



NL -NOVEMBER 2024

TOGETHER, FOR A FAIR ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION

Dear partner, dear friend,

Months have passed since we all got together for this second major meeting of the Programme.

A programme that now has a name: Resilient Communities. This name, which you have all chosen, confirms our intuition that the community scale is key to the transition (transformation? revolution?) which we are looking forward to.

There is still a lot to build, to define and to highlight in order to defend the model(s) and fundamental rights of our communities, and to write inspiring and engaging stories. But with this latest Stakeholder assembly and the strengthening of the Strategic Committee, we have reached a new stage. The contours of what brings us together are taking shape and asserting themselves.

In this newsletter, you will find an update on the programme's thinking, following the Stakeholder Assembly and the various regional meetings and exchanges with the Strategic Committee, the SCCF teams and our main funding partner, Agence Française de Développement.

We hope you enjoy reading it!

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Second Stakeholders' Assembly

The Stakeholders Assembly took place from the 27th to the 31st of May 2024 in Lourdes, at the Cité Saint Pierre, the home of Secours Catholique Caritas France, an inspiring place conducive to reflection and meetings. The highlights of the week can be found on the programme website at this [link](#)



BUILDING COMMUNITY TO TRANSFORM THE WORLD

"A rich and diverse community, the power of teamwork".

The main objective of this second Assembly was to continue building our shared vision of a Just Ecological Transition.

The week was organised around 3 main events:

- [a common thread](#) based on building our shared vision, with plenty of time for spiritual reflection
- [a place to share the experiences of partners and communities](#), to debate these experiences and what brings us together in these experiences and which can be translated into joint advocacy initiatives

Four main themes were explored:

- The commons
 - Agro-ecology
 - Territories (with a focus on indigenous peoples)
 - The urban-rural nexus
- [work on the levers for change](#) towards the transition we want to see (empowerment, gender approach, influence)



Following the various events held in May and June, here is a summary of the thinking behind the construction of a just ecological transition.



Report published for the testimonial evening on 23 May, to be found [here](#)



Please find the original recording of the 23rd of May event.



Latin America Regional Dynamic Day

A workshop was held on 25 May 2024 in Paris with the eight Latin American partners involved in the CoRe programme. The aim of the workshop was to encourage a collective appropriation of the content of the studies produced as part of the participatory action-research on common goods and a just ecological transition, to look in greater depth at the conceptual and strategic elements following the finalisation of the participatory action-research process, to share information on the latest activities carried out as part of the Latin American regional dynamic and to plan the next steps.

"Highlighting common goods for a just ecological transition".



On 25 July 2024, the webinar "Indigenous women's leadership in the management and defence of territories" was co-organised by our partners CIMI, CIPCA and CAAAP and the women from the Mura, Guaraní and Kichwa indigenous peoples who took part in the thematic exchange in Peru. This webinar, designed to deepen the perspective of indigenous women on the management and protection of their territories, was an opportunity to discuss with five indigenous women from Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Peru the issues facing their communities, such as extractivism and climate change, and the collective actions they are taking as leaders to address them.





"Territorial governance by indigenous peoples: essential for preserving biodiversity?"

Regional thematic exchange in Peru on indigenous territorial governance

The second thematic exchange on the commons took place from 26 to 30 April 2024 in Peru and brought together members of the CIMI (Brazil), CIPCA (Bolivia) and CAAAP (Peru) teams, as well as representatives of the indigenous peoples accompanying our partners.

As part of this exchange, the participants attended the Pre-FOSPA Peru in Tarapoto, a preparatory event for the XI FOSPA in Bolivia. In this vast space for the articulation of civil society actors in Amazonia, the agendas of Amazonian organisations and movements with a view to the X FOSPA - Bolivia (June 2024) were discussed. The participants in the thematic exchange then met in the town of Lamas, where they made field visits to communities of the Kichwa people and discussed the protection of indigenous territories from two angles:

1. territorial demarcation and its impact on the preservation of nature and biodiversity in the territories, and
2. The role and participation of indigenous women in indigenous territorial governance.

The exchange identified the material, but also spiritual, impacts on the indigenous territories of the three countries due to extractivism and the poor application of legal frameworks for prior consultation processes, and discussed collectively the strategies that indigenous organisations, some of which are led by women, have implemented to defend their territories.





