Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) Report 2013–2016

Chair: Aroha Te Pareake Mead, New Zealand

1. Mission

To contribute to the IUCN Mission by providing insights and expertise and promoting policies and action to harmonise the conservation of nature with the crucial socioeconomic and cultural concerns of human communities—such as livelihoods, human rights and responsibilities, human development, security, equity, and the fair and effective governance and equitable sharing of natural resources.

2. Vision

A world where equity is at the root of a dynamic harmony between peoples and nature, as well as among peoples. Where diversity, productivity and integrity of natural systems is respected and where production and consumption patterns are sustainable. A world where cultural diversity is intertwined with biological diversity and together generate abundant and sustainable livelihoods opportunities.

3. Objectives and strategic approaches

CEESP undertakes its Mission through engaging its Members' policy and field-based expertise to:

3.1. Identify, analyse and learn from policies and practices at the interface between conservation of nature and the crucial socioeconomic and cultural concerns of human communities, with particular attention to indigenous peoples and local communities.

3.2 Advance innovative applied research and provide timely responses to environmental and social crises identified by CEESP members, IUCN Members, Secretariat, Commissions and partners in the field—such as weak or ineffective governance of natural resources, food insecurity, loss of bio-cultural diversity and climate change.

3.3 Foster a holistic approach to nature conservation across IUCN, embracing complexities and promoting dialogue and collaborative learning based on cultural and social values and on knowledge and experience from diverse regions, communities, genders and ages.

3.4. Influence the values, policies and practices of public, private and civil society institutions and organisations regarding the conservation of nature, the promotion of bio-cultural diversity and the sustainable and equitable use of natural resources and to promote, demonstrate, articulate and link effective and equitable field-based and policy solutions in these areas.

3.5. Enhance the capacity of IUCN and contribute to implementing the IUCN Programme by collaborating with the IUCN Secretariat, Commissions and IUCN Members bridging the experience and skills of experts and scientists from diverse cultures.

4. Achievements

CEESP contributes to the IUCN Mission and global programme and also works on additional issues within the technical sphere of CEESP's mandate. For the purpose of this report to the

World Conservation Congress Members' Assembly, CEESP's achievements for the period 2013–2016 are grouped under the four programme priorities listed in the CEESP Mandate (Sections 4A-4D) as well as under specific work areas (Sections 4D-4K). Acronyms of CEESP Themes and Specialist Groups are explained in Appendix A of this Report

4.A Development and promotion of a conservation ethic that supports diverse knowledge systems and values, delivers rights-based and equitable conservation with improved governance of natural resources and tangible livelihoods benefits, and links biological diversity with the cultural dimensions of nature conservation with a focus on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities

4.A.1 Framework for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands 2014–2020: In 2013, CEESP Theme on Culture and Conservation (TCC) commissioned a cultural audit/review of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific Islands region 2008–2012 to better integrate indigenous and local community interests and cultural dimensions into conservation work in the Pacific Islands. The review considered projects in three countries on the ground and discussed approaches and weaknesses in conservation policy and programming in the region under the Plan. The review was funded by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and was essential in providing a basis for much stronger language in the Framework's goals, objectives and planned activities around 1) community participation in and management of conservation; 2) acknowledgement of the indivisibility of cultural and natural heritage; 3) the need for adapted community livelihood opportunities in conservation policy and programming, and 4) the fundamental role of traditional knowledge and skills in conservation. The Framework was launched by SPREP at the Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) Conference organised by the UN in Samoa in September 2014 and is the guiding document for the Pacific Islands Round Table on Nature Conservation (PIRT) which brings together the conservation community in the Pacific Islands as well as other organisations such as the Pacific Community (SPC) and the University of the South Pacific. The Framework content has directly and indirectly increased collaboration between conservation and cultural policy and programming in the region, and is fundamental to contributing towards a new conservation ethic in this region.

4.A.2 Conflict-sensitive Adaptation: Use Human Rights to Build Social and Environmental Resilience: In 2013–2014 the Theme on Environment, Conflict and Security (TECS), in collaboration with IUCN Member Indigenous Peoples of Africa Action Committee (IPACC), developed and published a set of ten policy briefs that focus on *Conflict-sensitive Adaptation: Use Human Rights to Build Social and Environmental Resilience*. The briefs start from the premise that making adaptation conflict sensitive must be a priority for developing regions as climate change could increase conflict by multiplying existing conflict stressors. Such stressors include economic, social and political inequity, economic contraction, and disrupted food and water supplies that amplify competition for scarce resources and dissatisfaction. Ironically, adaptation strategies can, if poorly planned, aggravate these negative trends, making it increasingly difficult to achieve development goals and human security. Pre-existing factors such as weak tenure, gender inequality and the marginalisation of indigenous people can contribute to adaptation choices that favour one group over another. The absence of inclusive governance incorporating legitimate processes for making decisions and resolving differences can compound this situation. By putting human rights at the centre of adaptation planning and actions, governments and other actors can help avoid conflict and be effective in reducing human vulnerability, building resilience and enhancing human security. This set of briefs discusses these links and provides guidance on how to make this goal achievable; this includes a focus on better conflict assessment, legal and policy improvements including in tenure, better social inclusion through learning, respect for women's rights, and indigenous knowledge.

4.A.3 Integrating Traditional Knowledge into IUCN Knowledge Products: The Sustainable Use and Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi) has been leading an effort to develop understanding and guidance on integrating traditional knowledge into Red List assessments. A Discussion Paper was produced and guidance will be reviewed and debated at the World Conservation Congress.

4.A.4 Gender Mainstreaming: CEESP's Asia Regional Vice Chair is Co-Chair of the Gender Advisory Panel of the Mangroves for the Future Programme (MFF). She has provided guidance on the mainstreaming of gender in the Strategic Framework for Action of the MFF through a range of initiatives including conducting a training session on gender integration at the project cycle level, for the Small Grants Project grantees in Pakistan.

