

**REFLECTIONS
FROM
COLOMBIA**

**A decade
after** **Río**

CONSEJO AD-HOC PARA EL DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE



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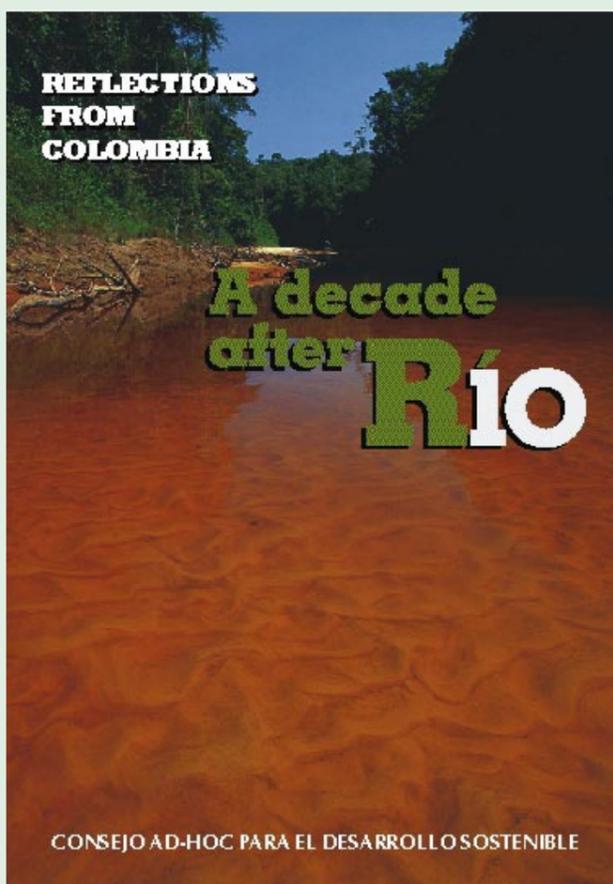
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Ten years ago people from around the world met in the Development and Environment Summit in Río de Janeiro, and now we meet again in Johannesburg, South Africa. Our objective is to evaluate the state of the environment and natural resources vis-à-vis governmental commitments acquired at the time. The Official United Nations Report regarding compliance with “Program 21 and Sustainable Development- A good plan, but weak application”, reveals the enormous obstacles, as well as the efforts undertaken.

The document¹ quoted above affirms that “The environment world-wide continues to be extremely fragile and existing measures for its conservation are from being adequate”. There has been very limited progress in poverty reduction in developing countries, and globalization, on its own, has not benefited the majority of the people, internationally.

In general, attempts to promote human development and to contain environmental degradation have been insufficient during the past decade. Limited resources, the lack of political will, a fragmented and uncoordinated approach, and the continuation of wasteful models of production and consumption have frustrated efforts to put sustainable development into practice. In other words, what is required is a model of development balancing peoples’ economic and social needs with the capacity of the earth’s resources and ecosystems to resolve present and future needs.

In the Colombian Río 92 context, the impetus provided by the 1991 constituent movement was significant. A series of guarantees and the recognition of the right to benefit from a healthy environment, as well as mechanisms for exigible citizen’s aspirations, form part of the impetus. Río 92 was also a reference point for enacting Law 99 of 1993 that created the National Environmental System. In order to promote the defined goals, many of the country’s citizens promoted organizational processes, and in conjunction with individual initiatives, worked to defend the environment. Their objective was to set forth alternative proposals to the predominant development model, from the diverse perspectives of economic and social life.

The Ad Hoc Sustainable Development Council and the Río+10 Process

A group of social and environmental organizations, along with regional environmental authorities, organized the Ad Hoc Sustainable Development Council, and we made a commitment to take another step forward in the democratization of our country’s international agenda. Through a series of activities, we socialized information about the preparatory process of the Johannesburg Summit, and at the same time, we included evaluations from different regions of the country. The working dynamic concluded with each entity involved in the process placing its resources on a common table in support of the process.

We concentrated on a Communication and Reflection Strategy related to the topic, and we managed to bring together a wide variety of social sectors. We reached out to environmental organizations, academics, trade unions, women’s, human rights and social communication groups, peasants, students, and civil servants, so that together, we examined the influence that the Río 92 mandates had had on every-day social life. We embarked on an exercise that would promote new analytical angles on the life of the nation, would contribute to the deepening of civilized debate, and which would, at the same time, reduce tension in our overwrought society.

¹ www.org/Published by the Public Information Department of the United Nations. DPI/2244
- January, 2002



We embarked on this task, convinced by the large number of men and women in the country, who, either collectively or as individual citizens, had come together in non-governmental organizations, community groups, environmental sectors of social organizations, in academic and research programs, and in institutional projects, to defend the environment and to bring forward proposals. The name we chose- Ad Hoc Council- responded to a process based on our own convictions, on what we have accomplished, and on the proposals we have made, both from day-to-day and in the longer term.

During these ten years, through the creation of the National Environmental System- SINA- our country initiated a process in which environmental themes were institutionalized. The Ministry of the Environment was established, and today thirty-four autonomous regional corporations, four large urban centers authorities, and five research institutes are implementing its mandate. At the same time, fourteen national policies were defined, and the theme of the environment became an essential cornerstone of the Development Plans adopted by two governments elected post-Río. Colombia received significant international assistance to preserve ecosystems considered internationally strategic: the bio-geographic region of the Chocó, the Amazon Basin, the Colombian Macizo, and the Andes.

During this decade as well, the country's enormous cultural and ethnic richness was reaffirmed, this wealth being represented by its Indigenous Peoples, Islanders, and Black Communities, to whom special status was granted. However, this did not prevent many of their members being targeted by the multi-pronged war that engulfs us. Their territories have been violated by huge mega-projects without their agreement and even against their will. One noteworthy example is that of the internationally renowned U'wa People who, in their confrontation with a large oil company, forced it to desist from exploitation in their territory. However, the selective death of Embera People was also part of our reality due to the conflict unleashed by the Urrá dam project.

Another important accomplishment is the appearance of numerous environmental study programs. These have contributed to the formation of an active university culture involved in formulating creative conservation and resource generation proposals related to the topic. Numerous studies and proposals brought forward to society by young people is fruit of their endeavors.

Methodological Approach

Building on these premises, our activity was directed towards the articulation of a conceptual framework reviewed by individuals and entities participating in the process. We proposed a participatory methodology nourished by three principal sources: 1) on the one hand, the recompilation and permanent socialization of documents elaborated by the United Nations and by national and international social organizations, related to specific topics of Agenda 21; 2) the systematization activities, research, and projects we have undertaken during the last ten years and which relate directly to the themes and sectors reviewed in Río; and 3) social mobilization related to specific working groups.

Several themes proposed in the preparatory documents were selected: poverty eradication; the modification of unsustainable models of consumption and production; protection and management of the natural resource base and socio-economic development; sustainable



development within a process of globalization; health and sustainable development; implementation methods; and the strengthening of reliable administrative procedures for sustainable development at the national, regional, and international levels. These themes cut across areas that have advanced the furthest, areas such as: biological and cultural diversity in a global context; quality of life, conflict and the environment; multilateral relations; and local and regional intersection.

Based on regional consultations, four topics of national interest were selected for discussion by regional environmental authorities, NGO, community organizations, and academic centers interested in participating in the process:

- Multilateral relations, governance, and participation;
- Biological and cultural diversity in the global context;
- Quality of life, conflict and the environment;
- Local and regional contexts.

Drawing on the synergy of efforts among several of the entities and individuals associated with the Ad-Hoc Sustainable Development Council, among whom the World Wildlife Federation (WWF), the Peoples' Defense Office, the Association of Autonomous Regional Corporations for Sustainable Development, Environmental Authorities of the Large Urban Centers- ASOCARS- and ILSA, are notable. Workshops were programmed and undertaken in several cities of the country to which participants from the principal representative environmental organizations and institutions were invited: regional environmental authorities, universities, community organizations, NGO, and state entities. Workshops were held in the following cities: Cali, Bogotá, Medellín, Villa de Leyva, Pereira, Cartagena, Leticia, Mitú, and Puerto Inírida. They were oriented towards informing participants of the Río+10 Process, gathering opinions and proposals related to the Summit, and encouraging regions to initiate a follow-up process to agreements devolving from the Johannesburg Summit.

The following methodology was employed in the regional workshops in order to comply with objectives: after an initial presentation regarding the process and the principal debates from the Summit, working groups were organized around each of the four topics of national interest. Each group analyzed the seven topics outlined in the preparatory documents, and defined, according to the respective topic, areas of debate and positions in relation to each of the four chosen topics of national interest.

After socializing themes and proposals, each workshop defined its respective position, later articulated as a consensus.

