

DEFENDING TOMORROW



**The climate crisis and threats against
land and environmental defenders**

July 2020

Since the publication of this report new information has come to light resulting on one case from Kazakhstan being removed from our database. Additional information has led to the inclusion of an extra case from Kazakhstan which meets our criteria for inclusion. As such, the figures for 2019 remain 212 killings globally, with no changes to country level or sector statistics. Please contact us at media@globalwitness.org if you have any further enquiries on this or the methodology involved.

DEFENDING TOMORROW

The climate crisis and threats against land and environmental defenders

Executive summary	6
A global analysis and top findings	8
Defenders: on the frontline of the climate crisis	11
Global map of attacks in 2019	14
Colombia: a rising tide of violence	20
Victories for people – and the planet	24
Philippines: criminalised for protecting the environment	26
Agribusiness: attacks on the rise	30
Romania: corruption and murder in the EU	32
Conclusion: business that costs the earth	35
Recommendations	36
Impacts and achievements of the Defenders' Campaign	38
Methodology	40
Acknowledgements	42
Endnotes	43

This report, and our campaign, is dedicated to all those individuals, communities and organisations that are bravely taking a stand to defend human rights, their land, and our environment.

212 of them were murdered last year for doing just that.

We remember their names, and celebrate their activism.

RONALD ACEITUNO ROMERO, BOLIVIA
ALEXANDRE COELHO FURTADO NETO, BRAZIL
ALUCIANO FERREIRA DOS SANTOS, BRAZIL
CARLOS ALBERTO OLIVEIRA DE SOUZA, BRAZIL
CLAUDIONOR COSTA DA SILVA, BRAZIL
DEMILSON OVELAR MENDES, BRAZIL
DILMA FERREIRA SILVA, BRAZIL
EDMAR VALDINEI RODRIGUES BRANCO, BRAZIL
ELIZEU QUERES DE JESUS, BRAZIL
EMYRA WAIÃPI, BRAZIL
FIRMINO GUAJAJARA, BRAZIL
FRANCISCO DE SOUZA PEREIRA, BRAZIL
FRANCISCO SALES COSTA DE SOUSA, BRAZIL
GUSTAVO JOSÉ SIMOURA, BRAZIL
JOSÉ ARAÚJO DOS SANTOS, BRAZIL
MARCIANO DOS SANTOS FOSALUSA, BRAZIL
MARCIO RODRIGUES DOS REIS, BRAZIL
MAXCIEL PEREIRA DOS SANTOS, BRAZIL
MILTON LOPES, BRAZIL
NEMIS MACHADO DE OLIVEIRA, BRAZIL
PAULO PAULINO GUAJAJARA, BRAZIL
RAIMUNDO BENÍCIO GUAJAJARA, BRAZIL
ROMILDO MARTINS RAMIRES, BRAZIL
ROSANE SANTIAGO SILVEIRA, BRAZIL
WILLAMES MACHADO ALENCAR, BRAZIL
FAHADOU CISSÉ, BURKINA FASO
HAMA BALIMA, BURKINA FASO
UON VANNA, CAMBODIA
ALBERT ARMANDO SÁNCHEZ GÓMEZ, COLOMBIA
ALEX FERNANDO SALCEDO, COLOMBIA
ALFONSO CORREA SANDOVAL, COLOMBIA
AQUILEO MECHECHE BARAGON, COLOMBIA
ARGEMIRO LÓPEZ, COLOMBIA
ASDRUVAL CAYAPU, COLOMBIA
BERNARDO CHANCÍ, COLOMBIA
CARLOS ALDARIO ARENAS SALINAS, COLOMBIA
CARLOS BISCUE, COLOMBIA
CARLOS DANIEL OBANDO, COLOMBIA
CARLOS OBANDO, COLOMBIA
CONSTANTINO RAMÍREZ BEDOYA, COLOMBIA
CRISTIAN SÁNCHEZ, COLOMBIA
CRISTINA BAUTISTA, COLOMBIA
DANIEL EDUARDO ROJAS ZAMBRANO, COLOMBIA
DEMETRIO BARRERA DÍAZ, COLOMBIA
DIDIER FERNEY GONZÁLEZ, COLOMBIA
DILIO CORPUS GUETIO, COLOMBIA
EBEL YONDA RAMOS, COLOMBIA
ELIODORO FINSCUÉ, COLOMBIA

EMILIANO CHOCUE, COLOMBIA
ENRIQUE GUEJIA MEZA, COLOMBIA
ERIC ESNORALDO VIERA PAZ, COLOMBIA
EUGENIO TENORIO, COLOMBIA
FERNANDO JARAMILLO, COLOMBIA
FREIMAN BAICUÉ, COLOMBIA
GERSAÍN YATACUÉ, COLOMBIA
GILBERTO DOMICÓ DOMICÓ, COLOMBIA
HENRY CAYUY, COLOMBIA
HERNÁN ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ ARÉVALO, COLOMBIA
HUMBERTO LONDOÑO, COLOMBIA
JAIR JAVIER RUIZ, COLOMBIA
JAIR ORTIZ, COLOMBIA
JAMES WILFREDO SOTO, COLOMBIA
JESÚS EDUARDO MESTIZO, COLOMBIA
JOSÉ EDUARDO TUMBÓ, COLOMBIA
JOSÉ GERARDO SOTO, COLOMBIA
KEVIN MESTIZO, COLOMBIA
LEONARDO NASTACUÁS RODRÍGUEZ, COLOMBIA
LILIA PATRICIA GARCÍA, COLOMBIA
LUCERO JARAMILLO ÁLVAREZ, COLOMBIA
LUIS ALBERTO JUMÍ BAILARÍN, COLOMBIA
MAGDALENA COCUNUBA, COLOMBIA
MANUEL GREGORIO GONZÁLEZ SEGURA, COLOMBIA
MANUEL OSUNA TAPIAS, COLOMBIA
MARÍA DEL PILAR HURTADO, COLOMBIA
MARIA NELLY BERNAL ANDRADE, COLOMBIA
MARIO ALBERTO ACHICUÉ, COLOMBIA
MARITZA ISABEL QUIROZ, COLOMBIA
MARLON FERNEY PACHO, COLOMBIA
MIGUEL ÁNGEL ALPALA, COLOMBIA
MILTON HERNÁNDEZ, COLOMBIA
NATALIA JIMÉNEZ, COLOMBIA
PABLO EMILIO CAMPO TEQUIA, COLOMBIA
REINALDO CARRILLO VERA, COLOMBIA
RODRIGO MONSALVE, COLOMBIA
SEFERINO YUNDA CAMAYO, COLOMBIA
TORIBIO CANAS VELASCO, COLOMBIA
UVERNEY VILLANO, COLOMBIA
VÍCTOR MANUEL CHANI, COLOMBIA
VÍCTOR MANUEL TRUJILLO, COLOMBIA
WALTER RODRÍGUEZ, COLOMBIA
WILMER ANTONIO MIRANDA CABRERA, COLOMBIA
WILSON PÉREZ ASCANIO, COLOMBIA
SERGIO ROJAS ORTIZ, COSTA RICA
FREDDY MAHAMBA MULIRO,
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
JOËL IMBANGOLA LUNEA,
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
EMMANUEL ESSIEN, GHANA
DIANA ISABEL HERNÁNDEZ JUÁREZ, GUATEMALA
GABRIEL HUMBERTO CHACÓN GARCÍA, GUATEMALA
ISIDRO PÉREZ PÉREZ, GUATEMALA
JORGE JUC CUCUL, GUATEMALA
JORGE MIGUEL CHOC, GUATEMALA
JULIO RAMÍREZ, GUATEMALA

MANUEL PÉREZ HERNÁNDEZ , GUATEMALA	CRISTIAN JAVA RÍOS , PERU
MATEO RAMÍREZ HERNÁNDEZ , GUATEMALA	ALEX LACAY , PHILIPPINES
MELESIO RAMÍREZ , GUATEMALA	ANGELITO MARIVAO , PHILIPPINES
OBDULIO VILLAGRAN , GUATEMALA	ANOJ ENOJO RAPADA , PHILIPPINES
PAULINA CRUZ , GUATEMALA	ANTHONY TRINIDAD , PHILIPPINES
WILLY RENÉ DE PAZ BOJÓRQUEZ , GUATEMALA	BAI LEAH TUMBALANG , PHILIPPINES
ABAD MIGUEL GUILTY , HONDURAS	BERNARDINO PATIGAS , PHILIPPINES
ADOLFO REDONDO , HONDURAS	BIENVINIDO VEGUILLA JR , PHILIPPINES
EFRAÍN MARTÍNEZ MARTÍNEZ , HONDURAS	DATU KAYLO BONTULAN , PHILIPPINES
JUAN SAMAEL MATUTE , HONDURAS	DATU MARIO AGSAB , PHILIPPINES
MARÍA DIGNA MONTERO , HONDURAS	EDGARDO AVELINO , PHILIPPINES
MILGEN IDAN SOTO ÁVILA , HONDURAS	EMEL TEJERO , PHILIPPINES
MIRNA TERESA SUAZO , HONDURAS	EMELDA TORRALBA , PHILIPPINES
NOEL ISAAC DEL CID , HONDURAS	FELIPE DACAL-DACAL , PHILIPPINES
OLBAN ADONAY GÓMEZ GARCÍA , HONDURAS	FRANKLIN LARIOS , PHILIPPINES
OSCAR FRANCISCO GUERRERO CENTENO , HONDURAS	GAUDENCIO ARANA , PHILIPPINES
ROBERTO ANTONIO ARGUETA , HONDURAS	GENES PALMARES , PHILIPPINES
SALOMÓN MATUTE , HONDURAS	GONZALO ROSALES , PHILIPPINES
SANTOS FELIPE ESCOBAR , HONDURAS	GUILLERMO CASAS , PHILIPPINES
SANTOS ISIDRO CRUZ , HONDURAS	HONEY MAE SUAZO , PHILIPPINES
B MOHAN , INDIA	ISMAEL AVELINO , PHILIPPINES
LACCHU MIDYAMI , INDIA	JEFFREY BAYOT , PHILIPPINES
NALLATHAMBI ALIAS VAANDU , INDIA	JOASH PEREGRINO , PHILIPPINES
NARESH MITRA , INDIA	JOEL ANINO , PHILIPPINES
PODIYA SORI , INDIA	JOSEPHINE EGTOB , PHILIPPINES
VEERAMALAI ALIAS RAMAR , INDIA	KANDATU BANSIL , PHILIPPINES
GOLFRID SIREGAR , INDONESIA	LEONIDES BACONG , PHILIPPINES
MARADEN SIANIPAR , INDONESIA	LIOVIGILDO 'NONOY' PALMA , PHILIPPINES
MARATUA SIREGAR , INDONESIA	MANOLO MARTIN , PHILIPPINES
YERLAN NURGALIEV , KAZAKHSTAN	MARIO PANARES , PHILIPPINES
KANYSH NURTAZINOV , KAZAKHSTAN	MELCHOR PANARES , PHILIPPINES
ESTHER MWIKALI , KENYA	RANDELL GALLEGO , PHILIPPINES
AURELIANO DOMÍNGUEZ , MEXICO	RICKY RECOMONO , PHILIPPINES
CAMILO PÉREZ ÁLVAREZ , MEXICO	ROBERTO 'BOBBY' MEJIA , PHILIPPINES
ESTELINA LÓPEZ GÓMEZ , MEXICO	ROGELIO RECOMONO , PHILIPPINES
EULOLIA LILIA DÍAZ ORTIZ , MEXICO	ROLANDO EGTOB , PHILIPPINES
GREGORIO CHAPARRO CRUZ , MEXICO	RONALDO CORPUZ , PHILIPPINES
HÉCTOR ARMANDO DOMÍNGUEZ RODRÍGUEZ , MEXICO	SALVADOR 'BADOR' ROMANO , PHILIPPINES
ISAÍAS CANTÚ CARRASCO , MEXICO	SANITO 'TATING' DELUBIO , PHILIPPINES
JOSÉ LUIS ÁLVAREZ FLORES , MEXICO	SERGIO ATAY , PHILIPPINES
JOSÉ SANTIAGO GÓMEZ ÁLVAREZ , MEXICO	SONNY PALAGTIW , PHILIPPINES
JOSUÉ BERNARDO MARCIAL SANTOS , MEXICO	STEVE ARAPOC , PHILIPPINES
JULIO EMMANUEL DOMÍNGUEZ RODRÍGUEZ , MEXICO	VALENTIN ACABAL , PHILIPPINES
LUIS ARMANDO FUENTES AQUINO , MEXICO	ZENON TEOFILO GRANADA , PHILIPPINES
NOÉ JIMÉNEZ PABLO , MEXICO	LIVIU POP , ROMANIA
NORA LÓPEZ LEÓN , MEXICO	RADUCU GORCIOAIA , ROMANIA
OTILIA MARTÍNEZ CRUZ , MEXICO	SGT PHILEMON ASASIRA , UGANDA
PAUL HUMBERTO VIZCARRA RUIZ , MEXICO	CRISTIAN BARRIOS , VENEZUELA
SAMIR FLORES SOBERANES , MEXICO	CRISTÓBAL BARRIOS , VENEZUELA
SINAR CORZO , MEXICO	EDISON SOTO , VENEZUELA
ISAÍAS CALDERÓN PÉREZ , NICARAGUA	JEREMY MUÑOZ , VENEZUELA
LUCRECIA PÉREZ DORMU , NICARAGUA	JOSÉ PERERA , VENEZUELA
PABLO ALONZO CALDERÓN , NICARAGUA	LESLIE BASANTA , VENEZUELA
PABLO CALDERÓN ESPINOZA , NICARAGUA	LUIS FERNÁNDEZ , VENEZUELA
YADIRA PÉREZ MARTÍNEZ , NICARAGUA	RICHARD RODRÍGUEZ , VENEZUELA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Global temperatures reach new highs. Arctic ice continues to melt. Each summer brings news of fires burning through climate-critical forests. If we want to change these headlines, or avoid reading progressively worse ones, it could not be clearer that we are running out of time.

Communities across the world are standing up to carbon-intensive industries and exposing unsustainable business practices wreaking havoc on ecosystems and our climate. **These are the people on the frontline of the climate crisis**, trying to protect climate-critical areas and reverse these devastating practices.

For years, land and environmental defenders* have been the first line of defence against the causes and impacts of climate breakdown. Time after time, they have challenged the damaging aspects of industries rampaging unhampered through forests, wetlands, oceans and biodiversity hotspots. Yet despite clearer evidence than ever of the crucial role they play and the dangers they increasingly face, far too many businesses, financiers and governments fail to protect them in their vital and peaceful work.

MORE KILLINGS THAN EVER BEFORE

This report is based on research into the killings and enforced disappearances of land and environmental

defenders between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019. It also shows the broader range of non-lethal threats and criminalisation that they face.

The documented number of **lethal attacks against these defenders continues to rise**. Again, we are forced to report that this is the highest year ever for killings – 212 were murdered in 2019. On average, four defenders have been killed every week since December 2015 – the month the Paris Climate agreement was signed, when the world supposedly came together amid hopes of a new era of climate progress. Countless more are silenced by violent attacks, arrests, death threats, sexual violence or lawsuits – our global map provides a picture of the broad array of methods used to deter communities from protecting their land and environment.

Shockingly, over half of all reported killings last year occurred in just two countries: **Colombia and the Philippines**. Reports show that murders of community and social leaders across the country have risen dramatically in Colombia in recent years – and, with 64 activists killed, those protecting their land and the environment were most at risk. The Philippines, a country consistently identified as one of the worst places in Asia for attacks, saw a rise from 30 killings in 2018 to 43 last year.

Mining was still the most culpable industry – connected with the murders of 50 defenders in 2019. Communities opposing carbon intensive oil, gas and coal projects faced continued threats. Attacks, murders and massacres were used to clear the path for commodities like palm oil and sugar. In 2019, Global Witness documented 34 killings linked to large-scale agriculture – an increase of over 60% since 2018.

* We define land and environmental defenders as people who take a stand and peaceful action against the unjust, discriminatory, corrupt or damaging exploitation of natural resources or the environment. For more detail, see our methodology on page 40.



CLIMATE DEFENDERS



In August 2019, climate activists in Colombia demonstrated in front of the Brazilian embassies over the fires in the Amazon rainforest and the inaction of Jair Bolsonaro's government. *Luis Robayo/AFP via Getty Images*

A wave of youth activism and climate strikes put the climate crisis at the top of the media agenda in 2019 – just as a series of devastating floods, typhoons and wildfires gave us a glimpse of the consequences of ignoring their demands for change. But it is also local land and environmental defenders who are taking a stand for our climate – and they face potentially fatal consequences for doing so.

Our statistics reveal that a significant number of murdered land and environmental defenders belong to indigenous communities, whose land and water management skills are crucial to combat the climate crisis and biodiversity loss. Research is increasingly showing that indigenous-managed lands have lower deforestation rates and better conservation outcomes than protection zones that exclude indigenous peoples.

And at a time when we most need to listen to these voices, governments around the world have been taking a wave of measures to close down the space for peaceful protest. They are deploying tactics ranging from smear campaigns to spurious criminal charges to silence those that are standing up for the climate and humanity's survival.

The COVID-19 pandemic and lockdown have intensified the problems land and environmental defenders face. Governments around the world – from the US to Brazil and Colombia to the Philippines – have used the crisis to strengthen draconian measures to control citizens and roll back hard-fought environmental regulations.

HITTING THE MOST VULNERABLE HARDEST

The climate crisis is arguably the greatest existential threat we all face. And as it escalates, it serves to exacerbate many of the other serious problems in our world today. Economic inequality renders communities disproportionately exposed to the force of flooding and fires – driving yet greater inequality. Racial discrimination means people of colour are far more likely to bear the impacts of pollution and droughts.

The sad reality is that those with the least responsibility for causing climate change will be hardest hit. It is often the poorest communities who are more likely to live in the path of storms, on flood-prone coastlines, in places regularly gripped by drought.

Globally, women and girls are often more vulnerable to its impacts. They are more likely to die in natural disasters,

A record number of forest fires broke out across the Brazilian Amazon in 2019, with satellite data showing an 84% increase compared to the same period in 2018. *Joao Laet/AFP via Getty Images*



and disproportionately affected by the longer-term impacts of drought and flooding. Women that stand up for their rights to land and a healthy environment face specific threats, on top of those also faced by men. Ensuring that women land and environment activists are supported and protected is vital if we are to successfully respond to the climate crisis.

DEFENDING TOMORROW

Despite facing violence, threats and criminalisation, in 2019 communities across the world defended their rights, environment and our global climate. From safeguarding forests against oil exploration to securing the rights to their ancestral lands, their resilience, strength and determination continues to protect our planet.

If we want to end climate breakdown, then it is in the footsteps of land and environmental defenders we must follow. We must listen to their demands and amplify them. Inspired by their bravery and leadership, we must push those in power – businesses, financiers and governments – to tackle the root causes of the problem, support and protect defenders and create regulations that ensure projects and operations are carried out with proper due diligence, transparency and free prior and informed consent.

With 2019 the most dangerous year on record, it is obvious that both governments and companies have failed in their responsibilities. To address this:

- **Governments** need to urgently address insecure land rights, protect defenders' rights to safety, and investigate and bring to justice those responsible for attacks against them.
- **Companies** must respect defender rights, develop and implement zero-tolerance policies on threats against defenders and ensure full cooperation with any investigations into attacks.
- **Investors** should screen portfolios for defender-related risks, establish early warning systems to detect and prevent potential conflicts, and include contractual provisions in all project contracts requiring compliance with the company's defender policy.

It could not be clearer that the time for structural and lasting change has come. As the world looks to recover from a global pandemic, how we rebuild our world to be greener, more humane and more resilient has become the burning question. Land and environmental defenders have a vital role in answering it.

A GLOBAL ANALYSIS

THE DEADLIEST YEAR ON RECORD

In 2019, Global Witness recorded 212 murdered land and environmental defenders – making it the deadliest year on record for people defending their homes, forests and rivers against climate-destructive industries. On average, four defenders have been killed every week since December 2015 – the month the Paris Climate agreement was created. Countless more were silenced by violent attacks, arrests, death threats, sexual violence or lawsuits.

A SHARP INCREASE IN KILLINGS

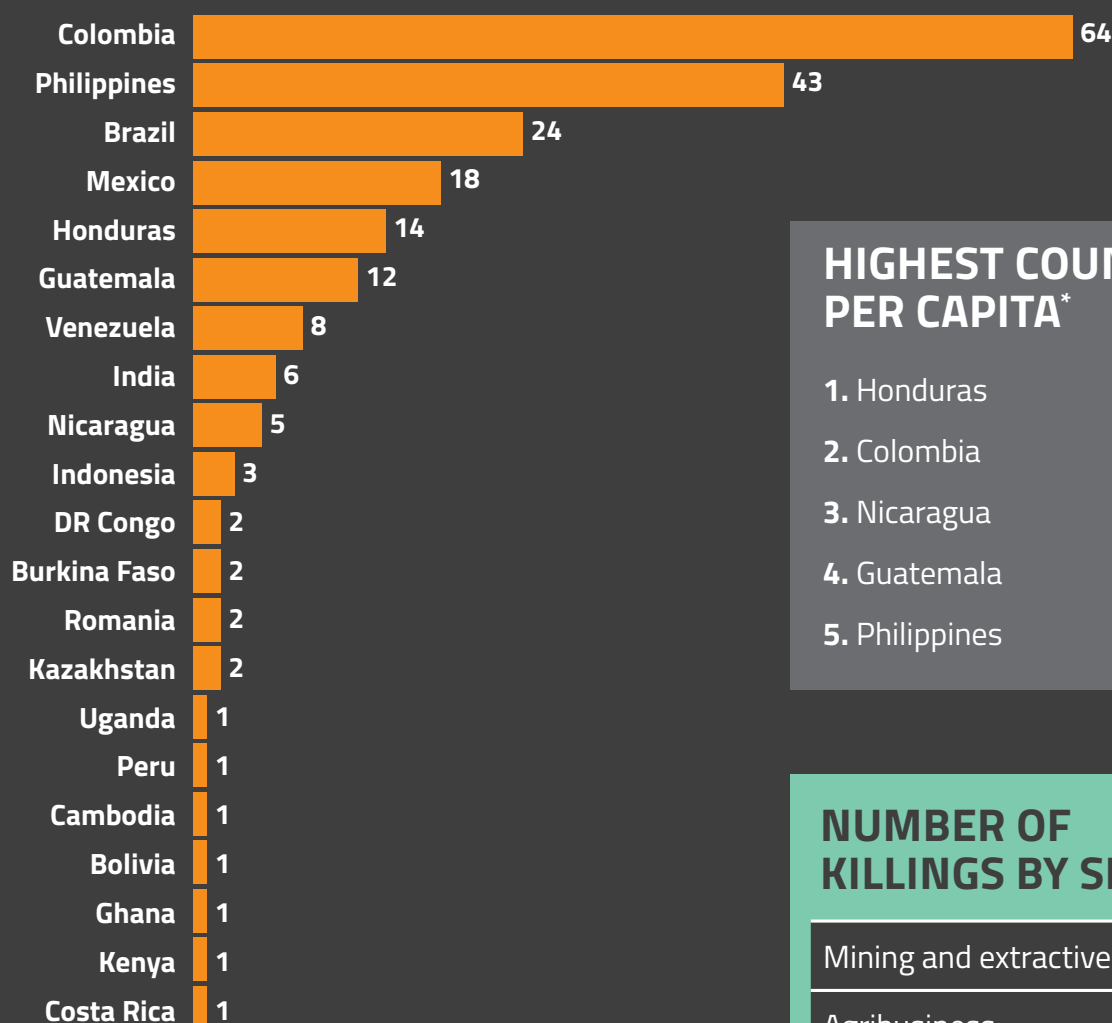
Shockingly, over half of all reported killings last year occurred in two countries: **Colombia and the Philippines**.

