



MINISTERIO
PARA LA TRANSICIÓN ECOLÓGICA
Y EL RETO DEMOGRÁFICO

Segundo ejercicio del proceso selectivo para el ingreso por el
sistema general de **ACCESO LIBRE** en el
CUERPO DE INGENIEROS DE MONTES DEL ESTADO

PARTE A – IDIOMA INGLÉS

Resolución de 17 de junio de 2021 (BOE 1 de julio de 2021)

TEXTO:

People, Biodiversity and Forests

Much of human society today has at least some interaction with forests and with the biodiversity they contain, and all people benefit from the functions provided by components of this biodiversity in the carbon, water and nutrient cycles and through the links with food production.

People's relationships with forest biodiversity vary from region to region and country to country, and also differ widely depending on the context – from protected areas with limited human activities, to communities deep inside forests, to farmed and ranched landscapes, to towns and larger urban centres, to the world's largest cities.

In both developing and developed countries and in all climatic zones, communities that live within forests rely the most directly on forest biodiversity for their lives and livelihoods, using products derived from forest resources for food, fodder, shelter, energy, medicine and income generation. Other rural people, most of whom live in landscapes containing a mix of grasslands, farmlands and tree cover, often participate in the value chains of forest biodiversity, for example by collecting wood and non-wood products from nearby forests for personal use or sale or engaging in forest-product industries or value addition. We will now look at a few examples that give some indication of the number of people dependent on forests for their livelihood. However, a precise estimate of the number of forest-dependent people does not currently exist.

In developing countries, woodfuel, that is to say fuelwood and charcoal, is particularly important, both for household use and for sale, with an estimated 880 million people worldwide spending part of their time collecting fuelwood or producing charcoal. More than 40 million people – 1.2 percent of the global workforce – are engaged in commercial fuelwood and charcoal activities to supply urban centres. Production of woodfuel generated USD 33 billion of revenue globally in 2011. The sustainability of its production is hence extremely important.

Wood and non-wood forest products (NWFPs) provide around 20 percent of income for rural households in developing countries with moderate to good access to forest resources. Taking into account direct, indirect, and induced employment, the formal forest sector provides an estimated 45 million jobs globally and labour income in excess of USD

580 billion per year. Small and medium-sized forest enterprises (SMFEs) account for about 20 million of these jobs, generating value of USD 130 billion per year. Globally, the reported value of non-wood forest products in 2015 amounted to almost USD 8 billion. These estimates are all likely to be significantly lower than actual figures, since much of the forest sector globally is in the informal economy and not well tracked in national statistics.

The informal forest sector – defined as non-commercial, subsistence and unregulated and unreported small-scale enterprises – was estimated to have generated USD 124 billion in revenue in 2011, providing employment for an additional estimated 41 million people. Non-wood forest products are particularly important in this sector, providing food, income and nutritional diversity for hundreds of millions of people around the world, notably women, children, landless farmers, indigenous peoples and others in vulnerable situations. The gathering of food, medicinal plants, craft materials, other non-wood forest products and woodfuel forms a significant component of women's contributions to household livelihoods. In some remote areas, the sale of such products is the only source of cash available to women.

Non-consumptive uses of forest biodiversity, such as recreation and tourism, are also a growing part of rural cash economies. Each year an estimated 8 billion visits are made to protected areas, many of which are forest covered, and associated in-country expenditures are estimated to be in the order of USD 600 billion annually.

In addition, forest biodiversity may provide a safety net for hundreds of millions of people as source of food, energy and income during hard times, although this function may be limited by seasonal fluctuations and decreased availability during extreme events.

Urban populations have long benefited from a range of wood and non-wood forest products, from paper and furniture to mushrooms, forest fruits and wild game. A significant proportion of poor urban people depend on fuelwood and charcoal to cook their food, particularly in Africa. In more prosperous economies, urban people are showing a growing interest in foods, cosmetics and other products from the forest, as illustrated by the appearance of products from forest species on supermarket shelves or in the recipes of cutting-edge chefs around the world.

In addition, an increasing number of economically well-off people in developed and developing countries are opting to live at least part-time in forested areas, with biodiversity being one of the main attractants, in what has been termed amenity migration.

Indigenous people depend to a particularly high degree on forest biodiversity for their livelihoods, although this relation is in flux as their linkages with national and global monetary economies grow. Areas managed by indigenous peoples, currently approximately 28 percent of the world's land surface, include some of the most ecologically intact forests and many hotspots of biodiversity. Indigenous communities often have a deep cultural and spiritual relationship with their ancestral forest lands and age-old knowledge about biodiversity, much of which is at risk of being lost. The intangible contribution of forests and their biodiversity to people's identity and sense of well-being is undervalued in many economic assessments.