4.A.5 Promoting Al Hima: „Al Hima" is an Arabic term for protected area or a preserved place. It signifies a natural area such as grasslands and wetlands set aside permanently or seasonally for local communities to protect from over exploitation in the interest of protecting biodiversity and economic well-being. CEESP has been supporting the revival of this traditional conservation and resource management through the participation of the Regional Vice Chair in some key events. These include: the IUCN Hima Forum held in May 2014 where the forum developed a road map for strengthening investment and building capacity for scale-up of Hima throughout the West Asia region; participation in the Hima workshop at the World Parks Congress (WPC) and supporting the drafting of a concept for knowledge repository/Hima toolkit. The toolkit is currently under development and when completed will be mainly designed for practitioners working in dryland restoration.

4.A.6 Respecting Indigenous and Traditional Knowledge and Culture at the World Parks Congress (WPC): In 2014, CEESP together with United Nations University's Traditional Knowledge Program, and IUCN indigenous Member organizations Sotzil, NAILSMA and IPACC organised WPC Stream 7, "Respecting Indigenous and Traditional Peoples Knowledge and Culture." This was the first time a stream for WPC was organised by indigenous peoples. The stream focused on the role of traditional and indigenous knowledge and practices, as well as recognised cultural and spiritual values, in sustaining and enhancing the socio-environmental resilience of indigenous peoples and local communities and the lands and seas they care for. This stream engaged members of indigenous peoples and local communities, governments, non-governmental and international organisations, and the private sector to collaborate in recognising and enhancing the role of indigenous and local communities in protected area management. Additionally, CEESP organised and hosted an orientation session before WPC for indigenous peoples to support them in their engagement there.

4.A.7 World Heritage and Small Islands Developing States (SIDS): CEESP Theme TCC had a comprehensive programme of work relating to World Heritage in SIDS, particularly in the Pacific region. In 2014 at the 3rd UN Conference for SIDS, policy makers and Cultural and Natural Heritage Site Managers from various regions were brought together to support SIDS' efforts to develop and strengthen national and regional cultural activities as part of their sustainable development. This is an objective of the Regional Culture Strategy: *Investing in Pacific Cultures 2010–2020* endorsed by Pacific Ministers of Culture for which both TCC Co-Chairs have been heavily involved since its inception. The Interventions from SIDS conference are important for future public-private partnerships to support activities in SIDS for exchanges between regions in the Caribbean and the Pacific, for example, and as a lead up to 2015 and the UN General Assembly which adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). On 14 December 2015 resolution A/C.2/70/L.59 affirmed culture's contribution to the three dimensions of sustainable development; acknowledged the natural and cultural diversity of the world; and recognised that cultures and civilizations are crucial enablers of sustainable development.

4.B Increased use of rights-based approaches to natural resource management and governance that promotes social and cultural equity, indigenous peoples' self-determination, community governance, sustainable livelihoods and human security

4.B.1 IUCN's Implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (DRIP): CEESP has worked closely with IUCN's Senior Social Policy Advisor to provide a range of reports to the IUCN Council and UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Peoples on IUCN's implementation of the UN-DRIP, including indigenous participation in IUCN programmes and Commissions, and on the implications of the principle of free, prior informed consent (FPIC) in IUCN's work. CEESP also contributed to IUCN's response to the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Issues questionnaire on Conservation about the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for a Report she intends to publish and met with the Special Rapporteur during the 15th Session of the UNPFII.

4.B.2 Improving Governance of Pastoral Lands: In 2015–2016, TECS collaborated with the IUCN Global Drylands Initiative and the World Initiative on Sustainable Pastoralism (WISP), as well as the World Commission on Environmental Law to develop a technical guide, *Improving Governance of Pastoral Lands: A technical guide to support securing pastoral land tenure in line with Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security*" (TG-Pastoralism). This guide is part of an FAO series that aims to improve the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security. It will be available at http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/

4.B.3 Empowering and supporting indigenous peoples and local communities in responses to global illegal wildlife trade: Addressing the current surge of increasingly organised illegal wildlife trade (IWT) that is threatening species worldwide is a high global priority. However, much of the response to this threat has been dominated by consideration of law enforcement and demand reduction, with policy commitments concerned with communities and sustainable livelihoods remaining rather vague and implementation often weak. SULi has been working with TRAFFIC and the International Institute for Environment and Development with a range of other partners including IUCN Regional Programmes and Members to build understanding of when and how approaches that empower indigenous peoples and local communities and/or increase their benefits from conservation can effectively reduce IWT. These efforts have included a global symposium *Beyond Enforcement: Governance, communities, incentives and sustainable use in combating wildlife crime* in Muldersdrift in February 2015 (report at http://pubs.iied.org/G03903.html; briefing paper at http://pubs.iied.org/17293IIED.html), a regional workshop for West and Central Africa in Cameroon in February 2016, a regional workshop for Asia currently in development, and engagement with policy makers through events held at CITES meetings and in the European Parliament, with support particularly from GIZ, USAID and the Austrian Ministry of Environment. Several publications from this work have been submitted to leading academic publications and are currently in review.

4.B.4 Conservation and Indigenous Peoples in Meso-America: CEESP Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights (TGER) supported the development of a guide on *Conservation and Indigenous Peoples in Mesoamerica*, led by the Indian Law Resource Center and published in 2015. This guide is intended to educate conservation actors, including government agencies and non-governmental organisations, about the legal rights of indigenous peoples and how to work with them as collective rights-holders and equal partners to protect the environment.