Both have seen a rise in attacks against land and environmental defenders since 2018, with killings in Colombia in 2019 peaking at 64 activists – the highest Global Witness has ever recorded in the country. Reports show that the murder of community and social leaders has risen dramatically in Colombia in recent years.¹

The United Nations Human Rights Office points to several reasons for this growing tide of violence, such as the challenges of implementing the 2016 Peace Agreement including land reform and programmes meant to encourage farmers to swap illegal crops for legal harvests. The post-2016 shifts in local power dynamics are driving increased violence.² Rural communities appear to be badly hit, as criminal gangs reposition themselves across regions previously controlled by the FARC-EP guerrillas.³ Escalating land conflict and environmental destruction has pushed communities to become defenders.⁴

Likewise, the **Philippines** has become even deadlier for activists. It has been consistently named as one of the worst places in Asia for attacks against defenders,⁵ and had the highest number of recorded killings – 30 – globally in 2018. But things got even worse in 2019, with the number of reported murders rising to 43. The relentless vilification of defenders by the government and widespread impunity for their attackers may well be driving the increase.⁶

TOTAL NUMBER OF KILLINGS PER COUNTRY



Our data on killings will never accurately capture the true scale of the problem. In some countries, the situation facing defenders is hard to gauge; restrictions on a free press and the absence of documented abuses by governments and NGOs can lead to underreporting. Land disputes and environmental damage, two of the prominent underlying causes behind communities' activism, can also be very hard to monitor in parts of the world affected by conflict.

These reporting challenges, coupled with the requirement to meet strict verification criteria for recording killings, mean that our figures are almost certainly an underestimate. You can find more information on our methodology on page 40.

HIGHEST COUNTRIES PER CAPITA*

1. Honduras
2. Colombia
3. Nicaragua
4. Guatemala
5. Philippines

NUMBER OF KILLINGS BY SECTOR

Mining and extractives	50
Agribusiness	34
Logging	24
Illegal crops substitution	14
Land reform	11
Water and dams	6
Poaching	4
Fishing	1
Other	9
No clear link to a sector	71

* Ranked by number of killings per 1 million citizens

TOP FINDINGS*

- > Global Witness recorded 212 land and environmental defenders killed in 2019 – an average of **more than four people a week**. Reports show that many more were attacked, jailed or faced smear campaigns because of their work.⁷
- > **Colombia saw a sharp rise in the number of deaths** with 64 defenders killed in 2019. This is over double the number killed in 2018, and the highest Global Witness has ever recorded in the country. 14 of these deaths were linked to illegal crop substitution.
- > In **Honduras** killings rose from four in 2018 to 14 last year, making it the most dangerous country per capita for land and environmental defenders in 2019. It is the country with the greatest percentage increase in lethal attacks against activists.
- > Over two-thirds of killings took place in **Latin America**, which has consistently ranked the worst-affected region since Global Witness began to publish data in 2012. In 2019, the **Amazon region** alone saw 33 deaths. Almost 90% of the killings in **Brazil** were in the Amazon.^{**}
- > **Mining** was the sector linked to the most murders, with 50 defenders killed in 2019. More than half of them were from mining-affected communities in Latin America. **The Philippines** was the country with most mining-related killings, with 16 deaths.
- > Asia has consistently been the worst region for **agribusiness**-related attacks. In 2019, 85% of such attacks recorded by Global Witness were in Asia. Of these, almost 90% were in the **Philippines**.
- > **Logging** was the sector with the highest increase in killings globally since 2018, with 85% more attacks recorded against defenders opposing the industry.
- > 19 of the victims killed in 2019 were **state officials** or **park rangers**, people employed to protect the environment.[†] Attacks were documented across eight countries: the **Philippines, Guatemala, Romania, Kazakhstan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Brazil** and **Ghana**.
- > **Europe** remains the least-affected continent. Two people were killed in 2019, both working to stop illegal logging in **Romania**. Reports suggest that 16 state rangers were assaulted there last year.⁸ While the number of murders in Europe is low, defenders in this region face smear campaigns and criminalisation for their activism.⁹
- > Verifying cases from **Africa** continues to be difficult. Limited monitoring of the issue by civil society, media repression and localised conflict mean attacks are probably underreported in some regions, with seven environmental activists reported murdered last year.
- > Indigenous peoples are at a disproportionate risk of reprisals. Last year, **40% of murdered defenders belonged to indigenous communities**. Between 2015 and 2019 over a third of all fatal attacks have targeted indigenous people – even though indigenous communities make up only 5% of the world's population. They are some of the most at-risk communities across the globe.
- > Underreporting, widespread impunity and corruption make it difficult to identify perpetrators, but Global Witness was able to link **state forces** to 37 of the murders. Private actors like hit-men, criminal gangs and private security guards were also suspected of involvement.
- > **Criminalisation and smear campaigns** against activists can leave communities more vulnerable to attack. In 2019, individuals and environmental organisations faced stigmatisation from government figures and local media, using labels like **'anti-development', 'criminals' or 'terrorists'**.
- > Over 1 in 10 defenders killed were **women**. Often the backbone of their community, women tend to take on more of the responsibility of looking after children and elderly relatives, on top of trying to earn a living and work as activists. Women who act and speak out may also face gender-specific threats, including sexual violence. If other members of their household are defenders, they can become targeted too.

* The findings in this section, unless otherwise stated, are based on the documented killings of land and environmental defenders that Global Witness has verified according to the methodology on page 40.

** Global Witness' source of data from Brazil is the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT). Each organisation uses its own methodology for documenting killings and, as a result, our numbers are different to CPT's. While Global Witness tracks the murder of 'land and environmental defenders', the CPT monitors rural conflicts affecting small-scale farmers, landless communities, indigenous peoples and traditional communities, as well as rural trade unionists. Since 1975, the CPT has been striving to give visibility to the struggle of these people for land, water, and their rights, and for that reason makes use of the social identities that these groups have determined for themselves.

† See methodology on page 40 for more details.



Brazilian Indigenous leader Sonia Guajajara (centre) of the Guajajara tribe and head of the Articulação dos Povos Indígenas do Brasil (Brazil's Indigenous People Articulation), calling on EU lawmakers to exert pressure on the Brazilian government to better protect the rights of indigenous communities.
Thomas Samson/AFP via Getty Images

DEFENDERS: ON THE FRONTLINE OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS

“It’s for our forest and future generations. And it’s for the whole world.” Nemonte Nenquimo, President of the Waorani Pastaza Organisation – an indigenous group who won a legal battle to stop oil and gas exploration on their land in Ecuador

A wave of youth activism and climate strikes put the climate crisis at the top of the media agenda in 2019 – just as a series of devastating floods, typhoons and wildfires gave us a glimpse of the consequences of ignoring their demands for change.

But it is not just high-profile activists we rely on to stand up to the carbon-intensive and unsustainable industries wreaking havoc on ecosystems. It’s also the local land and environmental defenders who live directly in their path. These are people on the

frontline of the climate crisis – and they face potentially fatal consequences for the stand they take.

Global Witness has documented violence against defenders since 2012. Despite concerted efforts from national and international organisations, the number of attacks continues to rise.



Nemonte Nenquimo (centre), President of the Coordinating Council of the Waorani Nationality of Ecuador-Pastaza, celebrates their legal victory to protect their territory in the Amazon from oil exploration.
Rodrigo Buendia/AFP via Getty Images

Agribusiness and oil, gas and mining have been the biggest industrial drivers of conflict – and, as they cut down forests and pump carbon dioxide into our atmosphere, they are also the sectors pushing us further into runaway climate breakdown. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), agriculture, forestry and other types of land use account for 23% of the world’s greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁰

Land and environmental defenders play a vital role in protecting climate-critical forests and ecosystems. Recent research shows that indigenous and local communities around the world are managing forests that contain

carbon equivalent to 33 times our current annual emissions – although even this staggering figure is likely to be an underestimate.¹¹ At the same time, research is clearly showing that indigenous-managed lands have lower deforestation rates and better conservation outcomes than protection zones that exclude indigenous peoples.¹²

The dark side of these facts is that indigenous communities also suffer a highly disproportionate number of the documented attacks on defenders. Insecure land tenure, irresponsible business practices and government policies that prioritise extractive economies at the cost of human rights are putting these people, and their land, at risk.¹³ Indigenous and local communities are estimated to hold rights to more than half of the world's land mass, but hold legal title to just 10% of it.¹⁴

Addressing these issues should be at the forefront of the world's efforts to tackle the climate crisis. But as things stand, we are in danger of missing an enormous opportunity. Of the country commitments under the Paris Climate Agreement, only 21 (out of nearly 200) include any pledge to promote community management of natural resources or land tenure.¹⁵

While these issues are playing out across the world, nowhere are they more apparent than in Brazil. President Bolsonaro's aggressive policies to push to expand industrial-scale mining and agribusiness in the Amazon have grave consequences for indigenous peoples, as well as for the global climate. The rate of deforestation in indigenous territories is rising sharply – with a 74% increase from 2018 to 2019.¹⁶ Shockingly, Brazil accounted for a third of the world's tropical forest loss in 2019. As Bolsonaro scales back environmental enforcement, the criminal networks that are driving the Amazon's deforestation have effectively been given the green light.¹⁷

PROTECTING THE RIGHT TO PROTEST

At the same time, governments around the world have been taking a wave of measures to close down the space for peaceful protest – from Bolsonaro's inflammatory calls against environmental activism in Brazil to anti-pipeline protest legislation in the US.¹⁸ They are deploying tactics ranging from smear campaigns to spurious criminal charges to silence those that are standing up for the climate and humanity's survival – notably land and environmental defenders.

According to CIVICUS, only 3% of the world lives in countries with open civic space – the ability to organise and participate in political and social activism. There is

ample evidence that governments are using the COVID-19 pandemic as a pretext to shut down protest still further.¹⁹

Many of the world's worst environmental and human rights abuses are driven by the exploitation of natural resources and corruption in the global political and economic system. The most direct opposition to this frequently comes from the communities whose lands and rights are under threat, and whose ability to peacefully protest is being systematically curtailed.

There is increasing recognition that the climate crisis is a human rights crisis.²⁰ But unless civil society space for legitimate protest is protected there will be no climate justice. Now, more than ever, it is vital that we stand with those defending our future to turn the tide of violence and change the course of the climate crisis.



Women who stand up for their rights to land and a healthy environment face specific gender-based threats, on top of those faced by men. Systemic inequalities faced by women must be tackled as part of the solution to halt climate change. *Save Our Schools Network*

CLIMATE INEQUALITY

At the 2019 climate conference in Madrid, UN Secretary General António Guterres stated in plain English what was becoming all too apparent from the images of droughts, wildfires and typhoons on our screens: "Climate-related natural disasters are becoming more frequent, more deadly, more destructive, with growing human and financial costs".²¹

The reality is, however, that these costs will not be felt equally by everyone – it is those with the least responsibility for causing climate change that will be hit the hardest.²² It is the poorest communities who are more likely to live in the path of storms, on flood-prone coastlines, in places regularly gripped by drought.



Aerial view of gold mining in the Amazon basin, near the Menkragnoti indigenous territory in Para state, Brazil. Joao Laet/AFP via Getty Images

It is also increasingly clear that women and girls are more exposed to the impacts of the climate crisis than men and boys. They are more likely to die in natural disasters, and disproportionately affected by the longer-term impacts of drought and flooding. For example, women are often responsible for collecting water and will have to walk further to do so with droughts increasing in frequency and severity.²³

Women account for almost half of small-hold food production. However, according to the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in developing countries only 10-20% of all landholders are women, making them more vulnerable to the shocks of a changing climate. Women are often excluded from decisions on land use, denying them a voice in negotiations on mega-projects such as mines, as well as in strategies to adapt to climate change.²⁴

Women who stand up for their rights to land and a healthy environment face specific threats, on top of those faced by men. Smear campaigns often focus on their private lives, with explicit sexist or sexual content. Sexual violence, much of which is underreported, is also used as a tactic to silence women defenders. Women who do gain leadership positions are often stigmatised for going against traditional gender roles.²⁵

To tackle climate change, we must address these systemic inequalities, and make sure women are safe and supported to protect their land, environment and the climate we all share.²⁶

TRANSITION TO A GREEN ECONOMY

The steep rise in demand for renewable energy around the world is vital to helping us move away from our dependence on fossil fuels and addressing the growing climate crisis. There is a danger, though, that this transition could actually contribute to already massive inequalities if tapping into renewable energy has a negative and disproportionate impact on remote, rural and indigenous communities.²⁷ The shift to renewable energy is critical, but this must be done responsibly by mitigating any potential environmental and human rights impacts.

Mining has consistently rated as one of the biggest drivers of violence against land and environmental defenders. The minerals needed for a transition to a clean-energy future must not be extracted at the cost of people living in mining areas.

A growing body of research is highlighting the human rights impacts of large-scale renewable projects – ranging from a lack of consultation to poor waste-management. Worryingly, this research also found that less than half of the companies surveyed had any public commitments to human rights or community consultation.²⁸ It is vital that these companies act responsibly and operate with the full free, prior and informed consent of the communities surrounding their projects.

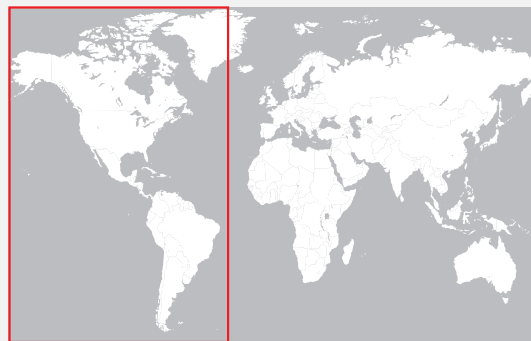
GLOBAL MAP

In 2019, the climate crisis reached a greater level of public attention than ever before. Land and environmental defenders are on the frontline of this crisis, yet the vital role they play is rarely acknowledged, and the attacks against them have continued apace.

Our 2019 world map demonstrates the global nature of threats to land and environmental defenders, as well as the broad range of tactics used against them. Many defenders are attacked and murdered for their activism. Here, we also highlight the way discriminatory laws, intimidation and legal tactics are used against them.

For reasons of space and the limited publicly available information in some regions, the cases highlighted in this section are not intended to be exhaustive. They are instead designed to provide an overall picture of the broad array of methods used to deter communities from protecting their land and our environment.

THE AMERICAS



KEY

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| ● ATTACK | ● LAW CHANGE |
| ● INTIMIDATION | ● LEGAL ATTACK |
| ● CRIMINALISATION | ● UPDATE |

CANADA In January, members of the Wet'suwet'en First Nation indigenous group who objected to the construction of a gas pipeline through their territory were forcibly removed from their protest site in British Columbia. Heavily armed police arrested 14 demonstrators, injuring one of them.



One of many solidarity marches held across the world for the Wet'suwet'en First Nations people.
Ollie Millington/Getty Images

The police were enforcing an order by the British Columbia Supreme Court requiring the removal of the protestors' barricade, which blocked the access road to the pipeline's proposed construction site. First Nations people claim the project infringes on their land rights. The court order effectively criminalised them for protesting on their own land. In February 2020, talks between Wet'suwet'en leaders and the government broke down and protesters fear another wave of police repression.²⁹

MEXICO Otilia Martínez Cruz, 60, and her 20-year-old son, Gregorio Chaparro Cruz, were found dead outside their home in the town of El Chapote in north-west Mexico on 1 May 2019. Hired assassins – allegedly at the behest of loggers – shot the two indigenous Tarahumara defenders in retaliation for their work to stop the illegal deforestation of their ancestral land in the Sierra Madre.

More than a dozen Tarahumara defenders have been killed in recent years, including another member of Otilia and Gregorio's family, Julián Carrillo. His murder in 2018 was highlighted in our report *Enemies of the State?*³¹

US In a short-lived victory for climate activists, a South Dakota law designed to prevent peaceful protest against the Keystone XL oil pipeline was blocked by a federal judge. The so-called 'riot-boosting' law would have allowed the state to sue people for encouraging rioting, even if they themselves did not participate. South Dakota has a broad legal definition of 'riot', which includes some forms of peaceful protest.

The state governor agreed not to enforce the riot-boosting measure following a lawsuit from the American Civil Liberties Union, but in early 2020 the bill was reintroduced and signed into state law. At the time of writing, 15 other states have also passed anti-protest legislation.³⁰

● CANADA

● US

● MEXICO

GUATEMALA

NICARAGUA
COSTA RICA

COLOMBIA

BRAZIL

ARGENTINA



NICARAGUA

After spending 11 months in one of the Ortega regime's torture prisons in Managua, Medardo Mairena

walked free in June 2019. His interrogators had threatened to murder his three-year-old daughter unless he confessed details of a fictitious plot to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

Convicted of terrorism, Medardo had participated in an anti-government protest as leader of a rural movement campaigning against the proposed construction of an interoceanic canal through the country. Frontline Defenders claim that his trial and detention were rife with irregularities and ill-treatment, including evidence of witness manipulation by the prosecution. The project's proposed route would put tropical forest and wetlands at risk.³²

Medardo Mairena poses for a selfie while celebrating his release in June 2019. *Maynor Valenzuela/AFP via Getty Images*

COSTA RICA On 18 March, Sergio Rojas Ortiz went to the prosecutor's office in Yeri, south-west Costa Rica to report threats he had received. Later that night he was shot dead in his home. For over 40 years he had led a movement to reclaim indigenous land and defend his community from land grabbers. This work made him and his fellow Bribri indigenous people the targets of violence, including the burning of homes, and gun and machete attacks. In 2015 the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights formally urged the Costa Rican authorities to protect the community, but the police have taken little action to prevent illegal encroachment on indigenous land or prosecute those responsible.³⁵

BRAZIL On 1 November, 26-year-old Paulo Paulino Guajajara was shot dead when a group of at least five illegal loggers ambushed him and another member of the Guajajara tribe in Maranhão state. Both were members of Guardians of the Forest, a group which works to combat illegal logging gangs encroaching on indigenous land.

Between 2000 and 2018, 42 Guajajara indigenous people were murdered in the ongoing conflict with illegal loggers. As the rate of deforestation has risen and the enforcement of environmental regulations has relaxed under President Bolsonaro's leadership, the threat to these communities has grown. As of April 2020, a further four Guajajara community leaders have been killed since Paulo Paulino's murder.³⁶



GUATEMALA *Update:* Last year, we highlighted a community's struggle to protect its ancestral lands from a hydroelectric dam project in the Ixquis region. In March 2019, the Inter-American Development Bank – one of three multilateral development banks financing the project – announced it would consider a complaint filed by women's groups from Ixquis.

The women argued that the project violated the bank's gender equality policy, among others, as women would be worst affected. The bank's willingness to consider the complaint is an important step, and its final report is expected by mid-2020. If one of the project's key backers does pull out, it would be a significant victory for the community.³³

A 2018 report by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous People raised concerns about the rise in criminalisation of indigenous peoples in Guatemala. *Global Witness / James Rodriguez*

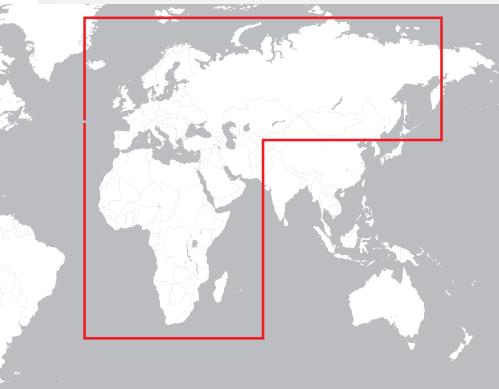


ARGENTINA A committee of government and Mapuche-appointed experts found that Vaca Muerta in Patagonia has been occupied by Mapuche indigenous communities since at least 1927. The area also sits on the world's second largest reserve of shale gas. Local authorities have denied indigenous people the right to their lands, clearing the way for this gas to be extracted.

In September 2019, amid the reported proliferation of private security checkpoints and surveillance, the Argentine government tasked the National Gendarmerie with guarding the fracking operations. This has been interpreted as an attempt to intimidate the Mapuche into giving up their ancestral land rights.³⁴

An indigenous Mapuche woman looks over a gas field in the Vaca Muerta, an enormous oil and gas deposit that provides 43% of the total oil production and 60% of the gas production of Argentina. *Emiliano Lasalvia/AFP via Getty Images*

EUROPE AND AFRICA



KEY

- ATTACK
- LAW CHANGE
- INTIMIDATION
- LEGAL ATTACK
- CRIMINALISATION
- UPDATE

UNITED KINGDOM

Update: Last year we highlighted the case of three activists who were the first to be jailed in the UK for protesting against fracking. Although their sentences were later overturned, instances of criminalising peaceful protest have continued.



In June 2019, another three protestors – Christopher Wilson, Katrina Lawrie and Lee Walsh – were found guilty of contempt of court. They had breached an injunction banning trespassers in order to protest at a site operated by shale gas company Cuadrilla in Lancashire. It was the first time anyone in the UK has been convicted of breaching an injunction requested by an oil and gas company. All three were given suspended sentences, with one having her sentence reduced on appeal.³⁷

In 2018 a UK law on ‘public nuisance’ was used to jail environmental activists for the first time since 1932. *Global Witness*



GHANA Ghana’s industrial overfishing crisis is among the worst in West Africa. Foreign trawlers carry out destructive and illegal fishing in Ghanaian waters, driving some fish species to the brink of collapse.

On 5 July, fishing observer Emmanuel Essien was investigating alleged illegal fishing by a Chinese trawler when he disappeared under suspicious circumstances. According to investigations carried out by the *Observer*, “serious allegations of violence, drug-taking and bribery” have been levelled at trawlers operating in this part of West Africa. “Criminality is ignored, raising questions over whether the lives of observers are being put at risk.”³⁹

As a fishing observer, Emmanuel Essien’s work was part of a government effort to regulate overfishing by foreign-owned trawlers, which has driven small fish populations to the verge of collapse. *Joel Santos / Barcroft Media via Getty Images / Barcroft Media via Getty Images*

FRANCE In June, shocking footage of French police spraying tear gas into a group of seated and peaceful Extinction Rebellion climate protestors at close range went viral.

Under the leadership of Emmanuel Macron, France has become increasingly intolerant of civil activism. Sébastien Bailleul, director of the French environmental and social justice charity Crid, said: “There is a real authoritarian slide in France and what has emerged from the tip of the iceberg is police violence. This is a strategy of fear, and the climate movement is now on the frontline.”³⁸

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

In northern DRC, communities living around palm oil plantations have faced criminalisation and police harassment for denouncing land grabbing. Mombulu Boyama Alphonse, chief of the Mwingi community in Tshopo province, has monitored and condemned land grabbing and human rights abuses connected with multinational companies. In September 2019, he was beaten and later arrested by police following a protest by members of the Mwingi community against the palm oil agribusiness Feronia PHC. He reported that the police officers who had previously tried to arrest him told him: “We will shoot all of the villagers and see if RIAO-RDC [a network of NGOs and farmers’ associations in DRC] will save them.”⁴⁰





RUSSIA

Environmental Watch on the North Caucasus (EWNC) – a Russian NGO – has faced a number of physical and legal attacks in recent years, ranging from beatings and

arbitrary detention to intrusive document checks under the pretext of “public order and morality”. In 2016, the organisation was declared a foreign agent, forcing it to undergo arduous audit processes and declare this status on all its materials.

In May, Aleksandr Savelyev and two other EWNC members were detained by police while inspecting allegedly illegal logging in a Krasnodar forest. Separately, Aleksandr was charged with collaboration with “an undesirable organisation”. EWNC’s office was raided by police in April and July, and the organisation’s head, Andrey Rudomakha, was beaten and pepper sprayed.⁴¹

Almost half of Russia is covered with forests which absorb millions of tonnes of CO₂. These woodlands are under threat from mismanagement, illegal deforestation and corruption. *Vitaly Timkiv/TASS via Getty Images*



POLAND In early September, the world-famous Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior was boarded during a night-time raid, while moored off the port of Gdansk. Heavily armed and masked border guards stormed the ship, smashing windows with sledgehammers and pointing their weapons at the peaceful activists on board. The Rainbow Warrior was stationed outside Gdansk to block the delivery of coal, as part of a protest against the country’s heavy dependence on coal. Despite the fossil fuel’s severe environmental impact, Poland still uses coal for 80% of its energy needs.⁴²

Greenpeace’s Rainbow Warrior ship anchored off the Gdansk port after armed Polish border guards stormed the ship, and threatened the peaceful activists on board. *MATEUSZ SLODKOWSKI/AFP via Getty Images*

RUSSIA

EGYPT

KENYA

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA When Lucky Shabalala led a community protest against a nearby coal mine operated by the Ikwezi mining company, he didn’t expect to find himself in court charged with assault and intimidation. Ikwezi had interfered with a community grave site in Kliprand, a rural settlement in the Western Cape, in order to expand its operations. Lucky had also discovered that the company’s permit had expired and the elected board was not properly constituted because local people were unrepresented.

