

Extractivism, forests and rights in Latin America and Indonesia: disruptions and counter-disruptions

Outline

Anthony Bebbington et al.

School of Geography,
University of Melbourne

Graduate School of Geography,
Clark University

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1. Research context and method
2. Findings 1: patterns to date
3. Findings 2: projections, disruptions, drivers
4. Responses and counter-disruptions

Research context and method

- Climate and Land Use Alliance (CLUA)
 - Ford, Moore, Packard, Cargill Foundations, ClimateWorks
 - Land use, climate change, forests
 - Value chain interventions: oil palm, livestock, soy
 - Rights based interventions
- Question
 - How far are extractive industries (EI) and large scale infrastructure drivers of forest loss and rights violations?
 - Should CLUA address these, and how?
- Methods

Findings (1): patterns to date

- El Geographies and forest loss geographies: limited overlaps
- Exceptions
 - Iron ore and pig iron, Brazil
 - Artisanal and small-scale mining (ASM), various
 - Coal, e.g. Kalimantan
 - 3.45 million ha of Kalimantan's forests are designated as coal-mining concessions.
 - > 45% of East and South Kalimantan allocated for mining, mostly for coal
 - 2009-11, 25% of all deforestation in Kalimantan was clearance in coal concessions

- Extractive industry-infrastructure interactions

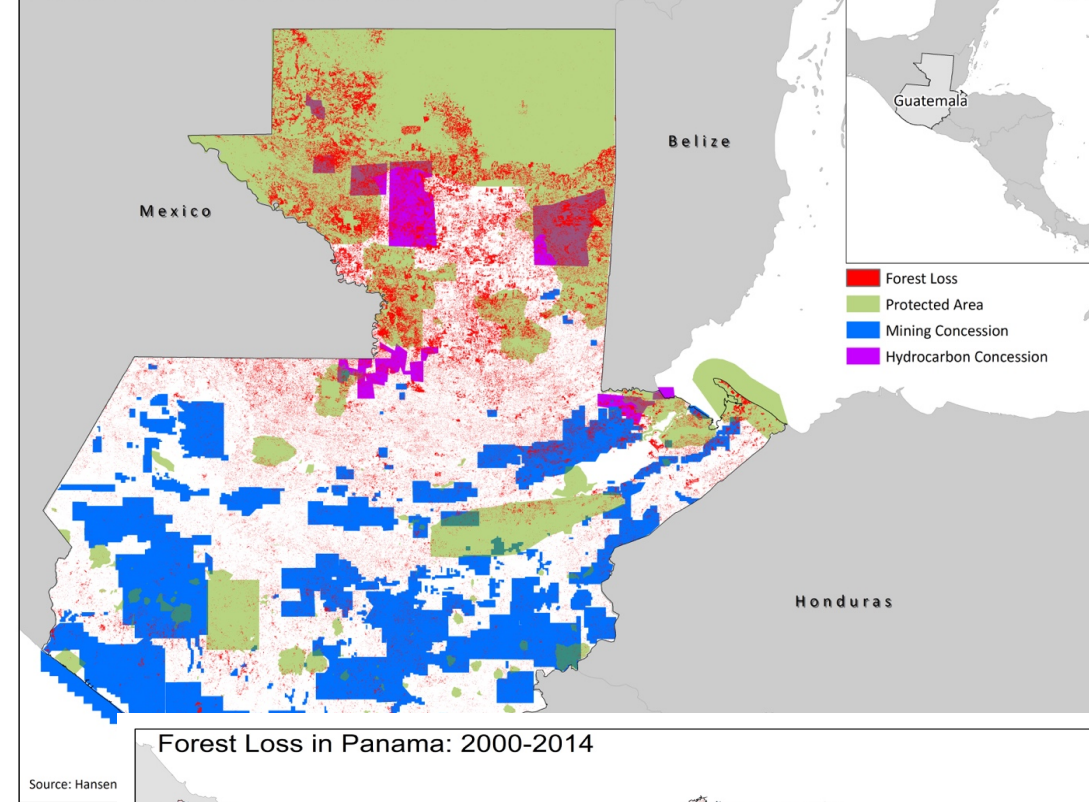
- e.g. Hydrocarbon, Peten forest, Guatemala