4.B.5 Connecting Practice: Defining New Methods and Strategies to Support Nature and Culture Through Engagement in the World Heritage Convention: CEESP Theme on

Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA) provided input for special programmes related to bridging the gap between nature and culture in World Heritage, rights-based approaches and the Natural Resources Governance Framework (NRGF). TILCEPA attended the Expert Workshop at the International Academy for Nature Conservation, Isle of Vilm, Germany, in March 2015. The aim of the expert group meeting was to develop strategies and methods for creating better understanding among IUCN, ICOMOS and ICCROM members on the intricate relationship between nature and culture in the context of World Heritage.

4.B.6 Whakatane Mechanism: The Whatakane Mechanism (WM) is an outcome of the 2011 CEESP 'Sharing Power' conference that was held in Whakatane, New Zealand and is a mechanism for promoting rights-based conservation through redressing historical injustices, including by securing communities' rights to their lands and territories. The WM uses IUCN's convening role to bring together stakeholders involved in conflicts relating to the designation or implementation of protected areas by providing independent guidance, proposing solutions and where possible implementing them. It is led by IUCN Member organisation, the Forest Peoples Programme, with support from Conservation International, the Secretariat and CEESP. Three pilot assessments are in progress in Kenya, Thailand, and the Democratic Republic of Congo, with another in preparation stages in Indonesia. The WM has already yielded positive results and dialogue between communities, government and broader stakeholders, as well as lessons learned such as the importance of acknowledging it cannot be a one-off meeting, but rather is part of a much longer-term process.

4.B.7 Land rights and conservation: CEESP Theme TGER is leading an alliance of members working on community land rights and conservation, including preparation of four country briefs highlighting recommendations for strengthening land rights as they relate to conservation, and a CEESP-sponsored workshop at the World Conservation Congress to generate awareness and support for these national efforts.

4.C Nature-based solutions to global challenges—such as climate change, conversion of forests and farmland to mono-crops, including biofuels projects, food insecurity, poverty, inequitable economic and social development—that are underpinned by economic policies that reinforce sustainability, social equity and environmental integrity

4.C.1 Use and trade of wild resources: Use of wild species and habitats continues to provide a considerable proportion of the livelihood needs of poor rural communities in particular, and is important economically, socially and culturally to many populations. Use and trade is a two-edged sword – raising risks of overexploitation and population declines but also providing benefits to people that can provide powerful incentives for conservation of species and habitats. SULi has been working to highlight and articulate the role of sustainable management of wildlife in meeting human needs while conserving biodiversity, as the lead for the IUCN in the Collaborative Partnership on Wildlife (CPW) (http://www.fao.org/forestry/wildlife-partnership/en/).The CPW has produced five factsheets in an ongoing series on sustainable wildlife management, including on its relationship to food security, to livestock health, and in addressing human-wildlife conflict. SULi has also been working extensively on wildlife trade, particularly in seeking to improve understanding of how to achieve conservation and livelihood benefits from legal and sustainable trade. With the International Trade Centre, SULi developed an analytical framework to help practitioners, researchers, policy makers and others determine how conservation and livelihoods can be safeguarded and promoted in international supply chains for wild plant and animal products. This framework addresses factors at four level – the resource, the governance context, the supply chain and the end demand, and was disseminated among relevant audiences, including a presentation at CITES meetings. This is now being built on to analyse particular

problems and opportunities in specific wild product trade chains in an event at the World Conservation Congress.

4.C.2 Economic drivers of environmental degradation: Building on the successful 18th Issue of *Policy Matters*, "Macroeconomic Policies, Livelihoods and Sustainability", CEESP Theme on Environment, Macro-Economics, Trade and Investment (TEMTI) developed some initiatives during the 2013–2016 term looking specifically at the issue of economic drivers. These have included applied research, peer reviewed papers and publications, training sessions, presentations to Regional Conservation Fora and to the IUCN Council. Acknowledgment by IUCN of the importance of the analysis of economic drivers has been a major objective of CEESP.

4.C.3 Economic Perspectives on Global Sustainability: TEMTI produced a series of eight working papers covering key issues such as: the Rio+20 conference; South-South foreign direct investment in environmentally-sensitive sectors; global policy reforms and the food crisis; macroeconomic and sector level economic policies and their impact on poverty and inequality in sub-Sahara African countries; the political economy of natural resources in the context of the financial crisis; market-based mechanisms for climate change mitigation, including financial mechanisms, carbon trading, and technological change in coal energy and biofuels; carbon accounting and forest management in the Amazon.

4.D Enhanced capacity of civil society, governments and the private sector to ensure corporate social and environmental accountability and reduce the negative impact of industries on climate, bio-cultural diversity and food security

4.D.1 A Global Assessment of the Environmental and Social Impacts Caused by the Production of Biofuels: In November 2013 CEESP established a new Cross-Theme Biofuels Task Force. IUCN Resolution 5.088 (Jeju, 2012) had called for a report assessing the environmental and social impacts caused by the production and use of biofuels on a global scale. The Task Force worked with IUCN's Business and Biodiversity Programme to develop the report, "*A Global Assessment of the Environmental and Social Impacts Caused by the Production of Biofuels*", a literature review of articles about biofuels which identified both global trends and existing information gaps. The report found that producing biofuels can cause harmful, often unanticipated impacts on people and the environment and that there is little information available about the impacts of biofuel production on biodiversity which is attributed to the lack of criteria for monitoring impacts in voluntary certification systems. Other findings included concerns about social impacts such as food security, land grabs and human rights abuses.