Regional dynamics Ecological transition Just in rural areas

A few days before the Assembly of Stakeholders in Lourdes, the Asian partners of the "just ecological transition in rural areas" dynamic (Caritas Bangladesh, Speri, KMSS Loikaw and MASS) met at the Secours Catholique headquarters for the 2nd time in person. The opportunity to see each other again, or to meet again (renewal of part of the team), was too good to pass up. On the agenda: a bit of getting to know each other better on land law, a visit to the Hauts de Seine delegation to find out about action in France, a brainstorming session with colleagues from the International Advocacy Department to think about advocacy action on the rights of indigenous communities, a session on the power to act led by our Burmese partner Gaia and a prioritisation of collective and bilateral actions (between partners) for 2024/25. A great deal of energy was generated - by a group that was mainly Circle 2 - to plan sharing on action research methodologies, sustainable practices in mid-altitude agriculture and in-depth exchange visits to Vietnam on sustainable land management by communities.

"Defending the rights of indigenous peoples and empowering them through land issues". »





"Regional agro-ecology dynamics in the Sahel: a learning community to transform".

Almost all the partners took part, with the exception of Senegal, Niger and our new agro-ecology expert in the Sahel, who had visa problems. The latter were able to take part in most of the discussions by video conference.

We began by taking stock of the programme (PAES) since our last meeting in Togo in June 2023 and the individual commitments that had been made. We then wanted to focus on collective commitments and rethink the governance of the programme. To do this, we used the Change Oriented Approaches method: how do we project ourselves in our PAES operation?



This work led to a shared vision of how the PAES should operate: in 5 years' time, the PAES will be a strong, learning community, committed to a just ecological transition through an inclusive, transformative and empowering dynamic.

Thanks to :

- meetings within the framework of the PAES optimised for better monitoring of activities in the field and the adoption of positions on the TEJ's strategic orientations.
- Improved and more fluid circulation of information between the various players in the ASPP.
- Involvement of the Caritas Nationale and their effective participation ensured and improved.
- Sahel Regional Activities rethought to be feasible, validated with a methodology and adapted to the context.



With this vision in mind, we thought about introducing a new mode of governance within the programme.

The PAES now has an elected and rotating COPIL, currently made up of :

André Mpo N'tcha, Benin focal point

Moussa Traore, Mali focal point

Hamady Ba, Mauritania focal point

Lia Gerbeau and Hervé Riols, France coordination

This COPIL will meet every 2 months to discuss strategic issues, governance and monitoring of regional activities in the Sahel. Focal point meetings are held every 3 months. Our General Assembly, also known as the Regional Meeting, takes place every year and brings together the COPIL, the focal points and a 2nd person from each partner.

Our meeting ended with a visit to the Ferme des Possibles, an organic market-gardening cooperative in Paris. The discussions were highly technical and very intensive.

"Regional agro-ecology dynamics in the Sahel: a new form of governance".



Looking ahead, we are planning a series of webinars on water management starting in December, with one per month (December, January, February). We will also be holding a mid-term regional meeting on 23 and 24 January by videoconference to take stock of activities and focus on operational aspects. A thematic session will also be organised. Our next and final annual regional meeting will take place during the week of 19 May 2025 in Nouakchott, Mauritania, and will focus on the more strategic aspects of the PAES.

And as a bonus, our partners were delighted to welcome a surprise guest, Sintha Marché, the former ESAP coordinator responsible for Bangladesh.



NOS PARTENAIRES



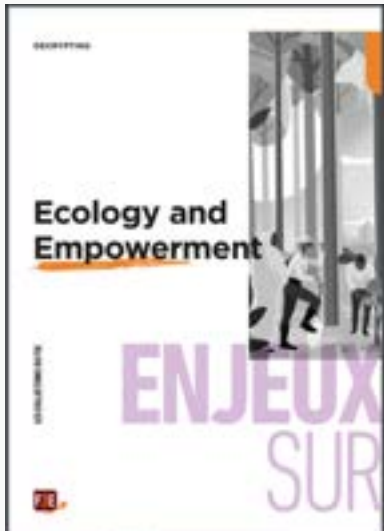
Website, communication and knowledge sharing

Taking action also means learning together!