Biological and Cultural Diversity

In Colombia, cultural diversity is recognized by the Constitution, and consequently, so are the contributions of black communities, indigenous people, peasants, and non-governmental organizations. Among topics selected and studied with special interest are those related to identity, autonomy and territory- an indispensable trinity for understanding cultural diversity. At the same time, society in general has begun to appreciate traditional systems of knowledge, conservation, and the use of territory and its resources. Experiences and methods for conserving biological diversity and the promotion of sustainable agriculture, one of the major concerns of environmental organizations in the country, were highlighted.



We included an evaluation of those factors having an impact on biological diversity, including those contributing to its deterioration, as well as useful strategies for promoting conservation and sustainable use. Among them, mention should be made of particular activities developed to promote rational environmental management and the employment of substances which provide an alternative to those constituting a significant threat to the environment. Included here are chemicals such as pesticides and solidified, dangerous and radioactive waste products, as well as industrial and domestic spills.

Multilateral Relations, Dependence, Development, and Sustainability

Within this thematic perspective, we situated international negotiating scenarios and existing conditionality on sustainable development, on the examination table. From extensive inter-governmental sites at the United Nations we moved on to regional, sub-regional, and bilateral environmental and commercial agreements that facilitate or limit sustainable development.

An examination and analysis of legal-judicial developments in the application of ratified international covenants was included, as was an evaluation of the efficacy, gaps, and problems with certain mechanisms such as environmental licenses and prior consultation with indigenous people.

The role of industry in the implementation of the international environmental agenda, and the inclusion of sustainable production practices which ensure greater cleanliness and fewer negative consequences, were also examined. Reference was made to issues like codes of conduct and processes of clean development that a few isolated sectors or industries have implemented.

Regional and Local Dimension

In Colombia, as in many countries, vigorous environmental drive emanates from local initiatives and bio-geographic regions. The role of social organizations has been definitive for the realization of sustainable development at the micro level. Numerous experiences involving conservation, restoration and recovery techniques of ecological values have brought entire populations together to defend their surroundings and the environmental riches contained therein.

Quality of Life, Conflict and the Environment

Due to the armed conflict, recognized indicators for evaluating quality of life in our context require a different perspective. This is a conflict which, during the last decade, witnessed an escalation never before suffered by the civilian population. Despite the fact that the environment would seem to be a common element in the discourse of the armed actors, the lack of respect for human life constitutes a principal contradiction. These are the forces that have diminished the environment during the last ten years, leaving death and desolation in their path.

Illicit crops promoted by high levels of consumption in developed countries constitute one of the principal reasons for the degradation of selvatic areas and high altitude plains. These crops employ huge quantities of agro chemicals, and at the same time, constitute one of the main reasons for extensive clearing and changes in land use in the eco-systems mentioned above. But if the disease is

disastrous, the imposed remedy is even worse: fumigation with enormous quantities of toxic substances, wiping out licit crops and causing damage to health and natural resources. Despite the organization of protest marches by people from the regions and petitions from environmentalists, nothing has changed, and such activities continue at random, causing even greater harm.

This reflection concerning quality of life includes a request to use friendly technologies, the promotion of environmentally sound agricultural activities, and awareness that organically produced goods is part of promoting a healthy life style.

Activities

Mario Calderón Discussion Groups

We chose the name of an environmentalist who, in the mid-90's, played an important role in promoting analysis and debate concerning national-level problems affecting the environment. He promoted informal spaces for the debate of issues that affected all of us, and he was considered a convincing figure by various social sectors. He was struck down in an especially cruel manner as a way of making him pay for his commitment to his people.

In his memory, we decided to follow his example, and in informal settings, opened up spaces for dialogue that allowed for an exchange of ideas, concepts and experiences. Every two weeks, after beginning with major presentations by young people and environmental veterans, we debated the issues. An additional result was the elaboration of the Environmental Manifesto we adopted.

Conference cycle with university students

We believe it important to take advantage of conditions in universities, and for this reason, we promoted conferences with university students on topics related to the Río+10 agenda. Our goal was to promote academic discussion on the most relevant themes and to deepen interest in activities related to the environment. This was also a way of recognizing activities promoted by students during the last ten years, on major environmental conflicts. An excellent ambience for sharing and socializing information was created, and students have been drawn to different organizations in support of their work. It was also an opportunity to build support for inter-generational work, another proposal of environmentalists. Included among the debated topics were: international instruments; ecological agriculture; quality of life, conflict and the environment; forest, climatic change and certification; and the urban environment.

Cycle of regional workshops

Workshops were promoted in the most diverse regions of the country and a wide-ranging discussion took place among various social sectors, authorities, academics and concerned citizens. Cali, Bogotá, Medellín, Pereira, Villa de Leyva, Cartagena, Puerto Inírida, Leticia and Mitú were the sites where more than 150 organizations of all levels congregated. Their representatives contributed to enriching the materials that had been prepared, the results of which are included in the second section of this document.

All these activities were carried out thanks to support of the UK Embassy, WWF, GTZ and UNDP.



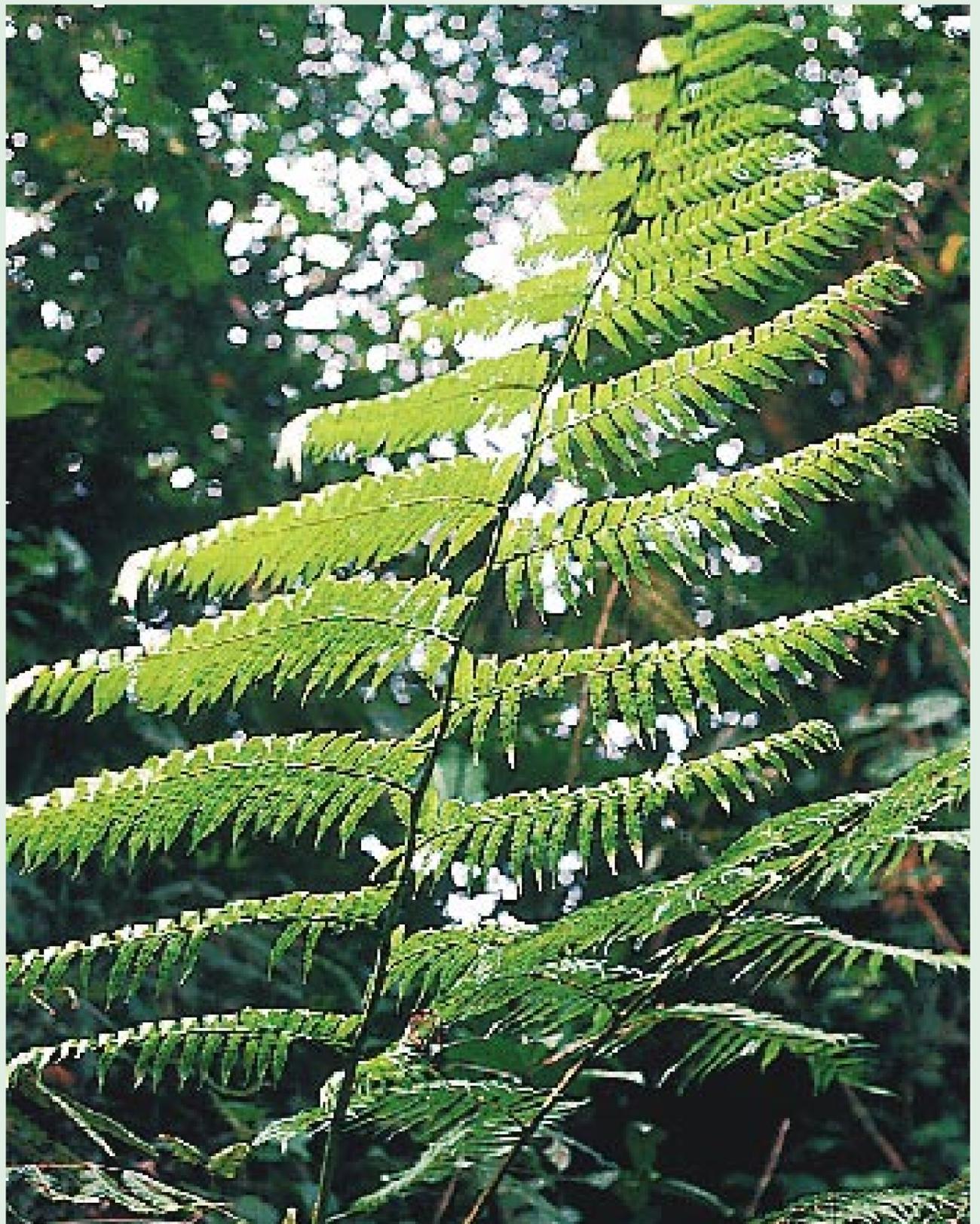


Compilation and circulation of information

Activity in this area was related to the production of “The Conversational Document”, 10,000 copies of which were published and broadly distributed throughout the country, thereby representing a significant achievement in the national context. The document provided the general public with a selection of the principal materials related to the Johannesburg Summit which are under discussion in inter-governmental and non-governmental fora within international, Latin-American, and national debates. In addition, articles concerning the state of the environment and the levels of compliance in Latin America and Colombia with the Río+10 agreements, were distributed. A section of documents with position statements and an analysis of the development of the Biological Diversity and Climatic Change Convention was also included. And finally, a sample of the most relevant environmental experiences from our setting was compiled.