4.D.2 IUCN and ICMM Dialogue: There has been continuous TSEAPRISE membership in the 12-year "dialogue" between IUCN, its Business and Biodiversity Unit and the International Council on Mining and Mineral Exploration (ICMM) including a joint project to assess if there has been any improvement in the ICMM members' performance as a result of the dialogue and the *Good Practice Guidance for Mining and Biodiversity*. In 2013, the IUCN Secretariat and ICMM undertook a project to review the progress made in managing biodiversity among ICMM members from 2003–2013. TSEAPRISE participated in the Project Steering Group. The results were presented at the 2014 World Parks Congress in Sydney and published in the report, *Review of ICMM members' biodiversity performance management since 2003 (2014*). The review showed that ICMM members have demonstrated a significant increase in the extent and sophistication of biodiversity management systems over the last 10 years, but there are several areas where more action is needed. We are hoping that a follow-up study of the biodiversity performance of the on-the-ground mining sites will be undertaken soon.

4.E Knowledge Baskets

4.E.1 The term 'knowledge baskets' is inspired by the Maori tradition of the God Tane's ascent through the twelve heavens to bring back to Earth, three baskets of Knowledge. CEESP proposed the concept of knowledge baskets to IUCN as a way of thinking beyond the language of knowledge 'products'. For IUCN the term knowledge basket is used as a metaphor for working in a holistic way, valuing ethical, respectful and reciprocal relationships as well as investing in the human social and cultural dimensions of environmental knowledge. The IUCN Council in decision C/82/13 recognised the data underlying IUCN's flagship knowledge products as global goods and also recognised that these same knowledge products are supported by standards, processes, relationships, capacity building and tools in baskets of knowledge mobilised through IUCN. For further information on the origins of 'knowledge baskets' refer: http://www.iucn.org/commissions/commission-environmental-economic-and-social-policy/our-work/knowledge-baskets

4.E.2 Natural Resource Governance Framework

The Natural Resource Governance Framework (NRGF) is an IUCN initiative created for the purpose of providing a robust, inclusive, and credible approach to assessing and strengthening natural resource governance, at multiple levels and in diverse contexts. The overarching goal of NRGF is to: *set standards and guidance for decision makers at all levels to make better and more just decisions on the use of natural resources and the distribution of nature's benefits, following good governance principles, such that improved governance will enhance the contributions of ecosystems and biodiversity to equity and sustainability*. The NRGF is hosted by CEESP, working in close collaboration with the IUCN Secretariat and partners across the Union.

4.E.3 The NRGF was launched in 2013 for an initial phase of work. Activities have focused on developing core concepts, frameworks and tools; generating knowledge on natural resource governance issues and approaches—particularly through regional scoping and case studies; building relationships among key actors working on natural resource governance; and engaging with IUCN projects and programmes on rights-based approaches to natural resource governance.

4.E.4 Regional scoping activities have been undertaken in three IUCN regions. Two workshops hosted by the Regional Office for Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, and CEESP-led focus groups at the 2014 Mesoamerican Parks Congress, have contributed to governance needs identification in the region and building of a regional NRGF network. Four case studies have also been completed with indigenous organisation partners. In Sabah, Malaysia, participatory research by partners LEAP, Natural Justice, and the Universiti Teknologi Malaysia has focused on better understanding multi-governance dimensions in RAMSAR sites and supporting more effective, just conservation approaches. A collaborative workshop between the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA) and NRGF held in October 2015 explored synergies and common interests between OSISA'S Environmental Accountability in Extractives work and NRGF development in Southern Africa. These regional scoping activities have been designed and undertaken to deepen understanding of existing governance practice and relationships of power; contribute to further development of NRGF concepts, values and principles; identify and build consensus around priority actions and governance needs; and strengthen the network of actors included in NRGF.

4.E.5 At the global level, the NRGF has developed an initial set of NRG Values and Principles and a series of issue briefs on natural resource governance issues. Ongoing work to develop an overarching Natural Resource Governance Framework, and associated implementation guidance and conceptual papers, will be completed in the current phase. NRGF is also preparing a report to map out current work on natural resource governance within IUCN thematic programmes, regional programmes and Commissions, based on a

survey that was developed and disseminated to programmes and Commissions in April 2016. Together with a meeting held in Gland in January 2016, this work is advancing the development of the NRGF through further engagement with the range of governance-related work in IUCN programmes and identification of opportunities for collaboration. These activities have also reinforced awareness of the centrality of governance for delivery of good conservation, and for IUCN's work in the next four-year programme.

4.E.6 CEESP collaborated with the World Commission on Environmental Law and IUCN Environmental Law Centre to develop an NRGF legal component. *The Law for Sustainability* initiative was designed and tested to produce a methodology for evaluating the effectiveness of legal principles for natural resource governance, working with academic partners in six countries.

4.E.7 People in Nature

People in Nature (PIN), formerly known as Human Dependence on Nature (HDN), was established after the Jeju World Congress when IUCN committed to developing a knowledge product to consider the dependence of people on nature as a priority within its 2013–2016 programme of work. CEESP has lead responsibility for the development of PIN through a one programme approach and as a knowledge basket to build understanding of the mutually constituting interrelationships of people in nature. Development and application of PIN has been in line with IUCN's Policy on Human Rights for Sustainable Development: Mainstreaming Respect for Rights across the Union (IUCN Resolution 5.099, Jeju, 2012).

4.E.8 Since Jeju, a comprehensive programme of work has been carried out. This has included: a scoping project to identify existing IUCN regional and policy programmes and projects that could enable early engagement of PiN with regional offices and IUCN programmes (2013); PIN workshops with relevant programmes and experts to develop a preliminary concept (2014); a series of discussion papers to address conceptual and methodological issues; fieldwork; technical workshops with IUCN's other knowledge products including the NRGF, conference presentations, a workshop with IUCN indigenous peoples Member organisations as well as the commissioning of a series of technical papers.

4.E.9 People in Nature reported to the IUCN Council in 2015. With decision C/87/21 Council recognised the need for IUCN and the broader conservation community to be equipped to effectively address the knowledge gap on the role that species and ecosystems play in natural resource dependent people's livelihoods and well-being and decided that "the development of People in Nature remains a high institutional priority as a Knowledge Flagship basket in the lead up to the 2016 IUCN World Conservation Congress and over the 2017–2020 Programme period".