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PARTE B – IDIOMA INGLÉS

Resolución de 17 de junio de 2021 (BOE 1 de julio de 2021)

ADVERTENCIAS:

- No comience la traducción del texto hasta que se le indique.
- El tiempo total de realización de este ejercicio es de **30 minutos**.
- Esta parte B, deberá ser leída por el aspirante en sesión pública ante el Tribunal, para lo que será convocado.
- NO se permite el uso de diccionarios ni documentación de ningún tipo, de móviles ni de ningún otro aparato electrónico.
- Finalizado el ejercicio de esta parte B, los aspirantes introducirán su ejercicio en el sobre facilitado por el Tribunal, indicando en el anverso su nombre y apellidos. Una vez cerrado el sobre, deberá firmar en el reverso del mismo, de manera que sobrepase la línea de unión entre la solapa del sobre y el cuerpo del mismo. Posteriormente, los miembros del Tribunal procederán a recoger los sobres.



According to a UN report, the indigenous peoples of Latin America are by far the best guardians of the regions' forests, with deforestation rates up to 50% lower in their territories than elsewhere.

Protecting the vast forests is vital to tackling the climate crisis and plummeting populations of wildlife, and the report found that recognising the rights of indigenous and tribal peoples to their land is one of the most cost-effective actions. The report also calls for indigenous and tribal peoples to be paid for the environmental benefits their keeping provides, and for funding for the revitalisation of their ancestral knowledge of living in harmony with nature.

However, the demand for beef, soy, timber, oil and minerals means the threats to indigenous peoples and their forest homes are rising. Hundreds of community leaders have been killed because of disputes over land in recent years, and the Covid-19 pandemic has added to the dangers forest peoples face.

Demands by indigenous peoples for their rights have become increasingly visible in recent years, the report said, but this has come with increasing persecution, racism, and assassinations. Supporting these peoples to protect the forests is particularly crucial now, with scientists warning that the Amazon is nearing a tipping point where it will switch from rainforest to savannah, risking the release of billions of tonnes of carbon into the atmosphere.

"Almost half of the intact forests in the Amazon basin are in indigenous territories and the evidence of their vital role in forest protection is crystal clear," affirms Myrna Cunningham, an indigenous woman from Nicaragua. While the area of intact forest declined by only 5% between 2000 and 2016 in the region's indigenous areas, in the non-indigenous areas it fell by 11%. This is why indigenous peoples' voice and vision should be taken into account in all global initiatives relating to climate change, biodiversity and forestry. In fact, indigenous peoples have a different concept of forests. They do not see them as places from which to take resources in order to increase their incomes – they see them as spaces in which to live and that have been given to them to protect for future generations.

Even under siege from Covid-19 and a frightening rise in invasions from outsiders, indigenous leaders claim their people remain the ones who can stop the destruction of the forests and their biodiverse treasures. The report's evidence supports their call for climate funds to go directly to indigenous peoples and not governments vulnerable to corruption. Julio Berdegué, the FAO's Regional Representative in Latin America, agrees: "These peoples are rich when it comes to culture, knowledge, and natural resources, but some of the poorest when it comes to incomes and access to services." Supporting them would also help avoid new pandemics, he said, as these are most often the result of the destruction of nature. "The need for protection is urgent".



RESOLUCIÓN, DE 15 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2021, DEL TRIBUNAL DEL PROCESO SELECTIVO PARA EL INGRESO EN EL CUERPO DE INGENIEROS DE MONTES DEL ESTADO, CONVOCADO POR RESOLUCIÓN DE 17 DE JUNIO DE 2021, POR LA QUE SE PUBLICA LA PLANTILLA DEFINITIVA DE RESPUESTAS AL CUESTIONARIO DE LA PARTE A DE LA PRIMERA PRUEBA DEL SEGUNDO EJERCICIO

Una vez analizadas las alegaciones recibidas a la plantilla provisional de respuestas correctas de la parte A de la primera prueba del segundo ejercicio, este Tribunal resuelve hacer pública la PLANTILLA DEFINITIVA de RESPUESTAS CORRECTAS.

PLANTILLA DEFINITIVA DE RESPUESTAS CORRECTAS 2º EJERCICIO 1ª PRUEBA PARTE A			
Pregunta	Respuesta	Pregunta	Respuesta
1	A	21	A
2	D	22	D
3	C	23	B
4	C	24	D
5	B	25	D
6	B	26	D
7	A	27	B
8	B	28	A
9	A	29	A
10	B	30	ANULADA
11	C	31	A
12	A	32	A
13	C	33	B
14	B	34	A
15	A	35	A
16	C	36	D
17	B	37	D
18	B	38	B
19	C	39	A
20	B	40	D

A los efectos previstos en las Bases Específicas de la Convocatoria, el Tribunal notificará la presente Resolución al órgano gestor, para su publicación en la página web del Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y Reto Demográfico.

(Firmado electrónicamente)

LA PRESIDENTA

Blanca Aramburu Zumárraga