We trust that the materials being shared today provide a vision of the aspirations, the activities, the mistakes, and the successes of environmentalists, who, throughout the decade, dreamed of a country and a universe where co-existence among the species would be possible and where life was accorded special value.

The Ad Hoc Group



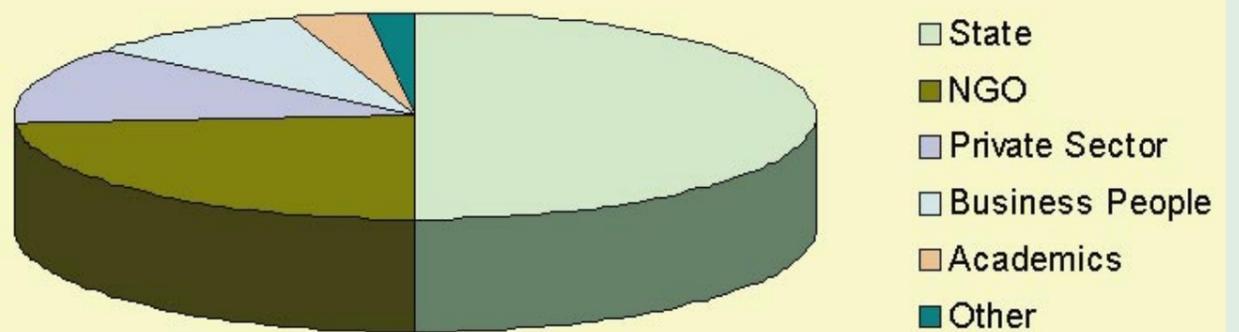
The WWF coordinated a survey, the objective of which was to gather contextualized information related to differing perspectives from the most representative actors. The concern was to reveal what has been, and what should be, a process of sustainable development in Colombia. What was proposed was to establish the salient points that a sustainable development plan in Colombia should include, starting with Agenda 21: the measure of performance by government, the private sector, international cooperation, and civil society; the identification of administrative priorities; and the compilation of opinions, experiences and expectations of those interviewed and the organizations represented by them.

The methodology employed allowed for the recollection of statistical data, and at the same time, a deeper understanding of topics of interest. The survey instrument touched on the four sections of Agenda 21 in order to record the importance and the achievements ascribed by those surveyed to each of the essential points defined therein.

Technical Index Card:

Contractual Organization:	WWF Colombia
Executing Company:	National Consultation Center
Theme of the Study:	Evaluation of sustainable development based on Agenda 21 from Río 1992
Target Population:	Representative actors identified by WWF
Format:	Semi-structured; application time-35 minutes
Type of information gathering:	Personal interview (by fax o Internet if requested by the interviewee)
Number of Interviews:	66 (national)
Date of Data Recording:	June 8 to 27 of 2002

Profile of the surveyed



Major Findings:

- Achievement rates of the different actors, related to economic growth, social development and environmental protection:**

 - Performance by the State is perceived as deficient in social and economic development and receives only a slightly superior grade in environmental concerns. More than half of those interviewed from the governmental sector consider that performance by the government in economic growth, social development and environmental protection is "regular". More than 60% of the non-governmental sector graded the government as "poor" in economic growth and social development, while in environmental protection, this grade was assigned by 21%.
 - In general terms, the development of entities such as the National Environment System (SINA) and the Regional Systems for Protected Areas (SIRAP), was highlighted as constituting positive support for environmental management.
 - Although viewed as positive for the implementation of environmental management processes, international cooperation is viewed solely as a type of support that does



not get to where it is really needed, as it is conditioned by individual or political interests removed from real problems.

- With regard to private sector companies, performance is graded as medium, although a unified position does not exist, given that within this sector, performance varies substantially. However, taking the actual circumstances in the country into account, their performance is considered respectable and efficient
- As far as Civil Society is concerned, 46% of interviewees considered its management conduct to be positive, supporting the idea of its contribution to environmental and social spheres, especially. In the area of economic growth, it is acknowledged this sector has no capacity for real action.

2. Principal areas related to sustainable development: importance, performance and priority

- The most important considerations for the implementation of sustainable development are seen to be poverty eradication, governance, and the implementation of international and governmental measures; protection of inland water resources; and the movement towards sustainable consumption practices.
- With regard to performance related to poverty alleviation, governance, and movement towards sustainable consumption, the opinion is negative. Positive performance is acknowledged as far as the protection of woodlands, impoverished soils, and fresh water resources is concerned.
- In conclusion, congruence is visible between the major priority topics and those defined as the most important. Ocean, sea, and costal protection is the topic that was given lesser priority.

3. Poverty Eradication

- For the governmental sector, the most important consideration is the improvement of the quality of life for the least favored classes, while for the non-governmental sector, it is basic education and professional training.
- As far as critical areas requiring improvements are concerned, there is agreement that working towards an improvement in the quality of life, the levels of armed conflict, and social equality are essential.
- In the area of planning, territorial re-organization and the acceptable use of territory, as well as health, receive a positive performance.
- Rather than poverty eradication, the opinion is that what is required is that people enjoy a dignified life.

4. Changes towards models of sustainable consumption

- Regarding resource use, the most urgent matter for the governmental sector is the equitable division of resources (water, energy, etc.), while for the non-governmental sector it is the development of economic instruments.
- In relation to maximum reduction in waste production, non-governmental sectors believe that the employment of





chemicals and dangerous waste products has been a disaster; while for the government, it has simply been inadequate. There is general consensus that dissemination, research, and the development of environmentally rational technologies are the most important.

5. Protection of fresh water resources

- For the majority, the most important and urgent is the development of integrated procedures for the conservation and management of hydraulic resources, and in this regard, many interviewees believe that positive measures are being taken.

6. Protection of forests and impoverished soils

- A positive grade is given for: a) the implementation of incentives which commit people in the region to the conservation of eco-systems; b) encouragement for the use of indigenous peoples' traditions and knowledge, as well as of other communities in the area; and c) the creation and expansion of protected areas with adequate management and the extension of buffer zones.
- The most important and urgent concern is the development of market mechanisms for environmentally certified products, as well as the protection of forests and fragile or endemic eco-systems.

7. Protection of oceans, seas and coasts

- The most important and urgent concerns to be worked on include the sustainable use and conservation of maritime and coastal resources, and the improvement of the quality of life of the people depending on the oceans, seas and coasts for their subsistence.
- A lack of understanding of maritime eco-systems is perceived; it is as if the country survived with its back to the sea.

8. Climate Change

- The most critical areas, and the ones with the lowest levels of performance, include equitable, environmentally sustainable, and economically viable access, as well as the development and application of renewable technology.
- There is consensus that Colombia has little impact on climate change. Despite the fact that the majority recognizes the efforts of the government in climate change, they also believe it should monitor certain sectors of major cities in order to control ozone production.