4.E.10 Going forward, PIN will be focusing on formalising the PIN approach and methods, including written guidance, for PiN assessments and undertaking case studies, for developing a PIN module for indigenous territories, for integrating PIN into IUCN projects and into IUCN's Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), and continued integration of PIN with other knowledge products. Integration with knowledge products will include continuing work with the Species Information Service Use and Trade Module to build a digital platform to support aggregation and analysis of information on species and agricultural varieties known to contribute to local and traditional food systems and livelihoods.

4.F Other areas of work in the CEESP Mandate

4.F.1 Religion, Spirituality and Climate Change: In 2012 in Jeju, IUCN Members passed Resolution 5.009 (Jeju, 2012) calling for closer cooperation with faith-based organisations and networks engaged in environmental conservation and climate advocacy. CEESP took on

the reporting on this resolution and set up a Specialist Group on Religion, Spirituality, Environmental Conservation and Climate Justice (ReSpECC) which became operational in 2015. In 2015, ReSpeCC put together a distinguished panel of religious leaders for the IUCN Pavilion at the UNFCCC climate negotiations in Paris. The event received substantial attention in the media, bringing together representatives of the Vatican, the World Council of Churches, Islamic, Vedic and Buddhist organisations. Throughout 2016, ReSpECC in cooperation with the IUCN Secretariat has been concentrating on setting up a multi-faith High Level Panel for the World Conservation Congress. There will also be a round-table dialogue on spirituality, ethics and mining.

4.G Contribution to international processes

Commission members have been active participants in a wide range of international processes relevant to IUCN and CEESP's mandate. In some cases, Commission members have participated as part of the IUCN delegation and in other cases they participated as experts, invited speakers, or as part of government or NGO delegations.

4.G.1 Convention on Biological Diversity: SULi leads IUCN's engagement in the relatively recently launched Collaborative Partnership on Wildlife under the CBD, a body of 13 international organisations (including the CBD, CITES, CMS, FAO, etc.) with a substantive mandate on sustainable wildlife management. The CPW has developed and launched a range of technical publications to advise and influence policy debates in this area, including on bushmeat, food security, human-wildlife conflict, and human-livestock health.

4.G.2 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES): SULi is active in CITES, particularly focused on two areas: enhancing the conservation and local livelihood benefits of wildlife trade, and increasing attention to community-based responses to illegal wildlife trade. It has developed relevant publications and reports and organised side-events at CITES meetings to present relevant research and insights to CITES Parties and stakeholders.

4.G.3 UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP): The CEESP Chair contributed as an invited expert to the EMRIP 'Study on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples with respect to their Cultural Heritage' and as an IUCN representative at the Expert's Workshop on the Review of EMRIP's mandate.

4.G.4 UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII): CEESP participates in the annual sessions of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues. This provides an opportunity to expand CEESP's outreach to indigenous partners, support IUCN activities and track critical issues important to indigenous peoples. CEESP engaged in dialogues during the 13th session which focused on Principles of good governance consistent with the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples: articles 3 to 6 and 46, where we engaged in a discussion on the Whakatane Mechanism. For the most recent UNPFII session in May 2016, the theme focused on "Indigenous peoples: conflict, peace and resolution." CEESP also contributed to IUCN's response to the UN Special Rapporteur on Indigenous Issues questionnaire on Conservation about the Rights of Indigenous Peoples for a Report she intends to publish and met with the Special Rapporteur during the 15th Session of the UNPFII.

4.G.5 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES): Approximately 15 Commission members including the CEESP Chair were appointed as experts to IPBES Expert Working Groups as well as lead authors for regional assessments and the Report on Pollinators. Members contributed specifically to IPBES' consideration of traditional knowledge, conceptualising diverse values and valuation of

nature's services, bio-cultural diversity, indigenous participation and stakeholder engagement.

4.G.6 UN Framework Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC): CEESP participated in the IUCN delegation to the UNFCCC. In 2016, this included participation in the Bonn intersessional (APA 1 / SBI 44) in May and preparations for COP22 in Marrakech. The CEESP focus is on social movements being able to access the UNFCCC and engage with IUCN policy developments. The focus is on human rights norms and the role of indigenous peoples in climate adaptation and mitigation. IUCN has a working group on adaptation that links several Commissions with Secretariat staff. This cooperation is most evident in the Nairobi Work Programme on climate vulnerability, impacts and adaptation.

4.G.7 World Intellectual Property Organisation Intergovernmental Committee on Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (WIPO-IGC): The CEESP Chair contributed as an invited expert to the WIPO IGC's 30th session on genetic resources and traditional knowledge. IGC deliberations have hit a stalemate at present and require a rejuvenation of new expertise to move negotiations forward. CEESP can make a valuable contribution to future IGC sessions.

4.G.8 Building Capacity to Support Rights-Based Approaches in the World Heritage Convention is a pilot project led by ICOMOS Norway to develop best practices in RBAs in the context of World Heritage. The TILCEPA Co-Chair presented a case study entitled, *Building Capacity to Support Rights-Based Approaches In The World Heritage Convention: Learning From Practice Case Study: Kpg. Bundu Tuhan, Kinabalu Park, Sabah, Malaysia*. The case study is in the process of being written up as a book chapter which will be published by ICOMOS Norway for distribution during the World Conservation Congress.

4.H Working with IUCN Members, National & Regional Committees

CEESP Steering Committee members work with IUCN Member organisations as much as possible in all aspects of their work. 39% of the CEESP Steering Committee is from IUCN Member organisations. Mobilising efforts at the national level is an area that could be improved both regarding National Committees inviting CEESP participation as well as regarding CEESP being able to provide a representative to each of the National Committees. Highlighted below are some areas of CEESP's work that have had a particularly strong interaction and collaboration with IUCN Members.

