



SUMMIT OF THE THREE BASINS

Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia.

Kintélé, Brazzaville, Republic of Congo.

Event progress report

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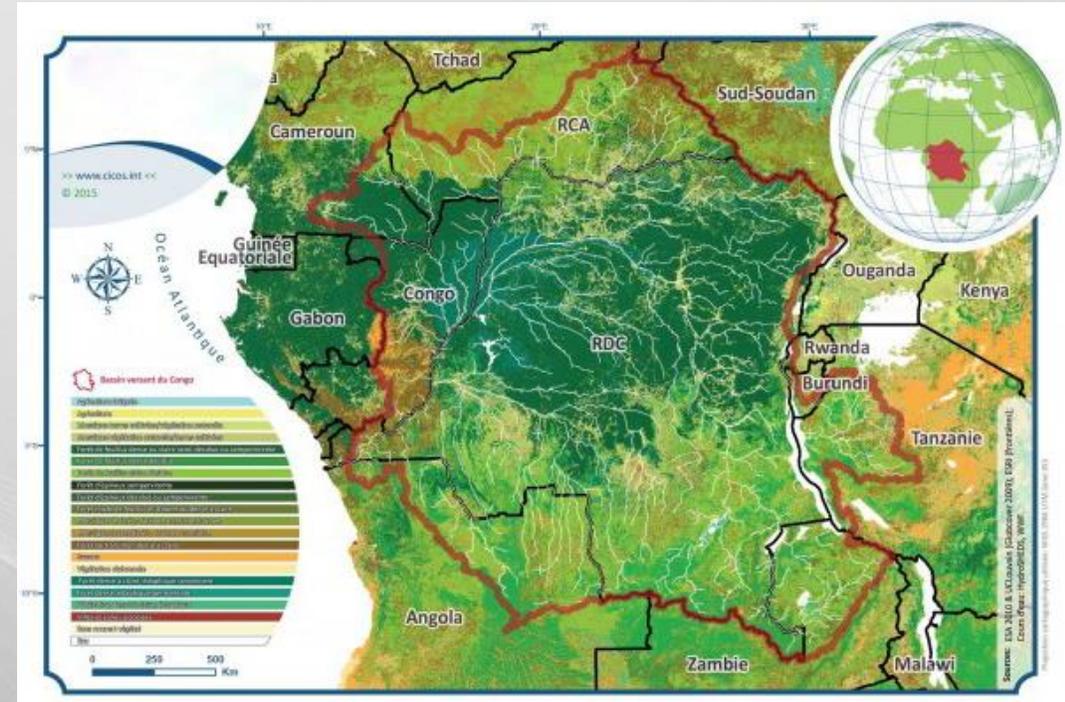
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I - Historical

The forests of the Congo Basin contain, after those of the Amazon, the second largest massif of dense and humid tropical forests (often called the “second lung of the planet”). They are home to the most significant biodiversity in Africa (60%), including for example 14,000 species of plants, or on the animal side, remarkable species such as the okapi, the bongo, the bonobo and the gorilla. 80% of Central Africa's forests extend between 300 and 1,000 m altitude. In the center of the Congolese Basin extend 220,000 km² of swampy or floodable forests with reduced diversity compared to Lower Guinea or eastern DRC (at least if we stick to the current state knowledge), but with a fairly high rate of botanical endemism. The northern and southern fringes of the forest block are made up of semi-deciduous forests which ultimately give way to a mosaic of savannahs and gallery forests, less botanically rich but supporting significant populations of large mammals.



Vegetation in the Congo watershed.

Twelve years after the first summit, the Congo Basin was structured by means of a Permanent Secretariat, entrusted to H.E. Madame Arlette Soudan-Nonault, Congolese Minister of the Environment, Sustainable Development and the Congo Basin. In accordance with the spirit of this first Summit and on the occasion of COP 27, the President of the Republic of Congo Denis Sassou Nguesso called for the establishment of the Summit of the Coalition of Three Basins, Biodiversity Ecosystems and of Tropical Forests, the main objective of which will be to ensure global governance of conservation, cooperation and financing policies for the ecological and climatic lung of the planet.