9. Globalization

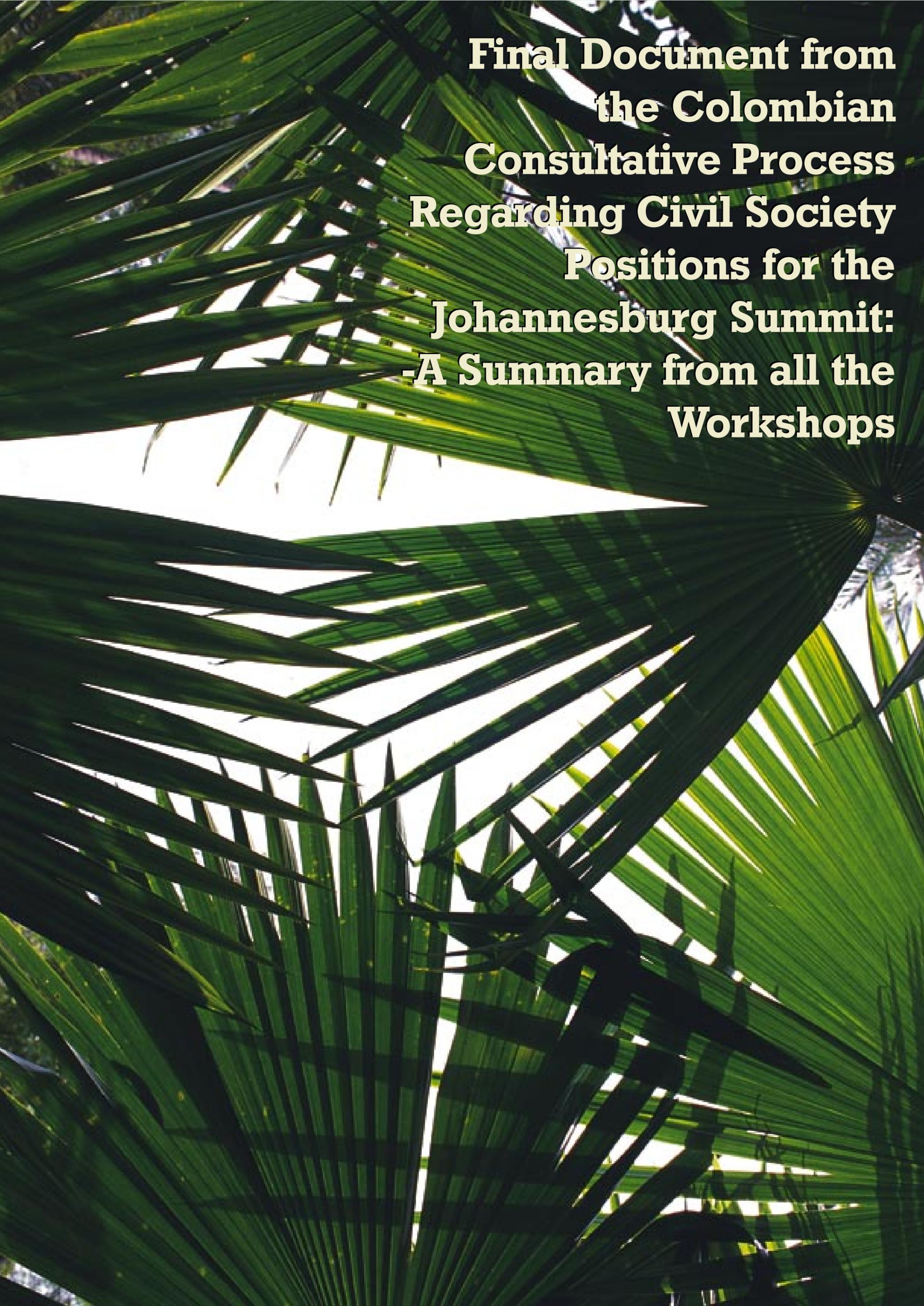
- There is consensus around three critical issues: a solution to the foreign debt problem; the definition of private sector responsibilities according to conditions and needs; and the definition of measures to avoid lowering environmental standards in order to attract investment.

10. Governance and implementation

- The first task is to improve financial support for the implementation of Agenda 21. Following this is the promotion of sustainable development through investment and improved loan policies.
- Performance in developing environmental awareness has been good; the proposal now is to further deepen the training and to move beyond mere awareness.
- The opinion is that Colombia needs actions rather than more laws.
- It is necessary to remove subsidies, both within the country as well as internationally, for environmentally harmful exports, as is the re-direction of freed-up resources to social and environmental concerns.

The group working on this matrix during the national workshop proposed a discussion centered on the concept of The group





**Final Document from
the Colombian
Consultative Process
Regarding Civil Society
Positions for the
Johannesburg Summit:
-A Summary from all the
Workshops**

MULTILATERAL RELATIONS, GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION

The working group analyzed each of these concepts. As a result, multilateral relations are understood as those international spaces where agreements between countries are negotiated. The concept of governance refers to negotiations undertaken by governments, while participation refers to the possibility of diverse actors to ratify, and to have influence within decision-making scenarios



MULTILATERAL RELATIONS, GOVERNANCE AND PARTICIPATION

Río+10 Priority Themes

Shared proposals from all of the consultative processes developed in regional workshops

1. Poverty Eradication

- Support local production initiatives. Food security and autonomy should be considered in this point.
- Insist that international financial policies be in accordance with the needs of developing countries; and at the same time, that special conditions in each country be included.
- Promote a healthy balance between commercial relations and the environment.
- Transform the concept of barter for environmental investment since it remains a marginal initiative in debt management. Because it does not touch substantial issues (related almost exclusively to reasons of interests), it has had little impact, at least in the case of Latin America.
- Formulate policies for the re-negotiation of the debt (find a solution to the asphyxiating situation caused by the debt burden), and demand a responsible attitude from the authorities in the contraction of new debt (request commitment from those who grant loans as well as those who make the request).

- Implement policies designed to generate greater income for the most vulnerable groups, broadening a limited vision centered on employment.
- Promote citizen participation in conservation and in economic and social development processes.
- Promote a “new sense of responsibility” in the management of resources obtained from international credit, and in this way, resolve problems of irresponsibility related to the administration of such resources in Colombia.
- Construct a framework for fairness between local-level relationships and the rest of the world.
- Equitable distribution of financial resources for sustainable development.
- Change in foreign debt for environmental investment.
- Refrain from insisting on economic development and request sustainability based on a human perspective.

2. Modifiacion of unsustainable models of consumption and production

- The present model of development is unsustainable since consumption levels cannot be maintained. Given this scenario, a revision is required from countries in the south since the tendency is to reduce demand, in turn reducing consumption.
- Promote the construction of an ethical position coupled with the generation of a new world order.
- Integrate successful local and regional experiences of sustainability, revising each action with the objective of determining their possible extension to other locals.
- Promotion of fair and equitable Organic Marketing.

3. Protection and management of the natural resource base and economic and social development

- Financing to promote the conservation of renewable resources.
- Strengthening of regional and local environmental management.
- Promote the use of management indicators. Indicators are necessary, but present management practice does not allow real results to be known due to their inadequate formulation. There needs to be a revision of the indicators in use.
- Participation of civil society sectors in protection processes and in the administration of the resource base.
- Encourage international cooperation.
- Promote the implementation of international environmental agreements.
- Encourage collective territorial construction from the perspective of sustainability.
- Strengthen the dialogue between different types of knowledge.
- Promote the creation of environmental entities charged with supervising environmental administration. This point was not accepted by some organizations because they believe there are already too many environmental institutions.

4. Sustainable development within a process of globalization

- Generate mechanisms to reduce the debt of poor countries.
- Promote the construction of global ethical frameworks which foster compatibility among international environmental, financial, and commercial agreements.
- Construct international alliances that modify the correlation of forces and power structures on the international scene, with the goal of strengthening the positions of developing countries during multilateral negotiations.
- Develop a framework of “globalization for sustainable development” in which concepts of fairness and justice are incorporated as development principals.
- Promote more favorable treatment for developing countries within international financial organisms.
- Since globalization is presented as process that runs counter to sustainable development, the proposal is to ensure that the national strengths of biological, ethnic and cultural diversity are made known. Despite globalization, positive points need to be brought out. In addition, the analysis should indicate, “how globalization should be applied?” as well as the study of issues in an inequitable globalization model.

5. Health and sustainable development

- The relationship contamination-health (proposal from the Bogotá workshop) should be studied.
- Thoroughly examine poverty as a factor in the deterioration of conditions, consumption patterns, and production (recycling, contamination controls, improved air quality).
- Promote debate about: the concept of intellectual property, and the protection of traditional knowledge (proposal from the Bogotá workshop).
- Strengthen systems of health promotion and illness prevention from the perspective of: sustainable agriculture and agro ecosystems, education, organic production methods, and the construction of public urban-rural spaces.
- Promote studies related to population increase and its impact on natural resources.
- Promote increased availability of resources for financing programs related to health and sustainable development.
- Promote a framework related to preventative health based on precepts of equity in the quality of life and the environment.
- The point was made that differences emanate from the pharmaceutical companies’ interest in demanding property rights over drugs prescribed to treat what are considered pandemic illnesses. On this point, the difference between the right of ensuring social health versus multinational profits, must be made clear.
- Point out that health care delivery systems cause cultural deformation- this point is related to the homogenization of health care practices that do not acknowledge other types of medicine.

6. Implementation methods

- Motivate social empowerment in development processes. Concerning dimensions of the concept of empowerment a more detailed explanation was provided, noting that it is not limited to social participation alone, but that it transcends to the political realm and implies greater autonomy for actors in decision-making processes.
- Promote multi-track financing for sustainable development, multilateral funds for example (GET- Global Environmental Facility), and the contributions from developed countries (contributions from the 0.7% of the GNP).
- Generate capacity for the implementation of sustainable development (training and information).
- Strengthen compliance measure for already-existing agreements.
- Strengthen institutional frameworks and systems in countries and their regions.
- Active participation of civil society.
- Coordination in the implementation of conventions and policies.
- Organizational strengthening.
- Promotion of the formation of strategic alliances.
- Strengthen processes that connect the local, regional, and international.
- Implement follow-up mechanisms to agreements and compliance of commitments.
- Strengthen environmental information and training in the mass media.