4.H.1 Including Indigenous Peoples' Organisations in the structure of the Union: CEESP members actively contributed to the implementation of Resolution 4.007 *Establishing an Indigenous Peoples' Organisations (IPO) Membership and Voting Category in IUCN* (Jeju, 2012), through providing technical advice, assisting in a report to Council on the status of indigenous peoples' participation in international organisations and processes, participation in the Council IPO Category Working Group, drafting the definition of IPOs and recommending the creation of a new category C for IPOs as per the Governance Motion WCC-2016-8.2/2 that IUCN Members will be considering at the 2016 Hawaii WCC Congress.

4.H.2 Engaging IUCN Indigenous Member Organisations: CEESP worked closely with the IUCN Secretariat to organise a workshop with IUCN indigenous member organisations (IPO members) in April in Guatemala. The purpose of the meeting was to engage IUCN indigenous member organisations actively in IUCN's 'One Programme' approach and knowledge baskets, via the People in Nature Knowledge Basket. The workshop focused on the following items: an introduction to IUCN Knowledge Baskets; People in Nature (PIN) and the Natural Resource Governance Framework; exploration of the potential usage and engagement in PIN work and tools, and engagement of IPO members more broadly in IUCN discussions and programmes. Seven of the current twelve IUCN IPO members were present

at the meeting and have proposed an additional meeting at World Conservation Congress in Hawaii.

4.H.3 Asia Region (ARO): The Regional Vice Chair for Asia represented CEESP at the Asia Regional Conservation Forum held in Bangkok in August 2015 where a profile of Commission membership in Asia was presented. There are 185 members at present, an increase of 33 members from 2014, in a total of 19 countries in Asia. A roster of expertise had been developed and sent to the members, which focussed on membership and engagement and revealed that CEESP members would like to engage with the Commission in projects and programmes, workshops and training, and research. The diverse expertise of the members is in the areas of: agriculture, forests, biodiversity, public policy, climate change, gender, human rights, finance and economics, and poverty. The Regional Vice Chair is a member of the Executive Committee of the Pakistan National Committee. A gradual increase in news and information from Asia is visible in the CEESP newsletters.

4.H.4 West Asia Region (ROWA): The Regional Vice Chair for West Asia represented CEESP at the IUCN ROWA 8th Regional Conservation Forum November 2015, and made a presentation on the work of the Commission as well as contributing to regional Members' activities at the Forum. The Regional Vice Chair was also Chair of the Jordanian National Committee as well as Chair of the West Asia Regional Committee.

4.H.5 East & South Africa Region (ESARO): The Regional Vice Chair for ESARO contributed to the formulation of the African Union Agenda 2063 (50-year strategic plan for Africa's socioeconomic development and technological transformation) as a member of the African Union core team of experts. Building on that experience, the Regional Vice Chair initiated and drafted Motion 086 – *"Supporting implementation of the African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the African Agenda 2063"* for consideration and adoption by the World Conservation Congress In Hawai'i. Three members of the CEESP Steering Committee (SC) attended the Regional Conservation Forum and subsequent programme development.

4.H.6 Europe Region: The Regional Vice Chair for Europe engaged CEESP European members in the work of the Union by ensuring that their contributions were reflected in the development of the Implementation Plan of the IUCN Programme 2013–2016 in Europe, the IUCN Strategy for South-Eastern Europe and the CEESP Mandate 2017–2020. She co-chaired the IUCN EU Policy Advisory Group and participated in the Working Group on the Development of European National Committees, ensuring that Commissions were integrated in this important and influential part of the Union. A specific achievement in this regard, was the inclusion of Commissions in National Committees, as reflected in the handbook for the establishment of new National Committees. This has the potential to multiply opportunities for CEESP members to contribute to our collective purpose at national level. The Regional Vice Chair also participated in the Regional Conservation Forum in Helsinki. She worked closely with the Brussels Office in achieving the above and with the Headquarters team supporting the Commission.

4.H.7 South America Region: The Regional Vice Chair for South America actively contributed to the conceptual construction within the working group to build the NRGF including an essay, *"Rights of the Mother Earth - What is concept of the rights of Mother Earth (Pachamama) and why is it Relevant to the NRGF*?" The Regional Vice Chair organised a side event for CEESP members, attending the South America Regional Conservation Forum to discuss a CEESP Regional Work Plan for South America and to encourage joint work of regional members, in partnership with other constituents in the region. One of the activities of this Work Plan is the development of a regional course on governance of natural resources. The IUCN Regional Office for South America has agreed to

work with CEESP to organise this course in partnership with interested universities. This activity is ongoing in its curriculum design phase.

4.I Working with IUCN Commissions – CEESP shares three specialist groups with other Commissions; Sustainable Use and Livelihoods (SULi) with SSC, SG on Indigenous Peoples, Customary & Environmental Laws & Human Rights (SPICEH) with WCEL and the Theme on Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA) with WCPA to varying degrees of success. SULi has proven to be the most effective and active joint Commission initiative. WCPA is restructuring and has indicated they no longer wish to retain TILCEPA – this will likely become a CEESP-only Theme following the Hawai'i Congress. CEESP contributed to the World Species Congress (SSC), the World Ecosystem Governance Forum (CEM), the World Parks Congress (WCPA) and the World Congress on Environmental Law (WCEL).