I - Historical

1. CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SDGs

The summit of the three basins (Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong) contributes significantly to several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). First, it aligns with SDG 13 (Climate Action) by addressing the impacts of climate change through collaborative strategies for sustainable development and environmental conservation. The initiatives discussed at the summit likely promote SDG 15 (Life on Land) by focusing on biodiversity conservation and habitat protection in the Amazon, Congo and Borneo-Mekong regions. Additionally, efforts to engage local communities, including indigenous groups, align with SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities) by ensuring inclusiveness and taking into account the needs of marginalized populations. Progress in these basins contributes to SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) by safeguarding water sources in critical ecosystems. The summit's focus on sustainable development also contributes to SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth) by promoting environmentally friendly economic practices. Overall, the summit plays a central role in promoting a multidimensional approach to achieving several interconnected SDGs.

2. CONTRIBUTIONS TO COP28

The 2nd summit of the three basins aimed to create a global coalition of which the member countries are the basis. The foundations of this instrument of influence in international climate meetings were laid during this summit. In the meantime, COP28 in Dubai will be the occasion of a baptism of fire for this coalition which should make its roadmap operational. Moreover, the Congolese minister in charge of the environment, Arlette Soudan Nonault said: « We will get to work without delay by creating a coordination and monitoring unit for the implementation of decisions, the COP28 in Dubai constituting our next step to operationalize the three-basin roadmap. »

II – Expected Results



Kintélé, 10/26/2023, Brazzaville

1. SUMMIT INTERESTS

The three global ecosystems represent 80% of tropical forests and 2/3 of terrestrial biodiversity, and provide the vital role of global regulator of carbon balance and life on earth. The central vision of the Summit for the preservation and restoration of the three ecological lungs of the planet is based on the following objectives:

- Promote scientific and technical cooperation, build capacities and increase influence in multilateral forums in favor of environmental defense.
- Establish effective global governance to manage global environmental and climate challenges.
- Develop a common strategy aimed at stimulating investment projects aimed at combating climate change and preserving biodiversity.

2. INTERESTS FOR PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The organizations participating in the summit aim to foster cooperation for sustainable development, biodiversity preservation and environmental protection in the Amazon, Congo and Mekong basins of Borneo. Meeting in the Republic of Congo from October 26-28, 2023, they are seeking collaborative solutions to shared challenges, including deforestation, climate change and habitat loss. The summit provides a platform for knowledge exchange, joint initiatives and strategy establishment that promote responsible resource management and contribute to the long-term well-being of these crucial ecosystems.

III - Smart Goals

The main objectives of the summit were, among other things, to build a global coalition to accelerate the energy transition and to strengthen collaboration between these basins, recognized as the great lungs of the planet, in order to go further. At the Brazzaville summit on the three tropical forest basins, the second of its kind after that of 2011, the participants wanted these meetings to be held at regular intervals. They also hoped that these three forest groups would speak the same language at the next COP28 scheduled for November in the United Arab Emirates.

The smart goals of the summit in the Republic of Congo for the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia basins include six strategic objectives:

- Define and adopt the broad outlines of a global governance plan through a cooperation agreement between the three basins and the formation of a global alliance of the three basins;
- Develop a common strategy, with a work program and a portfolio of investment projects with a view to anticipating and preparing funding requests from existing and future financing mechanisms;
- Sign financing agreements with multilateral and bilateral donors, global philanthropy and develop financial mechanisms with the private sector, particularly with the creation of a sovereign carbon market to ensure sustainable financing of the three basins;
- Create a sub-regional and intercontinental scientific and technical cooperation platform and strengthen capacities in the three sub-regions;
- Breaking down climate and biodiversity issues, closely linked to the scale of ecosystem issues, and the reconciliation of environmental law resulting from the Kunming-Montreal Agreement and climate law resulting from the Paris Agreement;
- Constitute a legitimate proposal and negotiation organization of reference within multilateral climate and biodiversity bodies.

IV – Progress Of The Summit



Brazzaville, capital of the Republic of Congo, hosted from October 26 to 28, the summit of the three major tropical forest basins of the planet: Amazonia, Congo and Borneo Mekong. These Basins represent 80% of the world's plant cover and around three quarters of its biodiversity.

At least 3,000 people representing governments, but also international organizations, NGOs, civil society, scientists, researchers, environmentalists and indigenous populations took part in this event. Ten Heads of State from the continent (Congo, DR Congo, Burundi Central African Republic, Comoros, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Sao Tome and Principe) responded. On the other hand, no president of Amazonia and Borneo has traveled to Brazzaville. Colombia and Venezuela respectively delegated their ministers of external relations and that of foreign affairs. UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, French Presidents Emmanuel Macron and Brazilian President Lula spoke by videoconference to welcome the initiative.