The company dropped its lawsuit against Lucky in July 2019, but the use of similar suits* against environmental activists is increasingly common. The aim is often to silence criticism by forcing activists to spend time and money defending themselves against spurious claims.⁴⁴



EGYPT In April, an Egyptian court sentenced 25 Nubian human rights defenders – including indigenous land rights activists Mohamed Azmy and Maysara Abdoun – to a suspended fine of 50,000 Egyptian pounds (~US\$3,100) each. This follows their detention by police in 2017 after taking part in a peaceful protest for land rights. They were charged with “disrupting public order” and “inciting protest”. Historically, the Egyptian government has subjected the Nubian people to land expropriation and forced displacement to make way for state projects such as the Aswan High Dam in the 1960s.⁴³

Mohamed Azmy. *Front Line Defenders*

KENYA One day after she had disappeared, the mutilated body of 57-year-old Esther Mwikali was discovered on 27 August, dumped in a farm near her homestead in Mithini village, Murang’a County, south-west Kenya.

Esther was renowned for her work to prevent community members being evicted from land claimed by tycoons. Local activists had no doubt her murder was related to the area’s ongoing land struggles, a tragic reminder of the alarming regularity with which extra-judicial killings are routinely carried out in Kenya.⁴⁵

* These are known as Strategic Lawsuits against Public Participation, or SLAPPs. For more information see: <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/corporate-legal-accountability/special-issues/materials-on-lawsuits-by-companies-against-corporate-accountability-advocates>

 **KAZAKHSTAN** **TURKEY** **IRAN** **INDIA** **INDONESIA**

TURKEY Publishing an academic paper doesn't seem like typical criminal behaviour – but it landed academic and human rights defender Bülent Şık in prison. The Ministry of Health had commissioned him to look

into a suspected connection between toxic pollution and high cancer rates in western Turkey. He found environmental pollution in the Ergene River Basin posed a real danger to public health, and presented his findings to government officials.

After three years of inaction, Şık took it upon himself to publish the study. Accused of “disclosing work secrets”, on 26 September he was sentenced to 15 months in prison. He is among the many Turkish scientists who have been fired, prosecuted or imprisoned in a crackdown on dissent following a failed coup in 2016.⁴⁶

“Bülent Şık fulfilled his duty as a citizen and a scientist and he used his right to freedom of expression,” his lawyer, Can Atalay, said in his closing statement before the sentence was handed down by a court in Istanbul in September 2019. *Front Line Defenders*

INDIA India's *Adivasis* – indigenous tribal and forest-dwelling communities – came under a twin threat in 2019, as the country's new citizenship laws and a proposed amendment to the Indian Forest Act put their legal rights and protections at risk.

The new citizenship laws also threatened to make forest communities stateless, as many lack the documents to prove their citizenship. Thankfully, proposed legislation that would have seen millions of tribal and forest dwellers evicted, and given officials the power to shoot people in the forest with virtual impunity, was scrapped after international outcry. But more still needs to be done to keep the stewards of India's forests safe.⁴⁸

IRAN Update: In last year's report, we featured the case of nine Iranian conservationists who were arrested and accused of spying during their work to protect the Asiatic cheetah. In November 2019, six of the environmentalists were convicted of collaborating with an “enemy state” – the US – and sentenced to between four and ten years in prison.⁴⁷

INDONESIA Two journalists, Maratua Siregar and Maraden Sianipar, were found stabbed to death on 30 October. They'd been involved in a land dispute between residents of Panai Hilir, North Sumatra, and the Amelia palm oil company which operated a nearby plantation. The palm oil concession where the two men's bodies were found was closed by the government in 2018 for illegally clearing areas of forest.

According to a police statement, some of the suspects arrested for the journalists' murder admitted it was an act of revenge “linked to palm oil plantation land”. Police also arrested the alleged owner of the palm oil plantation operator for allegedly paying US\$3,000 to have Siregar and Sianipar killed, allegations which have been denied. No trial has taken place yet in relation to the deaths of the two journalists.⁴⁹

ASIA AND PACIFIC



KAZAKHSTAN Wildlife ranger Yerlan Nurghaliev had dedicated his life to protecting *saiga* – an endangered ancient species of antelope – from poachers. It was a commitment that cost him his life.

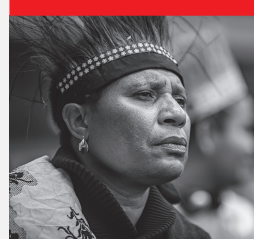
On 13 January, Yerlan and his partner tracked down a group of poachers near Lake Tengiz, 150km south-west of the capital Nur-Sultan. When they approached the poachers to attempt to make an arrest, Nurghaliev was badly beaten and later died of his injuries in hospital. This was the first time since the creation of the country's wildlife protection agency that a state ranger had been killed by poachers. In February, three men were found guilty of his murder and sentenced to life in prison.⁵⁰

KAZAKHSTAN Land and environmental defenders from the organisation Crude Accountability have paid a high price for opposing the environmental pollution of the Karachaganak oil and gas field in north-western Kazakhstan. They have faced criminalisation, arbitrary detention, threats and harassment from local authorities and police, and even an online smear campaign.

In May, Sergey Solyanik was detained by police while taking photos in the village of Berezovka, after the Karachaganak project had forced residents from their homes.⁵¹

KEY

- ATTACK
- INTIMIDATION
- CRIMINALISATION
- LAW CHANGE
- LEGAL ATTACK
- UPDATE



PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Cressida Kuala has paid a high personal cost for her activism. As the founder of the Porgera Red Wara (River) Women's Association, she works to help indigenous women and girls who have been displaced by mining operations, or sexually

abused by mining company employees. After speaking out about the devastating impact of mining operations in her community in Porgera, Kuala has received regular threats and suffered repeated rapes and sexual assaults – most recently, she was raped in early 2019.

Yet despite the dangers she faces, she continues to campaign for women's rights to be recognised by the government and mining companies, including the right to be fully involved in decisions that affect their lives.⁵²

Cressida Kuala. *Front Line Defenders*



AUSTRALIA In August, a protracted legal battle over ownership of the proposed site of the Adani coal mine in central Queensland – between indigenous representatives and the mine's owners – was settled in Adani's favour. The legal costs

involved bankrupted one activist, Adrian Burragubba, who was ordered to pay AUD\$600,000.

The Queensland government quashed the claim of the Wangan and Jagalingou people to the land – meaning they can no longer protest on what they claim is their ancestral territory without fear of arrest. "We have been made trespassers on our own country," said Burragubba.

With the wildfires of early 2020 bringing climate change into sharp focus for Australians, the Adani mine will continue to be a source of anger for environmental activists.⁵³

An activist holds a '#Stop Adani' sign. If all the coal in the Galilee Basin were mined and counted as a country, it would rank as the seventh largest emitter of greenhouse gases in the world. Michaela Handrek-Rehle/Bloomberg via Getty Images



COLOMBIA: A RISING TIDE OF VIOLENCE

➤ 64 defenders were killed in Colombia in 2019 – that’s more than anywhere else in the world and a shocking 30% of documented killings globally.

➤ This is also over a 150% rise on 2018 and the most murders Global Witness has ever recorded in the country.

➤ Indigenous groups were particularly at risk – accounting for half the documented killings, despite making up only 4.4% of the population.

Francia Márquez was meeting with other environmental and social justice leaders in the town of Lomitas in May 2019 when they were attacked by armed men. Miraculously, no one was killed in an assault that lasted 15 minutes and during which a grenade was launched at the group.⁵⁴

Francia is one of Colombia’s most prominent Afro-descendant human rights and environmental defenders. She won the prestigious Goldman Environmental Prize in 2018 for her activism. This was not the first time she’s been attacked. Throughout a successful campaign to stop illegal mining in La Toma in the Cauca region of south-western Colombia, she was threatened, harassed and eventually forced from her home.⁵⁵

The Cauca region where Francia and her colleagues were meeting is one of the most dangerous places in the world to stand up for the environment. Over a third of all killings of Colombian land and environmental defenders documented by Global Witness took place there in 2019. But this is a story that is playing out again and again in communities across the country who are on the frontline of protecting the planet, and attacks against leaders have reached crisis point.

A FAILING PEACE AGREEMENT AND ESCALATING ATTACKS

Global Witness recorded more killings of land and environmental defenders in Colombia in 2019 than anywhere else in the world. Indigenous groups in were particularly at risk – accounting for half the documented killings, despite making up only 4.4% of the population.



Francia Márquez accepts the 2018 Goldman Prize for South and Central America. *Goldman Environmental Prize*

The Constitutional Court declared that several indigenous cultures are at risk of extinction, with the National Organisation for Indigenous People of the Colombian Amazon claiming: “A genocide is being presented against the indigenous communities.”⁵⁶

So why are defender deaths escalating in Colombia? The 2016 Peace Agreement ended the decades-long war between government forces and FARC rebels, but it has not brought peace to large parts of the country. Organised criminal and paramilitary groups – many of which have taken over formerly FARC-controlled areas – are responsible for a high percentage of the killings we document:⁵⁷ Global Witness data* attributed just under a third of defender deaths to these groups in 2019. In a culture of widespread impunity, the perpetrators can be confident of escaping justice – it is estimated that 89% of the murders of human rights defenders do not end in a conviction.⁵⁸ Some argue that this impunity is fuelled by a government that dismisses these killings as localised

* Global Witness uses online, published sources and verifies these with partner organisations in relevant countries to ensure accuracy. For more information, see Methodology on page 40.

crimes, rather than seeing them as part of ‘an attempt by various actors to continue to repress social change in a violent way’.⁵⁹

“Not everything is going well with the peace agreement. There was misunderstanding that putting an end to the situation with FARC rebels would end the violence – but we see the violence is increasing.” Angélica Ortiz⁶⁰

A key part of the peace agreement were incentives to move farmers away from coca cultivation, thereby cutting cocaine production and disrupting a drugs trade that had fuelled the conflict.

Coca growers were offered grants to start growing alternatives such as cacao and coffee.⁶¹ But this crop-substitution programme was badly implemented, with many farmers not receiving their payments, putting the livelihoods of up to 100,000 families in doubt.⁶² Those who supported or participated in the programme have been threatened by criminal organisations and paramilitaries still highly invested in the drugs trade – Global Witness recorded the deaths of 14 people targeted in this way.

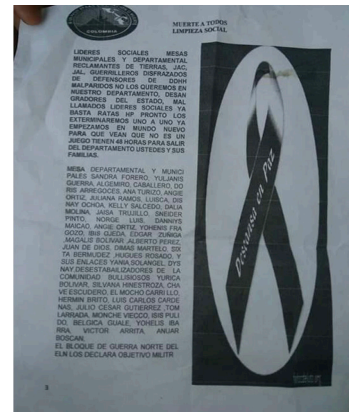
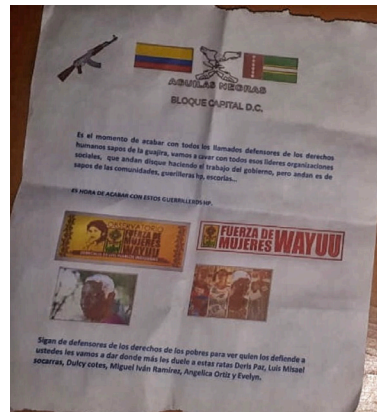
COLOMBIA AND CLIMATE CHANGE

Colombia faces the grim prospect of intensifying floods and droughts, as the effects of climate change continue to bite, according to the UN.⁶³ Many communities are already at increased risk of flooding and landslides.⁶⁴

After years of conflict, the country has one of the highest proportions of internally displaced people in the world, with insecure land rights making many rural communities especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.⁶⁵ The government’s own report under the Paris Agreement underscores the importance of addressing the climate crisis on the country’s road to peace. Yet, the very same government continues to pursue land- and carbon-intensive industries – Colombia is the world’s fifth biggest coal exporter and has sizeable oil, gas and palm oil sectors.⁶⁶

At the same time, the country has reversed steps to allow citizens – including land and environmental defenders – to reject the approval of extractive projects.⁶⁷

CLIMATE OF FEAR



Leaflets threatening violence against defenders in La Guajira, Colombia, allegedly from paramilitary groups operating in the region.

The murder of land and environmental defenders takes place in a wider climate of persecution and non-lethal threats that seek to instil fear in those brave enough to speak out. Angélica Ortiz, a Wayuu indigenous woman from La Guajira in northern Colombia, knows this only too well. She is the secretary-general of the *Fuerza de Mujeres Wayuu*,⁶⁸ who have led protests against the huge coal-mining project, El Cerrejón. According to recent research, this is one of five companies whose operations gave rise to 44% of the attacks on defenders raising concerns about them between 2015 and 2019.⁶⁹

Angélica’s organisation has faced repeated threats – six in 2019 alone – allegedly from paramilitary groups, as well as public smear campaigns. The organisation says the government has given no adequate response to their repeated requests for protection, dating back to 2018.⁷⁰

Riot police in Colombia evict communities from their homes to make way for mining. *Rafael Ríos*





Defenders Janeth Pareja Ortiz and Angélica Ortiz, from the Ipuana clan, in the middle of the Arroyo Aguas Blancas riverbed. Both received death threats after denouncing mining companies that have contaminated their community's land and standing against the violence of the armed actors who control the region. Pablo Tosco / Oxfam Intermón

GROWING THREATS AGAINST WOMEN

Women defenders like Angélica and Francia are facing increasing threats in Colombia – with the UN documenting almost a 50% rise in the killing of women between 2018 and 2019. They are reportedly more likely than men to face verbal abuse and surveillance as tactics to intimidate and silence them.⁷¹

The targeted killing of social leaders, including those protecting their land and environment, was one of the issues that sparked widespread protests in cities across the country during November. The protests were a sign of growing discontent with the lack of progress in implementing the peace agreement and the ongoing violence. So far, however, President Ivan Duque's response has been lacklustre and insufficient, according to the country's civil society groups.⁷²

The day after the attack on her life, Francia Márquez took to Twitter with a call for the future: "The attack that we leaders were victim to yesterday in the afternoon, invites us to continue working towards peace in our territory, in the department of Cauca and in our country, there has already been too much bloodshed."⁷³

DEFENDERS' RECOMMENDATIONS:

Fuerza de Mujeres Wayuu and Programa Somos Defensores call on the Colombian Government to:

- Fully implement the provisions of the 2016 Peace Agreement, including a comprehensive rural reform programme that guarantees the economic integration of poor rural communities through land titling and extending state services to rural communities.
- Recognise and support the National Commission of Security Guarantees (NCSG) to function fully, as outlined under the 2016 Peace Agreement. The NCSG should develop a plan (funded and implemented by the government) to investigate and dismantle paramilitary and armed groups.
- Ensure justice by investigating and prosecuting the material and intellectual perpetrators of lethal and non-lethal attacks against defenders.
- Publicly recognise the important role of human rights defenders. Respond to the intensifying threats against them by developing, funding and implementing safety and protection measures – ensuring that any plan builds on the collective experiences and participation of human rights defenders and social leaders.



Waorani women celebrate in Puyo after a court ruled in their favour in their legal challenge to the Ecuadorian government's plan to open up their territory to oil exploration. *Rodrigo Buendia/AFP via Getty Images*

VICTORIES FOR PEOPLE – AND THE PLANET

Despite facing potential backlash, defenders across the world achieved a number of successes in 2019 – a testament to their resilience, strength and determination in protecting their rights, the environment and our global climate.

ECUADOR: The Ecuadorian government has been seeking to exploit the Amazonian rainforest for oil and gas extraction as a solution to its economic problems.⁷⁴ But in April the Waorani indigenous tribe from southern Ecuador won a landmark ruling to prevent the government auctioning their territory for oil and gas exploration.⁷⁵ The three-judge panel ruled that the consultation process undertaken in 2012 was insufficient to guarantee their free, prior and informed consent. The verdict is a vital win for both indigenous rights and the climate – it protects half a million acres of Amazonian rainforest and prevents both the associated deforestation and carbon emissions from the oil.⁷⁶ The legal team representing the Waorani say that the ruling could have an impact on other indigenous nations in Ecuador, whose territories have also been allocated for exploration.⁷⁷ The president of the Woarani Pastaza Organisation claimed the ruling as a “victory for my ancestors. It’s for our forest and future generations. And it’s for the whole world.”⁷⁸

INDONESIA: In November 2019, the Dayak Iban indigenous community of central Borneo in Indonesia secured legal ownership of 10,000 hectares of land, following a decades-long struggle.⁷⁹ The Dayak Iban won the UN Development Programme’s Equator Prize for community-led solutions to climate change in recognition of their protection of the forest against corporate interests.⁸⁰ A 2013 constitutional court ruling mandates the Indonesian government to return previously seized forests to indigenous communities – but so far only 25,000 hectares of land has been given back, out of what the Alliance of Indigenous Peoples (AMAN) estimates to be 7 million hectares.⁸¹

USA: The Standing Rock Sioux won an important case in their ongoing protest against the Dakota Access oil pipeline. Upon taking office in 2017, President Donald Trump ordered the approvals process to be done “in an expedited manner”, but the new ruling states that the government did not adequately assess the risks of spillages from the pipeline. The judge ordered the federal body that oversaw the environmental approvals process to conduct a full review, ruling that the pipeline’s “effects on the quality of the human environment are likely to be highly controversial”.⁸²

CAMBODIA: Indigenous communities in northern Cambodia achieved a major victory when the governor of Ratanakiri committed to return their sacred lands, which had previously been allocated to a company financed by the World Bank. A complaint issued to the bank in 2014, by twelve indigenous communities, related to culturally significant lands that the Vietnamese agribusiness company Hoang Anh Gia Lai had been permitted to take over to develop into rubber plantations.⁸³ Dam Chanty of the NGO Highlanders Association said the decision represents “an unprecedented recognition of indigenous land rights over business interests” in the country.⁸⁴ There are new allegations, however, that the company has been using the COVID-19 lockdown to bulldoze the land.⁸⁵

ZAMBIA: In a case brought to the UK Supreme Court by communities affected by a large-scale copper mine in Zambia, the judge ruled that the complaint can be heard in English courts, following claims that they would not receive a fair hearing in Zambian courts.⁸⁶ The mine is owned by a subsidiary of the UK-based mining company Vedanta. The communities allege that the mine has damaged their environment and health, including contaminating local water sources.⁸⁷ Lawyers for the communities state this significant ruling could have “wider implications for companies who make public commitments relating to their responsibilities to communities and the environment and then fail to put these into practice.”⁸⁸

THAILAND: After a long-running legal battle, the community members of Ban Haeng – a village in Lampang Province, northern Thailand – secured justice as the Chiang Mai Administrative Court ruled in their favour following their complaint against a proposed coal-mining project in their area.⁸⁹ The community has

protested against the planned mine since 2010, and filed numerous legal claims to stop it going ahead. In return, they have faced various forms of intimidation, including death threats, enforced disappearances, surveillance by unidentified men and harassment from military officers. But the community continued to resist and now, with the court ruling that the Thai Ministry of Industry did not follow correct procedure when granting the mining concession,⁹⁰ this could pave the way for a permanent end to coal mining in their area – a victory for the community and the climate.

INTERNATIONAL POLICY: There have also been some promising international developments. The UN Human Rights Council unanimously adopted a landmark resolution to protect environmental human rights defenders – it is now the primary duty of states to guarantee its implementation.⁹¹ Canada updated its guidelines on supporting human rights defenders and must now apply them consistently.⁹² The number of businesses publishing statements and policies on the protection of human rights defenders continued to grow.⁹³ Alongside the publication of *Uncalculated Risks*,⁹⁴ a civil society guide to how development banks can prevent reprisals against those protesting against or engaging with their project, international finance institutions like the Inter-American Development Bank⁹⁵ and the International Finance Corporation⁹⁶ continued to improve their mechanisms to prevent violence against defenders. However, governments and business must do much more – the Zero Tolerance Pledge, drafted in Geneva in November by community representatives, indigenous leaders and NGOs from around the world, should guide what they do and how they do it.⁹⁷

A demonstrator holds a “Water Is Life” sign in front of the White House in Washington DC during a protest organised by the Standing Rock Sioux against the Dakota Access Pipeline (DAPL). Andrew Harrer/Bloomberg via Getty Images





PHILIPPINES: CRIMINALISED FOR PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT

➤ **Global Witness documented 43 defenders killed in 2019.**

➤ **Six of them were state employees – the highest number of attacks globally against environmental workers employed to protect some of the most iconic landscapes in the Philippines.**

➤ **Criminalisation and threats from new draconian legislation increases the risks for activists.**

➤ **Highest share of global killings related to agribusiness, with 26 murders last year.**

Bai Bibyaon Ligkayan Bigkay, the only woman chieftain in the history of the Manobo peoples, has dedicated her life to protecting the rainforests of the Pantaron Mountain Range – home to the Talaingod-Manobo people of Mindanao. Straddling across six provinces, the rainforests are one of the largest biodiverse areas in the Philippines – a haven for endangered species like the Philippines eagle.⁹⁸ Protecting them should matter to us all.

For decades, Bai Bibyaon led the Talaingod-Manobo against the corporate plunder of this climate-critical landscape by commercial logging and mining industries.⁹⁹ At first, their efforts were fruitful, forcing a powerful logging company to withdraw their plans to expand into their village.¹⁰⁰ But as more companies moved in, so did the military – making the struggle even more dangerous for indigenous defenders and causing many to flee their land.¹⁰¹

Manobo leaders Bai Bibyaon Ligkayan Bigkay (right) and Datu Kaylo Bontolan before the latter was reportedly killed during a military bombardment in Kitaotao, in northern Mindanao. *Save Our Schools Network*



On 7 April, Datu Kaylo Bontolan – a Manobo leader and friend of Bai Bibyaon – was reportedly killed during a military bombardment in Kitaotao, northern Mindanao.¹⁰² He had returned to the mountains to help document violence against fellow Manobo members when community representatives say he was caught in the attack. He was one of 43 land and environmental activists killed in the Philippines last year.¹⁰³

Like Datu Kaylo, many of those killed were indigenous people asserting their right to self-determination and their ancestral lands.

BEARING THE BRUNT OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS

Rising temperatures, landslides and increasingly dangerous typhoons make the Philippines the country most at-risk of multiple climate hazards, and communities like the Talaingod-Manobo are bearing the brunt.¹⁰⁴ Even the government has acknowledged the impact of climate change on biodiversity, “water resources, forestry, agriculture, coastal resources, and health and well-being of the people.”¹⁰⁵

The Philippines’ remaining virgin forests, like those protected by the Manobo, are being felled for the sake of mineral extraction and profit, decimating precious biodiversity and fuelling climate-related conflict.¹⁰⁶ This reality is ‘business as usual’ for President Duterte and his government who are also forging ahead with policies that prioritise fossil fuels, and have passed draconian laws that can be used to silence those trying to stand in their way.

CRIMINALISATION AND THE CRACKDOWN ON ACTIVISTS

Just days after Datu Kaylo’s death, a photograph of his body was posted online by the Armed Forces of the Philippines alongside claims that he was killed during an encounter between soldiers in the Eastern Mindanao Command and communist rebels.¹⁰⁷ Community members dismissed this as an attempt to frame him as a political criminal. Instead, they pointed to the long history of violence inflicted on Talaingod-Manobo communities by military forces.¹⁰⁸



The Manobo people are one of the 18 Lumad groups found on the island of Mindanao. The different Manobo tribes are semi-autonomous from the Philippines government and have their own laws, practices and judgements given by tribal chieftains. *Jacob Maentz/Corbis Documentary*

Criminalising activists as ‘rebel’s or ‘terrorists’ or labelling defenders as ‘anti-development’, is part of a broader global trend used by governments and the media to delegitimise communities’ concerns. In the Philippines, individual activists and environmental organisations have been accused of being rebels or communist sympathisers – a practice commonly known as ‘red-tagging’.¹⁰⁹ Inflammatory calls by Duterte’s government to kill activists deemed to be ‘obstructing justice’, as well as his direct threats to bomb indigenous schools puts defenders at much greater risk of attacks.¹¹⁰

It is not surprising, then, that the number of defenders murdered since Duterte took office in 2016 has risen dramatically – 119 in the first three years of his government. This is almost double the figure for the three years prior to his election.¹¹¹

The UN Human Rights Council’s recently published report concluded that the government’s “overarching focus on public order and national security”, including countering terrorism and illegal drugs, has permeated new and existing legislation “often at the expense of human rights, due process rights, the rule of law and accountability”.¹¹²

One example of such legislation is the government’s Anti-Terrorism Act.¹¹³ Its broad-ranging definitions of terrorism can be easily manipulated by authorities to target, arrest and detain government critics – including those working to protect the land and natural environment.¹¹⁴ This draconian new legislation leaves the door open for the prosecution of people who speak out, just at a time where press freedoms and journalists are under attack.¹¹⁵

ARMY OCCUPIES RESOURCE-RICH REGIONS

For many years, successive governments in the Philippines have implemented counter-insurgency operations against the New People’s Army (NPA) – the armed wing of the Philippines Communist Party. But now many indigenous communities living in highly militarised regions say they are often the target of attacks and are being silenced, in a process of criminalisation that appears to go hand in hand with protecting private interests.¹¹⁶

Disturbingly, almost half of the documented murders under Duterte’s government were linked to armed forces or paramilitary groups.