4.J Emerging Leaders Network

The goals of the CEESP Emerging Leaders Network (ELN) for the quadrennial were to: (1) recognise and support emerging leaders in the structures, policies and activities of CEESP; (2) promote the involvement of youth in the development of CEESP policy and policy making; and (3) foster cross-commission collaboration and participation in CEESP's four priority areas. These goals were achieved in the following ways: CEESP Emerging Leaders actively participated in supporting the development and delivery of the New Social Compact Cross-Cutting Stream at the World Parks Congress in 2014. ELN members developed the new social compact programme, provided youth speakers in the panel sessions and are now working as co-editors of the next issue of the CEESP *Policy Matters* journal "From Solutions to Resolutions: A New Social Compact for Just and Effective Conservation of Biocultural Diversity" (goals 1, 2 and 3). The CEESP Emerging Leaders Network has developed and co-supported some events at the Hawaii World Conservation Congress (goals 2 and 3). CEESP Emerging Leaders have participated in the Working Group of the Natural Resources Governance Framework, the development of the CEESP response to Natural Capital and are active members of the IUCN Task Force on Intergenerational Partnership for Sustainability (Goals 1 and 2).

4.K Communications/Publications/Social Media

4.K.1 CEESP newsletter – The CEESP newsletter is a member-focussed newsletter with a minimum of 80% of the content generated by Commission members. The newsletters enabled members to share their research, publications, awards, analysis of international conferences and processes. Six editions were published, with over 180 articles published contributed by over 130 Commission members. The CEESP newsletter has provided a valuable platform for active interactions amongst CEESP members. Over the past four years the CEESP newsletter was produced by a range of CEESP members including: Aroha Mead, Nasataran Moossavi, Shalini Dhyani, Ruifei Tang and each edition was published by Nikolasa Biassny-Thule from New Zealand.

4.K.2 Social media – CEESP has also used a range of social media for interacting with members and the wider public to varying degrees of success. The CEESP Facebook page has been the most successful social presence with 1016 members. The CEESP/World Commission on Environmental Law Facebook page on Indigenous Peoples and Customary Law has 351 members and the CEESP Youth page has 316 members. The most successful social media campaign was the CEESP World Parks Congress New Social Compact page which reached over 7000 people at its peak. Many CEESP Steering Committee members are active on Facebook attracting followers and responses. The members of the CEESP Facebook groups are not necessarily Commission members thus indicating that using social media can bring broader public involvement.

4.K.3 Publications – The 19th edition of CEESP's peer-reviewed journal *Policy Matters* was launched at the Asia Regional Office in Bangkok on April 21st 2014. The subject of this edition was 'Remembering Elinor Ostrom: Her Work and its Contribution to the Theory and Practice of Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management.' It features contributions from eleven authors covering community and national case studies where Elinor's design principles had been tested, as well as papers commenting on Elinor's legacy and contribution to various academic disciplines. The editorial team for this edition was: James Robson, Iain Davidson-Hunt, Alyne Deloney, Gabriela Lichtenstein, Lapologanga Magole and Aroha Te Pareake Mead.

5.K.4 *Policy Matters* Issues 20 and 21 will be launched at the Hawaii Congress. Issue 20 'From Solutions to Resolutions: A New Social Compact for Just and Effective Conservation of Biocultural Diversity' will encourage thinking on how IUCN and other conservation organisations can more firmly adopt diverse knowledge systems, values and governance to promote a 'new conservation ethic', and will provide case studies demonstrating the universal need for dialogue, critical action and reflection on actual implementation processes. During the 2014 World Parks Congress six New Social Compact dialogues were carried out with diverse stakeholders to discuss challenges related to governance, rights, resources and extraction. This issue will provide case studies from the Philippines, China, India, Tanzania, Kenya, South Africa, Democratic Republic of Congo, Costa Rica and Canada, demonstrating the universal need for dialogue, critical action and reflection on actual implementation processes. The editorial team is Trisha Kehaulani Watson, Catie Burlando, Caroline Seagle, Leilani Doktor, Meher Norshiwani, Amran Hamza and Aroha Mead.

4.K.5 *Policy Matters* Issue 21 'Certification and Biodiversity – How Voluntary Certification Standards impact biodiversity and human livelihoods' presents case studies that demonstrate a positive (or negative) impact on biodiversity and associated human livelihoods of various certification standards, providing recommendations and lessons learned from certification. The issue provides insights for policy makers, NGOs, certification organisations, the private sector, and the general public. The editorial team is Diana Shand, Pavel Castka, Danna Leaman, Doris Cellarius, Tim Healy, Marina Rosales Benites de Franco, Anastasia Timoshyna, Aroha Te Pareake Mead and John Robinson.

5. Structure and Governance

5.1 **Structure**: The work of the Commission is organised into Regions, Themes and some Specialist Groups (SG) or Task Forces linked to the Themes. All members of the Commission can join up to three Themes/SGs. The Regions, Themes and Specialist Groups of the Commission and their respective Chairs/Co-Chairs for the 2013–2016 term are listed and acknowledged with thanks in Attachment A. CEESP is supported by focal points in the IUCN Secretariat. The Secretariat team in Gland is composed of: Stewart Maginnis (Global Director - Nature-based Solutions Group), Gonzalo Oviedo (Senior Advisor, Social Policy) and Kaia Boe (Social Science & Ecosystems Programme Officer). CEESP is also supported by regional focal points in five of the regional offices (Asia, West Asia, Oceania, ORMA and Europe).

5.2 **Governance**: The Steering Committee (SC) of CEESP comprises the 23 Chairs and Co-Chairs of all of the Specialist Groups/Themes as well as the Regional Vice Chairs, the CEESP Chair and Deputy Chair/Financial Officer, Emerging Leaders Network Chair and the Executive and Membership Officers. (Refer to Attachment for a list of names and their roles). Of the SC membership, 39% are from IUCN Member organisations, 65% are women, and 21% are indigenous. While a SC of 23 members makes for a large Committee and costly meetings, due to the multi- and inter-disciplinary nature of CEESP's mandate, SC meetings are important spaces to gain better understanding of the breadth of issues we are asked to work on and how they inter-relate and intersect. There is a smaller Executive team that

works with the Chair on the day-to-day running of the Commission but all policy and strategic issues are made by the full Steering Committee. The SC is guided by the Commission By-Laws in all its dealing.

