



CONSOLIDATED REPORT¹

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM REPRESENTATIVES OF CIVIL SOCIETY AND INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Inputs from international fora should be translated in real commitments and the OAS should promote the implementations of existing agreements.
2. The OAS should serve as forum and a leader in information sharing on best practices for the sustainable use of natural resources.
3. Strengthen links between financing and sustainable development [through existing collective actions and processes such as the OECD, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development and the OAS].
4. Incorporate the private sector in the preparatory process for the Ministerial Meeting and the OAS work in the area of sustainable development.
5. Take advantage of the existing mechanisms within the OAS and others to strengthen synergies in areas related to cooperation and compliance of environmental laws.
6. Strengthen collaboration and participation of indigenous peoples within the OAS process, such as the Bolivia Ministerial Meeting, to improve governance in the hemisphere.
7. Governments should take into consideration indigenous regions to define development projects.
8. There is a need to strengthen and not only protect indigenous peoples.
9. Build the project management capacity of communities to ensure the sustainability of the initiatives.
10. Projects should be designed with a bottom-up approach.
11. Promote communication (role of the media) and education in sustainable development issues.
12. Emphasize social aspects of sustainable development, particularly social conflicts, poverty and environmental degradation.
13. Immediate solution to corruption problems.
14. Integrated regional policies.
15. Promote clean development mechanisms.
16. Promote payment for environmental services strategies.
17. Create more spaces for discussion and overall exchanges between governments and civil society.

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (IWRM)

18. Need to strengthen mechanisms to ensure compliance with international agreements and treaties related to IWRM.
19. There is a lack of adequate regulations and proper enforcement of water resources management regulations.

¹ Based on the reports with recommendations from representatives of civil society and indigenous peoples from the consultations held in Buenos Aires, La Paz, Washington, D.C., Panama, and Port of Spain during August and September, 2006.



20. Strengthen the role of civil society in education activities and awareness in issues related to water resources management.
21. Promote the role of the media in fostering integrated water resources management, through awareness campaigns aimed at civil society.
22. Value and strengthen native communities' traditional approaches to IWRM.
23. Promote capacity-building and allow active civil society involvement during IWRM process.

MANAGING RISKS OF NATURAL HAZARDS

24. Promote links among civil society, academia and government to include academic research in the development of policies.
25. Establish and formalize contingency plans in consultation with the community.
26. Disseminate existing emergency plans.
27. Promote PREVENTION.
28. Establish early-warning and early-response systems.
29. Integrate management approach for risk reduction in developing planning processes.
30. Consider traditional knowledge as early-warning systems (bioindicators).
31. Ensure and promote sharing experiences and best practices in managing risks of natural disasters.

SUPPORTING ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND TOURISM

AGRICULTURE

32. Consider and value the economic, social, and environmental impacts resulting from the expansion of the agricultural frontier.
33. Promote organic production and development of green markets.

FORESTRY

34. Establish an effective legal framework in order to reduce the illegal exploitation of forestry resources.
35. Implement biological corridors as a mechanism to preserve biodiversity.

TOURISM

36. Tourism focused in the preservation of biodiversity, local potential, community capacity, and market opportunities (agro-tourism and rural tourism, ecotourism and others according to community tendencies).
37. Promote capacity-building on sustainable tourism to indigenous communities.