The island of Mindanao has been subjected to a large-scale military crackdown – with deadly consequences for land and environmental defenders. Almost half of all Filipino defenders killed last year lived on Mindanao – a trend that Global Witness has recorded since the start of Duterte’s presidency. Large numbers of defenders have also been killed on Negros, another heavily militarised region.¹¹⁷ Defenders living in Mindanao and Negros made up almost 90% of land and environmental activists murdered in the country in 2019. Indigenous groups in these regions are also being forced from their land – Bai Bibyaon was one of over 700 residents who fled Talaingod after military attacks on indigenous schools intensified in 2015.¹¹⁸

A NEW GENERATION OF DEFENDERS

Even as the onslaught against defenders in the Philippines intensifies, indigenous schools – which teach children about their culture and the ecology of their ancestral land – are creating a new generation of activists to take up the cause. But now these schools are coming under attack too.

In October, the Department of Education ordered the closure of indigenous schools, alleging that many were failing to comply with government regulations and that they have links with rebels.¹¹⁹ The directive – specifically targeting Salugpongan indigenous schools – affected the same Talaingod-Manobo communities that unified decades earlier, and continue to protect the Pantaron Mountain Range.¹²⁰

“For all indigenous people around the world, our culture is rooted in our land,” says Rius Valle, a spokesperson for Save Our School Network.¹²¹ “If these lands are taken away from us, it will not just hurt our tribe and culture, but also our future. That is why the creation of our indigenous schools is an expression to defend our ancestral land and the environment.”

Enabling a new generation of defenders to speak out is vital for preventing more damage to the rainforest. According to government records last year, at least three mining applications were granted in the region,

allowing companies to operate over 20,000 hectares – an area the size of 28,000 football pitches, now under threat from silver, gold and copper projects.¹²² Two more mining companies are attempting to set up operations in Talaingod, and as of March 2019 are appealing the decision after being denied by the Philippines Mines and Geoscience.¹²³ Mining has consistently been linked to attacks against defenders in the Philippines.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS NOT SPARED

Last year, across the world, 19 government employees and park rangers responsible for protecting the environment were killed. Of these murders, eight took place in the Philippines alone – making it the country with the highest number of documented state-employee killings. Forester Kandatu A. Bansil was shot by an unidentified gunman.¹²⁴ Gaudencio Arana was killed after obtaining information that led to the seizure of illegal sources of wood and chainsaws.¹²⁵ And Bienvinido Veguilla Jr. was hacked to death after encountering illegal loggers.¹²⁶ All six were employees of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR). Five of them were killed by hitmen.

In response, the Environment Secretary Roy Cimatu called for DENR officials to carry firearms – a proposal opposed by environmental activists who fear the creation of another set of paramilitary units.¹²⁷

Indigenous students protest to stop extrajudicial killings, as well as calling for justice on human rights violations. *Save Our Schools Network*



HYDRO-POWER: A NEW THREAT TO TALAINGOD-MANOBO LAND

As commercial interests, often backed by the Philippines military, are put before the rights of indigenous communities, the Manobo now face a new threat – a US\$800 million China-backed hydropower dam. A reservoir is being constructed along with the 143-metre-high dam that will flood 2,924 hectares of indigenous land, displacing over 700 households. These communities claim that they were not consulted as required under law.¹²⁸

The dam is just another example of ‘business at all costs’ in the Philippines. Despite warnings from many organisations, including Global Witness, large companies, influential politicians and established landowners continue to make money with brazen disregard for the rights and wellbeing of local communities, and the lives of activists.

Now, more than ever, we need concerted action by the state to recognise and protect defenders. Business, too, must step up and demonstrate zero-tolerance for reprisals against activists. They must operate transparently and involve local communities in the decisions that directly affect their lives. Finally, with defenders facing greater pressures, it is more vital than ever that diplomats in the Philippines use their position to advocate against harmful threats to communities and defenders who speak out.

DEFENDERS’ RECOMMENDATIONS:

Save our School Network SMR, Kalikasan PNE and Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM) call on the Philippines Government to:

- Ensure accountability by conducting an independent investigation into attacks on indigenous schools, dismantling paramilitary groups and removing military units from indigenous land.
- Repeal the existing Anti-Terrorism Act 2020 by Presidential decree and ensure safeguards for rights defenders by passing the pending Human Rights Defender Bill (Senate Bill 179).
- Implement the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative standard and require mandatory human rights due diligence in all mining operations, and rule on the cancellation or suspension of mining operations started in 2017 under former General Secretary Gina Lopez.
- Cooperate with the United Nations Human Rights Council and implement the recommendations in its 2020 report on the Situation of Human Rights in the Philippines. Member states should support civil society calls for an independent inquiry into the country’s environmental and human rights situation.

AGRIBUSINESS: ATTACKS ON THE RISE

In October, journalists Martua Parasian Siregar and Maraden Sianipar were stabbed to death near a palm oil concession after supporting local communities in a dispute with the company operating the land. Police have arrested a senior palm oil businessman suspected of paying for their murder, who has denied the allegation (see page 18).¹²⁹ Congolese activist Joël Imbangola Luneu, was murdered allegedly by a security guard in the employ of the Canadian palm oil company Feronia Inc. – close to their Boteka plantations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).¹³⁰ The dead body of Demilson Ovelar Mendes, a member of the indigenous Avá Guaraní community, was found on a Brazilian soy plantation a few kilometres from the village where he lived.¹³¹

In 2019, Global Witness documented 34 killings like these linked to the agricultural sector – an increase of over 60% since 2018.*

Half of all the world’s habitable land is used for agriculture.¹³² Within this sector, alongside the provision of basic everyday needs, is a large commercially-driven industry ranging from the production of palm oil for shampoo and beauty products, to tropical fruit plantations and cattle ranches.¹³³ Nearly half of cultivated land is located in Africa and Asia, supplying about 60% of the world’s agricultural production.¹³⁴ But this expanding industry is destroying homes, communities and the global environment. Estimates suggest that agricultural projects are responsible for just under a third of global emissions contributing to climate breakdown - with things set to worsen.¹³⁵

In Brazil, ministers want to legalise agribusiness companies expanding across previously protected indigenous reserves, opening up over 3 million hectares for industry.¹³⁶ Communities are increasingly caught in violent herder-farmer conflicts, as desertification and climate change shrink access to arable land. It is estimated that over 3,640 people were killed in less than three years in clashes over access to pasture in Nigeria’s Middle Belt.¹³⁷ As consumer demand grows and industrial agriculture expands, destructive projects are imposed on communities without their consent, driving increased conflict between big business, landowners and local communities.¹³⁸

* Philippines (26), Brazil (3), Indonesia (2), Cambodia (1), Honduras (1), Democratic Republic of Congo (1)



In the Philippines, almost half of the documented murders of land and environmental defenders under Duterte's government are linked to armed forces or paramilitary groups. In March 2019, 14 farmers were killed – many were land rights activists linked to the National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW).
Romeo Gacad/AFP via Getty Images

HIGHEST NUMBER OF ATTACKS LINKED TO AGRIBUSINESS TOOK PLACE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Last year, 85% of reported attacks against land and environmental defenders opposed to agribusiness projects occurred in Asia – making it by far the region with the highest number of killings. Of these, 90% were in the Philippines.

On the sugar plantations of Negros, police operations and counter-insurgency programmes cracked down on small-scale farming communities, leading to the massacre of 14 farmers in March – many were land rights activists linked to the National Federation of Sugar Workers (NFSW).¹³⁹ Five months earlier in Negros Occidental, nine farmers, also members of the NFSW, were killed following a harvest.¹⁴⁰

The region is infamous for feudal relations between labourers and landlords – amidst fighting between communist insurgents and government forces, both implicated in countless human rights abuses. This is an ongoing legacy of colonial injustices, where formal land rights were concentrated into a small number of hands. Peasant labourers and farmers' groups have long campaigned for land reform over the island's vast sugar plantations, to address inequality and poverty across the region.¹⁴¹

Despite promises, the Philippines government has done little to support these communities, frequently putting the interests of big agribusiness first.

BIG AGRI-BRANDS PUSHED TO TAKE FIRST STEPS

Following the Global Witness publication *Defending the Philippines* in 2019, two of the biggest agribusiness brands in the country have acknowledged the need for clear and concrete internal policies to address the issue of reprisals against those speaking out about their projects.

In April, Dole Philippines announced that the company has “undertaken a review of its internal processes to better ensure that it shall not be a party to... violence against environmental defenders and/or indigenous people”, and committed to “outlining more concrete company policies”.

Del Monte Philippines have gone a step further, engaging with civil society organisations as they review their “impact assessment and due diligence processes”, while “identifying areas of no compromise or zero tolerance”. The company committed to “preventing and responding to any reprisals against persons who voice out issues about any of the businesses our company is involved in,” and to translating these commitments “into concrete action steps”.¹⁴²



ROMANIA: CORRUPTION AND MURDER IN THE EU

- > Romania has over half of Europe's remaining old-growth and primeval forests – dubbed the 'lungs of Europe'.¹⁴³
- > Three hectares of this forest is degraded every hour according to Greenpeace Romania, much of it to illegal logging worth an estimated €1 billion per year.
- > Two forest rangers were killed in 2019, both working to stop illegal logging, and hundreds of threats and attacks on rangers have been recorded.
- > In late 2019 thousands marched in Bucharest and cities across Romania to protest against illegal logging and demand that the attacks be investigated thoroughly.

Protecting these forests is vital to efforts to curb runaway climate change. According to one estimate, a single 150-year-old beech tree absorbs enough carbon to offset a 56,000km car trip,¹⁴⁴ with estimates that Romanian beech forests cover almost 2 million hectares.¹⁴⁵ The forests are also home to some rare and endangered wild animal species, including a third of Europe's brown bear population and a quarter of its wolves.¹⁴⁶

Environmental organisation Agent Green was set up by Gabriel Paun to protect this vital wilderness, and expose the illegal logging trade¹⁴⁷ which threatens it.

As a result of his work, Gabriel has faced intimidation and violent attacks. In November 2014 he was attacked with pepper spray when filming a truck full of timber from Retezat National Park entering a saw-mill.¹⁴⁸ In May 2015 he and a colleague were set upon by a large group of men, and seriously injured.¹⁴⁹ The following year, Paun was the victim of a targeted cyber-attack that wiped seven years' worth of data and destroyed his computer.¹⁵⁰ Late last year, he was acting as a guide in Domogled National Park for a Netflix crew filming an episode of the docuseries *Broken* when they were threatened by illegal loggers, who allegedly attempted to block their exit with fallen trees.¹⁵¹

DYING TO DEFEND THE FOREST

The violence associated with the illegal logging trade gained increased prominence in 2019 with the murder of two park rangers. On the evening of 16 October, forest ranger Liviu Pop* received an anonymous tip off about



Top: The Făgăraş Mountains in central Romania is one of the regions affected by illegal logging and destruction of Natura 2000 protected areas. *Agent Green*. Bottom: Forest rangers stand next to wooden crosses bearing the names of their murdered colleagues, including Liviu Pop, during a protest in Bucharest on 29 October 2019. *Daniel Mihailescu/AFP via Getty Images*

illegal logging in the forest he was employed to protect. After calling his manager, he went to investigate. What happened next has been the subject of speculation ever since, but what is clear is that Liviu was shot, and died, protecting the forest he loved.

Liviu's death came just one month after Răducu Gorcioaia was found dead in his car in Iaşi County, east Romania.¹⁵² Media have reported that Răducu, another state forestry employee, confronted three illegal loggers in the Pascani forest district and suffered fatal axe wounds to the head.¹⁵³

These murders are not isolated incidents. According to the Romanian forestry union four other forest rangers have been killed for their work in recent years,¹⁵⁴ and it has

* For further details on how we include attacks against people who are employed to protect the environment, see our methodology on page 40.

recorded over 650 different incidents of physical assaults, death threats and destruction of property aimed against rangers.¹⁵⁵ It is clear that protecting these vital forests is dangerous work, and Romania's environmental defenders urgently need to be better protected.

DISAPPEARING FORESTS AND ENDEMIC CORRUPTION

Romania's forests are under increasing threat – with Global Forest Watch estimating that 349,000 hectares were lost between 2001 and 2019. That's equivalent to over 4% of the country's tree cover since 2000.¹⁵⁶ Greenpeace Romania thinks that up to three hectares of forest cover are destroyed every hour by legal and illegal logging.¹⁵⁷

The trade of illegally cut timber in Romania is huge – with some estimates putting its worth at €1 billion per year.¹⁵⁸ In 2015, according to EU research, more than 40% of the wood taken from Romania's forests was from unaccounted sources¹⁵⁹ – however a report released in 2019 from the National Forestry Inventory put this figure at over 50%.¹⁶⁰

Organised crime syndicates – the so-called 'wood mafia' – are at the heart of the illegal logging trade, but the corruption that maintains it spreads far and wide, from public officials down to community members. The network sustains whole communities, and forest rangers are also implicated in this.¹⁶¹

DEMANDS FOR JUSTICE

There are some signs that things are changing – following the murders in late 2019, thousands marched in Bucharest and other cities across the country to protest against illegal logging and demand that the attacks on forest workers be investigated thoroughly.¹⁶² Agent Green, in coalition with other environmental groups, submitted a complaint to the European Commission detailing



Gabriel Paun (centre) meets with Romania's Minister of the Environment, Waters and Forests, Costel Alexe. *Agent Green*

Romania's failure to curb illegal logging.¹⁶³ As a result, the commission threatened legal action against the government in February this year.¹⁶⁴

However, justice for the victims of the wood mafia appears hard to come by. The perpetrator who in 2017 shot Sorin Jiva, a ranger from western Romania, is still free.¹⁶⁵ And in the months following the murder of Liviu Pop, there have been no arrests.

DEFENDERS' RECOMMENDATIONS:

Agent Green calls on the Romanian Government to:

- Strictly and immediately preserve the last remaining primary and old-growth forests (525,000 hectares or 8% of the country's forest cover).
- Increase the Natura 2000 network¹⁶⁶ from 23% to 30% of the country and ensure genuine implementation of European Union nature directives.
- Combat illegal logging by strengthening controls and increasing fines. Ensure traceability and transparency by operationalising the Forest Inspector app¹⁶⁷ that publicises forestry plans, logging concessions, wood transport routes and destinations.



An aerial shot of a sawmill in central Romania. *Agent Green*



An aerial photograph shows where forests were cleared for a palm oil concession in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. Romeo Gacad/AFP via Getty Images

CONCLUSION: BUSINESS THAT COSTS THE EARTH

Our report this year could not be clearer: at a time when we most need people to protect the planet against destructive, carbon-intensive industries, we are seeing the highest number of killings of land and environmental defenders since Global Witness started tracking these murders.

Despite knowing how critical rainforests are for the climate, we are seeing an escalation of deforestation, and defenders who challenge logging continue to be ‘disappeared’. Despite growing awareness of how indigenous land is grabbed for commercial mining projects, banks still rubber-stamp operations without proof that the human rights of people living locally have been protected. Despite the perilous threats to marine life and freshwater, those defending our rivers and oceans are marginalised and silenced.

In many countries, people’s rights to their land and natural resources are either unprotected, undocumented or not recognised, and environmental protections are poorly enforced. The situation in Colombia and the Philippines highlights this with terrible results. The reports shows that violence, intimidation and harassment towards land and environmental defenders happens when states fail to tackle the root causes of these infringements and companies fail to respect human rights in their global operations as required under prevailing international standards.¹⁶⁸ States must ensure accountability, and companies and their investors must mitigate these risks and redress harm as they relate to their supply chains.

Furthermore, protecting the environment and human rights makes good business sense. There are strong indications that ethical investments are starting to outperform traditional funds.¹⁶⁹ Protecting indigenous communities’ rights to land and resources can reduce risks to companies and investors – as our recent report *Responsible Sourcing* highlights. If businesses, including financial institutions, are serious about stopping climate breakdown and ending the senseless violence against those who stand on the frontline of the crisis, concerted efforts are needed.

During the current COVID-19 crisis, some companies are extending their attacks on defenders, and governments are reducing protections. When you take this all together with the increased number of attacks on defenders during 2019, this is a more worrying time than ever. The trends are clear, the statistics are global, the causes lie with irresponsible business practices and the governments that support them.

Global Witness has been reporting on defender rights since 2012, in 2015 states came together to sign up to the Paris Agreement and around the world people are increasingly taking to the streets to demand urgent climate action. Yet the number of defenders killed and intimidated is rising. We must listen to them and put them front and centre of our climate response plans. Governments and industries must take immediate action to tackle the root causes of conflict, safeguard defender rights and ensure accountability across the supply chain.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Land and environmental defenders will only be able to carry out their activism safely when states, companies and investors take action to tackle the root causes of conflict, safeguard defender rights and ensure accountability when attacks occur. In the section below, we talk through what governments and companies should do to address these issues.

GOVERNMENTS

States (through their governments) have the primary duty, under international law, to guarantee that defenders' human rights are protected and that they can carry out their activism safely. This includes guaranteeing many relevant human rights, such as the right to life, to freedom of assembly and expression, and to an adequate standard of living.¹⁷⁰ In addition, there is growing momentum to recognise people's right to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment, including the right to a safe climate.¹⁷¹

To tackle the root causes, governments should:

- Resolve outstanding land claims and formally secure, including through legal means, the land rights of communities and indigenous peoples.
- Commit to addressing land inequality, including in regards to gender.
- Guarantee that no business project goes ahead without the free, prior and informed consent of potentially and affected indigenous communities at every stage of the project cycle or operation.
- Require the prior full assessment of the possible environmental and social impacts of proposed business operations and policies. The results of any assessment should be made public and used to mitigate against adverse impacts experienced by communities.

To safeguard defender rights, governments should:

- Legally legitimise the role of land and environmental defenders and publicly condemn any threats against them, with specific attention to gender-based violence and attacks.
- Ensure national policies safeguard the rights of defenders and protesters to free assembly and speech, as well as potential recourse to civil disobedience.



This includes scrapping legislation used to criminalise defenders.

- Via diplomatic and trade missions, raise concerns with host governments over environmental and human rights concerns, and use policies and legislation to hold their national companies with operations overseas to account.

To ensure accountability, governments should:

- Provide effective accountability mechanisms at every level that deliver tangible results in defenders' lives, in line with international laws and standards.
- Bring to justice those responsible for ordering or carrying out any threat or attack against a land or environmental defender.
- Prevent, investigate, punish and redress corruption, human rights abuses and environmental damage through effective policies, legislation, regulations and reparations, including holding companies and investors to account on their obligations when operating projects or sourcing land-based goods, both at home and abroad.
- Make foreign aid and investment in projects conditional upon whether specific measures for the security of land and environmental defenders are in place or not.

COMPANIES AND INVESTORS

Violence, intimidation and harassment towards land and environmental defenders can occur when companies fail to respect human rights in their global operations as required under prevailing international standards.¹⁷² Companies and their investors are responsible for mitigating risks and redressing harm as they relate to land and environmental defenders across their supply chains, operations and investments. Likewise, they should exercise their leverage over national and international policymaking to advocate for better safeguards for defenders and push for stronger state commitments to secure community land rights in their Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement.

To tackle the root causes, companies and investors should:

- Develop and publish a policy position on land and environmental defenders that includes a zero-tolerance stance on threats and violence against defenders, and illegal land acquisition.
- Identify, prevent, address and account for any adverse impacts of their operations, value chains and business relationships on human rights and the environment by conducting regular due diligence assessments of risks to affected communities and defenders.
- Ensure transparent and accessible publication of human rights impact assessments and due diligence processes.
- Regularly monitor the effectiveness of reprisal prevention and due diligence processes through consultation with communities, defenders' representatives and independent experts, including as part of regular human rights impact assessments.

To safeguard defender rights, companies and investors should:

- Publically condemn threats and attacks against defenders wherever they occur, and disclose the due diligence measures used to identify and address them.
- Implement and adequately resource specific policies and practices that support key positions or calls made by human rights defenders.
- Take deliberate action to consult with women defenders, and local and/or national women's rights organisations that represent their interests, and ensure that due-diligence processes and protection mechanisms do not replicate structural discrimination or barriers faced by women.

To ensure accountability, companies and investors should:

- Cooperate with, assist, and in no way hinder investigations by state authorities into instances of attacks on land and environment defenders.
- Provide for or cooperate in remedy and reparations for defenders, organisations and communities affected by threats and attacks.
- Take immediate action to suspend business projects and relationships with business partners in situations where defenders have been threatened, until robust measures are taken to protect those at risk and prevent further harm.¹⁷³

IMPACTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LAND AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS CAMPAIGN

Around the world, land is being violently grabbed and natural habitats destroyed to produce the goods we consume every day. Meanwhile, countless people are being killed, attacked or jailed for daring to take a stand. These are land and environmental defenders – ordinary people trying to protect their homes, livelihoods, and the health of our planet from the harmful impacts of industries like mining, oil and gas, and agribusiness.

Since 2012 Global Witness has campaigned to stop the assault on land and environmental defenders, and to ensure they can live and work without fear or intimidation.

The Global Witness Land and Environmental Defenders Campaign aims to raise awareness of the broader threats and attacks facing land and environmental defenders and their communities. It strives to give a greater voice and support to the work of defenders and their support networks.

We push for government, industry and investor reforms aimed at stopping the global trade in land and natural resources from stoking conflict. We investigate the root causes of violence in the worst-affected countries, pushing governments to halt abuses and bring perpetrators to justice. And we work hard to force this hidden crisis onto political agendas.

Our **new campaign** focuses on addressing one of the key drivers of attacks and reprisals against land and environmental defenders – agribusiness supply chains.

Working with defenders and the organisations that support them, we:

Raise awareness of the broad range of threats and challenges facing defenders around the world

➤ Our data and investigations into the threats that defenders face has been widely cited by national and international civil society and media, academics, governments and multilateral institutions such as the United Nations.

➤ Our campaign has put threats against land and environmental defenders higher on the agendas of international and national policy makers.

➤ Our annual reports have shown that threats against defenders continue to increase.

Raise defender voices and support their campaigns and advocacy

➤ A 2018 campaign evaluation concluded that Global Witness's work with defenders is highly valued – adding an influential voice, and raising the voices of grassroots defenders, so that is much more difficult for national decision-makers to ignore the issues.

➤ We have helped persuade national and international media outlets to cover the threats facing land and environmental defenders. According to our partners in the Philippines, the international coverage we help generate increases the pressure on the government to cease extra-judicial killings of defenders and closure of NGOs. Our partner in Mexico – CEMDA – held a press conference the day after our 2019 annual report launch, which saw 15 Mexican outlets cover it, and ensured that the local media reported on proposals being made by Mexican NGOs and not only the analysis of Global Witness.

➤ We have provided security, advocacy and communication training to organisations that support defenders around the world. In 2019 we developed a programme to support key partner organisations in their data-collection and communications activities.

Pressure companies to adopt and implement policies and practices throughout their supply chains that protect and respect defender rights

➤ In 2019, we ended a seven-year campaign targeting the rubber industry, including two of Vietnam's largest corporations, investors such as Deutsche Bank and the International Finance Corporation – the private lending arm of the World Bank Group – and international brand-name tyre companies. Our advocacy persuaded global tyre companies to upgrade their sourcing policies and work together to launch the Global Platform on Sustainable Natural Rubber.

➤ In 2019, Global Witness's investigative report *Defending the Philippines* uncovered the vested interests, political failures and multiple actors behind land grabs, environmental destruction and threats against



This banana plantation on the Filipino island of Mindanao is at the heart of a long-standing land dispute. The local indigenous population says that fraud was used to fake their consent in the licensing process for the land, which was later leased to Dole Philippines. *Global Witness / Geoffrey Maitem*

activists in Asia's deadliest country for defenders. As a result, agribusiness companies named in *Defending the Philippines* have committed to review and strengthen their due-diligence policies and commitments to human rights defenders. These companies must now finalise these policies and begin reporting on their implementation.

➤ Over the life of our new campaign we'll build on these successes and push for companies involved in global agricultural supply chains to take action to support land and environmental defenders.