The summit opened late Thursday in the suburbs of Brazzaville, at the Kintelé International Conference Center, in the presence of representatives of civil society from the Amazon, Borneo Mekong and Congo basins, scientists and Congolese authorities. The first day was devoted to the meeting of experts which will be followed by the meeting of ministers from member countries on Friday, before closing with the summit of heads of state on Saturday.

IV – Progress Of The Summit

1. PROGRAM

Three sections structure the three-day program:

October 26: Technical section

- Thematic panel 1: Establish regional and global governance of the Three Basins;
- Thematic panel 2: Develop a common roadmap with a strategy, programs and an investment plan, with a view to anticipating and preparing funding requests from existing and future financing mechanisms;
- Thematic panel 3: Achieving a global financing mechanism, based on sovereign carbon credits and biodiversity certificates;
- Thematic panel 4: Create a sub-regional and intercontinental scientific and technical cooperation platform and strengthen the capacity of the three sub-regions;
- Thematic panel 5: Reintegrate climate and biodiversity into a global framework;
- Partner workshop 1: Structuring a global civil society platform to place indigenous communities and youth at the heart of the preservation and restoration of the three basins, and ensure them an income and a sustainable future, in partnership with UNICN;
- Partner Workshop 2: A global strategy for local action, in partnership with UCLG;
- Partner workshop 3: Placing young talents at the heart of innovation for the preservation and restoration of ecosystems, in partnership with 4C Maroc;
- Partner Workshop 4: Women, pillars of the fight against climate change, in partnership with the OIF and UN Women.

October 27: Ministerial section

- Keynote, review of the reports of the five thematic panels and four workshops and question/answer sessions;

IV – Progress Of The Summit

- Closed-door consultation session of environment ministers from the Three Basins, the United Nations and the African Union; o Official animation and visit to the pavilions.

October 28: High level section

- Feedback from ministers on the work of the five thematic panels and four workshops;
- High-level closed session for the adoption of the Three Basins Pact and the Declaration of Heads of State and Government;
- Visit to a biodiversity site and « I plant a tree » session.

During the summit as a delegate, I was accompanied by men and women dedicated not only to the defense of environmental rights, but also human rights, including various organizations such as **TYCHIQUE, UNCIALIUM and VETO du Ciel**.



On the left, Juliana MIATOU DILA, Public Relations Manager at Tychique and Defender of Environmental Rights; Kades BEN MABIALA, CEO & Co-founder at Tychique and Defender of Human Rights & Juliana NDINGA, Network Manager at Tychique and Defender of Human Rights. KINTÉLÉ 10/28/2023, Brazzaville



On the left, Moussa ISSAKA; Ove GUENKOU GUEBI; Kades BEN MABIALA; Amadou SALL and Japhet AKOUDA-MONGO KAMA, UNCIALIUM members and Human Rights Defenders. Kintélé 26/10/2023, Brazzaville



On the left, Kades BEN MABIALA, UNCIALIUM president and Human Rights Defender; Danny EBATA, members UNCIALIUM CG and Human Rights Defenders. Kintélé 10/27/2023, Brazzaville



Lidwine NGALEBAY, Principal Controller at VETO du Ciel, Defender of the rights of women, orphans and foreigners & Kades BEN MABIALA, Investment Manager and Defender of Human Rights. Kintélé 10/26/2023, Brazzaville

IV – Progress Of The Summit

2. THE UNICEF YOUTH VILLAGE

The UNICEF Youth Village at the Summit of the Three Basins – Amazon, Congo, Mekong, Borneo and Southeast Asia – is of profound importance as a dynamic space for youth expression. By providing a platform for various forms of creative expression, including art, painting, slam and poetry, it allows young people to express their views on pressing environmental issues. There are workshops on recycling plastic shoes, eco-fashion (which is responsible fashion for young people).

This inclusive approach recognizes the unique power of art and culture to convey complex messages, fostering a sense of ownership and engagement among young people. The Youth Village becomes a catalyst for dialogue, allowing young people to communicate their visions of a sustainable future within specified catchments. Beyond artistic expression, it encourages the exchange of ideas, cultivates a sense of environmental stewardship and instills a commitment to collective action. The creative efforts of the Youth Village not only contribute to the cultural richness of the summit, but also serve as a powerful advocacy tool, ensuring that the voices of the younger generation resonate in discussions about the ecological well-being of the Amazon, of the Congo and the Mekong, Borneo and Southeast Asia. This immersive experience harnesses the creative energy of youth to inspire positive change, fostering a deeper connection between the younger generation and the environmental challenges facing the three basins.