This semester, several partners have been able to capitalise on their experiences in the just ecological transition, with the support of CIEDEL. The friends of Caritas Kaolack (Senegal), OCADES (Burkina Faso), IGSSS (India) and ACLO and CIPCA (Bolivia) have finalised their capitalisation documents, which are currently being translated so that they can be shared on the website. This work is enabling the partners to look back at their past experiences and identify the key know-how that has enabled them to successfully implement just ecological transition projects. Supporting communities to bring about sustainable change around market gardening areas, mobilising grassroots organisations in the poor neighbourhoods of Raipur to improve their living conditions and their environment, the adoption of agro-ecological production systems by farming families... these are just some of the subjects tackled by the teams to gain a better understanding of these experiences and extract the success factors. These results will be disseminated and shared, and, with the support of CIEDEL colleagues, we will be able to reflect on the elements that emerge to fuel our shared vision of a just ecological transition.

As part of the partnership with GEMDEV, a second action research project is underway with CIPCA in Bolivia, looking at the incomes of farming families. A summary document of the research carried out in phase 1 is also being translated for publication on the website.

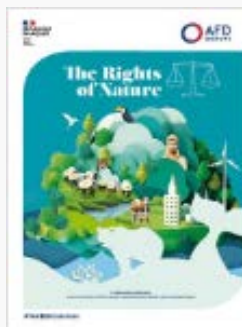
So don't hesitate to check the website for the latest information. As regards the members' area, we have consulted you to obtain the addresses of the people who will have access. This area is not yet open, as it has taken longer than expected to update the information. We will keep you informed as soon as this feature becomes available.



To go further...

<https://f3e.asso.fr/wp-content/uploads/F3E-EPA-EN.pdf>

<https://www.afd.fr/en/resources/rights-nature>



The Rights of Nature

Since 2022, the right to a healthy environment has been recognised as a...

[afd.fr](https://www.afd.fr)



https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/development-co-operation-report-2024_357b63f7-en.html



To go further...

Combating the ecological crisis and protecting human rights are interdependent challenges that require collective efforts by governments, international organisations, civil society, businesses and individuals. Most human rights are negatively affected by the ecological crisis. But on a more positive note, the international human rights normative framework highlights a number of avenues for ensuring an effective, sustainable, just and equitable ecological transition. Not only does the protection of the environment contribute to the realisation of human rights, but the protection of human rights also plays a role in preserving the environment, and presents avenues for ecological transition. The right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment includes the fundamental rights to clean air, a safe climate, access to drinking water, healthy and sustainably produced food, non-toxic environments, and healthy biodiversity and ecosystems. As this study underlines, a human rights-based approach calls on governments to commit to the transition to agro-ecological food systems, to halt and reverse deforestation and land degradation, and to improve adaptive capacities, particularly for vulnerable and marginalised populations. By adopting an approach centred on the place of human rights in the face of the ecological crisis, this report offers guidelines for assessing the capacity of human rights to serve as a compass for ensuring that the ecological transition is fair, sustainable and equitable. Many rights are directly concerned, and in particular several economic and social determinants of the right to health, such as access to nutritious food, drinking water, sanitation and housing. Addressing the global ecological crisis from a human rights perspective highlights the principles of universality and non-discrimination, while emphasising that these rights must be guaranteed to everyone, including members of vulnerable groups. While almost everyone suffers the effects of environmental degradation, the consequences are more serious for those who are already marginalised or vulnerable. Those most at risk are often children and young people, the elderly, people with disabilities, people living in poverty, marginalised ethnic, racial and other minorities, indigenous peoples, internally and cross-border displaced persons, refugees and migrants, and human rights defenders. Tackling inequalities in the face of the ecological crisis requires a human rights-based approach that integrates environmentally, socially and economically just solutions to ensure that no one is left behind in the transition to a more sustainable future. This report analyses how, in response to the various human rights impacts of the ecological crisis, both human rights doctrine and jurisprudence are rapidly developing to promote a human rights-based approach to the ecological transition. By aligning just transition principles with human rights, policy makers and stakeholders can work together to ensure that the move towards sustainability is socially just and does not compromise the rights and well-being of individuals and communities.

To go further...

<https://al-forum.org/fr/womens-environmental-and-climatic-vulnerability-case-study-in-tunisia/>



الهشاشة البيئية والمناخية للنساء : دراسة حالات من [ar] :en]Women's environmental and climatic... تونس

Auteurs : Baya Harbaoui, Ines Labiadh, Minyara Mejbri, Mohamed Gaaloul, Riheb Mabrouki.