Campaign for governments and international organisations to adopt regulations that respect and protect land and environmental defenders:

➤ Our publication *Honduras: The Deadliest Place to Defend the Planet* exposed state links and corrupt officials involved in large-scale business projects imposed upon communities. Campaigning alongside national NGOs, we helped push the government to actively investigate Berta Caceres's murder and the corruption case surrounding it. Seven men have been sentenced. The government must now investigate and prosecute those who ordered the killing.

➤ Working in coalition with other organisations, our campaign has successfully pushed for:

➤ Canadian and UK government policies to support human rights defenders around the world. These policies must now be implemented consistently and effectively.

➤ The International Finance Corporation (IFC) published a zero-tolerance position statement on reprisals, publicly affirming its support for civil society organisations engaged in or protesting against their development projects. The IFC must now implement practical and effective policies to operationalise this commitment.

➤ The Dutch development bank FMO developed an early-warning system to prevent and avoid reprisals against human rights defenders. The FMO must now report on how this system is being implemented effectively.

METHODOLOGY

The Global Witness Land and Environmental Defenders Campaign aims to raise awareness of the broad range of threats and attacks facing land and environmental defenders and their communities. It strives to give a greater voice to defenders and support their work and that of their networks.

We define land and environmental defenders as people who take a stand and carry out peaceful action against the unjust, discriminatory, corrupt or damaging exploitation of natural resources or the environment.

This covers a broad range of people. Defenders often live in communities whose land, health and livelihoods are threatened by the operations of mining, logging, agribusiness companies or other industries. Others will be defending our biodiverse environment. Others will be supporting such efforts through their work – as human rights or environmental lawyers, politicians, park rangers, journalists, or members of campaigns or civil society organisations, for instance.

Global Witness has produced a yearly account of murdered land and environmental defenders since 2012. We maintain a database of these killings so that there is a record of these tragic events and we can track trends and highlight the key issues behind them.

Research into the killings and enforced disappearances of land and environmental defenders between 1 January 2019 and 31 December 2019:

Global Witness identifies cases of killings by searching and reviewing reliable sources of publicly available online information, through the following process:

- **Opportunistic:** We identify datasets from international and national sources with details of named human rights defenders killed, such as the Frontline Defenders annual report and the Programa Somos Defensores annual report on Colombia, and then research each case.
- **Systematic:** We set up search-engine alerts using keywords and conduct other searches online to identify relevant cases across the world.
- **Verified:** Where possible or necessary, we check with in-country or regional partners to gather further information on the cases.

To meet our criteria, a case must be supported by the following available information:

- Credible, published and current online sources of information.

- Details about the type of act and method of violence, including the date and location.

- Name and some biographical information about the victim.

- Clear, proximate and documented connections to an environmental or land issue.

Sometimes we will include a case that does not meet the criteria outlined above, where a respected local organisation provides us with compelling evidence that is not available online, based on their own investigations.

Global Witness includes friends, colleagues and the family of murdered land and environmental defenders in its database if a) they appear to have been murdered as a reprisal for the defender's work, or b) they were killed in an attack that also left the defender dead.

Our data on killings is likely to be an underestimate, given that many murders go unreported, particularly in rural areas. Our set of criteria can't always be met by a review of public information like newspaper reports or legal documents, nor through local contacts. Having a strict methodology means our figures do not represent the scale of the problem, and we are constantly working to improve this.

In summary, the figures presented in this report should be considered only a partial picture of the extent of killings of environmental and land defenders across the world in 2019. We identified relevant cases in 21 countries in 2019, but it is likely that attacks affecting land and environmental defenders also occurred in other countries where human rights violations are widespread. Reasons why we may not have been able to document such cases in line with our methodology and criteria include:

- Limited presence of civil society organisations, NGOs and other groups monitoring the situation in the field.
- Government suppression of the media and other information outlets.
- Wider conflicts and/or political violence, including between communities, that make it difficult to identify specific cases.

We conducted searches in English, Spanish and Portuguese. Due to the large number of countries and potential sources, we concentrated our searches on those countries where initial alerts indicated that there were potentially relevant cases to investigate. Due to the manner in which this work has evolved over the years, Global Witness has well-established links in some countries but lacks them in others.

Our data may also differ from that being gathered by other NGOs due to variations in methodologies and verification techniques. Some NGOs document attacks against all human rights defenders, while Global Witness data only covers defenders working on land or environmental issues.

PARK RANGERS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Our statistics reveal that a significant number of murdered land and environmental defenders belong to indigenous communities, whose land and water management skills are crucial to combat the climate crisis and biodiversity loss. In some areas of the world, indigenous peoples have been, and continue to be, expelled from their land for the creation or maintenance of conservation reserves. Global Witness clearly does not endorse this approach to environmental protection. We do not include in our data cases of individuals linked to violence against indigenous or local communities in their efforts to protect natural reserves. We do, however, include cases of government officials and park rangers who have been specifically threatened or targeted while trying to protect forestland and biodiversity, where there is no known conflict with indigenous or local communities.

Research into the broader range of attacks against land and environmental defenders:

In our efforts to highlight the full range of attacks that defenders face, we include details of these in the global map and case study sections of this report. Due to capacity constraints, we do not systematically document the broader range of threats that defenders face as we do for killings, but aim to report on emblematic cases that show regional and thematic trends.

In selecting cases to document for both of these sections, we used the following criteria:

- Balance across countries and regions.
- Balance between non-lethal attacks and criminalisation.
- Highlighting a range of different industries causing conflict – for example, mining and extractives, agribusiness, and logging.
- Responsive partner organisations/ local organisations following the case.

We use the same criteria on whether or not to include a case as above, namely: Credible, published and current online sources of information; details about the type of act, including the date and location; name and some biographical information about the victim(s); and clear, proximate and documented connections to an environmental or land issue.

Similarly, the cases we have included all refer to events taking place in 2019, however we have included updates where significant developments have taken place in the first half of 2020.

To document the in-depth case studies across Colombia, the Philippines and Romania, we have worked directly with national and local organisations in each country. This included in sourcing additional information. We also ensured that relevant individuals and organisations checked these case studies for accuracy. Accompanying each case study are a set of defender-led recommendations that aim to amplify the voices of those with whom we work. These are either long-standing partners or those contacted specifically for their involvement or connection to the specific issue involved.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are grateful to all those who are working hard, often at great risk and sometimes with limited resources, to support defenders. Without the diligent documentation of the following organisations, it would simply be impossible for Global Witness to maintain its database and produce this report. This year, we are particularly grateful for the assistance provided by:

- > Comissão Pastoral da Terra (CPT), Brazil
- > Conectas, Brazil
- > Programa Somos Defensores, Colombia
- > Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Colombia
- > Asociación de Cabildos Indígenas del norte del Cauca-ACIN – Colombia
- > Fuerza de Mujeres Wayuu, Colombia
- > Unidad de Protección a Defensoras y Defensores de Derechos Humanos (UDEFEQUA), Guatemala
- > Aci-Participa, Honduras
- > Diakonia, Honduras
- > Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA), Mexico
- > Comité Cerezo, Mexico
- > Alyansa Tigil Mina (ATM), Philippines
- > Kalikasan PNE, Philippines
- > Karapatan, Philippines
- > UMA – Philippines
- > Paghidaet Sa Kauswagan Development Group (PDG) Negros NGO – Philippines
- > National Federation of Sugar Cane Workers – NFSW – Philippines
- > Save our School Network SMR, Philippines
- > PASAKA SMR, Philippines
- > Agent Green, Romania
- > Greenpeace, Romania
- > People's Watch – India
- > Witness Radio – Uganda
- > Amnesty International
- > Business and Human Rights Resource Centre
- > Front Line Defenders
- > Human Rights Watch
- > Peace Brigades International (PBI)
- > Protection International, Indonesia
- > Coordinadora Nacional de Derechos Humanos, Peru

Thank you also to those that have assisted with the editing, design and images, and translation of this report. The Global Witness Land and Environmental Defenders campaign team would like to recognise their amazing colleagues. Without the hard work of the Global Witness communications, development, facilities, finance, human resources, IT, legal and management departments – as well as everybody else who keeps the organisation running – Global Witness would not be able to support those brave defenders on the front line of the struggle for human rights and our planet's future. Thank you.

ENDNOTES

- 1 'Global Analysis 2019', Front Line Defenders, 11 January 2020, <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/resource-publication/global-analysis-2019>, (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Colombia: Human rights activists killings', United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, 14 January 2020, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25461&LangID=E> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Colombia: Over 10,000 homicides, 230 activists killed in 2019', Telesurtv, 31 December 2019, <https://www.telesurenglish.net/news/Colombia-Over-10000-Homicides-230-Activists-Killed-in-2019-20191230-0015.html> (accessed: 20 May 2020).
- 2 'Colombia: Human rights activists killings', United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, 14 January 2020, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25461&LangID=E> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Colombia death toll rises as gangs fill vacuums left by FARC rebels', Guardian, 19 February 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/feb/19/colombia-farc-activist-killings> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Good incentives, bad timing: Crop substitution, coca cultivation, and aerial spraying in Colombia', Daniel Meajía, Mounu Prem and Juan Vargas, London School of Economics, 17 October 2019, <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/latamcaribbean/2019/10/17/good-incentives-bad-timing-crop-substitution-coca-cultivation-and-aerial-spraying-in-colombia/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'The rise and persistence of illegal crops: evidence from a native policy announcement', Daniel Meajía, Mounu Prem and Juan Vargas, 7 October 2019, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3466363 (20 May 2020).
- 3 'Colombia: Human rights activists killings', United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, 14 January 2020, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25461&LangID=E> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Colombia death toll rises as gangs fill vacuums left by FARC rebels', Guardian, 19 February 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/feb/19/colombia-farc-activist-killings> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Good incentives, bad timing: Crop substitution, coca cultivation, and aerial spraying in Colombia', Daniel Meajía, Mounu Prem and Juan Vargas, London School of Economics, 17 October 2019, <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/latamcaribbean/2019/10/17/good-incentives-bad-timing-crop-substitution-coca-cultivation-and-aerial-spraying-in-colombia/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'The rise and persistence of illegal crops: Evidence from a native policy announcement', Daniel Meajía, Mounu Prem and Juan Vargas, 7 October 2019, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3466363 (20 May 2020).
- 4 'Deforestation in Colombian protected areas increased during post-conflict periods', Nature, 18 March 2020, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-020-61861-y> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'National parks pay the price as land conflicts intensify in Colombia', Mongabay, 24 March 2020, <https://news.mongabay.com/2020/03/national-parks-pay-the-price-as-land-conflicts-intensify-in-colombia/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Deforestation increase dovetails with armed conflict in Colombia, study finds', Mongabay, 18 September 2019, <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/09/deforestation-increase-dovetails-with-armed-conflict-in-colombia-study-finds/> (accessed: 20 May 2020).
- 5 'Defending the Philippines', Global Witness, September 2019, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/defending-philippines/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Enemies of the State', Global Witness, July 2019, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/enemies-state/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'At What Cost?', Global Witness, July 2018, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/at-what-cost/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Defenders of the Earth', Global Witness, July 2017, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/defenders-earth/> (accessed: 20 May 2020).
- 6 'Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of human rights in the Philippines', Human Rights Council, 4 June 2020 <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/PH/Philippines-HRC44-AEV.pdf> (accessed: 25 June 2020).
- 7 'Frontline Defenders Global Analysis 2019', Frontline Defenders, 2020, https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/sites/default/files/global_analysis_2019_web.pdf (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'Civics People Power Under Attack', Civics, December 2019, <https://civics.contentfiles.net/media/assets/file/GlobalReport2019.pdf> (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'End of mission statement by Michel Forst, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders', United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=25507&LangID=E> (accessed: 25 June 2020).
- 8 'Case of dead forest ranger in Romania reveals ties between lumber mafia and prosecutors', Romania-Insider, 23 October 2019, <https://www.romania-insider.com/romania-ranger-murder-accident-lumber-mafia> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Romania forest murder as battle over logging turns violent', BBC News, 21 October 2019, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-50094830> (accessed: 05 April 2020).
- 9 'A Dangerous Shade of Green: Threats to Environmental Human Rights Defenders and Journalists in Europe', Article 19, 2014, <https://www.article19.org/resources/a-dangerous-shade-of-green-threats-to-environmental-human-rights-defenders-and-journalists-in-europe/> (accessed: 20 June 2020).
- 10 'Land is a Critical Resource, IPCC report says', Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) 8 August 2019, https://www.ipcc.ch/2019/08/08/land-is-a-critical-resource_srccl/ (accessed: 20 May 2020); '4 Charts Explain Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Countries and Sectors', World Resources Institute, 04 February 2020, <https://www.wri.org/blog/2020/02/greenhouse-gas-emissions-by-country-sector> (accessed: 21 April 2020). Agriculture, forestry and land use is a sector used by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). Under forestry this includes both deforestation and degradation of forests, as well as rehabilitation and reforestation: <https://unfccc.int/topics/land-use/workstreams/land-use--land-use-change-and-forestry-lulucf>.
- 11 For definitions on 'indigenous and local communities', see for example: Indigenous peoples and local communities, IPBES, <https://ipbes.net/glossary/indigenous-peoples-local-communities> (accessed: 10 May 2020); 'Bio-cultural diversity conserved by indigenous peoples & local communities – examples & analysis Companion document to IUCN/CEESP Briefing Note No. 10', ICCA FORUM, 2010, <https://portals.iucn.org/library/sites/library/files/documents/2010-048.pdf> (accessed: 10 May 2020). 'A Global Baseline of Carbon Storage in Collective Lands', Rights and Resources Initiative, September 2018, https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/A-Global-Baseline_RRI_Sept-2018.pdf (accessed: 15 March 2020).
- 12 'Investing in indigenous communities is most efficient way to protect forests, report finds', Mongabay, 2 July 2018 <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/07/investing-in-indigenous-communities-most-efficient-way-to-protect-forests-report-finds/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Securing Rights, Combating Climate Change: How Strengthening Community Forest Rights Mitigates Climate Change', 2014, World Resources Institute, www.wri.org/securing-rights (accessed 10 May 2020).
- 13 'Closing the gap: Strategies and scale needed to secure rights and save forests', Rights and Resources Initiative, 2016, <https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/RRI-2016-Annual-Review.pdf> (accessed 1 July 2020).
- 14 'A global baseline of carbon storage in collective lands. Rights and Resources Initiative: Washington, DC, September 2018, https://rightsandresources.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/A-Global-Baseline_RRI_Sept-2018.pdf (accessed: 05 May 2020).
- 15 'Paris 2015: Tracking country climate pledges', Carbon Brief, Updated 1 June 2017 <https://www.carbonbrief.org/paris-2015-tracking-country-climate-pledges> (accessed: 15 May 2020); 'Environmental Report defenders under attack – The threats facing people who protect nature', Swedish Society for Nature Conservation, November 2019, https://www.naturskyddsforeningen.se/sites/default/files/dokument-media/environmental_defenders_under_attack_eng.pdf (accessed: 15 May 2020).
- 16 'As Bolsonaro Keeps Amazon Vows, Brazil's Indigenous Fear 'Ethnocide'', New York Times, 19 April 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/19/world/america/bolsonaro-brazil-amazon-indigenous.html> (accessed 02 June 2020); 'Terras indígenas têm alta de 74% no desmatamento de 2018 para 2019', UOL, <https://noticias.uol.com.br/meio-ambiente/ultimas-noticias/redacao/2019/11/28/terras-indigenas-tem-alta-de-74-no-desmatamento-de-2018-para-2019.htm> (accessed: 02 June 2020); 'Rapid Deforestation of Brazilian Amazon Could Bring Next Pandemic: Experts', 10 June 2020, <https://earth.org/rapid-deforestation-of-brazilian-amazon-could-bring-next-pandemic/> (accessed: 20 June 2020).
- 17 'Rainforest Mafias: How Violence and Impunity Fuel Deforestation in Brazil's Amazon', Human Rights Watch, 17 September 2019, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/09/17/rainforest-mafias/how-violence-and-impunity-fuel-deforestation-brazils-amazon> (accessed 05 June 2020); 'We Lost a Football Pitch of Primary Rainforest Every 6 Seconds in 2019', World Resources Institute, 02 June 2020, <https://www.wri.org/blog/2020/06/global-tree-cover-loss-data-2019> (accessed: 10 June 2020); 'Going in the Wrong Direction': More Tropical Forest Loss in 2019', New York Times, 2 June 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/06/02/climate/deforestation-climate-change.html> (accessed: 10 June 2020).
- 18 Bolsonaro diz que pretende acabar com 'ativismo ambiental xiita' se for presidente, Folha de Sao Paulo, 9 October 2018, <https://www1.folha.uol.com.br/poder/2018/10/bolsonaro-diz-que-pretende-acabar-com-ativismo-ambiental-xiita-se-for-presidente.shtml> (accessed: 05 June 2020); International Center for Non-Profit Law, 'US Protest Law Tracker', <https://www.icnl.org/usprotestlawtracker/> (accessed 4 April 2020).

- 19** 'Civic space in numbers', CIVICUS, <https://monitor.civicus.org/quickfacts/> (accessed: 04 June 2020); 'Defending rights during a pandemic: Impact of Covid-19 on the safety and work of human rights defenders', 17 April 2020, Frontline Defenders, <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/statement-report/defending-rights-during-pandemic-impact-covid-19-safety-and-work-human-rights> (accessed 05 June 2020); 'Six months on: defending the Philippines', Global Witness, 4 May 2020, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/blog/six-months-defending-philippines/> (accessed: 05 June 2020).
- 20** 'Human Rights and Climate Change Are Twin Issues, Earn an Upcoming International Summit', The Climate Docket, 9 July 2019, <https://www.climatedocket.com/2019/07/09/human-rights-climate-change-united-nations/> (accessed: 23 June 2020).
- 21** 'Climate change is accelerating, bringing world 'dangerously close' to irreversible change', New York Times, 4 December 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/12/04/climate/climate-change-acceleration.html> (accessed: 20 April 2020).
- 22** 'Mary Robinson Keynote Speech Climate Justice: Putting People First', One Young World, 20 October 2018, <https://www.mrfcj.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/Mary-Robinson-Keynote-Speech-OYW-2018.pdf> (accessed 05 April 2020).
- 23** 'Gender and Climate Change Asia and the Pacific Policy brief 3: Gender and disaster risk reduction', Global Gender and Climate Alliance and UNDP, 2013, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282662753_Gender_and_disaster_risk_reduction_-_Policy_Brief_Asia_and_the_Pacific (accessed: 05 April 2020); 'Women Gaining Ground: Securing Land Rights as a Critical Pillar of Climate Change Strategy', Landesa, https://www.landesa.org/wp-content/uploads/LCWLR_WomenGainingGround.pdf (accessed: 20 June 2020).
- 24** 'Equal access to resources and power for food security in the face of climate change', Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, 2013, <http://www.fao.org/resources/infographics/infographics-details/en/c/180754/> (accessed: 19 June 2020); 'Women grow 70% of Africa's food. But have few rights over the land they tend', World Economic Forum, 21 March 2018, <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2018/03/women-farmers-food-production-land-rights/> (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'Situation of women human rights defenders; Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders', United Nations Human Rights Council, 10 January 2019, https://www.protecting-defenders.org/pdf.js/web/viewer.html?file=https%3A/www.protecting-defenders.org/sites/protecting-defenders.org/files/G1900497_2_0.pdf (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'Women warming up! Building resilient, grassroots feminist movements for climate justice in Asia-Pacific', Asia Pacific Forum on Women, Law and Development, December 2015, <http://apwld.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/CJ-FPAR-regionalreport.pdf> (accessed: 03 April 2020).
- 25** 'Situation of women human rights defenders: Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders', United Nations Human Rights Council, 10 January 2019, <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/1663970?ln=en> (accessed: 03 April 2020); Frontline Defenders Global Analysis 2019, Frontline Defenders, 2020, https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/sites/default/files/global_analysis_2019_web.pdf (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'Our Right To Safety: Women Human Rights Defenders' Holistic Approach to Protection', Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition, March 2014, https://defendingwomen-defendingrights.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/Our-Right-To-Safety_FINAL.pdf (accessed: 02 July 2020); 'We've had enough: a call to action to protect women human rights defenders & their communities' Women Human Rights Defenders International Coalition, 29 November 2018, <https://www.defendingwomen-defendingrights.org/2018/11/29/weve-had-enough-a-call-to-action-to-protect-women-human-rights-defenders-their-communities/> (accessed: 01 April 2020).
- 26** 'Women's Connected Leadership Declaration on Climate Justice', Women Lead Climate, <https://womenleadclimate.org/> (accessed: 02 July 2020).
- 27** 'Berta Cáceres was exceptional. Her murder was all too commonplace', Guardian, 2 June 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2020/jun/02/berta-caceres-was-exceptional-her-was-all-too-commonplace> (accessed: 2 July 2020); 'Respecting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as Renewable Energy Grows', Stanford Social Innovation Review, 23 April 2018, https://ssir.org/articles/entry/respecting_the_rights_of_indigenous_peoples_as_renewable_energy_grows (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'The impact of renewable energy projects on indigenous communities in Kenya', IWGIA, December 2019, https://www.iwgia.org/images/publications/new-publications/IWGIA_report_28_The_impact_of_renewable_energy_projects_on_Indigenous_communities_in_Kenya_Dec_2019.pdf (accessed 2 July 2020); 'Putting human rights at the centre of the renewable energy sector', Open Global Rights, 3 November 2017, <https://www.openglobalrights.org/putting-human-rights-at-the-centre-of-the-renewable-energy-sector/> (accessed: 02 July 2020).
- 28** 'Renewable energy risking rights & returns: An analysis of solar, bioenergy and geothermal companies' human rights commitments', Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, September 2018, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/Solar%2C%20Bioenergy%2C%20Geothermal%20Briefing%20-%20>
- Final_0.pdf (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'China: Lack of regulations on solar panel recycling raises concerns about toxic waste affecting health & environment', Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/china-lack-of-regulations-on-solar-panel-recycling-raises-concerns-about-toxic-waste-affecting-health-environment> (accessed: 03 April 2020); The Dark Side of China's Solar Boom, Sixth One, 17 July 2018, <https://www.sixthtone.com/news/1002631/the-dark-side-of-chinas-solar-boom-> (accessed 03 April 2020).
- 29** In a promising update, in May 2020 the governments of Canada and British Colombia signed a memorandum of understanding with nine Wet'suwet'en Hereditary Chiefs that aims to resolve issues related to their 'rights and title'. The MoU can be viewed here: https://www.rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1589478905863/1589478945624/B.C._orders_Coastal_GasLink_to_stop_pipeline_construction_near_protected_wetlands/, The Narwhal, 7 July 2020, <https://thenarwhal.ca/coastal-gas-link-stop-work-order-protected-wetlands/> (accessed: 9 July 2020); 'The Nation Has Stood Up': Indigenous Clans in Canada Battle Pipeline Project', New York Times, 27 January 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/01/27/world/americas/british-columbia-pipeline-wetsuweten.html> (accessed: 01 June 2020); 'Exclusive: Canada police prepared to shoot Indigenous activists, documents show', Guardian, 20 December 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/dec/20/canada-indigenous-land-defenders-police-documents> (accessed: 01 June 2020); 'B.C. First Nation, RCMP spar over report 'lethal overwatch' ordered for northern pipeline arrests', Global News, 21 December 2019, <https://globalnews.ca/news/6326799/northern-bc-pipeline-rcmp-lethal-force/> (accessed: 01 June 2020); 'Why did RCMP arrest 14 people at Wet'suwet'en Camp, and what happens next?', Global News, 9 January 2019, <https://globalnews.ca/news/4831253/rcmp-arrest-14-wetsuweten-camp-explainer/> (accessed 01 June 2020); 'Canada: Indigenous anti-pipeline protesters call police presence 'act of war'', Guardian, 7 January 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/07/canada-indigenous-anti-pipeline-protesters> (accessed: 1 June 2020); 'Wet'suwet'en await 'imminent' RCMP action as Coastal GasLink negotiations break down', National Observer, 4 February 2020, <https://www.nationalobserver.com/2020/02/04/news/wetsuweten-await-imminent-rcmp-action-coastal-gaslink-negotiations-break-down> (accessed: 01 June 2020).
- 30** 'South Dakota drops pipeline protest laws after lawsuit', The Hill, 24 October 2019, <https://thehill.com/policy/energy-environment/467325-south-dakota-drops-pipeline-protest-laws-after-suit> (accessed: 5 June 2020); 'Judge partially blocks law aimed at oil pipeline protests', Associated Press, 19 September 2019, <https://apnews.com/6d1bf029c779405ba9723f4679287ff3> (accessed: 5 June 2020); 'South Dakota Is Dropping Its Draconian 'Riot Boosting' Law Targeting Pipeline Protests', Mother Jones, 24 October 2019, <https://www.motherjones.com/environment/2019/10/south-dakota-pipeline-protest-riotboost-standing-rock/> (accessed: 5 June 2020); House passes 'riot boosting' bill amid protests', Associated Press, 19 February 2020, <https://apnews.com/6d5190739e6c680952b0831bac6f2a0> (accessed: 5 June 2020); 'South Dakota governor signs 'riot-boosting' penalties', Associated Press, 24 March 2020, <https://apnews.com/be8c8ca5130fe946598a344ec59e004e> (accessed: 5 June 2020); International Center for Non-Profit Law, 'US Protest Law Tracker', <https://www.icnl.org/usprotestlawtracker/> (accessed: 05 June 2020).
- 31** HRD Memorial, 'Otilia Martínez Cruz', <https://hrdmemorial.org/hrdrecord/otilia-martinez-cruz/> (accessed: 18 May 2020); CEMDA, Informe Sobre La Situación de las Personas Defensoras de los Derechos Humanos Ambientales, 2019, <https://www.cemda.org.mx/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/informe-personas-defensoras-2019.pdf> (accessed 18 May 2020); 'Mexico's deadly toll of environment and land defenders catalogued in report', Guardian, 20 March 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2020/mar/20/mexico-environment-land-defenders-murdered-rights-indigenous> (accessed: 18 May 2020).
- 32** 'Bodies have been cut 'piece by piece,' Nicaraguan opposition leader says in Miami', 18 September 2019, <https://www.miamiherald.com/news/nation-world/world/americas/article235228047.html> (accessed: 01 July 2020); 'Nicaragua Opposition Leader Claims His Country's Government Is Abducting and Murdering Those Who Stand In Its Way', Newsweek, 19 September 2019, <https://www.newsweek.com/nicaragua-opposition-leader-claims-his-countrys-government-abducting-murdering-those-who-stand-1460116> (accessed: 02 May 2020); 'Nicaraguan Rural Leader Medardo Mairena Speaks after Prison', Havana Times, 15 June, 2019, <https://havanatimes.org/nicaragua/nicaraguan-rural-leader-medardo-mairena-speaks-after-prison/> (accessed: 02 May 2020); 'Nicaraguan farmer who protested Ortega gets 216-year prison sentence', Reuters, 19 February 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-nicaragua-protests-idUSKCN1Q803P> (accessed: 03 May 2020); 'Criminalisation and ill treatment of Medardo Mairena', Frontline Defenders, 19 December 2018, <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/criminalisation-and-ill-treatment-medardo-mairena> (accessed: 10 May 2020); 'Nicaragua: Social, environmental concerns associated with Chinese firm HKND Group's major canal project', Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/nicaragua-social-environmental-concerns-associated-with-chinese-firm-hknd-groups-major-canal-project/>; 'Nicaragua's Chinese-Financed Canal Project Still in Limbo', The Diplomat, 20 August 2019, <https://thediplomat.com/2019/08/nicaraguas-chinese-financed-canal-project-still-in-limbo/> (accessed: 19 May 2020).