On the left, Juliana NDINGA, Network Manager at Tychique, Head of Innovation and Research at CISG, Secretary General of UNCIALIUM Congo, and Defender of Environmental Rights. UNICEF stand, Kintélé 26/10/2023, Brazzaville

IV – Progress Of The Summit



FAO Side-Event, Kintélé 10/26/2023, Brazzaville

3. FAO SIDE EVENT

The summit's various side events cover four key groups: **cooperation, biodiversity and climate, financing of ecosystems and civil society.**

In the Cooperation category, nations collaborate on sustainable development. Biodiversity-climate events focus on preserving vital ecosystems in the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia. Discussions on ecosystem financing explore sustainable financing strategies. The civil society group emphasizes inclusiveness, addressing environmental challenges with a focus on youth, women and indigenous populations. These side events provide a comprehensive platform for collaborative solutions, ensuring a holistic approach to environmental conservation, climate action and social well-being in the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia.

Having already announced the total provision of the FAO to support the organization of the summit of the three basins, to share their contribution on scientific intelligence and technical expertise, during their Workshop on October 26, 2023 in Kintélé, the latter. The expert from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

Mr. Christophe Besacier said that 420 million hectares of forests have been lost worldwide due to deforestation since 1990. According to him, the latest report on the assessment of global forest resources shows positive results. The theme of this side-event was: **The United Nations Decade on Ecosystem Restoration: opportunities for the countries of the three basins**, whose focal point was **C. BESACIER**. The latter was in the category of **Group 1 (Cooperation)**.

IV – Progress Of The Summit

4. UN STAND

Visiting the stands at the Three Basin Summit – Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia – is crucial for multifaceted engagement. These platforms serve as hubs for knowledge dissemination, providing insight into various climate initiatives, conservation efforts, and sustainable practices specific to each basin. The stands create networking opportunities, facilitating partnerships between governments, organizations and indigenous groups. They present innovations, inspiring participants with concrete examples of successful projects and environmentally friendly technologies. Importantly, the stalls amplify indigenous voices, providing a space for these communities to share their traditional knowledge and practices. The stands contribute to public awareness and education, promoting a deeper understanding of the environmental challenges unique to each basin. Overall, visiting the booths improves collaboration, informs decision-making, and inspires collective action to combat climate change in the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong, and Southeast Asia.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. António Guterres, on the occasion of the Three Basin Summit, spoke during a videoconference specifying that the summit is an important opportunity to reflect on the value of forests, not only as a source of wood and a means of carbon storage, but as a force serving economies and societies, as well as the resilience of our planet. After visiting their pavilion, I understood that the United Nations is ready to support our efforts.



Juliana MIANTOUDILA, Public Relations Manager at Tychique and Environmental Rights Defender. UN Pavilion, Kintélé
10/27/2023, Brazzaville

IV – Progress Of The Summit

STAND OF THE MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE DRC

Aiming to coordinate the fight against deforestation, protect the climate and peatlands and also accelerate the energy transition, the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of the DRC notes in particular the urgency of protecting forests with a view to fight against global warming. By all formal logic, the DRC is committed to fair and equitable compensation for the ecosystem services provided by the forests of the Congo Basin through financing, within the framework of a win-win partnership, of adaptation and mitigation projects and programs.



Pavilion of the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development of the DRC, Kintélé 10/28/2023, Brazzaville

UNDP STAND

During the summit, the deputy director of the UNDP regional office for Africa Ms. Hamladji, who arrived for the first time in the Republic of Congo as part of this summit, explained that young Congolese approached her to find out a little more on the SDGs, because, in their village, they do not have access to water etc. During my visit to their stand, I completely understood that UNDP is committed to supporting the summit of the three forest basins, namely the Amazon, Congo and Borneo-Mekong-Southeast Asia, in order to work together to protect these lungs of the planet.



UNDP stand, Kintélé 10/26/2023, Brazzaville.

