

## Declaration of Belém+30

Thirty years after the First International Congress of Ethnobiology in 1988, members of numerous Indigenous peoples, traditional populations and local communities, academics and students, ethnobiologists in particular, in addition to civil society representatives, met at the XVI International Congress of Ethnobiology, XII Brazilian Symposium on Ethnobiology and Ethnoecology and The Peoples' Forum in August of 2018, to discuss common concerns. It is now established that Indigenous peoples and local communities know, use, and manage their natural resources through their own strategies and technologies. Such knowledge, practices, and innovations have been recognized since 1989 by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), The Convention 169 of The International Labor Organization (ILO 169), the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), The Nagoya Protocol, and other international agreements and declarations, as being important both in their own right, as well as in what they can contribute to the conservation and sustainable use of global biodiversity. Considering that the advances related to the recognition and protection of the rights of Indigenous peoples, traditional populations and local communities since the original Declaration of Belém have fallen short of what is necessary, and that in the present there are tendencies, policies and practices that undermine these advances and seek to block others, here we declare that we remain alarmed by the following facts:

- Indigenous peoples, traditional populations, and local communities throughout the world continue to experience genocide, ethnocide and constant expropriation of their territories and knowledge. Their languages are disappearing and their rights continue to be violated, although most nation states in the world are now signatories to the treaties or have endorsed the declarations cited above that recognize these rights;
- Tropical forests and other fragile ecosystems are disappearing, although most nation states in the world are now signatories to the treaties or have endorsed the declarations cited above;
- Many species, both plants and animals, are threatened with extinction, although most nation states in the world are now signatories to the treaties or have endorsed the declarations cited above;

And given that:

- Indigenous peoples, traditional populations, and local communities manage around 95% of the world's genetic resources;
- There is an inextricable link between cultural and biological diversity;
- The health conditions, as well as agriculture and economic production of people around the world are partially or totally dependent on the genetic and natural resources managed by Indigenous peoples, traditional populations, and local communities;

We strongly urge the following actions:

- 1) The implementation of measures that guarantee to Indigenous peoples, traditional populations, and local communities, the right to their territories, to their management, and to the self-determination of their livelihoods.
- 2) The recognition and implementation of all other tangible and intangible human rights, including cultural and linguistic identity.
- 3) Ensure respect for the right to free, prior and informed consultation, including the right to say no, to Indigenous peoples, traditional populations, and local communities, in relation to public and private projects that may affect their territories, sacred places and livelihoods, respecting their own protocols or traditional modes of consultation (ILO 169 Convention). It should be ensured that consultation processes are carried out and funded by the nation state or entity initiating any such project.

- 4) All nation states should encourage processes of ratification and implementation of ILO 169 Convention and UNDRIP to guarantee the right to free, prior and informed consultation of Indigenous peoples, traditional populations, and local communities.
- 5) A substantial proportion of science, technology, and innovation resources should be targeted to implement inventories and programs for conservation and management of local resources for initiatives led by Indigenous peoples, traditional populations, and local communities, autonomously, or with the participation of academics.
- 6) Nation states shall ensure the protection and enhancement of culture and traditional knowledge, providing support for the use and autonomous development that take them as a basis. If access to and use of this knowledge, including genetic resources, is carried out by third parties, prior, free and informed consent and an appropriate benefit-sharing system must be ensured, and any inadequate access and misuse must be prevented.
- 7) The implementation of educational programs that are differentiated and adapted to local conditions at all levels, raising awareness, among the global community, of the value of ethnobiological knowledge for human and environmental well-being.
- 8) Promote and institutionalize the philosophy of well-being related to ancestral and traditional healing practices through orality and its various manifestations, which should be preserved, protected, implemented and socialized.
- 9) Researchers and institutions should ensure to Indigenous peoples, traditional populations and local communities the availability and access to raw data, documentation (videos, images, audios) and information from surveys conducted in their territories and sacred sites, including the right to repatriation of objects and artifacts.
- 10) Nation states should end the criminalization of traditional practices and should review environmental laws and policies that are contrary to these practices.
- 11) Nation states should ensure effective punishment for environmental crimes and violations of human rights set forth in international treaties and legislation in each country, especially in cases involving large projects.
- 12) Nation states should establish policies to support the production, access to credit and marketing of socio-biodiversity products, including access to appropriate training and technologies.