33 'Inter-American Development Bank Independent Consultation and Investigation Mechanism, Annual Report 2019', <https://publications.iadb.org/publications/english/document/Independent-Consultation-and-Investigation-Mechanism-2019-Annual-Report.pdf>; 'Hydroelectric bank complaint moves forward amid increasing attacks', Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala, 7 March 2019, <https://nisgua.org/hydroelectric-bank-attacks/> (accessed: 03 May 2020); 'Indigenous women fight dams in Guatemala', Both Ends, 7 August 2018, <https://www.bothends.org/en/Whats-new/News/Indigenous-women-fight-dams-in-Guatemala/> (accessed: 19 May 2020); 'Guatemalan women force Development Bank to investigate gender policy violations', Both Ends, 5 November 2019, <https://www.bothends.org/en/Whats-new/News/Guatemalan-women-force-Development-Bank-to-investigate-gender-policy-violations/> (accessed: 19 May 2020).

34 'Fracking leaves heavy footprint in Argentina's Patagonia', AFP, 13 December 2019, <https://www.france24.com/en/20191213-fracking-leaves-heavy-footprint-in-argentina-s-patagonia> (accessed: 9 June 2020); Uki Gofi, 'Indigenous Mapuche pay high price for Argentina's fracking dream', Guardian, 14 October 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/oct/14/indigenous-mapuche-argentina-fracking-communities> (accessed: 9 June 2020); Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina, 13 September 2019, <https://www.boletinoficial.gob.ar/detalleAviso/primera/216794/20190917> (accessed 1 July 2020); 'Surviving the Onslaught of Fracking in Argentina', The Real News Network, 26 February 2020, <https://therealnews.com/columns/surviving-the-onslaught-of-fracking-in-argentina> (accessed: 9 June 2020).

35 OHCHR, 'Costa Rica: Murder of indigenous leader Sergio Rojas Ortiz condemned by UN experts', 26 March 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24410&LangID=E> (accessed 01 July 2020); Forest Peoples Programme, 'Indigenous human right leader in Costa Rica assassinated', 19 March 2019, <https://www.forestpeoples.org/en/law-policy/press-release/2019/press-release-indigenous-human-right-leader-costa-rica-assassinated> (accessed: 18 May 2020); Shreya Dasgupta, 'Sergio Rojas Ortiz, leader of Costa Rica's indigenous Bribri, slain by gunmen', Mongabay, 26 March 2019, <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/03/sergio-rojas-ortiz-leader-of-costa-ricas-indigenous-bribri-slain-by-gunmen/> (accessed: 18 May 2020); Friends of the Earth International, 'Condemnation of the assassination of Sergio Rojas in Costa Rica', 21 March 2019, <https://www.foei.org/features/condemnation-assassination-sergio-rojas-costa-rica> (accessed: 18 May 2020).

36 'As loggers destroy the Amazon, this 'guardian' stood in their way. Now he's been killed.', Washington Post, 4 November 2019, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/this-indigenous-amazon-forest-guard-long-feared-a-violent-death-it-finally-arrived/2019/11/04/1e6c358e-fe5e-11e9-8341-cc3dce52e7de_story.html (accessed 9 June 2020); 'Brazilian 'forest guardian' killed by illegal loggers in ambush', Guardian, 2 November 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/nov/02/brazilian-forest-guardian-killed-by-illegal-loggers-in-ambush> (accessed: 9 June 2020); 'Brazil: Amazon land defender killed by illegal loggers', BBC News, 2 November 2019, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-50278523> (accessed: 9 June 2020); Greenpeace, 'The Life and Death of the Guajajara', 8 November 2019, <https://www.greenpeace.org/international/story/26403/the-life-and-death-of-the-guajajara/> (accessed: 19 June 2020); 'Calls for justice after latest murder of indigenous Guajajara leader in Brazil', Mongabay, 3 April 2020, <https://news.mongabay.com/2020/04/calls-for-justice-after-latest-murder-of-indigenous-guajajara-leader-in-brazil/> (accessed: 19 June 2020).

37 'Cuadrilla anti-fracking protesters guilty of contempt', BBC News, 28 June 2019, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-lancashire-48791643> (accessed: 1 July 2020); 'Anti-fracking activists breached injunction, judge rules', Guardian, 28 June 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/jun/28/anti-fracking-activists-breached-injunction-judge-rules-cuadrilla> (accessed: 1 July 2020); 'Cuadrilla fracking: Protesters get suspended sentences', BBC News, 4 September 2019, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-lancashire-49551553> (accessed: 1 July 2020).

38 'French police criticised for using pepper spray on climate protesters', 1 July 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/jul/01/french-police-criticised-over-removal-of-paris-climate-protesters> (accessed 1 April 2020); 'On 'Hottest Day in History of France', World Told 'Do Not Look Away' as Police Tear-Gas Climate Campaigners in Paris', Common Dreams, 28 June 2019, <https://www.commondreams.org/news/2019/06/28/hottest-day-history-france-world-told-do-not-look-away-police-tear-gas-climate> (accessed 1 April 2020); 'A climate of repression: how France undermined human rights at the G7', New Statesman, 27 August 2019, <https://www.newstatesman.com/world/europe/2019/08/climate-repression-how-france-undermined-human-rights-g7> (accessed 1 April 2020); Chloé Farand and Natalie Sauer, 'Emmanuel Macron's war on climate activism', Climate Home News, 23 October 2019, <https://www.climatechangenews.com/2019/10/23/emmanuel-macrons-war-climate-activism/> (accessed 1 April 2020).

39 'The vanishing: Ghana's defenders face new perils in fight against overfishing', Guardian, 16 November 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2019/nov/16/ghana-fisheries-observer-vanishes> (accessed: 1 July 2020); 'Ministry To Probe Missing Fishing Observer', Modern Ghana, 18 November 2019, <https://www.modernghana.com/news/968174/ministry-to-probe-missing-fishing-observer.html> (accessed: 1 July 2020); 'Missing at sea: Police investigate disappearance of

two', Graphic Online, 15 October 2019, <https://www.graphic.com.gh/news/general-news/missing-at-sea-police-investigate-disappearance-of-two.html> (accessed: 1 July 2020).

40 For Feronia's response to these events, please see: <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/democratic-republic-of-congo-community-leader-mongulu-boy-oha-alphonse-son-arrested-allegedly-following-a-complaint-from-feronia>.

'Intimidation and attacks against land rights defenders in Tshopo and Equateur provinces', Front Line Defenders, <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/intimidation-and-attacks-against-land-rights-defenders-tshopo-and-equateur-provinces> (accessed: 1 July 2020); 'Intimidation and attacks against land rights defenders in DRC', World Rainforest Movement, 15 October 2019, <https://wrm.org.uy/actions-and-campaigns/intimidation-and-attacks-against-land-rights-defenders-in-tshopo-and-equateur-provinces> (accessed: 1 July 2020).

41 'Dangerous Work; Increasing Pressure on Environmental NGOs and Activists in the Countries of the Former Soviet Union and the U.S', Crude Accountability, 5 September 2017, https://crudeaccountability.org/wp-content/uploads/CA_Report_Dangerous_Work-compressed.pdf (accessed: 1 July 2020); 'World Report 2020', Human Rights Watch, https://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/world_report_download/hrw_world_report_2020_0.pdf (accessed: 1 July 2020); '[27/05/2019] Aleksandr Savelyev [Environmental Watch on the North Caucasus]', Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/27052019-aleksandr-savelyev-environmental-watch-on-the-north-caucasus> (accessed: 1 July 2020); '[30/07/2019] Environmental Watch on the North Caucasus', Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/30072019-environmental-watch-on-the-north-caucasus> (accessed: 1 July 2020).

42 'Polish coast guard boards Greenpeace ship in coal protest', Reuters, 10 September 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-climate-change-poland-greenpeace/polish-coast-guard-boards-greenpeace-ship-in-coal-protest-idUSKCN1VV1VQ> (accessed 18 May 2020); 'Polish armed border guards smash windows of Greenpeace's Rainbow Warrior with sledgehammers', Telegraph, 10 September 2019, <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2019/09/10/polish-armed-border-guards-smash-windows-greenpeaces-rainbow/> (accessed 18 May 2020); 'Watch: Polish officers smash windows of Greenpeace ship with sledgehammers', Euronews, 11 September 2019, <https://www.euronews.com/2019/09/10/watch-polish-officers-smash-windows-of-greenpeace-ship-with-sledgehammers> (accessed 18 May 2020); 'Polish border guards board Greenpeace ship, end coal protest', Associated Press, 10 September 2019, <https://apnews.com/5a9c439214a245a283652e84c8f14a2d> (accessed 18 May 2020).

43 'Mohamed Azmy arrested', Front Line Defenders, <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/mohamed-azmy-arrested> (accessed: 1 July 2020).

44 'A coal mine tried to 'SLAPP' an environmental activist', Groundwork, 23 July 2019, http://www.groundwork.org.za/archives/2019/news20190723-A_coal_mine_tried_to_SLAPP_an_environmental_activist.php (accessed: 2 July 2020); 'Lost in the New Coal', City Press, 21 July 2019, <https://www.pressreader.com/south-africa/citypress/20190721/281883004929155> (accessed: 2 July 2020); '[01/03/2019] Lucky Shabalala [Sisonke]', Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/01032019-lucky-shabalala-sisonke> (accessed: 2 July 2020); 'Coal miner Ikwezi's SLAPP suit against environmental activist withdrawn', Biz News, 24 July 2019, <https://www.biznews.com/briefs/2019/07/24/coal-ikwezi-slapp-suit-activist> (accessed: 2 July 2020); 'Asina Loyiko: Activists unite against corporate censorship and bullying', Groundwork, 28 May 2019, http://www.groundwork.org.za/archives/2019/news20190528-Asina_Loyiko_-_Activists_unite_against_corporate_censorship_and_bullying.php (accessed: 2 July 2020).

45 'Press statement on the International Day of Victims of Enforced Disappearances', Defenders Coalition, 30 August 2019, <https://defenderscoalition.org/press-statement-on-the-international-day-of-victims-of-enforced-disappearances/> (accessed: 2 June 2020); 'Updates from August 2019', Defend Defenders, 11 September 2019, <https://defenddefenders.org/defenddefenders-newsletter-august-2019/> (accessed: 2 June 2020); 'Probe on after land activist is found dead', Standard, 30 August 2019, <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/article/2001340038/land-rights-activist-found-dead> (accessed: 2 June 2020).

46 'Turkish scientist gets 15-month sentence for publishing environmental study', Science, 27 September 2019, <https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2019/09/turkish-scientist-gets-15-month-sentence-publishing-environmental-study#> (accessed 18 May 2020); Frontline Defenders, 'Judicial harassment of academic Bülent Şık', updated 27 September 2019, <https://www.frontlinedefenders.org/en/case/judicial-harassment-academic-bulent-sik> (accessed: 18 May 2020); Article 19, 'Turkey: Academic Bülent Şık sentenced for exposing public health risk', 27 September 2019, <https://www.article19.org/resources/turkey-academic-bulent-sik-sentenced-for-exposing-public-health-risk/> (accessed: 18 May 2020).

47 'Enemies of the State', Global Witness, July 2019, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/enemies-state/>; 'Iranian environmentalists sentenced to prison for 'collaborating' with U.S.', Washington Post, 20 November 2019, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/iranian-environmentalists-sentenced-to-prison-for-collaborating-with-us/2019/11/20/

f940c1b0-0ba7-11ea-8054-289aef6e38a3_story.html (accessed 18 May 2020); 'Iran sentences eight conservationists convicted of spying', Mongabay, 26 November 2019, <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/iran-sentences-eight-conservationists-convicted-of-spying/>; 'Iran 'sentences wildlife activists' accused of spying', BBC News, 20 November 2019, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-50493501> (accessed: 18 May 2020).

48 'Indian citizenship laws have deep impact on Adivasis', IWGIA, 5 February 2020, <https://www.iwgia.org/en/india/3536-nrc-impact-adivasis.html> (accessed 2 July 2020); 'New forest law would put framers of the colonial act to shame', Telegraph India, 12 April 2019, <https://www.telegraphindia.com/opinion/new-forest-law-would-put-framers-of-the-colonial-act-to-shame/cid/1688584> (accessed: 2 July 2020); 'India's missing a clear forest policy and its jungle dwellers are the worst off', Quartz India, 13 January 2020, <https://qz.com/india/1783965/indias-missing-forest-policy-is-hurting-tribals-the-most/> (accessed: 2 July 2020); 'Indian government prepares all-out assault on tribal rights', Survival International, 17 June 2019, <https://www.survivalinternational.org/news/12153> (accessed: 2 July 2020); 'Indian government scraps 'dangerous' forest law after outcry', Survival International, 15 November 2019, <https://www.survivalinternational.org/news/12265> (accessed: 2 July 2020).

49 'Two activist journalists found dead in North Sumatra', Straits Times, 5 November 2019, <https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/two-activist-journalists-found-dead-in-north-sumatra> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'Murder of Indonesia palm oil activists shows growing threat, rights groups say', Reuters, 10 November 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palmoil-murder-idUSKBN1XK0A4> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'Indonesia: Police arrest 2 suspects in killings of North Sumatra activists', Benar News, 5 November 2019, <https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/indonesian/activists-killed-11052019154421.html> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'Palm owner charged with ordering murder of two journalists in Indonesia', 11 November 2019, <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/palm-owner-charged-with-ordering-murder-of-two-journalists-in-indonesia/> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'Murder of two journalists leads to arrest of Indonesian palm oil boss', Guardian, 10 November 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/nov/10/of-two-journalists-leads-to-arrest-of-indonesian-palm-oil-boss> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'Palm oil businessman hired hit men to kill journalists: N. Sumatra Police', 9 November 2019, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/11/08/palm-oil-businessman-hired-hit-men-to-kill-journalists-n-sumatra-police.html> (accessed: 4 July 2020).

50 'Saiga ranger's death sparks Kazakh call for justice', BBC News, 18 January 2019, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-asia-46925699> (accessed: 21 June 2020); 'Kazakhs Outraged Over Killing Of Wildlife Ranger Who Pursued Saiga Poachers', Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 19 January 2019, <https://www.rferl.org/a/kazakhs-outraged-over-killing-of-wildlife-ranger-who-pursued-saiga-poachers/29719587.html> (accessed: 21 June 2020); 'Kazakhstan: Killers of saiga protector given life sentences', 21 February 2020, <https://eurasianet.org/kazakhstan-killers-of-saiga-protector-given-life-sentences> (accessed: 21 June 2020); 'Kazakh poachers sentenced to life for murdering ranger', Reuters, 21 February 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-kazakhstan-poaching-sentence/kazakh-poachers-sentenced-to-life-for-murdering-ranger-idUSKBN20F1QS> (accessed: 21 June 2020).

51 'Uncalculated Risks: Threats and attacks against human rights defenders and the role of development financiers', The Coalition for Rights in Development, May 2019, <https://rightsinddevelopment.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Uncalculated-Risks-Full-report-cmrp-h.pdf> (accessed 17 May 2020); '[07/05/2019] Sergey Solyanik [Crude Accountability]', Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/07052019-sergey-solyanik-crude-accountability> (accessed 17 May 2020).

52 'Portrait of an activist: Cressida Kua', Amnesty International, 30 May 2019, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/05/portrait-of-an-activist-cressida-kuala/> (accessed 11 May 2020); Human Rights Watch, 'Interview: Cressida Kua', Founder and CEO—Porgera Red Wara (River) Women's Association Incorporated (PRWWA INC), Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/interview-cressida-kuala-founder-and-ceo%E2%80%9494porgera-red-wara-river-womens-association-incorporated-prwwa-inc-port-moresby-papua-new-guinea> (accessed 2 July 2020).

53 'Adani native title anger prompts police query about 'sensitivities' over removing protesters', ABC News, 30 August 2019, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-08-31/adani-native-title-anger-prompts-police-inquiries-protest-clash/11466778> (accessed: 11 May 2020); 'Adani bankrupts traditional owner in Queensland', SBS News, 15 August 2019, <https://www.sbs.com.au/news/adani-bankrupts-traditional-owner-in-queensland> (accessed: 11 May 2020); 'Adani security vision used to obtain court order preventing traditional owners from entering site', ABC News, 22 October 2019, <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2019-10-23/adani-court-wangan-jagalngou-people-qld/11531392> (accessed: 11 May 2020); 'Queensland extinguishes native title over Indigenous land to make way for Adani coalmine', Guardian, 31 August 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2019/aug/31/queensland-extinguishes-native-title-over-indigenous-land-to-make-way-for-adani-coalmine> (accessed: 11 May 2020).

54 'Black Colombian leaders survive assassination attempt', Peoples Dispatch, 5 May 2019, <https://peoplesdispatch.org/2019/05/05/black-colombian-leaders-survive-assassination-attempt/> (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'Attempt on the life of

Colombian defender Francia Márquez, Goldman prize winner 2018', Mesoamerican Initiative of Women Human Rights Defenders, 7 May 2019, <https://im-defensoras.org/2019/05/attempt-on-the-life-of-colombian-defender-francia-marquez-goldman-prize-winner-2018/> (accessed: 19 June 2020).

55 'Francia Márquez: 2018 Goldman Prize Recipient, South and Central America', Goldman Prize, <https://www.goldmanprize.org/recipient/francia-marquez/> (accessed: 19 April 2020).

56 'Risk of extinction of indigenous peoples of Colombia is evidenced before the IACHR', CEJIL, 9 July 2018, <https://www.cejil.org/en/risk-extinction-indigenous-peoples-colombia-evidenced-iachr> (accessed: 02 July 2020); 'Tierra de resistentes', <https://tierraderesistentes.com/en/index.php/hallazgos/> (accessed: 02 July 2020); '60% of Colombian tribes at 'risk of extinction'', Survival International, April 2010, <https://www.survivalinternational.org/news/5852#> (accessed: 02 July 2020); 'For Colombia, 2019 Was a Year of Environmental Discontent', Mongabay, 28 January 2020, <https://news.mongabay.com/2020/01/for-colombia-2019-was-a-year-of-environmental-discontent/> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

57 'Visit to Colombia Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders', United Nations Human Rights Council, 26 December 2019, <https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/43/51/Add.1>; (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'A fractured peace', Reuters, 26 April 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/investigates/special-report/colombia-peace/> (accessed: 02 July 2020); 'In Many Ways, the Conflict Never Ended.' Ongoing Violence Threatens Colombia's Peace', World Politics Review, 29 April 2020, <https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/28720/in-colombia-violence-in-rural-areas-threatens-the-farc-peace-deal> (accessed: 02 July 2020).

58 'Visit to Colombia Report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders', United Nations Human Rights Council, 26 December 2019, <https://undocs.org/en/A/HRC/43/51/Add.1>; (accessed: 03 April 2020).

59 'The situation of human rights defenders in Colombia is unsustainable: UN', Open Democracy, 2 April 2020, <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/democracia-abierta/la-situaci%C3%B3n-de-los-defensores-de-derechos-humanos-en-colombia-es-insostenible-onu-en/> (accessed: 7 July 2020).

60 'Voices from Colombia: Award-Winning Human Rights Defenders Speak on Prospects of Peace', Latin America Working Group, 31 May 2018, <https://www.lawg.org/voices-from-colombia-award-winning-human-rights-defenders-speak-on-the-prospects-of-peace/> (accessed: 03 July 2020).

61 'Colombia's New Crop Substitution Plan Facing Old Obstacles: Report', Insight Crime, 13 July 2017, <https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/colombia-new-crop-substitution-plan-facing-old-obstacles-report/> (accessed: 02 April 2020).

62 'A Death Foretold: Colombia's Crop Substitution Program', Insight Crime, 1 April 2019, <https://www.insightcrime.org/news/analysis/a-death-foretold-colombias-crop-substitution-program/> (accessed: 3 April 2020).

63 'Mainstreaming Climate Change in Colombia', United Nations Development Programme, Nov 26, 2015, https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/climate_change/integrating_climatechangeinto-development/mainstreaming-climate-change-in-colombia.html, (accessed: 02 July 2020).

64 'Climate displacement and planned relocation in Colombia: The case of Gramalote', Displacement Solutions, August 2015, <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Colombia-final-Redux1.pdf> (accessed 27 February 2020).

65 'Colombia Country Context', World Bank Group, <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/colombia> (accessed: 02 July 2020); 'Linking climate change and peacebuilding in Colombia through land access', Climate Diplomacy, 18 September, 2019, <https://www.climate-diplomacy.org/news/linking-climate-change-and-peacebuilding-colombia-through-land-access> (accessed: 02 July 2020).

66 'Colombia Nationally Determined Contribution', United Nations United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NDC-Staging/pages/Party.aspx?party=COL> (accessed: 2 July 2020); 'Colombian coal output fell 2 per cent in 2019', Reuters, 4 March 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/colombia-mining/colombian-coal-output-fell-2-in-2019-idUSL1N2AX1JC#> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

67 'For Colombia, 2019 Was a Year of Environmental Discontent', Mongabay, 28 January 2020. <https://news.mongabay.com/2020/01/for-colombia-2019-was-a-year-of-environmental-discontent/> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

68 'Voces from Colombia: Award-Winning Human Rights Defenders Speak on Prospects of Peace', Latin America Working Group, 31 May 2018, <https://www.lawg.org/voices-from-colombia-award-winning-human-rights-defenders-speak-on-the-prospects-of-peace/> (accessed: 03 July 2020).