7. Strengthen sound administrative practices for sustainable development at the national, regional and international levels

- Promote vertical and horizontal international technical cooperation.
- Articulate national and international organizational structures in which the responsibilities and the role assigned to each are defined. At the same time, coordination and articulation processes between the component parts within these spaces should be promoted. The objective is to emphasize the need for improvements in existing levels of efficiency in this type of organization.
- Promote integral public participation in administration.
- Generate processes of civil society strengthening, including NGO capacity improvements, as well as of local and regional oversight bodies. At the same time, this task should include activities directed to the reconstruction of the social fabric (on the Caribbean, civil society processes are weak). An example of an international monitoring body is Transparency International.
- Inquire about the construction of a new supranational sovereignty body.
- Question the preponderance of international directives and interests over national organizers.
- Question the viability of national sovereignty, local autonomy, and participation in a global context.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN THE GLOBAL CONTEXT

Priority Themes from the Río+10 Summit

Shared proposals from all of the consultative processes developed in regional workshops

1. Poverty Eradication

- Redefinition of poverty in accordance with cultural and biophysical specifications.
- Restoration and empowerment of local knowledge and technologies.
- Increased social equity and distribution of resources for use by all of humanity.
- Participation of civil society in processes of environmental usage for the purpose of improving the quality of life.
- Increase social punishment for corrupt operators.
- Implementation of self-sufficient, integrated farming projects in semi-urban areas (fish-farming).
- Implementation of protectionist policies for organic production.
- Development of self-sustaining projects.
- Biological diversity enhances the availability of additional food and productive resources.
- Utilization of local resources (diversity) for improved quality of life.
- Search for economic and training resources in order to guarantee the sustainability of production mechanisms.

2. Modification of unsustainable models of consumption and production

- Diversity is valued in the global economic model.
- Appropriate educational models for the local/regional context.
- Country commitment for technological re-conversion and the use of renewable energy sources (exploration of new energy sources-consumption, demand, production models).
- Equitable treatment in international trade conditions.
- Appropriate and useable technology transfer (useful for us).
- Strengthening of traditional and sustainable production systems, recognizing the inconveniences involved in some of these practices.
- Points concerning cultural degradation, and cultural and production homogenization, have been brought out in the positions regarding ethnic and cultural diversity.
- The implementation of environmental training and education programs regarding sustainability, and directed to consumer communities and traders in wild life species.
- Promote the production of consumer goods that are no longer being produced.
- Propose compensation mechanisms in order to guarantee environmental equilibrium. Promote the use of traditional and sustainable forms of consumption and production.

3. Protection and management of the natural resource base and economic and social development.

Discussion of the term “protection” since it may imply non-usage of natural resources. As a result, the concept conservation is suggested since it implies the use of resources in a rational manner

- Research mechanisms in order to improve production and environmental systems.
- Promote the commercialization of organic goods, recognizing that the organic component constitutes added value in this type of product.
- Strengthen local and regional management processes through local bodies.
- Defend intellectual property rights for ethnic minorities.
- Education appropriate to the local/regional context.
- Support for research that contributes to the improvement of productive processes of different social groups.
- Conservation priorities and models: Who defines them? *In situ and ex situ* proposals.
- Restock wild life species in danger of extinction and of great environmental value for the strengthening and conservation of strategic eco-systems.
- Establish *in situ* conservation systems by way of biological teaching stations promoting eco-tourism.
- Create strategic alliances with environmental entities.
- Propose concessions where the community commits to sustainability and production targets.

4. Sustainable development within a process of globalization

- Take advantage of information offered by globalization in order to implement sustainable development projects.
- Implementation of agro-ecological policies.
- Training for the continuation of productive or alternative projects.
- Excessive dependency (of countries in the south) on decisions taken by countries in the north (statement from the Bogotá workshop).
- State-of-the-art technologies versus appropriate technologies.
- Appreciation of local, regional and national capacities in order to take advantage of the possibilities offered by globalization.
- Regarding issues around the rights of country of origin, intellectual property rights, and biological thievery, the following conclusions were reached:
 1. The need to recognize and to differentiate between what different ethnic groups understand by intellectual property. This implies specific analysis, starting with the point of view of each of these communities (indigenous, peasant and black).
 2. Promote intellectual property frameworks in accordance with cultural contexts.
 3. Identify problems associated with assuring legal protection offered to indigenous communities through the justice system.
 4. The need to allow for the “participation of social organizations in different decision-making scenarios”.

5. Health and sustainable development

- Recognize medical traditions of different cultures based on environmental knowledge.
- Control of widespread contamination in productive processes.



- The conservation of biodiversity offers potential uses for medicine and food production.
- Regulation of genetically modified goods. It is suggested that instead of “regulation”, “control” is a preferable word due to the fact that the former implies acceptance of existing conditions for products of this nature. It was also pointed out that countries have national autonomy when deciding to accept genetically modified goods in their respective territories, or not. Means to ensure that the restrictions laid out in the Convention on Bio-security are not violated, is mandatory. Finally, the need to ensure that the principal of precaution be applied not only to trading in genetically modified products, but also to their production, was emphasized.
- On the point on “legislation and inspection related to the fumigation of illicit crops”, the ensuing debate concluded with:
 1. The cultivation of illicit crops is not the basic problem but rather economies that use them illegally.
 2. Other alternatives exist for controlling this type of crop.
 3. Managing the issue by emphasizing control over the producers is not the most appropriate, for it obscures other elements regarding the problem of illegal drugs. Consequently, the problem must be dealt with from different levels
 4. Fumigation is not an acceptable means of crop control, rather it generates worse problems. This is an evil system for society in general and for the natural wealth of nations. it must be emphatically rejected.
 5. Fumigation does not successfully control crop production but rather displaces the problem to other territories.
 6. Regarding illegal crops, “manual eradication for the recovery of the economy is recommended, while at the same time, strengthening sustainable development and penalizing consumption in developed countries”.
 7. To attack the drug business, intervention in all steps of the process, from consumption to production, is required.
 8. The problem of illicit drugs is not only one of police control; it is also a public health issue.
 9. OPIAC (Organization of Indigenous People of the Colombian Amazon) brought a lawsuit against the government for damages caused. During second reading in the Supreme Court of Justice, it was recognized that indigenous people are being negatively affected by fumigation.

6. Implementation Methods

- Develop our own information and communication networks.
- Promote policies of communication and education.
- Global follow-up and monitoring mechanisms of multilateral agreements.
- Demand economic and tax incentives that effectively promote development and conservation.
- Design penalties as well as incentives so that countries comply with the political and economic commitments taken on at the Río Summit.
- Research that shows the value of environmental services (landscape, oxygen, and water).

7. Strengthen sound administrative practices for sustainable development at the national, regional and international levels

- International North-South cooperation must comply with priorities defined by developing countries.
- Implementation of an international supervisory body and control over multilateral agreements.
- Awareness, and articulation at different levels, of multilateral agreements.
- Press entities and countries to comply with agreed-to commitments.
- Set up an inter-governmental body with membership from civil society, the state, and CITES (International Covenant on the Trafficking of Native Species).
- Establish committees for the verification of measures implemented to support development.

QUALITY OF LIFE, CONFLICT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The group working on this matrix during the national workshop proposed a discussion centered on the concept of development. The purpose of such a discussion was to construct our own idea of development, as a result of a prior social agreement. The need to modify the concept of sustainable development was also discussed and was changed to “sustainable societies”. This concept includes references to particular country conditions.

QUALITY OF LIFE, CONFLICT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Priority themes from the Río+10 Summit

Shared proposals from all of the consultative processes developed in regional workshops

1. Poverty Eradication

- Satisfaction of peoples’ basic needs and actions promoting the redistribution of wealth.
- Existing scenarios for wealth redistribution are inadequate.
- Diminish population concentration in huge mega cities.
- Create production systems that consult with, and include, the population, emphasizing local-level processes.
- In times of conflict, the civilian population must be respected and pre-existing agreements must be met.
- Sustainable development must evolve from participation, resolving the conflict and creating a national identity.
- Sustainable development will contribute to peoples’ integration and to the consolidation of solidarity and cultural identity.
- Validity of social, political, cultural and environmental rights.
- Meaningful economic participation (users of systems, pensions, etc.).
- Political participation.
- Move away from illegality to a new kind of legality imposed by the multinationals (land ownership, ownership of tangible and intangible goods, productive systems).



2. Modification of unsustainable models of consumption and production

- The impossibility of forest recovery due to the conflict (the impact of non-conventional arms and the unraveling of the relationship between territory and culture).
- All people must have access to quality education.
- Recognition of NGO work affected by resource shortage, requiring greater openness to deal with entities that channel resources.
- Generation of food security projects through local initiatives.
- Promote productive projects through environmental organizations.
- Articulate development indicators from the perspective of the South that allow for increased understanding of the conditions in these countries. Indicators need to be constructed which allow for improved understanding of the cultural expressions of different communities.
- Payment of the external debt must be rejected.
- Overcome assistentialist attitudes by modern states on social policy.
- Defend the validity of second and third generation rights: social, political, economic and cultural rights.

