/Xicagua Peoples  
Forests of the World  
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### Location

In two regions of Honduras: 1. In two Miskitu territories in the department Gracias a Dios in La Mosquitia 2. In three Tolupan territories in the department of Yoro

**AREAS OF INTACT FOREST** overlap with the territories of indigenous peoples territories in many parts of Central America. Strengthening indigenous management may therefore be the best strategy to ensure long-term conservation of those natural resources. Forests of the World and MOPAWI are working with two indigenous peoples in Honduras, the Miskitu and Tolupan peoples, to conserve forest ecosystems through a combined focus on land rights, institutional strengthening and sustainable management of natural resources.

Indigenous peoples are under constant pressure from illegal settlers, private landowners and extractive industries that seek to invade their territories and exploit their resources. The authorities are neglecting to intervene, and sometimes even support the land invaders. Therefore it's important to grant indigenous peoples titles to their territories, settle existing conflicts, and recognize their right to self-determination and self-governance. In addition, the strengthening of indigenous peoples' organizations enables them to fulfil their strategic mission, to extend the resources received to new beneficiaries.

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This case study is based on one of over 60 participatory assessments carried out with communities in 22 countries through the Community Conservation Resilience Initiative (CCRI).

## Communities playing a critical role in conserving forests and biodiversity in Nepal

Success of the community forestry user groups shows the importance of the legal recognition of collective tenure rights over community forests

### Organisations and individuals involved

Federation of Community Forestry Users Nepal (FECOFUN) and its members (Community Forest User Groups)  
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### Location

Bharandabhara Corridor in Nepal, between the Chitwan National Park and Valmiki National Park in India.



**THE BHARANDABHARA CORRIDOR** south west of Kathmandu links Valmiki National Park in India and Chitwan National Park in Nepal, both UNESCO Natural World Heritage sites. The area is rich in wildlife habitat and biodiversity, and provides significant benefits in terms of income generation and livelihoods. It is also a source of water for domestic and agricultural uses downstream, as well as being one of the main sources of water for the Ramsar-listed Bishajari wetland.

17 legally-recognised community forestry user groups are managing more than 10,000ha of community forest in the corridor, which is widely contributing to the restoration of ecosystem services, and the conservation of forests and wild-

forests with their rich traditional knowledge and customary sustainable practices.

A challenge for communities is that there is massive pressure from the government and private sector for infrastructure development (highways, transmission lines, industrial areas, hotels for tourists, jungle safaris, etc.). However, the community forestry groups and their association are strongly opposing the conversion of community forests to other land uses, and the deforestation that would come with it.

Rights of tenure over community forest land and resources are recognised by the Forest Act 1993 and Forest Regulation 1995. Some of the IPLCs' customary practices relating to forest

Thank you

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