IV – Progress Of The Summit

WCS STAND

WCS's goal is to conserve the world's largest wilderness areas in 14 priority regions, home to more than 50% of the world's biodiversity. WCS envisions a world where wildlife thrives on healthy lands and seas, valued by societies that embrace and benefit from the diversity and integrity of life on earth. Through the focus, dedication and passion of a committed staff, combined with a unique blend of field, zoo and aquarium expertise, WCS will continue to set the bar for science, action and conservation and education.



WCS stand, Kintélé 10/27/2023, Brazzaville

AFRICAN EDUCATION FOUNDATION STAND

At the heart of this major event, the African Education Foundation (FAE) shone with its presence, highlighting its commitment to education and serving as a platform for interviews with experts, researchers and participants present at the summit. The FAE stand provided a platform for discussion of crucial issues relating to the conservation of forest ecosystems, the fight against climate change and the place of education in environmental preservation.



Phonsia DINGU, Communications and Sales Manager at the African Foundation for Education & Kades BEN MABIALA, Investment Manager and Human Rights Defender: AFE stand, Kintélé 10/27/2023, Brazzaville

V - Profits



Denis SASSOU NGUESSO, President of the Republic of Congo.
Kintélé 10/28/2023, Brazzaville

1. FOR THE HOST COUNTRY

Hosting the summit of the three basins – Amazon, Congo and Borneo Mekong – offers several advantages to the Republic of Congo.

- First, it will raise the country's international profile, showing its commitment to environmental management and sustainable development.
- The event provides a unique opportunity for diplomatic engagement, allowing Congo to strengthen its ties with participating nations and organizations, thereby fostering collaborative relationships.
- Economically, hosting such a summit can boost local businesses and the tourism sector. The influx of delegates, media coverage and associated activities can boost the hospitality industry and generate revenue.

Additionally, by being at the center of discussions on environmental issues, the Republic of Congo positions itself as a key player in global conservation efforts. Additionally, hosting the summit allows Congo to actively shape the agenda, emphasizing its priorities and concerns in the context of the basin regions.

This influence allows the country to advocate for tailored solutions that match its national interests, thereby contributing to the formulation of impactful policies and initiatives.

In summary, hosting the summit provides the Republic of Congo with diplomatic, economic and strategic benefits, amplifying its role on the global stage and reinforcing its commitment to sustainable practices and environmental well-being.

V - Profits



Mujinga Tshienda Marie Thérèse Dédée, journalist producer at RTNC (National Channel of the Democratic Republic of Congo), host of the program Congo Folk ki (traditional program which talks about the habits and customs of our different international national tribes) at RTNC 2 & Kades BEN MABIALA, Investment Manager and Human Rights Defender.
Kintélé 10/28/2023, Brazzaville

2. FOR THE ORGANIZATION

The Global Indigenous Youth Summit on Climate Change (GIYSCC), at the summit of the three basins in the Republic of Congo from October 26 to 28, 2023, holds significant benefits.

- First, it provides a platform for indigenous youth to express their views on climate change, biodiversity and sustainable development, ensuring that their unique ideas are incorporated into broader discussions. This inclusion is vital for developing holistic and culturally sensitive strategies.
- Participation in the summit increases the visibility of indigenous youth initiatives globally, fostering networking opportunities and collaboration with international organizations and governments. It allows these youth representatives to actively contribute to the development of policies that impact their communities, thus strengthening their role as key players in environmental decision-making processes.
- Additionally, the presence of the GIYSCC at the summit amplifies awareness of the specific challenges faced by indigenous communities in the Amazon, Congo and Mekong basins of Borneo. This can lead to increased support and resources for sustainable indigenous-led projects and initiatives, promoting environmental conservation while respecting and preserving indigenous cultures. Overall, the summit serves as a platform to empower indigenous youth, foster cross-cultural understanding, and catalyze collective efforts toward a more inclusive and effective approach to climate action.

V - Profits



Kades BEN MABIALA, Investment Manager and Human Rights Defender in the company of members of the TÉKÉ Indigenous Tribe.
Kintélé 10/26/2023, Brazzaville

3. FOR THE DELEGATE

Indigenous peoples have the knowledge and practices the global community needs to implement and scale up climate action. Through generations of close interactions with the environment, indigenous peoples preserve approximately 80% of the world's remaining biodiversity.

During my intervention on August 9, 2023 at the World Summit of Indigenous Peoples including the Baka community at the level of the GIYSCC, I had to raise the importance of these in terms of sustainable development programs and the fight against climate change.