Al Forum / Oct 3



3rd Latin American Caravan for Integral Ecology

"Mining-Energy Transition: solution or sacrifice of the poor and the earth?" PRESS RELEASE The 3rd Latin American Caravan for Integral Ecology brings together 9 representatives of territories affected by...

CIDSE / Sep 17

<https://www.cidse.org/2024/09/17/3rd-latin-american-caravan-for-integral-ecology/>



Good life within planetary boundaries – worldwide

Outlook and approaches 2024 – 2028

Misereor's strategy paper 'Good life within planetary boundaries – worldwide' defines seven priorities for our work until 2028. For each of the seven priorities, the paper provides a short analysis from Misereor's point of view, followed by a strategic vision and a description of what we plan to do to achieve this vision. Our overall goal is to contribute to building a good life for all together with our partner organisations by promoting sufficient lifestyles.

https://www.misereor.org/fileadmin/user_upload_misereororg/aboutus/outlook-and-approaches-2024-2028-misereor.pdf

To go further...
(but only in French, use your favorite translator !)

https://www.secours-catholique.org/m-informer?search_api_fulltext=resolutions&localite
e≡



M'informer

Dans le nord du Pérou, le Centre amazonien d'anthropologie (CAAAP), partenaire du Secours Catholique, accompagne des communautés indigènes dans la reconnaissance et la protection de leurs droits...

 Secours Catholique



Résolutions - septembre 2024

À travers 40 pages d'enquête, de débat, de grand entretien et de...

[secours-catholique.org](https://www.secours-catholique.org)

https://www.secours-catholique.org/m-informer/publications/resolutions-septembre-2024?search_api_fulltext=resolutions&localite
≡



En Amérique latine, Iglesias y Minería*, partenaire du Secours Catholique, propose des groupes de réflexion théologique, afin de se mobiliser ensemble pour la défense de l'environnement.

Par Cécile Leclerc-Laurent

Dégrader l'environnement est « un crime contre la nature, contre nous-mêmes et un péché contre Dieu », écrit le pape François dans son encyclique Laudato Si'. C'est aussi cette conception qui anime le réseau Iglesias y Minería, présent dans différents pays d'Amérique latine. Pour cette plateforme d'ONG chrétiennes, les activités extractives sont un crime car elles provoquent « une destruction violente de la nature dans le but d'accumuler des profits et elles touchent les peuples et les territoires ». peut-on lire dans "Théologies, écologies et extractivisme", publié en 2022 par Iglesias y Minería. Il s'agit particulièrement le cas en Amérique latine. « Nous vivons chaque jour dans nos pays sur le corps de la Terre-Mère et les corps des peuples souffrent de dévastation et de mort lente », s'alarme Rocca Azzadi, une Argentine. Selon les peuples autochtones, « Retirer la terre,

c'est comme retirer le fruit de vos entrailles à une mère. » « C'est une amputation écologique », peut-on encore lire dans le livre d'Iglesias y Minería. Alors, dans la suite de la crise du coronavirus et de la multiplication des réunions en ligne, Iglesias y Minería a

« La Bible est cosmophile. »

mis en place des groupes de réflexion dits "éco-spirituels", dans lesquels des personnes de confessions diverses se réunissent à distance. « Il s'agit d'un espace sacré pour se donner du courage et se soutenir. Nous faisons ainsi de nos spiritualités une force pour résister », explique Viviana Vaca, missionnaire

latine qui vit en Argentine avec le peuple Mapuche. « L'Esprit se manifeste sur tous les peuples de la terre. L'Écriture alors ensemble pour défendre la terre », poursuit Moema Miranda, Brésilienne, docteur en philosophie et professeur à l'Institut théologique franciscain.

Un groupe de lecture de la Bible s'est particulièrement formé à Rio de Janeiro. « L'Écriture, c'est un texte-sacré, tout comme nous pensons que les traditions des peuples qui vivent chez nous sont également sacrées. Le combat est difficile, c'est un peu David contre Goliath, reconnaît Viviana, mais cette mobilisation est aussi une manière pour l'Église catholique de se réconcilier avec elle-même, pense Moema. « L'héritage colonial nous avait déguisés de notre appartenance à la terre. C'est un cosmophilisme. Alors que la Bible est cosmophile, nous y sommes qui nous, les humains, sommes en communion avec la nature. Avec notre mobilisation pour défendre l'environnement, conclu-elle, nous revivons ainsi à la maison, comme le fils prodigue de la Bible. »

* Signifie "Église et activités mineures"