69 'Business & Human Rights Defenders in Colombia', Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, March 2019, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/Business%20%26%20Human%20Rights%20Defenders%20in%20Colombia.pdf> (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'Urgent action: Paramilitary

death threats to indigenous critics of Cerrejon mine', London Mining Network, 2 May 2019, <https://londonminingnetwork.org/2019/05/urgent-action-paramilitary-death-threats-to-indigenous-critics-of-cerrejon-mine/> (accessed: 20 May 2020).

70 'Business & Human Rights Defenders in Colombia', Business and Human Rights Resource Centre, March 2019, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/Business%20%26%20Human%20Rights%20Defenders%20in%20Colombia.pdf> (accessed: 03 April 2020); CAFOD, 10 December 2019, <https://twitter.com/CAFOD/status/1204341135315030018> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'New threat against Wayuu women's force in less than a week', Notiwayuu, 9 May 2019, <http://www.notiwayuu.com/2019/05/nueva-amenaza-contra-fuerza-de-mujeres.html?m=1> (accessed: 20 May 2020).

71 'Situation of human rights in Colombia Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights' United Nations Human Rights Council, 26 February 2020, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/A_HRC_43_3_Add.3_AdvanceUneditedVersion.pdf (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'More than 300 human rights defenders killed in 2019 – with "staggering number" murdered in Colombia', International Observatory Human Rights, 16 January 2020, <https://observatoryihr.org/news/more-than-300-human-rights-defenders-killed-in-2019-with-staggering-number-murdered-in-colombia/> (accessed: 20 May 2020).

72 'Colombia protests: What prompted them and where are they headed?', Aljazeera, 26 November 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/11/colombia-protests-prompted-headed-191126163204600.html> (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'La Ceguera: Informe Anual 2019', Programa Somos Defensores, May 2020, https://somosdefensores.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/informe-2019_la-ceguera.pdf (accessed 19 June 2020).

73 Francia Marquez, 5 May 2019, <https://twitter.com/FranciaMarquezM/status/1124922890837741569> (accessed: 19 June 2020).

74 'Ecuador tribe wins legal battle over the Amazon', Thomson Reuters Foundation, 12 July 2019, <https://news.trust.org/item/20190712165758-t3yge/> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

75 'An Uncommon Victory for an Indigenous Tribe in the Amazon', New Yorker, 15 May 2019, <https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/an-uncommon-victory-for-an-indigenous-tribe-in-the-amazon> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

76 'Indigenous people blocked Ecuador oil auction in growing fight to save Amazon', Salon, 11 November 2019, https://www.salon.com/2019/11/11/indigenous-people-blocked-ecuador-oil-auction-in-growing-fight-to-save-amazon_partner/ (accessed: 01 April 2020); '8 Reasons The Landmark Ruling In Ecuador Signals Hope In The Struggle To Save Amazon Rainforest', Amazon Frontlines, 1 August 2019, <https://www.amazonfrontlines.org/chronicles/8-reasons-waorani-victory/> (accessed: 01 April 2020).

77 'How Indigenous Peoples Won a Landmark Victory Protecting the Amazon From Oil Drilling', Open Democracy, 5 June 2019, <https://www.opendemocracy.net/en/democraciaabierta/los-pueblos-ind%C3%ADgenas-han-ganado-una-victoria-hist%C3%B3rica-protegiendo-a-la-amazon%C3%ADa-del-extractivismo-en/> (accessed: 19 June 2020); 'An Uncommon Victory for an Indigenous Tribe in the Amazon', New Yorker, 15 May 2019, <https://www.newyorker.com/news/news-desk/an-uncommon-victory-for-an-indigenous-tribe-in-the-amazon> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

78 'Ecuador tribe wins legal battle over the Amazon', Thomson Reuters Foundation, 12 July 2019, <https://news.trust.org/item/20190712165758-t3yge/> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

79 'After a 40-year struggle, indigenous guardians of Indonesian forest gain rights over their land' Eco-Business, <https://www.eco-business.com/news/after-a-40-year-struggle-indigenous-guardians-of-indonesian-forest-gain-rights-over-their-land/> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

80 'Equator Prize 2019 winners announced for local innovative climate solutions', United Nations Development Programme, 4 June 2019, <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/news/2019/equator-prize-announces-20-winners-for-local-innovative-climate-.html> (accessed: 01 April 2020).

81 'Indonesia: Forest Rights of Indigenous Peoples Affirmed', Global Legal Monitor, 3 June 2013, <https://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/indonesia-forest-rights-of-indigenous-peoples-affirmed/> (accessed: 9 July 2020); 'After a 40-year struggle, indigenous guardians of Indonesian forest gain rights over their land' Eco-Business, <https://www.eco-business.com/news/after-a-40-year-struggle-indigenous-guardians-of-indonesian-forest-gain-rights-over-their-land/> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

82 'Standing Rock Sioux Tribe Wins a Victory in Dakota Access Pipeline Case', New York Times, 25 March 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/25/climate/dakota-access-pipeline-sioux.html> (accessed: 02 July 2020); Standing Rock tribe celebrates 'significant win' over Trump in pipeline court ruling, Independent, 26 March 2020, <https://www.independent.co.uk/environment/trump-standing-rock-sioux-tribe-dakota-access-pipeline-court-a9428836.html> (accessed: 01 April 2020). For details of the court ruling see: https://ecf.dcd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/show_public_doc?2016cv1534-496. In a further win for the Standing Rock Sioux, in July 2020

the same judge ruled that the pipeline must be shut down while the environmental review takes place. 'Dakota Access Pipeline to Shut Down Pending Review, Federal Judge Rules', New York Times, 6 July 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/07/06/us/dakota-access-pipeline.html> (accessed: 08 July 2020). For details of the court ruling see: https://ecf.dcd.uscourts.gov/cgi-bin/show_public_doc?2016cv1534-546

83 'Cambodian Indigenous Communities Win Back Their Sacred Lands from Vietnamese Agribusiness Giant', Coalition for Human Rights in Development, 27 March 2019, <https://rightsinddevelopment.org/news/cambodian-indigenous-communities-win-back-their-sacred-lands-from-vietnamese-agribusiness-giant/>, (accessed: 02 July 2020).

84 'Cambodian indigenous communities win back their sacred land from Vietnamese rubber developer', Equitable Cambodia, 26 March 2019, http://equitablecambodia.org/website/article/3-2314.html?fbclid=IwAR0l7i53oPBHulY8n9gT_inhNICB-FIUL_Ojb-GE1ZDd723Hry8eBZPTRqH0 (accessed: 02 April 2020).

85 'Vietnam firm with World Bank links accused of bulldozing indigenous land in Cambodia', This Week in Asia, 29 March 2020, <https://www.scmp.com/week-asia/health-environment/article/3086758/vietnam-firm-world-bank-links-accused-bulldozing> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

86 'Supreme Court rules Zambian villagers' case against Vedanta to be heard in English courts', Leigh Day, 10 April 2019, <https://www.leighday.co.uk/News/2019/April-2019/Supreme-Court-rules-Zambian-villagers-case-against> (accessed: 1 July 2020).

87 'UK Supreme Court rules Zambians can sue miner Vedanta', Financial Times, 10 April 2019, <https://www.ft.com/content/1cf19ebe-5b76-11e9-939a-341f5ada9d40#> (accessed: 01 July 2020).

88 'Supreme Court rules Zambian villagers' case against Vedanta to be heard in English courts', Leigh Day, 10 April 2019, <https://www.leighday.co.uk/News/2019/April-2019/Supreme-Court-rules-Zambian-villagers-case-against> (accessed: 1 July 2020).

89 'Thailand: Rak Baan Heang Group wins case to stop lignite mining; court cites violations of rules on EIAs and public hearing', Business & Human Rights Resource Centre, 26 April 2020, <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/thailand-rak-baan-heang-group-wins-case-to-stop-lignite-mining-court-cites-violations-of-rules-on-eias-and-public-hearing>.

90 'Earth Day 2020: Anti-mining women and men human rights defenders win court case against Thai Ministry of Industry for unlawful granting of mining concessions', Protection International, 22 April 2020, <https://www.protectioninternational.org/en/news/thailand-women-and-men-human-rights-defenders-win-court-case-against-thai-ministry-industry>; 'Victory on Earth Day 2020', Community Resource Centre Foundation, 23 April 2020, <https://www.facebook.com/622920234489396/posts/2920292318085498/>.

91 'HRC40: Council unanimously recognises vital role of environmental human rights defenders', International Service for Human Rights, 21 March 2019, <https://www.ishr.ch/news/hrc40-council-unanimously-recognises-vital-role-environmental-human-rights-defenders> (accessed 19 May 2020).

92 'Canada launches updated guidelines to support human rights defenders around the world', Global Affairs Canada, 17 June 2019, <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/06/canada-launches-updated-guidelines-to-support-human-rights-defenders-around-the-world.html> (accessed 1 July 2020).

93 This includes Chevron and Wilmar. They must now put these commitments into practice in consultation with civil society. 'Policies & statements on Human Rights Defenders & civic freedoms by companies & investors', Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (last updated September 2019), <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/policies-statements-on-human-rights-defenders-civic-freedoms-by-companies-investors> (accessed: 01 July 2020). 'Statement on Human Rights Defenders', Chevron, 28 May 2019, <https://www.chevron.com/-/media/chevron/sustainability/documents/human-rights-defenders-statement.pdf> (accessed: 1 July 2020). 'Human Rights Framework', Wilmar, 1 May 2019, <https://www.wilmar-international.com/docs/default-source/default-document-library/sustainability/policies/human-rights-framework.pdf> (accessed: 01 July 2020).

94 'Uncalculated risks: Threats and attacks against human rights defenders and the role of development financiers', Coalition for Human Rights in Development, May 2019, <https://rightsinddevelopment.org/uncalculatedrisks/> (accessed: 1 July 2020).

95 'Guide for Independent Accountability Mechanisms on Measures to Address the Risk of Reprisals in Complaint Management: A Practical Toolkit', Inter-American Development Bank, January 2019, https://www.business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/Guide_for_IAMs_on_measures_to_address_the_risk_of_reprisals_in_complaints_management_February_2019_I.pdf (accessed: 01 July 2020).

96 The IFC carried out limited consultations with civil society in 2019 regarding how they can operationalise their 2018 position statement on reprisals: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/ade6a8c3-12a7-43c7-b34e-f73e5ad6a5c8/EN_IFC_Reprisals_Statement_201810.pdf?MOD=AJPERES.

97 'The Geneva Declaration' Zero Tolerance Initiative, November 2019, <https://www.zerotoleranceinitiative.org/declaration> (accessed: 01 July 2020).

98 The Pantaron Mountain Range straddles the provinces of Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Bukidnon, Misamis Oriental, Agusan del Norte, and Agusan del Sur. 'Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Priorities: A second iteration of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan', Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2002 (accessed: 07 May 2020); 'Lumad and Peasant groups unite to defend Pantaron Range' DavaoToday, 22 April 2019, <http://davaotoday.com/main/environment/lumad-peasant-groups-unite-to-defend-pantaron-range/> (accessed: 7 May 2019); 'Critically endangered Philippine eagle hangs on despite horde of threats', Mongabay, 24 December 2018, <https://news.mongabay.com/2018/12/critically-endangered-philippine-eagle-hangs-on-despite-horde-of-threats/> (accessed: 25 March 2020).

99 'The Fugitive of Talaingod', Bulatlat, 27 October 2007, <https://www.bulatlat.com/2007/10/27/the-fugitive-of-talaingod/> (24 March 2020); 'Bai Bigkay Biyaon, a woman tribe leader ready to die for her land', Bulatlat, 6 December 2012, <https://www.bulatlat.com/2012/12/06/bai-bigkay-biyaon-a-woman-tribe-leader-ready-to-die-for-her-land/> (accessed: 24 March 2020); 'Datu Guibang is Manobos' beacon of struggle', Davao Today, 26 June 2018, <http://davaotoday.com/main/culture-2/datu-guibang-is-ata-manobos-beacon-of-struggle/> (accessed: 25 March 2020); 'Philippines: Lumad women, their inter-generational struggle for self-determination', Indigenous Peoples Human Rights Defenders Network, 14 August 2019, <https://www.indigenouseoples-sdg.org/index.php/english/ttt/1146-lumad-women-their-inter-generational-struggle-for-self-determination> (accessed: 25 March 2020); 'Defend Talaingod Briefing', Save Pantaron Range Support Group, Save Our Schools Network, 2019.

100 'Defend Talaingod Briefing', Save Pantaron Range Support Group, Save Our Schools Network, 2019; 'Context of Talaingod incident: The Decades old struggle of Lumad in Pantaron Mountain Range for ancestral land right to self-determination', Bulatlat, 1 December 2018, <https://www.bulatlat.com/2018/12/01/context-of-talaingod-incident-the-decades-old-struggle-of-lumad-in-pantaron-mountain-range-for-ancestral-land-right-to-self-determination/> (accessed: 25 March 2020); 'Endangered virgin forests, threatened indigenous peoples in Mindanao', Rappler, 24 May 2014, <https://www.rappler.com/move-ph/ispeak/58751-endangered-virgin-forests-threatened-indigenous-peoples-mindanao> (accessed: 25 May 2020).

101 'Bai Bigkay Biyaon, a woman tribe leader ready to die for her land', Bulatlat, 6 December 2012, <https://www.bulatlat.com/2012/12/06/bai-bigkay-biyaon-a-woman-tribe-leader-ready-to-die-for-her-land/> (accessed: 24 March 2020); 'Defend Talaingod Briefing', Save Pantaron Range Support Group, Save Our Schools Network, 2019; 'Context of Talaingod incident: The decades-old struggle of Lumad in Pantaron Mountain Range for ancestral land right to self-determination', Bulatlat, 1 December 2018, <https://www.bulatlat.com/2018/12/01/context-of-talaingod-incident-the-decades-old-struggle-of-lumad-in-pantaron-mountain-range-for-ancestral-land-right-to-self-determination/> (accessed: March 25 2020).

102 'Lumad leaders cry for justice for Datu Kaylo, 40', Davao Today, 13 April 2019, <http://davaotoday.com/main/human-rights/lumad-leaders-cry-for-justice-for-datu-kaylo-40/> (accessed: 24 March 2020); 'Tribal leader slain in Bukidnon clash', Inquirer, 11 April 2019, <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1105721/tribal-leader-slain-in-bukidnon-clash> (accessed: 25 March 2020); 'Indigenous peoples demand justice for lumad chieftain Datu Kaylo', Bulatlat, 11 April 2019, <https://www.bulatlat.com/2019/04/11/indigenous-peoples-demand-justice-for-lumad-chieftain-datu-kaylo/> (accessed: 25 March 2020).

'Displaced lumads of Mindanao', Al Jazeera, 9 October 2015, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/inpictures/2015/09/displaced-lumads-mindanao-150929074732377.html> (accessed: 25 March 2020); 'Mindanao tribe marks 2015 massacre of leaders', UCA News, 5 September 2018, <https://www.ucanews.com/news/mindanao-tribe-marks-2015-massacre-of-leaders/83241> (accessed: 25 March 2020); 'Driven from home, Philippine indigenous people long for their land', Reuters, 19 April 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-landrights-crime/driven-from-home-philippine-indigenous-people-long-for-their-land-idUSKBN1HQ034> (accessed: 25 March 2019).

103 'Defending the Philippines', Global Witness, September 2019, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/defending-philippines/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Enemies of the State', Global Witness, July 2019, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/enemies-state/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'At What Cost?', Global Witness, July 2018, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/at-what-cost/> (accessed: 20 May 2020); 'Defenders of the Earth', Global Witness, July 2017, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/defenders-earth/> (accessed: 20 May 2020).

104 'Asian typhoons becoming more intense, study finds', Guardian, 5 September 2016, <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/sep/05/asian-typhoons-becoming-more-intense-study-finds> (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'For the Philippines, a warming world means stronger typhoons and fewer fish', Mongabay, 16 October 2019, <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/10/for-the-philippines-a-warming-world-means-stronger-typhoons-fewer-fish/> (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'Global Peace Index 2019', Institute for Economics and Peace, 2019, <http://visionofhumanity.org/>

app/uploads/2019/06/GPI-2019-web003.pdf (accessed: 1 June 2020).

105 'Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028', Department of the Environment and Natural Resources, 2016, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ph/ph-nbsap-v3-en.pdf> (accessed: 25 June 2020).

106 'Philippine Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2028', Department of the Environment and Natural Resources, 2016, <https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/ph/ph-nbsap-v3-en.pdf> (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'Philippines Biodiversity Conservation Priorities: A second iteration of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan', Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2002 (accessed: 07 May 2020); 'Global Peace Index 2019', Institute for Economics and Peace, 2019, <http://visionofhumanity.org/app/uploads/2019/06/GPI-2019-web003.pdf> (accessed: 1 June 2020).

107 'Lumad leaders cry for justice for Datu Kaylo, 40', Davao Today, 13 April 2019, <http://davaotoday.com/main/human-rights/lumad-leaders-cry-for-justice-for-datu-kaylo-40/> (accessed: 24 March 2020); 'Bukidnon encounter: 1 CNTG killed, 6 FA captured', 9 April 2019, EastMindCom, <https://www.eastmindcomafp.com.ph/2019/04/bukidnon-encounter-1-cntg-killed-6-fa.html> (accessed: 24 March 2020).

108 Global Witness interview with Rius Valle, Save Our Schools Network, 2020; 'The Fugitive of Talaingod', Bulatlat, 27 October 2007, <https://www.bulatlat.com/2007/10/27/the-fugitive-of-talaingod/> (accessed: 24 March 2020); 'Bai Bigkay Biyaon, a woman tribe leader ready to die for her land', Bulatlat, 6 December 2012, <https://www.bulatlat.com/2012/12/06/bai-bigkay-biyaon-a-woman-tribe-leader-ready-to-die-for-her-land/> (accessed: 24 March 2020); 'For Philippines displaced indigenous students, COVID-19 is one of many threats', Mongabay, 3 April 2020, <https://news.mongabay.com/2020/04/for-philippines-displaced-indigenous-students-covid-19-is-one-of-many-threats/> (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'Displacement Dashboard: Mindanao, Philippines Forced Displacement Annual Report, 2015', UNHRC: The UN Refugee Agency, 2015, [unhcr.org/ph/wp-content/uploads/sites/28/2018/04/2015-Mindanao-Displacement-Dashboard-Report-1.pdf](https://www.unhcr.org/ph/wp-content/uploads/sites/28/2018/04/2015-Mindanao-Displacement-Dashboard-Report-1.pdf) (accessed: 15 June 2020).

109 'Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of human rights in the Philippines', Human Rights Council, 4 June 2020 <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/PH/Philippines-HRC44-AEV.pdf> (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'Philippines seeks 'terrorist' tag for 600 alleged communist guerrillas', Reuters, 8 March 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-rebels/philippines-seeks-terrorist-tag-for-600-alleged-communist-guerrillas-idUSKCN1GK0DO> (accessed: 24 March 2020); 'Philippine president Duterte needs psychiatric evaluation, says UN chief', Guardian, 9 March 2018, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/mar/09/philippines-lists-un-special-rapporteur-on-terrorist-hit-list-rodolfo-duterte> (accessed: 24 March 2020); 'The trouble with Duterte's new terror list', The Diplomat, 3 April 2018, <https://thediplomat.com/2018/04/the-trouble-with-dutertes-new-terror-list/> (accessed: 17 March 2020).

110 'Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of human rights in the Philippines', Human Rights Council, 4 June 2020 <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/PH/Philippines-HRC44-AEV.pdf> (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'Human rights group slams Philippines president Duterte's threat to kill them', Guardian, 17 August 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/aug/17/human-rights-watch-philippines-president-duterte-threat> (accessed: 17 May 2018); 'Protecting Environmental Defenders Should Be a Central Issue at Climate Talks', Human Rights Watch, 31 October 2017, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2017/10/31/protecting-environmental-defenders-should-be-central-issue-climate-talks> (accessed: 25 June 2019); 'Philippines: Extrajudicial killings an attacks against human rights defenders surge under Duterte', World Organisation against Torture, 8 September 2017, <https://www.omct.org/human-rights-defenders/urgent-interventions/philippines/2017/09/d24519/> (accessed: 25 June 2020).

111 This covers a three-year period from 30 July 2016 – 30 July 2019. Last year Global Witness published that 113 defenders had been killed following the publication of our report Defending the Philippines in September 2019. This figure has been updated to 119 killed in the Philippines following our verification process.

112 'Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Situation of human rights in the Philippines', Human Rights Council, 4 June 2020 <https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/PH/Philippines-HRC44-AEV.pdf> (accessed: 25 June 2020).

113 'Philippines: Dangerous anti-terror law yet another setback for human rights', Amnesty International, 3 July 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/07/philippines-dangerous-antiterror-law-yet-another-setback-for-human-rights/> (accessed: 7 July 2020).

114 'The Philippines' anti-terror bill is poised to cause more terror', Al Jazeera, 25 June 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/philippines-anti-terror-bill-poised-terror-200623145405529.html> (25 June 2020); 'Philippines: New Anti-Terrorism Act Endangers Rights', Human Rights Watch, 5 June 2020, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/06/05/philippines-new-anti-terrorism-act-endangers-rights> (accessed: 25 June 2020); 'Philippines anti-terrorism law triggers fear of massive rights abuse', Deutsche Welle, 8 June 2020, <https://www.dw.com/en/philippine-anti-terrorism-law-triggers-fear-of-massive-rights-abuses/a-53732140> (accessed: 25 June 2020).

115 ‘Philippines’, Reporters without Borders, 2019, <https://rsf.org/en/philippines> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘Trump should denounce this assault on press freedom in the Philippines. Instead, he’s imitating it’, Washington Post, 21 June 2020, https://www.washingtonpost.com/lifestyle/media/trump-should-denounce-this-assault-on-press-freedom-in-the-philippines-instead-hes-imitating-it/2020/06/19/e47db6ee-b227-11ea-8f56-63f38c990077_story.html (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘Trial of journalists to deliver ‘existential moment’ in the Philippines’, Guardian, 14 June 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jun/14/trial-of-journalists-rappler-philippines> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘Journalist Maria Ressa found guilty of ‘cyberlibel’ in the Philippines’, Guardian, 15 June 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jun/15/maria-ressa-rappler-editor-found-guilty-of-cyber-libel-charges-in-philippines> (accessed: 25 June 2020).

116 ‘On the Closure of Salugpongong Schools’, Salugpongong Ta ‘Tanu Igkanogon Community Learning Centre Inc, 22 August 2019; ‘Philippines seeks ‘terrorist’ tag for 600 alleged communist guerrillas’, Reuters, 8 March 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-philippines-rebels/philippines-seeks-terrorist-tag-for-600-alleged-communist-guerrillas-idUSKCN1GK0DO> (accessed: 24 March 2020); ‘Philippine president Duterte needs psychiatric evaluation, says UN chief’, The Guardian, 9 March 2018, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/mar/09/philippines-lists-un-special-rapporteur-on-terrorist-hit-list-rodrigo-duterte> (accessed: 24 March 2020); ‘The trouble with Duterte’s new terror list’, The Diplomat, 3 April 2018, <https://thediplomat.com/2018/04/the-trouble-with-dutertes-new-terror-list/> (accessed: 17 March 2020); ‘Philippines: Duterte threatens to bomb indigenous schools’, Guardian, 26 July 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/jul/26/philippines-duterte-threatens-to-bomb-indigenous-schools> (accessed: 25 March 2020).

117 ‘Philippines: Crackdown on human rights defender likely to intensify after President Rodrigo Duterte’s candidates sweep Senate elections’, International Federation for Human Rights, 24 May 2019, <https://www.fidh.org/en/issues/human-rights-defenders/philippines-crackdown-on-human-rights-defenders-likely-to-intensify> (accessed: 1 June 2020); ‘No ceasefire, more troops for Negros: Army official’, 12 December 2019, <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1088611> (accessed: 1 June 2020); ‘14 killed in joint military, police operations in Negros Oriental’, 31 March 2019, <https://cnnphilippines.com/regional/2019/3/31/killings-Negros-Oriental.html> (accessed: 1 June 2020).

118 ‘On the Closure of Salugpongong Schools’, Salugpongong Ta ‘Tanu Igkanogon Community Learning Centre Inc, 22 August 2019; ‘High military troops concentration in Talaingod assailed’, 9 June 2018, Davao Today, <http://davaotoday.com/main/human-rights/high-military-troops-concentration-in-talaingod-assailed/> (accessed: 1 June 2020); ‘A ‘Civil war’ is being waged against indigenous peoples in the southern Philippines, rights groups say’, TIME, 15 September 2015, <https://time.com/4028811/philippines-lumad-mindanao-indigenous-military-war-killings/> (accessed: 1 June 2019); ‘Philippines: Paramilitaries attack tribal villages, schools’, Human Rights Watch, 23 September 2015, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/09/23/philippines-paramilitaries-attack-tribal-villages-schools> (accessed: 25 June 2020).