The GIYSCC delegate enjoys invaluable benefits at the Tri-Basin Summit in the Republic of Congo, increasing the visibility of indigenous youth perspectives on climate change.

Engaging with global leaders and organizations promotes networking, facilitating collaboration and partnerships. This exhibition allows the delegate to advocate for tailored solutions, ensuring that the unique challenges faced by indigenous communities in the Amazon, Congo and Mekong basins of Borneo are recognized.

The experience enhances the delegate's ability to contribute meaningfully to international dialogues and allows them to become a catalyst for sustainable initiatives upon their return to their community.

Cette exposition renforce non seulement les compétences en leadership du délégué, mais le positionne également comme un défenseur clé des pratiques durables et de la préservation des cultures autochtones à l'échelle internationale.

VI - Recommendations

1. CHALLENGES TO OVERCOME

Indigenous peoples depend on natural resources and often live in diverse but fragile ecosystems. Among the people on the planet, they are the most marginalized, the most impoverished and the most vulnerable. While they have contributed the least to the greenhouse gas emissions that characterize climate change caused by human activities, they bear the brunt of the climate crisis and have less access to the resources and political and institutional support that would allow them to deal with the situation. They have faced adaptation challenges for centuries and have developed resilience strategies in changing environments that can enrich and strengthen current and future adaptation efforts. They must adapt to a changing environment and create strategies to respond to the changes that occur – from decreasing sea ice and snowfall in the Arctic, to retreating glaciers in high altitude regions, erosion of coastal regions and rising sea levels, from reduced rainfall in temperate zones, to increased tropical forest fires.

The importance and potential of indigenous practices have also been strongly recognized by the scientific community as key approaches for the development and implementation of national climate action plans and national adaptation plans.

The integration of indigenous peoples at the high level of the fight against climate change at the Summit of the three basins – Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia – faces several challenges:

- **Recognition of land rights:** Many indigenous communities face difficulties in having their land rights officially recognized, which hinders their ability to actively participate in decision-making processes related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- **Cultural understanding :** Bridging cultural gaps between indigenous knowledge systems and traditional scientific approaches is crucial for effective collaboration, but it poses a challenge in high-level discourse on climate change.
- **Formulation of inclusive policies :** Ensuring the meaningful inclusion of Indigenous perspectives in policymaking requires overcoming barriers and institutional biases that can overlook their unique experiences and needs.

VI - Recommendations

- **Formulation of inclusive policies** : Ensuring the meaningful inclusion of Indigenous perspectives in policymaking requires overcoming barriers and institutional biases that can overlook their unique experiences and needs.
- **Capacity Building** : Indigenous communities often lack the resources and capacity to actively engage in high-level climate discussions, requiring targeted capacity-building initiatives to empower them in these forums.
- **Environmental degradation** : Indigenous territories are often disproportionately affected by environmental degradation, and addressing this challenge requires recognizing and mitigating the impacts of climate change on their lands and livelihoods.
- **Social inequalities** : Addressing social inequalities within and outside of indigenous communities is essential to foster equitable participation and ensure that climate policies benefit all members of these societies.
- **Political representation** : Indigenous peoples may struggle to gain adequate political representation, limiting their influence in high-level climate negotiations where decisions with significant consequences are made.
- **Access to climate finance** : Securing funding for climate change initiatives in Indigenous territories is a challenge, as financial mechanisms may not sufficiently take into account their unique circumstances and needs.
- **Communication barriers** : Overcoming language and communication barriers between indigenous representatives and other stakeholders is crucial for effective dialogue and collaboration on climate action.
- **Protection against exploitation** : Indigenous communities may be vulnerable to exploitation by external actors seeking to benefit from climate-related projects, requiring safeguards to protect their rights and interests.

Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort to create inclusive, culturally sensitive and equitable frameworks that recognize and respect the contributions and rights of indigenous peoples in the fight against climate change in specified basins.