- Convince people of the rational use of natural resources for which the State should establish norms and facilitate resources required by certain communities.
- Make the private sector aware of the need to employ appropriate technologies that respond to regional environmental conditions.
- Technology transfer should take place only after prior consideration of the negative impacts that may result for the environment and society.
- Guarantee financial commitment from heads of government down to budget planning authorities.
- Clearly define environmental administrative priorities in order to guarantee the best use of resources.
- Economic production should be directed to satisfying the basic needs of health, education and public welfare rather than to sumptuous and superfluous production.
- Promote a change of mentality in the consumption of goods as well as an ethic for human life.
- Real benefits for national production must be guaranteed by multilateral conventions.
- Inform and educate consumers.
- Application and use of cleaner production methods.
- Less use of disposable products.
- Undertake awareness and sensitivity-building campaigns in order to increase consumption of organic goods. Application of INFOAM norms (organic production norms which, in Colombia, are regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture).
- Demand a change in production and consumption patterns in developed countries since they are the ones implementing unsustainable models.
- Draw attention to environmental education and specific historic processes in our countries of the South.

3. Protection and administration of the natural resource base and economic and social development

- Convince people of the rational use of natural resources. The State should establish norms and facilitate resources required by specific communities.
- Make the private sector aware of the need to employ appropriate technologies that respect environmental conditions.
- Technology transfer should take place only after prior consideration of the negative impacts that may result for the environment and society.
- Guarantee financial commitment from heads of government down to budget planning authorities, and clearly define environmental administrative priorities in order to guarantee the best use of resources.
- Strengthen the implementation of local initiatives in development planning.
- Build political power with the involvement of social actors.
- Social development should be the result of economic development, autonomy and social equality.
- Circulation and real application of environmental normative standards.
- Coordinate efforts with communities (it is communities that access the natural resource base)
- Orderly administration of natural resources with the agreement of the different communities.

4. Sustainable development in a world of globalization

- Critique the introduction of maquila factories in post conflict situations, such as the case of Central America.
- Modify the standards for clean production as they are presently designed.
- Overcome international dependency on scientific, technological and political standards.
- Reject foreign intervention that affects the biodiversity of respective countries.
- Globalization should be a two-way street for developing countries and vice-versa in order to ensure diversity and development on several fronts.
- Sustainability (cross-cutting issue) should be the decisive value for guiding human activity on all fronts.
- Protect human cultural diversity.
- Cultural globalization versus neo-liberal globalization (from the local to the global).
- Globalize our culture, overcoming mere folklore.
- Identify traps in protocol agreements: for example, bio-security considered as a non-tariff restriction for the import of genetically modified goods.
- Recover and extend of the use of traditional seeds.
- Promote in-depth recognition of communities vis-à-vis the management of natural resources.
- Promote the production of organic products.
- Strengthen the Nation-State as the guarantor of cultural diversity.

- Promote true world-wide knowledge rather than hegemonic globalization and its western liberal logic. The purpose of such a principle is to avoid inevitable economic globalization transcending to the cultural, social and political realms.

5. Health and sustainable development

- Health cannot be seen as a tangential to the quality of life and should be considered before the gestation of a human life.
- Training during childhood and adolescence on the significance of bringing a child into the world, so that he or she is someone who feels part of society and who receives affection, love, and maternal nourishment. Adequate conditions for child development, according to cultural and social norms, must be implemented.
- Emphasize state responsibility in financial and logistical accompaniment, as well as in childcare activities and disease prevention, through permanent support programs for a minimum of three years. A base structure should be generated to shape children for social living from the initiation of the project. Guarantee education and follow-up with each newborn child. Teach values, ethics and morals to children from the cradle onwards.
- Provide humanitarian assistance during and post conflict.
- Take stock of genetic riches for health care.
- Guarantee complete access to health services (state responsibility).
- Provide incentives for the use of biological controls to eradicate plagues and crops for illicit use.
- Promote agrarian and urban reforms.
- Eliminate corridors of misery by designing plans for territorial structuring.
- Extend the coverage of health programs.
- Demand negotiated political settlement to the conflict in order to avoid loss of life.
- Direct health care to life rather than to illness.
- Insist on the right to health, as defined by the World Health Organization, as an integral aspect of peoples' right to a dignified and integral existence.
- Strengthen scientific research based on genetic richness and local biological systems.
- Promote debate on mind-altering substances.
- Insist that the health priorities of the majority of the population prevail over the economic interests of huge multinational companies
- Promote the importance of health over business.
- Demand research and the curing of diseases in developing countries, to be accomplished by requesting resources to fund such activities.

6. Implementation Methods

- Local, national and international education that responds to the social, natural and cultural context, guaranteeing quality and coverage (legislation that corresponds to the reality of respective countries).
- Ensure capacity and preparation on environmental issues for functionaries who implement and interpret legislation.
- Strengthen social networks.

- Develop appreciation for biological and cultural diversity as alternatives to the power of economic capital.
- Agree to the conservation and sustainable use of the environment.
- Regard education as the major thrust.
- Modify teaching programs in order to incorporate the environmental concerns into school preparation.
- Claim education as a right, rejecting its connotation as a service that can be provided by anyone, including the private sector (reject the privatization of education).
- Be aware that environmental education should extend beyond the classroom. It is important that it be incorporated into formal and non-formal education.
- Demand autonomy in the formulation and implementation of educational models in countries in the South.
- Protect the right to education and health, developing them in accordance with local realities.
- Recognize the need to encourage environmental education processes, insisting on its crosscutting nature.
- Strengthen a national school system that corresponds to regional cultural contexts, insisting on quality, coverage and that it be fee-free.
- Crosscutting issues:

Strengthening of social networks.

Negotiated settlement to the armed conflict, involving the participation of various national actors, including both traditional actors and excluded discriminated sectors.

7. Strengthen sound administrative practices for sustainable development at the national, regional and international levels

- Promote state policies which inter-relate environmental, economic and social themes.
- Assure functionaries assign priority to environmental policies.
- Ensure that policies do not contravene multilateral international cooperation agreements, and at the same time, the agreements should not affect the sovereignty of peoples.
- Create awareness about the sound use of public resources.
- See environmental policy through the lens of transversality rather than as a sectoral issue.





THE LOCAL AND THE REGIONAL

Regarding to this topic, additional proposals were developed during the final workshop. They made reference to the following:

- An end to corruption is essential in abolishing poverty.
- The consumption of organic products, the initiative to use green stamps, and, in general, clean production methods, should be encouraged.
- Civil society participation in decision-making is missing.
- Selection mechanisms for public positions should be equitable, just, and based on appropriate knowledge.

The local and the regional

Priority Themes from the Río + 10 Summit

Shared proposals from all of the consultative processes developed in regional workshops

1. Poverty eradication

- Promote an integrated concept of development which recognizes that development must generate community capacity by encouraging research, generating knowledge, and promoting the participation of distinct actors in collective decision-making.
- Articulate initiatives with the capacity to influence local and regional management.
- Establish genuine unity among national organizations, including all the members of environmental groups. With the coordination of the WWF, and with functioning collegial working groups, objectives are met in the following manner: local initiatives are brought together to form regional networks which, employing appropriate technologies, generate a positive impact on employment, training, nutrition, etc.
- Articulate models of local development based on the recognition of traditional sustainable systems that promote improvements in the quality of life.
- Promote agrarian reform policies that lead to the democratization of rural ownership.
- Strengthen local development processes through inter-institutional alliances.
- Implement procedures for eradicating corruption.
- Determine the multilateral variables in the conceptualization of poverty, as well as the mechanisms for its eradication, taking into account, in a systematic manner, global, regional and local perspectives (regional is understood as a hinge vis-à-vis the global).
- Develop a value judgment of poverty based on the consideration of multiple factors, among which cultural elements are crucial.

2. Modification of unsustainable models of consumption and production

- Orient production to several markets in order to avoid dependency on a single buyer, and with a view to improving negotiation capacity.
- Add value to resources (social and biological diversity) by generating products and sub-products.
- Promote balanced inter-dependence between consumption and production.



- Control advertising with the objective of avoiding modifications in local consumption patterns.
- Create Environmental Tolls sustained by a legal framework with the goal of avoiding or reducing the introduction of exotic species.
- Articulate production and consumption between urban and rural sectors through fair marketing.
- Recover local-level sustainable development experiences for the sake of forging regional production models.
- Respect and defend local models of sustainable consumption.
- Recover legislation related to the prohibition of the use of dangerous substances and elements, and strengthen the institutional capacity of territorial entities with a view towards having these norms implemented.
- Encourage educational policies related to consumption, through research and the local adaptation of clean technologies. Implement, at the local level, clean and renewable energy sources.
- Develop alliances with the productive sector for the use of new technologies.