- Rights violations

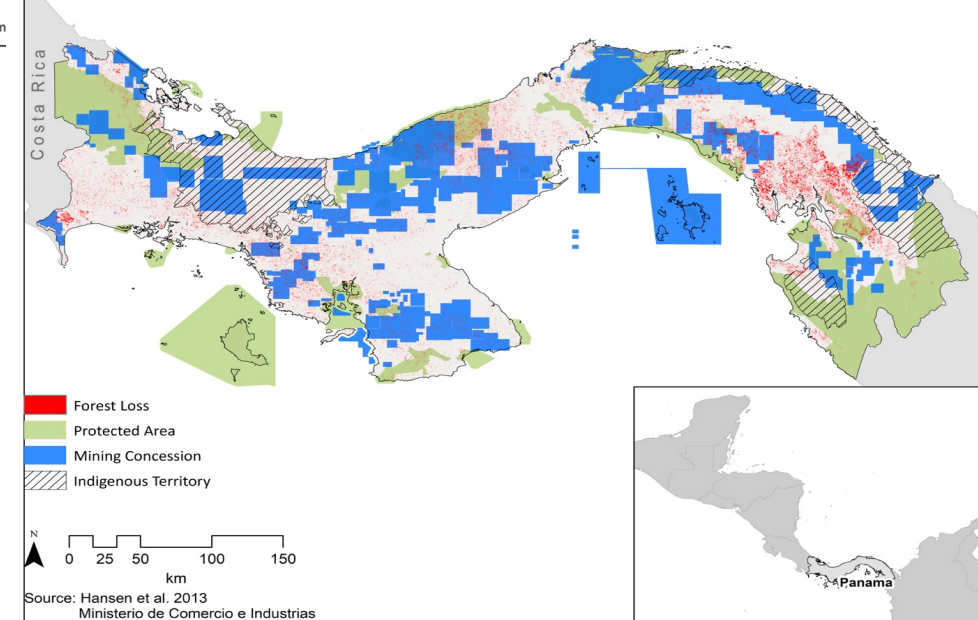
- Overlaps as violations
- Killings of environmental defenders
 - 185 in 2015
 - 200 in 2016
 - 207 in 2017

(Global Witness)

Forest Loss in Guatemala: 2000-2014



Forest Loss in Panama: 2000-2014



Findings (2): projections and disruptions

- Massive integrated infrastructure-EI-energy-agribusiness plans
 - From MP3EI to spatial development in Indonesia
 - From IIRSA to COSIPLAN in S America
 - From PPP to Mesoamerican Integration and Development Project
- Extensive concessions whose viability exists synergistically with infrastructure
 - Indomet, among many others
- Race to the bottom: deregulations (Brazil as iconic case)

Drivers

- Cross-regional energy integration: infrastructure, systems, markets
- Commodity demand and capital flows: China, but not only China
- Resilience of “Resource Extraction for Growth” development models
- Political settlements around these commitments: stable across regimes

Responses and counter-disruptions

- Grassroots organizing as alternative
 - Contentious – JATAM, AMAN, Indonesia
 - Pragmatic – ACOFOP, Guatemala
- Value chain intervention
 - Contentious – stopping coal on the demand side
 - Pragmatic – engaging companies; engaging new financial flows (esp. China)
- Analysis, the public sphere and and challenging policy ideas
 - Strategic journalism
 - Mapping as communication (RAISG, AURIGA)

- Lawyer-work
 - Litigation: case based and strategic litigation
 - Legislative proposals

- Countermovements in government
 - KPK
 - Human rights defenders officers
 - Public prosecutors

- Grantmaking as disruption
 - Disruptions need resources
 - Contentious and pragmatic
 - Assertive or cautious
 - Challenges
 - How to engage elite politics and the political settlement
 - Closing civic space (lawyers and conservative boards)
 - Grants and protecting environmental defenders
 - “Hiding” grant-making (c.f. grant-making under LAC dictatorships over again)