VI - Recommendations

2. REFLECTION TO BE CARRIED OUT

Concerning the summit of the three basins (Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia), several key reflections and actions are crucial:

- **Reflection on achievements** : Evaluate the outcomes of the summit, recognizing successes in promoting collaboration, raising awareness and initiating positive change for the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia regions .
- **Implementation of agreements** : Ensure the effective implementation of the agreements and initiatives established at the summit, translating discussions into concrete actions relating to environmental conservation, sustainable development and climate change mitigation.
- **Ongoing dialogue** : Promote ongoing dialogue and exchange of information between participating nations and organizations, fostering lasting commitment to common goals beyond the summit.
- **Monitoring and evaluation** : Establish mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the progress of the initiatives outlined at the summit, allowing for timely adjustments and improvements for optimal impact.
- **Community involvement** : Prioritize the inclusion of local communities, particularly indigenous groups, in ongoing decision-making processes to ensure solutions are contextually relevant and respectful of diverse cultures.
- **Global collaboration** : Encourage continued collaboration on a global scale, recognizing that environmental challenges transcend borders and require concerted efforts to find meaningful and sustainable solutions.
- **Resource mobilization** : Explore avenues for resource mobilization, including financial and technological support, to support the implementation of sustainable development and conservation projects in the respective basins.
- **Knowledge sharing** : Facilitate ongoing knowledge exchange and research collaboration to improve understanding of regional challenges and promote innovation in solving environmental problems.

By adopting these thoughts and actions, the impact of the summit can extend beyond the event itself, contributing to the long-term well-being of the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong regions and Southeast Asia.

VI - Recommendations

3. SOLUTION PATHS

The summit must prioritize indigenous rights by strengthening legal frameworks for land protection and recognizing cultural significance. Sustainable development, adapted to traditional practices, must be encouraged for economic growth without ecological harm. Climate adaptation strategies, anchored in indigenous knowledge, must address vulnerabilities. Active participation in decision-making processes ensures that policies match their values. Strong forest conservation, international collaboration and financial support are essential. Capacity building empowers indigenous communities, enabling meaningful contributions to climate action. A holistic approach, integrating legal, cultural and environmental considerations, is crucial for the well-being of indigenous peoples in the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia.

Addressing the concerns of indigenous peoples at COP28 requires a comprehensive approach. The main tracks include:

- **Protection of land rights** : Advocate for and strengthen legal frameworks that recognize and protect indigenous land rights in the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia.
- **Cultural preservation** : Highlight the importance of preserving indigenous cultures, traditions and knowledge in climate action plans, ensuring their active participation in decision-making processes.
- **Sustainable development** : Promote sustainable development initiatives that take into account the needs and aspirations of indigenous communities, promoting economic growth without compromising their environment or traditional ways of life.
- **Climate adaptation and resilience** : Implement strategies to strengthen the resilience of indigenous communities to climate change, recognizing their unique vulnerabilities and traditional adaptation practices.
- **Participation in decision-making** : Ensure meaningful participation of indigenous representatives in climate negotiations, facilitating their involvement in the development of policies that have a direct impact on their territories and their lives.

VI - Recommendations

- **Forest conservation** : Prioritize initiatives to combat deforestation and promote sustainable forest management, recognizing the vital role of forests in mitigating climate change and maintaining indigenous livelihoods.
- **Capacity Building** : Invest in capacity building programs for indigenous communities, giving them the knowledge and skills to actively engage in climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.
- **International collaboration** : Promote collaboration between governments, indigenous organizations and international bodies to develop and implement inclusive climate policies that respect the rights of indigenous peoples.
- **Financial support** : Guarantee access to climate finance for indigenous communities, enabling them to undertake sustainable development projects and adapt to the impacts of climate change.
- **Monitoring and reporting mechanisms** : Establish transparent and accountable mechanisms to monitor the implementation of policies related to indigenous rights and climate action, with a focus on specified basins.

These measures collectively contribute to a more holistic and inclusive approach to climate action, respecting the rights and contributions of indigenous peoples in specified regions.

Likewise, effective solutions for the carbon market in Africa involve fostering sustainable practices. Implementing strict regulations and transparent monitoring systems can ensure the integrity of carbon offset projects. Investing in renewable energy projects and promoting afforestation initiatives in the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia regions can significantly contribute to carbon sequestration. Additionally, facilitating international collaboration and financial support to African countries can strengthen their capacity to participate in and benefit from the carbon market, thereby promoting a balanced and equitable approach to climate action across continents.

Addressing the carbon market in Africa at COP28 in the three basins requires a targeted approach:

- **Regulatory frameworks** : Develop and strengthen Africa-specific international regulations, ensuring the integrity and effectiveness of carbon markets in the context of the Amazon, Congo, Borneo-Mekong and Southeast Asia.