3. Protection and management of the natural resource base and economic and social development

- Encourage local social and economic development through: 1) the recognition, appreciation and management of local resources, and 2) the strengthening of this management based on the contribution of other-scale economic and social development.
- Insist that global and regional development be directed towards strengthening local development.
- Local development should feed back to and re-orient global development. That is to say, diversification of global development should evolve from the local.
- Take advantage of international offers of support to promote local community development, based on the recognition and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Reactivate soils through appropriate use of the same and through crop rotation.
- Encourage regional agreements (Andean Region, the Caribbean, Latin America, for example) based on the need for local protection, given that natural resources have no borders (based on prior experience).
- Promote the work of the “Seed Banks” as instruments of conservation, understanding, and community participation in processes leading to knowledge production and the appropriation of natural resources and species in a given region.
- Undertake local reforestation using native species.
- Encourage the development of contacts between communities and national and international groups dealing with the issue of commercial exploitation of natural goods and services.
- Recognize benefits received by communities from environmental services provided through regional natural resources.
- Promote local-level research directed to circulating information about Environmental services and the possibilities of their use by communities.

- Reject genetically modified goods. Promote permanent reflection about the kind of development communities both believe in and want.

4. Sustainable development within a process of globalization

- Promote local and global sustainable development from a systemic view-point (make the local-global tension evident).
- Guarantee permanent access at the local level to what is happening in the global environmental movement.
- Continue processes of cultural resistance and the strengthening of self-esteem and local autonomy (strengthen local positions), guaranteeing equal participation in global scenarios.
- Privilege regionalized sustainable development, at the global level, based on local-level actions.
- Take advantage of international offers of support to promote local community development, based on the recognition and sustainable use of natural resources.

5. Health and sustainable development

- Promote a humanist and cultural perspective on world health problems beginning at the local level with a dynamic rethinking of the balance between man, nature, science and technology.
- The development of science and technology must: be grounded in the needs of human beings; show support to a healthy balance between society and nature; actively implement food security through local alliances at the regional level.
- Undertake actions at the local level leading to the development of healthy environments in which cultural factors are considered.
- Promote education in alternative methods of conflict resolution, emphasizing the handling of intra-family problems.
- Strengthen processes of local environmental education.
- Withdraw health concerns as an issue managed by market logic.
- Recognize and undertake an exercise in the local context with the full spectrum of social and environmental rights. Given that they are designed to improve living conditions of the inhabitants, means they are closely linked.
- Improve access to and quality of health services. This can only be accomplished by humanizing the medical profession given that economic concerns currently prevail (this point was also presented in the matrix on multilateral relations).
- Recognize the importance and usefulness of traditional alternatives in health care.
- Extend the coverage and quality of the provision of water supply and basic hygienic services.
- Take advantage of international offers of support to promote local community development, based on the recognition and sustainable use of natural resources.
- Promote research on endemic illnesses- an additional point.
- Consolidate a preventative health care system with the following components: accessibility to water, sewage, and educational services, as well as to nutrition and food security.

6. Implementation methods

- Make use of, and provide feedback to, information and communication systems for local knowledge and research, strengthening social fabric so it can be projected onto the global scene.
- Global and regional development must be directed towards strengthening local development, and the latter, at the same time, must feed into and re-design global development.
- Global development must be diversified from the local base.
- Strengthen environmental networks among governmental actors and organized sectors of civil society whose multiple proposals should include the strengthening of regional development processes.
- Develop permanent working groups according to thematic issues which analyze, plan, implement, administer, and control programs.
- Circulate information at the local level about, and implement the points in, Agenda 21 dealing with basic sanitary infrastructure, the goal being to improve service provision in the communities.
- Include indigenous knowledge in local education processes.
- Implement programs of environmental research from the first grades on, parallel to a process of capacity building in environmental issues among teachers.
- Facilitate spaces for cultural exchange among indigenous people and other community members in the municipalities, thereby promoting a process of reflection on our origins and background. Such exchanges will allow for expanded knowledge of local realities that can then be used in the formulation of sustainable models of development at the local level.
- Democratize information related to the environment.
- Motivate research designed to articulate alternative forms of income generation for the community, thereby allowing for economic diversification in the region.

7. Strengthen sound administrative practices for sustainable development at the national, regional and international levels

- Reduce corruption within state institutions and promote measures to combat this evil.
- Connect local initiatives.
- Encourage peoples' political formation in community and educational settings. Promote education on diplomatic issues that help municipalities establish contacts and business operations with actors on the global scene.
- Reinforce citizen participation in government decision-making, based on a plan to promote shared decisions between political and civil society sectors.
- Establish strategies that produce debate and clarity around the real interests underlying national positions related to the environment.
- Elevate local educational levels to the highest standard possible.
- Recognize the value of other forms of language and knowledge belonging to indigenous and peasant heritages in the regions.
- Emphasize local development within regional and global dynamics.
- Support regional and global development based on local development.

OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Priority Themes from the Río+10

Environmental education – Cartagena

1. Poverty Eradication

- Extend the coverage of education subsidized by the state and social organizations.
- Improve the quality of education, thereby supporting improvements in the quality of life.
- Implement programs of contextualized environmental education.
- Guarantee education promoting gender equity and the rights of women.
- Monitor and evaluate compliance with pedagogical strategies from Environmental Education programs.
- Generate a sustainable environmental culture among citizens.

2. Modification of unsustainable models of consumption and production

- Study, recognition, and circulation of bio-diversity knowledge that supports sound management and the optimization of agricultural practices.

3. Protection and management of the natural resources base and economic and social development

- Education for the design and management of sustainable environmental projects.
- Education for citizen participation in environmental management.

4. Sustainable development within a process of globalization

- Education for developing organic products that compete globally.
- Education for the recovery of environmentally sustainable production practices.
- Education for the production of clean technologies.
- Creation of a global network of educational institutions with an emphasis on Environmental Education.
- Shared environmental education for countries with similarities.
- Creation of a global fund for Environmental Education.

5. Health and sustainable development

- Provide education in preventative health and recover alternative medicine.
- Promote international cooperation for health education and to promote access to medicines and productive technologies.
- Develop global multilateral guidelines for public access to information and participation in decision-making.

6. Implementation Methods

- Strengthen education through the mass media.
- Assign resources for institutionalizing pedagogical strategies.
- Institutionalize the concept of State, rather than government, policy in the area of Environmental Education.
- Organize campaigns, forums, meetings, and workshops within teaching programs.

7. Strengthen sound administrative practices for sustainable development at the national, regional and international levels

- Adopt international policies to promote environmentally and socially viable products.
- Establish agreements, alliances, and covenants between the private and public sectors to promote sustainable efforts.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND BLACK COMMUNITIES

In order to develop the western concept of “sustainable development”, workshop participants determined that the term is meaningful for Indigenous Peoples and Black Communities only when their Projects for Life are put into practice. These Projects are structured around three component parts: identity, territory and autonomy, autonomy being separate from identity in terms of obedience, while inter-relating with the concept of territory as the central axis.

Note: In the following text, unless otherwise stated, the concept “indigenous peoples” is understood to include, from the Colombian context, indigenous (native) people and black communities.



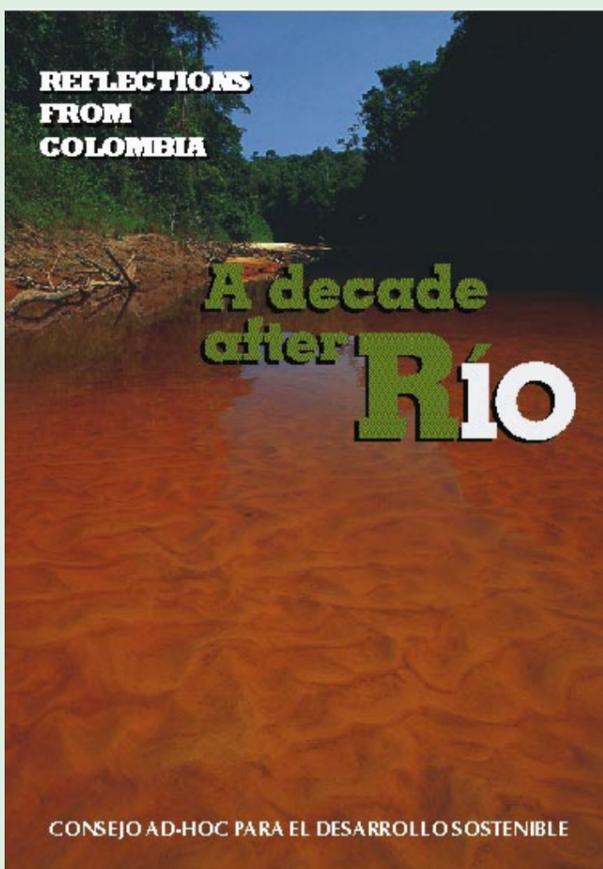
Río+10 Priority Themes

Shared proposals from all of the consultative processes developed through regional workshops