119 ‘DepEd explains suspension of 55 Lumad Schools’, Manila Bulletin, 18 July 2019, <https://news.mb.com.ph/2019/07/18/dep-ed-explains-suspension-of-55-lumad-schools/> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘On the Closure of Salugpongong Schools’, Salugpongong Ta ‘Tanu Igkanogon Community Learning Centre Inc, 22 August 2019; ‘No due process in DepEd order to close Lumad schools – child rights NGO’, PhilStar, 9 October 2019, <https://www.philstar.com/headlines/2019/10/09/1958785/no-due-process-deped-order-close-lumad-schools-child-rights-ngo> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘DepEd formally shuts down 55 Lumad schools in Davao’, Rappler, 8 October 2019, <https://www.rappler.com/nation/242052-deped-shuts-down-lumad-schools-davao-region> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘DepEd shuts down 55 lumad schools’, CNN, 8 October 2019, <https://www.cnn.ph/regional/2019/10/8/dep-ed-salugpongong-schools.html> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘DepEd-Davao orders permanent closure of Salugpongong schools’, Minda News, 8 October 2019, <https://www.mindanews.com/top-stories/2019/10/dep-ed-davao-orders-permanent-closure-of-salugpongong-schools/> (accessed: 25 June 2019); ‘Permanent closure order to deprive Lumad children of education’, Bulatlat, 9 October 2019, <https://www.bulatlat.com/2019/10/09/permanent-closure-order-to-deprive-lumad-children-of-education/> (accessed: 25 June 2020).

120 ‘On the Closure of Salugpongong Schools’, Salugpongong Ta ‘Tanu Igkanogon Community Learning Centre Inc, 22 August 2019.

121 Global Witness interview with Rius Valle, Save Our Schools Network, 2020.

122 ‘Mining Tenements Control Map of MPSA EXPA, and AFTA as of March 20, 2019’, Mines and Geoscience Bureau Region XI, 20 March 2019; ‘Lumad and Peasant groups unite to defend Pantaron Range’ Davao Today, 22 April 2019, <http://davaotoday.com/main/environment/lumad-peasant-groups-unite-to-defend-pan-taron-range/> (accessed: 7 May 2019).

123 ‘Mining Tenements Control Map of MPSA EXPA, and AFTA as of March 20, 2019’, Mines and Geoscience Bureau Region XI, 20 March 2019.

124 ‘DENR, cops clueless in death of forester’, 1 March 2019, Manila Standard, <https://www.manilastandard.net/news/national/289008/denr-cops-clueless-in-death-of-forester.html> (accessed: 7 May 2020); ‘Philippines officials not spared as

attacks on environmental defenders persist’, Mongabay, 8 November 2019, <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/philippine-officials-not-spared-as-attacks-on-environmental-defenders-persist/> (accessed: 7 May 2019); ‘Forester’s slay in Sultan Kudarat hit’, Manila Bulletin, 3 March 2019, <https://news.mb.com.ph/2019/03/03/foresters-slay-in-sultan-kudarat-hit/> (accessed: 7 May 2020); ‘Cops hunt down gunmen in murder of DENR officer’, Philippines News Agency, 22 February 2019, <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1062671> (accessed: 7 May 2019).

125 ‘Another environmental worker killed’, Philippine Daily Inquirer, 25 November 2019, <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1194124/another-environmental-worker-killed> (accessed: 7 May 2020) ‘Philippines officials not spared as attacks on environmental defenders persist’, Mongabay, 8 November 2019, <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/philippine-officials-not-spared-as-attacks-on-environmental-defenders-persist/> (accessed: 7 May 2019); ‘Forest Ranger killed in Nueva Ecija’, Rappler, 28 October 2019, <https://www.rappler.com/nation/243598-forest-ranger-killed-nueva-ecija> (accessed: 7 May 2020); ‘Cimatu seeks PNP help to identify, arrest killers of DENR informant in Nueva Ecija’, Manila Bulletin, 24 September 2019, <https://news.mb.com.ph/2019/09/24/cimatu-seeks-pnp-help-to-identify-arrest-killers-of-denr-informant-in-nueva-ecija> (accessed: 03 July 2020).

126 ‘El Nido forest ranger hacked to death’, Rappler, 5 September 2019, <https://www.rappler.com/nation/239460-el-nido-forest-ranger-hacked-death-september-2019> (accessed: 7 May 2020); ‘Loggers kill ranger in Palawan forest’, Inquirer, 6 September 2019, <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1161429/loggers-kill-ranger-in-palawan-forest> (accessed: 7 May 2020); ‘DENR forest ranger hacked by suspected illegal logger in Palawan’, 5 September 2019, <https://www.gmanetwork.com/news/news/regions/707003/denr-forest-ranger-hacked-by-suspected-illegal-logger-in-palawan/story/> (accessed: 7 May 2020); ‘Forest rangers seek justice for slain co-worker’, 5 September 2019, <https://www.pna.gov.ph/articles/1079630> (accessed: 7 May 2020).

127 ‘Loggers kill ranger in Palawan forest’, Inquirer, 6 September 2019, <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1161429/loggers-kill-ranger-in-palawan-forest> (accessed: 7 May 2020); ‘SEC Cimatu vows to ‘do everything’ to protect DENR workers from environmental criminals’, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 2019, <https://forestry.denr.gov.ph/index.php/sec-cimatu-vows-to-do-everything-to-protect-denr-workers-from-environmental-criminals> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘Cimatu wants more teeth for DENR’, Manila Bulletin, 8 September 2019, <https://news.mb.com.ph/2019/09/08/cimatu-wants-more-teeth-for-denr/> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘Shotguns for forest rangers to combat mortal threats – DENR’, Inquirer, 6 September 2019, <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1161649/shotguns-for-forest-rangers-to-combat-mortal-threats-denr> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘Activists reject arming forest rangers; say it will only worsen violence’, Inquirer, 25 September 2019, <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1169227/activists-reject-arming-forest-rangers-say-it-will-only-worsen-violence> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘Cimatu renews call or creation of DENR Enforcement Bureau as another forest ranger killed in N. Ecija’, Department of Environment and Natural Resources, 28 October 2019, <https://www.denr.gov.ph/index.php/news-events/press-releases/1301-cimatu-renews-call-for-creation-of-denr-enforcement-bureau-as-another-forest-ranger-killed-in-n-ecija> (accessed: 15 June 2020).

128 ‘China-backed dam threatened Indigenous people in the Philippines’, Al Jazeera, 19 January 2020, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/01/china-backed-dam-threatens-indigenous-people-philippines-200115050855015.html> (accessed: 24 March 2020); ‘US\$800 million 250-MW Pulangi 5 hydropower project slated for Philippines’, Hydro Review, 13 March 2017, <https://www.hydroreview.com/2017/03/13/us-800-million-250-mw-pulangi-5-hydropower-project-slated-for-philippines/#gref>; ‘South Pulangi Hydroelectric power plant project: Municipalities of Dumuog, Danggagan, Kibawe and Kitaotao, Province of Bukidnon’, Pulani Hydropower Corporation, July 2019, <http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/South-Pulangi-HEPP-Executive-Summary.pdf> (accessed: 25 June 2020); ‘South Pulangi Hydroelectric power plant project’, Pulani Hydropower Corporation, (date unknown) <http://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/South-Pulangi-HEPP-Executive-Summary.pdf> (accessed: 25 June 2020).

129 ‘Murder of Indonesia palm oil activists shows growing threat, rights groups say’, Reuters, 10 November 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-palmoil-murder/murder-of-indonesia-palm-oil-activists-shows-growing-threat-rights-groups-say-idUSKBN1XK0A4> (accessed: 4 July 2020); ‘Two activist journalists found dead in North Sumatra’, The Straits Times, 5 November 2019, <https://www.straitstimes.com/asia/se-asia/two-activist-journalists-found-dead-in-north-sumatra> (accessed: 4 July 2020); ‘Indonesia: Police Arrest 2 Suspects in Killings of North Sumatra Activists’, BernarNews, 5 November 2019, <https://www.benarnews.org/english/news/indonesian/activists-killed-11052019154421.html> (accessed: 4 July 2020); ‘Palm owner charged with ordering murder of two journalists in Indonesia’, 11 November 2019, <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/11/palm-owner-charged-with-ordering-murder-of-two-journalists-in-indonesia/>; ‘Murder of two journalists leads to arrest of Indonesian palm oil boss’, Guardian, 10 November 2019, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/nov/10/of-two-journalists-leads-to-arrest-of-indonesian-palm-oil-boss> (accessed: 4 July 2020); ‘Palm oil businessman hired hit men to kill journalists: N. Sumatra Police’, 9 November 2019, <https://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2019/11/08/palm-oil-businessman-hired-hit-men-to-kill-journalists-n-sumatra-police.html> (accessed: 4 July 2020).

- 130** 'Communiqué de RIAO-RDC | Kinshasa, 22 juillet 2019 – Un défenseur des terres violemment tué en RDC', Africa, Europe, Faith and Justice Network, 24 July 2019, <http://aefjn.org/fr/communiqué-de-riao-rdc-kinshasa-22-juillet-2019-un-defenseur-des-terres-violemment-tue-par-un-garde-de-securite-dune-compagnie-canadienne-dhuile-de-palme-en-republique-d/> (accessed: 4 July 2019); 'Your support is urgently needed! Land defender violently killed by a security guard of Canadian palm oil company Feronia in the DRC', World Rainforest Movement, 24 July 2019, <https://wrm.org.uy/actions-and-campaigns/your-support-is-urgently-needed-land-defender-violently-killed-by-a-security-guard-of-canadian-palm-oil-company-feronia-in-the-drc/> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'Land defender violently killed by a security guard of a Canadian palm oil company in the DR Congo', farmlandgrab.org, 22 July 2019, <https://www.farmlandgrab.org/post/view/29061> (accessed: 4 July 2020).
- 131** 'Indígena é morto a golpes de pau e pedra no PR; corpo é localizado em fazenda de soja', Brasil de Fato, 20 November 2019, <https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2019/11/20/indigena-e-morto-a-golpes-de-pau-e-pedra-no-pr-corpo-e-localizado-em-fazenda-de-soja> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'A golpes de pau e pedras, jovem Guarani é assassinado no oeste do Paraná', Conselho Inigenista Missionário, 19 November 2019, <https://cimi.org.br/2019/11/a-golpes-de-pauladas-e-pedradas-jovem-guarani-e-assassinado-no-oeste-do-parana/> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'Nota do CTI sobre a morte de Demilson Ovelar Mendes, indígena Ava Guarani', Centro de Trabalho Indigenista, 19 November 2019, <https://trabalhoindigenista.org.br/nota-do-cti-sobre-morte-de-demilson-ovelar-mendes-indigena-ava-guarani/> (accessed: 4 July 2020).
- 132** 'Half of the world's habitable land is used for agriculture', Our World in Data, 11 November 2019, <https://ourworldindata.org/land-use#all-charts-preview> (accessed: 4 July 2020).
- 133** 'Which Everyday Products Contain Palm Oil?', WWF, <https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/which-everyday-products-contain-palm-oil> (accessed: 4 July 2020);
- 134** 'Extent of Global Agriculture', European Commission, 25 March 2019, <https://wad.jrc.ec.europa.eu/globalagriculture#:~:text=Nearly%20half%20of%20the%20world's,of%20the%20world's%20food%20production.&text=One%20estimate%20is%20that%20over,the%20global%20population%20by%20205010> (accessed: 4 July 2020).
- 135** 'Pursuing the global opportunity in food an agribusiness', McKinsey and Company, 1 July 2015, <https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/chemicals/our-insights/pursuing-the-global-opportunity-in-food-and-agribusiness#> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'Food production is responsible for one-quarter of the world's greenhouse gas emissions', Our World in Data, 6 November 2019, <https://ourworldindata.org/food-ghg-emissions> (accessed: 4 July 2020).
- 136** 'Brazil wants to legalize agribusiness leasing of indigenous lands', Mongabay, 21 February 2019, <https://news.mongabay.com/2019/02/brazil-wants-to-legalize-agribusiness-leasing-of-indigenous-lands/> (accessed: 4 July 2020); 'Illegal farms on indigenous lands get whitewashed under Bolsonaro administration', Mongabay, 23 June 2020, <https://news.mongabay.com/2020/06/illegal-farms-on-indigenous-lands-get-whitewashed-under-bolsonaro-administration/> (accessed: 4 July 2020).
- 137** 'Conflict over fertile lands threatens Nigeria's food security', The Financial Times, 23 January 2020, <https://www.ft.com/content/fc0934a8-e394-11e9-9743-db5a370481bc> (accessed: 4 July 2020).
- 138** 'Home Reviews 'Land Grabbing': exposing the impacts of large-scale agriculture on local communities', Ecologist, 8 February 2016, <https://theecologist.org/2016/feb/08/land-grabbing-exposing-impacts-large-scale-agriculture-local-communities> (accessed: 4 July 2020).
- 139** 'Killings escalate in Central Philippines', Human Rights Watch, 30 July 2019, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/07/30/killings-escalate-central-philippines> (accessed: 1 June 2020); 'Burst of violence grips Philippines island, Negros, and some see Duterte's hand', New York Times, 29 July 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/29/world/asia/philippines-negros-killings-duterte.html> (accessed: 1 June 2020); '15 shot dead in Negros Oriental in 1 week', Rappler, 26 July 2019, <https://www.rappler.com/nation/236350-shooting-incidents-negros-oriental-july-18-25-2019> (accessed: 1 June 2020); '14 killed in joint military, police operations in Negros Oriental', 31 March 2019, <https://cnnphilippines.com/region-al/2019/3/31/killings-Negros-Oriental.html> (accessed: 1 June 2020).
- 140** '9 farmers killed at Negros Occidental hacienda', Rappler, 21 October 2018, <https://www.rappler.com/nation/214796-farmers-killed-sagay-negros-occidental-hacienda-nene-october-20-2018> (accessed: 1 June 2020).
- 141** 'Bloody Violence Haunts Philippine Sugar Plantations in Negros', The Diplomat, 30 May 2019, <https://thediplomat.com/2019/05/bloody-violence-haunts-philippine-sugar-plantations-in-negros/> (accessed: 1 June 2020); 'Duterte on land reform: Distribute gov't lands to farmer-beneficiaries', Inquirer, 9 March 2019, <https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/1093769/duterte-on-land-reform-distribute-govt-lands-to-farmer-beneficiaries> (accessed: 1 June 2020); 'Philippine peasants fight for land 30 years after reform', Reuters, 31 May 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/>
- article/uk-philippines-landrights-farming-featur/philippine-peasants-fight-for-land-30-years-after-reform-idUSKCN1IW04K (accessed: 1 June 2020).
- 142** Full responses from Del Monte Philippines and Dole Philippines can be read at: 'Six months on: Defending the Philippines', Global Witness, 4 May 2020, <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/blog/six-months-defending-philippines/> (accessed: 1 June 2020).
- 143** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-50094830>; <https://www.occrp.org/en/blog/12291-oak-and-omerta-in-romania-saving-the-lungs-of-europe>
- 144** 'Timber Mafia and Deforestation in Romania', European Data Journalism Network, 18 February 2020, <https://www.europeandatajournalism.eu/News/Data-news/Timber-mafia-and-deforestation-in-Romania> (accessed 24 February 2020).
- 145** 'Forestry and peatlands in Romania', Climate Change Post, Latest update: May 16th, 2020, <https://www.climatechange.org/romania/forestry-and-peat-lands/> (accessed: 01 July 2020).
- 146** 'Romania Country Page', Flora and Fauna International, <https://www.fau-na-flora.org/countries/romania> (accessed: 1 July 2020).
- 147** The country's Forest Code was amended in 2015 to put stricter controls on illegal logging. 'Romania: amended Forestry Code aims to reduce illegal harvesting', Lexology, 30 June 2015, <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=910b-ca1c-8a2e-400a-8811-1986a97af76d> (accessed: 3 July 2020).
- 148** 'Holzindustrie Schweighofer's breaks promise in Romania', EIA, 8 March 2016, <https://eia-global.org/blog-posts/holzindustrie-schweighofers-breaks-promise-in-romania> (accessed: 2 July 2020); 'Păduri din Retezat ard în șeminee vest-europene', Agent Green, 22 December 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H-9vgZjMjAmk&feature=youtu.be> (accessed: 2 July 2020).
- 149** 'Forest activist probing Romania illegal logging beaten by thugs', EIA, 27 May 2015, <https://eia-international.org/news/forest-activist-investigating-illegal-logging-in-romania-is-beaten-by-thugs/> (accessed: 1 June 2020).
- 150** 'Timber Mafia and Deforestation in Romania', European Data Journalism Network, 18 February 2020, <https://www.europeandatajournalism.eu/News/Data-news/Timber-mafia-and-deforestation-in-Romania> (accessed 24 February 2020)
- 151** 'Netflix Crew Filming Documentary in Romania Allegedly Assaulted by Loggers', Romania Insider, 15 November 2019 <https://www.romania-insider.com/romania-netflix-documentary-illegal-logging> (accessed 1 June 2020).
- 152** 'Thousands of Romanians Protest against Illegal Logging, Attacks on Forest Workers', Euronews, 4 November 2019. <https://www.euronews.com/2019/11/04/thousands-of-romanians-protest-against-illegal-logging-attacks-on-forest-workers> (accessed: 01 July 2020).
- 153** 'Un bărbat și doi adolescenți, suspectați că l-au ucis pe pădurarul din zona Pașcani', Digi24, 15 September 2019, <https://www.digi24.ro/stiri/actualitate/evenimente/un-barbat-si-doi-adolescenti-suspectati-ca-l-au-ucis-pe-padurarul-din-zona-pascani-1187219> (accessed: 01 July 2020).
- 154** 'Brussels threatens Romania over illegal logging in primary forests', Euronews, 13 February 2020, <https://www.euronews.com/2020/02/13/brussels-threatens-romania-over-illegal-logging-in-primary-forests> (accessed: 01 July 2020).
- 155** 'Romanians demand political action to stop illegal logging', EU Observer, 4 November 2019, <https://euobserver.com/environment/146505> (accessed: 1 July 2020).
- 156** 'Global Forest Watch: Romania', Global Forest Watch, <https://www.globalforestwatch.org/map/country/ROU> (accessed: 1 July 2020).
- 157** 'Romania's Brutal "Forest Mafia" Kills Environmental Defenders', European Environmental Bureau, 12 November 2019. <https://meta.eeb.org/2019/11/12/romani-as-brutal-forest-mafia-kills-environmental-defenders/> (accessed: 01 April 2020).
- 158** 'Romania's virgin forests ravaged by 'wood mafia'', Euronews, 03 March 2020, <https://www.euronews.com/2020/03/13/romania-s-virgin-forests-ravaged-by-wood-mafia> (accessed: 03 April 2020).
- 159** 'Wood Resource Balances of EU-28 and Member States', European Commission, 3 December 2018, <https://ec.europa.eu/knowledge4policy/publication/wood-resource-balances>, (accessed: 20 May 2020).
- 160** 'Oak and Omerta in Romania: Saving the Lungs of Europe', Organised Crime and Corruption Reporting Project, 07 May 2020, <https://www.occrp.org/en/blog/12291-oak-and-omerta-in-romania-saving-the-lungs-of-europe> (accessed: 01 July 2020); 'We are running out of time: Murder and corruption threaten Europe's last great forests', The Independent, 9 November 2019, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/europe/romania-forest-ranger-murder-deforestation-environment-illegal-logging-a9193896.html> (accessed: 3 April 2020).
- 161** 'Oak and Omerta in Romania: Saving the Lungs of Europe', Organised Crime

and Corruption Reporting Project, 07 May 2020, <https://www.occrp.org/en/blog/12291-oak-and-omerta-in-romania-saving-the-lungs-of-europe> (accessed: 01 July 2020); 'Romania's virgin forests ravaged by 'wood mafia'', Euronews, 03 March 2020, <https://www.euronews.com/2020/03/13/romania-s-virgin-forests-ravaged-by-wood-mafia> (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'Violence Escalates as Romania Cracks down on Illegal Timber Trade'. Guardian, 8 January 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jan/08/violence-escalates-as-romania-cracks-down-on-illegal-timber-trade> (accessed: 03 April 2020).

162 'Thousands of Romanians Protest against Illegal Logging, Attacks on Forest Workers', Euronews, 4 November 2019. <https://www.euronews.com/2019/11/04/thousands-of-romanians-protest-against-illegal-logging-attacks-on-forest-workers> (accessed: 01 July 2020).

163 'Commission urged to protect Europe's last natural forests from illegal logging', ClientEarth, 10 September 2019, <https://www.clientearth.org/press/commission-urged-to-protect-europes-last-natural-forests-from-illegal-logging/> (accessed: 01 July 2020).

164 'Brussels threatens Romania over illegal logging in primary forests', Euronews, 13 February 2020, <https://www.euronews.com/2020/02/12/brussels-threatens-romania-over-illegal-logging-in-primary-forests> (accessed: 01 July 2020).

165 'Violence Escalates as Romania Cracks down on Illegal Timber Trade'. Guardian, 8 January 2020, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/jan/08/violence-escalates-as-romania-cracks-down-on-illegal-timber-trade> (accessed: 03 April 2020); 'The forester shot in 2017: The bosses told me to close my eyes', Press One, 25 October 2019, <https://pressone.ro/video/padurarul-impuscat-in-2017-sefi-mi-au-zis-sa-inchid-ochii> (accessed: 1 July 2020).

166 Natura 2000 sites are designated areas to protect species or habitat types listed in the Habitats and Birds Directives of the European Commission. More information on this network can be found at https://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/index_en.htm.

167 'Romania creates revolutionary public access in new online wood tracking system', EIA, 9 December 2016, <https://eia-global.org/press-releases/romania-creates-revolutionary-public-access-in-new-online-wood-tracking-system> (accessed: 9 July 2020).

168 Companies have an independent responsibility to respect human rights regardless of state action or inaction, as set out in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinessshr_en.pdf) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (<http://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/>).

169 'ESG funds continue to outperform wider market', Financial Times, 3 April 2020, <https://www.ft.com/content/46bb05a9-23b2-4958-888a-c3e614d75199> (accessed: 01 July 2020).

170 For additional rights, please see 'The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights' (<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/CCPR.aspx>) and 'The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights' (<https://www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx>) and ratifying states (<https://indicators.ohchr.org/>).

171 A recent report from the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights and the Environment found that more than 80% of UN Member States (156 out of 193) legally recognize the right to a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment. There are growing calls for this right to be formally enshrined in international human rights law. 'Right to a healthy environment: good practices. Report of the Special Rapporteur on the issue of human rights obligations relating to the enjoyment of a safe, clean, healthy and sustainable environment', United Nations Human Rights Special Procedures and United Nations Environment Programme, 2020, <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/toolkits-manuals-and-guides/right-healthy-environment-good-practices> (accessed: 10 July 2020). 'Long Overdue: The Human Rights Council Should Finally Recognise the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment', Human Rights Watch, 3 March 2020, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/03/03/long-overdue-human-rights-council-should-finally-recognise-right-safe-clean-healthy> (accessed: 10 July 2020).

'OHCHR and climate change', United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights, <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/HRAndClimateChange/Pages/HRCClimateChangeIndex.aspx> (accessed: 19 June 2020). 'Framework Principles on Human Rights and the Environment', United Nations Environment Programme, 5 March 2018, <https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/policy-and-strategy/framework-principles-human-rights-and-environment> (accessed: 19 June 2020).

172 Companies have an independent responsibility to respect human rights regardless of state action or inaction, as set out in the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/guidingprinciplesbusinessshr_en.pdf) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (<http://www.oecd.org/corporate/mne/>).

173 For more detailed recommendations for companies and investors, please see our report: '*Responsible sourcing: the business case for protecting land and environmental defenders and indigenous communities' rights to land and resources*' available here: <https://www.globalwitness.org/en/campaigns/environmental-activists/responsible-sourcing/>.

FIND THE FACTS EXPOSE THE STORY CHANGE THE SYSTEM

Global Witness protects human rights and the environment by fearlessly confronting corruption and challenging the systems that enable it.

globalwitness.org

ISBN: 978-1-911606-42-0
July 2020
Version 2

Global Witness is a company limited by guarantee
and incorporated in England (No.2871809)

© Global Witness 2020

Printed on 100% recycled FSC accredited paper that is chlorine free.