VI - Recommendations

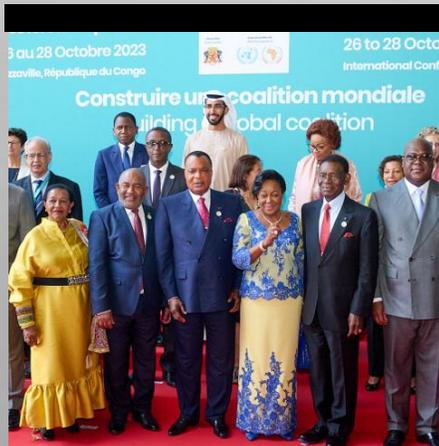
- **Technology transfer** : Facilitate the transfer of clean and sustainable technologies to African countries, enabling them to actively participate in the carbon market while promoting economic growth.
- **Capacity Building** : Invest in capacity building programs for African countries, giving them the knowledge and skills to effectively engage in carbon trading and offset projects.
- **Financial Support** : Mobilize climate finance to help African countries implement carbon market initiatives, with a focus on projects that contribute to emissions reduction and sustainable development.
- **Sustainable practices** : Promote sustainable practices, such as afforestation, reforestation and conservation projects, to improve carbon sequestration and contribute to environmental and economic goals.
- **Inclusive participation** : Foster inclusive participation by involving local communities and businesses in carbon market activities, ensuring that benefits are distributed equitably.
- **Monitoring and Verification** : Establish robust monitoring and verification mechanisms to track and verify emissions reductions, thereby improving the credibility and effectiveness of carbon market initiatives in Africa.
- **International collaboration** : Encourage collaboration between African governments, private sectors and international organizations to share best practices, address challenges and collectively advance the carbon market agenda.
- **Social and environmental guarantees** : Implement strict social and environmental safeguards to ensure that carbon market activities in Africa do not negatively affect local communities or biodiversity.
- **Education and awareness** : Promote education and awareness programs to inform stakeholders in Africa about the benefits and opportunities associated with participating in the carbon market, fostering broad engagement and understanding.

These possible solutions are adapted to the unique context of Africa within the three basins, aiming to create a sustainable and inclusive carbon market framework aligned with the objectives of COP28.

VII - Conclusion



Family photo of Representatives of Heads of State, Governments and International Organizations.
Kintélé 10/28/2023, Brazzaville



Family photo of Heads of State and Representatives of Heads of State
Kintélé 10/28/2023, Brazzaville

In addition to a few hiccups in the organization of the Summit, including the rapid availability of badges and vehicle passes, the lack of plenary interventions from indigenous communities and other peoples living in the forest, and concrete examples illustrating the policies implemented to preserve the forest, including the results obtained and the amounts committed, is one of the weak points of the summit. However, a roadmap of 7 commitments revisable at each stage of the construction of the common framework of cooperation between the three basins was adopted at the end of the work of the high-level segment, the heads of state and government of the states of the three basins of the Amazon, Congo and Borneo Mekong South-East Asia including: **Recognize the usefulness of strengthened cooperation between the three basins; Recognize the sovereign management of biodiversity, forests and associated resources of the countries that make up the three basins, without prejudice to the openness to receiving external cooperation in the priority issues that they define in this capacity or by mutual agreement at the regional and/or three basin level; Develop together ad hoc solutions on the institutional, diplomatic, legal, scientific, technical and technological levels, adapted to the specific challenges of each State and each basin; Pool and capitalize on existing knowledge, experiences, resources, and achievements in each of the basins; Bring together, in an inclusive approach, all States and national authorities, including indigenous peoples, young people, women, civil society, non-governmental organizations, academic and research communities, local authorities and the private sector ; Encourage financial mobilization and the development of traditional and innovative financing mechanisms; Establish a sustainable remuneration system for the ecosystem services provided by the three basins.**

They finally committed to involving, in an inclusive logic, all States and national authorities, including indigenous peoples, young people, women, civil society, non-governmental organizations, academic and research circles, local authorities and the private sector, to encourage financial mobilization and the development of innovative traditional financing mechanisms and establish a sustainable remuneration system for the ecosystem services provided by the three basins.

Will the three basins be ready and in phase for COP 28 which will take place from November 30 to December 12, 2023 in Dubai? Will the precise costing of the actions to be taken to restore 340 million ha of ecosystems be finalized? So many question marks.