Project for Life

	IDENTITY	TERRITORY	AUTONOMY
1. Poverty Eradication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urge respect for difference in the life-styles and production models of indigenous peoples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate productive processes with traditional practices. • Respect for territory and traditional authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design state policies with the active participation of indigenous peoples. • Avoid an econometric and business-oriented appreciation of natural wealth since this wealth ensures the survival of indigenous peoples.
2. Modification of unsustainable models of consumption and production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage, appreciate, and respect the ancestral knowledge of indigenous communities. • Promote the formation of economic collectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen traditional production methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake research related directly and indirectly to community benefits.
3. Protection and management of the natural resource base and economic and social development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the ancestral wisdom of indigenous communities regarding the use and utilization of natural resources. • Strengthen processes of communication and transmission of knowledge belonging to indigenous and black communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Validate the collective intellectual knowledge of ethnic groups. Rejection by indigenous and black communities of the World Trade Organization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivate dialogue and exchange of different knowledge forms among indigenous peoples.

<p>4. Sustainable development within a process of globalization</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request favourable treatment for ethnic groups within countries. • Protect ethnic, historical, and cultural identity as a way of recognising the diversity and wealth of humanity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define a framework that prioritizes the interests of indigenous people over global interests. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the recognition of collectively-held intellectual property rights. • Protect collective intellectual property. • Support processes of cultural resistance and the strengthening of autonomy.
<p>5. Health and sustainable development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate the effects of marginalization and abandonment on ethnic groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control the implementation of practices harmful to health in the territories of ethnic groups (use of genetically modified substances, agro- toxic substances, etc.) • Actively promote and encourage legal recognition of collective property rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support communities in the implementation, strengthening, and recognition of their own health promotion and health delivery mechanisms, and of ancestral, traditional medical practices.
<p>6. Implementation Methods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand the application and fulfilment of national and international agreements and treaties that protect the rights of ethnic groups. 		
<p>7. Strengthen reliable administrative practices for sustainable development at the national, regional, and international levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement state policies that control and sanction violations of, and attacks against, natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sound management of the territories of ethnic groups, strengthening the ways communities have made use of them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen land-titling processes for ethnic communities.

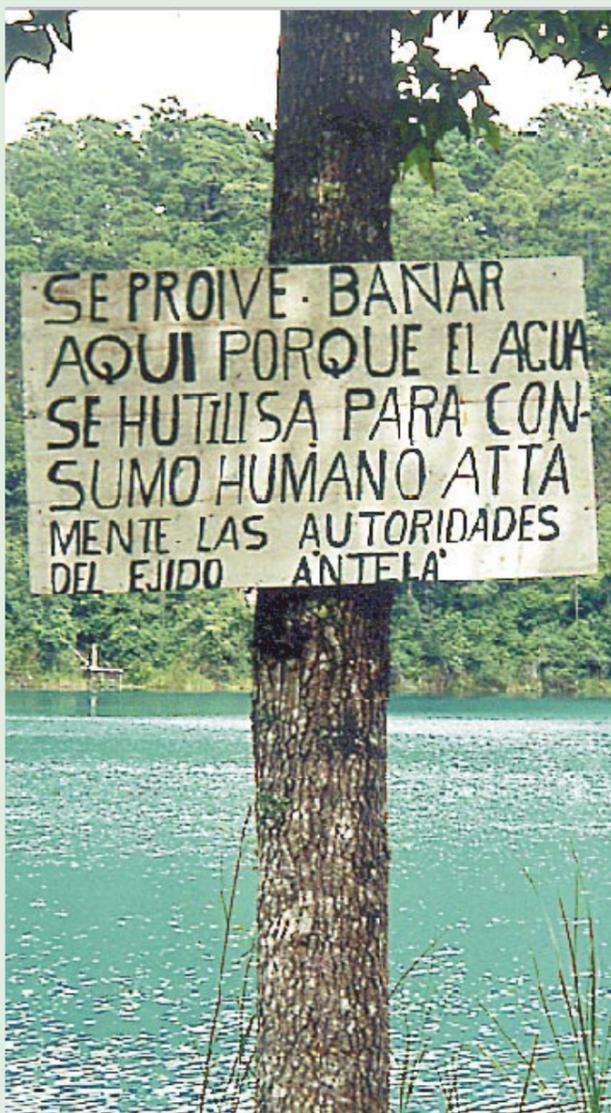


ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN THE WORKSHOPS

Academia Colombiana de Ciencias Exactas, Físicas y Naturales
 Acatiseña
 Agroforestales del Micay
 Alcaldía Municipal de Cartago Valle
 Amazonia Libre, Universidad Nacional, Leticia
 Ambica
 ANDI
 Animación Lucha Bajo Vaupés - ALUBVA
 ANPA - COEPAL
 ASEJU
 ASOCARS
 Asociación Calidris
 Asociación Autoridades Tradicionales Indígenas
 Alrededor de Mitú - AATIAM
 Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del Norte del Cauca
 Asociación de Cabildos y Autoridades Tradicionales
 Indígenas de Selva de Matavén, Vichada
 Asociación de Campesinos e Indígenas de la Pedrera,
 Amazonas
 Asociación de Capitanes Indígenas del Trapecio
 Amazónico
 Asociación de Capitanes Zona Indígena de Papunagua –
 Acazonip
 Asociación de Jóvenes Pescadores
 Asociación de Madereros de Tarapacá
 Asociación Departamental de Usuarios Campesinos
 Asociación Raíces
 Asociación Red de Reservas de la Sociedad Civil
 Asociación Tierra de Esperanza
 Asorgánicos
 Cámara de Comercio de Manizales
 Cámara de Representantes
 Capacitación Continuada
 Cardique
 CCA
 Cecodes
 Cetec
 Cidea
 Cinset
 Colegio La Libertad, Samacá
 Colegio Verde de Villa de Leyva
 Comité de Ganaderos del Quindío
 Comité Departamental de Cafeteros de Quindío
 Comunidad afroorrisaraldense
 Comunidad Km. 7, Leticia, Amazonas
 Comunidad Km. 11, Leticia, Amazonas



Comunidad Km. 6, Leticia, Amazonas
Concejo Municipal Mocoa (Putumayo)
Consejo Regional Indígena de Guainía, CRIGUA
Consejo Regional Indígena del Vaupés, CRIVA
Consulado de Colombia en Tabatinga, Brasil
Consultor Universidad Nacional
Corantioquia
Cornare
Corporación Desarrollo Solidario
Corpoamazonia
Corpocuencas
Corponariño
Corporación Taller Prodesal
Corporación Amor Joven
Corporación Casa de Flora y Fauna
Corporación Centro Educación Ambiental
Corporación Convergencia
Corporación Desarrollo Solidario
Corporación Gaia
Corporación Gaia. Consejo Municipal de Planeación
Corporación Guardabosques
Corporación La Ceiba
Corporación LEAS
Corporación María Cano
Corporación Mundo Verde
Corporación para el Desarrollo Sostenible del
Nororiente Amazónico, CDA
Corporación Simón Bolívar
Corporación Sinergia
Corporación Tiempos de Vida
Corporación Universo Verde
Cortolima
CRIC
CRIGUA I
CRQ
CUAO
CVC
Defensoría del Pueblo
Departamento Nacional de Planeación
Dirección General de Asuntos Indígenas Ministerio del Interior
Dirección General para la Reinserción
DNP - DPA
Ecofondo
Ecos de Vida
EMAS Manizales
FEC
Federación Nacional de Cafeteros
Fibratolima
Funambiente



Fundación Uvita de Playa
Fundación Alma
Fundación Amazonia Libre
Fundación Bacatá
Fundación Biozoo
Fundación Cenipacífico
Fundación Cerca Viva, Amazonas
Fundación Codesarrollo
Fundación del Caribe
Fundación del Sinú
Fundación Ecológica del Caribe
Fundación FIDES
Fundación Gaia Amazonas.
Fundación Gaviotas
Fundación Hogar Juvenil
Fundación Humedal la Conejera
Fundación Okawa
Fundación Parcarex
Fundación Raíces Vivas del Amazonas
Fundación Renacer
Fundación Social Cristiana
Fundación Vapores del Magdalena
Fundación Yubarta
Fundersa
Gabinete de Consultores y Asesores
Grupo ecológico Bioverde
Grupo Tayrona
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