5.3 Four meetings of CEESP Steering Committee were held during 2013-2016. The first in January, 2013 (San Francisco in the offices of Sierra Club) to develop a work programme and strategy for developing the two knowledge baskets; April 2014 in Bangkok (organised with the IUCN ARO office) to prepare for the WPC, November 2015 in Hawaii to review the work of CEESP and draft the new 2017-2020 mandate and the fourth will be held August 31st 2016 just before the WCC. As well an Executive Meeting was held in January 2015 in Gland. Minutes of all of these meetings are on the Members Portal. All other work of the SC is conducted through email.

6. Membership

6.1 As at June 2016 there are 2200 active CEESP members distributed across the seven thematic groups, three inter-commission groups and one specialist group that make up the Commission. Communication for each of these groups is supported by a specific email list-serve and access to the IUCN Members' portal. Since 2015, CEESP improved analysis of our membership by recording indigenous affiliation and gender, thus identifying at least 15% of indigenous members and 40% female to 60% male gender distribution.

6.2 Membership by Theme – (Please refer to Attachment A for an explanation of acronyms). The largest single thematic membership group is the CEESP/WCPA Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA) with 26% of the overall membership. WCPA has indicated they do not intend to continue TILCEPA as a joint Commission effort. Post-Hawaii there will need to be discussions with TILCEPA members about their interest in continuing as a CEESP-only initiative. 50% of Commission membership is distributed almost evenly between two thematic groups TGER and TSL and the two inter-commission groups SULi and SPICEH. The remaining five thematic groups occupy between 2–8% each of the remaining membership.

6.3 Growth across regions has been relatively consistent, with West Europe, South & East Asia, North America & the Caribbean, Oceania and Africa, occupying 75% of the CEESP membership. There is a need for further expansion in the West Asia and the East Europe, North and Central Asia regions which occupy only 4% of the CEESP membership.

7. Finances

7.1 CEESP's finances were managed by the Executive/Administrative Officer, the Chair and the Steering Committee's Financial Officer. Financial transactions (receipts and disbursements) and accounting were capably carried out by the finance department of the IUCN Oceania Regional Office in Fiji. The Commission operates with an annual Commission Operation Fund (COF). CEESP received a total of CHF 863,000 over the period 2013–2016, the average over the four years is CHF 215,750. The amount of the COF is determined by the Council annually with no carry-over from year to year, which makes long-term planning difficult. Nevertheless, we prepared annual budgets that were approved each year by the Steering Committee. As a result, and with careful management of funds, CEESP has never overspent the budget.

7.2 The Commission's greatest expenses were for travel, including (1) for the Chair and Deputy Chair to participate in IUCN Council Meetings as well as to represent CEESP in other IUCN meetings and those of other organizations, and (2) for Commission Steering Committee and Executive Committee meetings. Other major areas of expense were: Communication—Commission newsletter, the peer reviewed journal *Policy Matters*, and other small publications; Theme and Specialist Group projects including Knowledge Products; administration; Commission participation in the World Parks Congress and World Conservation Congress, and participation in IUCN Global Programme development and Regional Conservation Fora.[1]

7.3 Programme project funds were allocated upon request by a Theme, Specialty Group, or Regional Vice Chair using the Commission's grant application form, reviewed by the Chair and Deputy Chair. Most projects included additional funding from other sources. COF usage guidelines do not include using it for project funds, although being able to provide seed money for project development has been vital to enable fundraising from other institutions. CEESP relies heavily on in-kind support, particularly from the employers of the Steering Committee and Commission voluntary members. Without this support CEESP would simply not be able to function.

[1] A more detailed breakdown of expenditure of the items listed above in 7.3 is as follows: Chair and Deputy travel to Council and representing the Commission at other IUCN meetings and those of other organisations: 18%; Administration: 11%, Executive Committee and annual Steering Committee meeting: 26%, Newsletter and publications: 7%, Theme and Specialist Group projects including Knowledge Products: 25%, Commission participation in the World Parks Congress and World Conservation Congress: 10%, and participation in IUCN Global Programme development and Regional Conservation Fora: 3%.

Attachment A

Full List of CEESP Chair, Deputy Chair, Steering Committee and Officers who served the Commission during the period 2012–2016

Executive	CHAIR	Aroha Te Pareake Mead (Aotearoa NZ)	CEESP & IUCN Council
Executive	Deputy Chair and Financial Officer	Richard Cellarius (USA)	CEESP
TCC	Theme on Culture and Conservation	Elise Hufer (France & USA) and Adi Meretui Ratunabuabua (Fiji)	CEESP
TECS	Theme on Environment, Conflict and Security	Jennifer Mohamed-Katarere (South Africa & Mozambique)	CEESP
TEMTI	Theme on Environment, Macro-Economics, Trade & Investment	Alejandro Nadal (Mexico)	CEESP
TGER	Theme on Governance, Equity & Rights	Jenny Springer (USA)	CEESP
TSL	Theme on Sustainable Livelihoods	Iain Davidson-Hunt (Canada) and Masego Madzwamuse (Botswana)	CEESP
TSEAPRISE	Theme on Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector	Diana Shand (Aotearoa NZ)	CEESP
ReSpECC	Specialist Group on Religion, Spirituality, Environmental Conservation and Climate Justice	Nigel Crawhall (South Africa)	CEESP
SPICEH	Specialist Group on Indigenous Peoples, Customary & Environmental Law, Human Rights	Kristen Walker Painemilla (USA)	CEESP with World Commission on Environmental Law-WCEL
SULi	Specialist Group on Sustainable Use and Livelihoods	Rosie Cooney (Australia)	CEESP with Species Survival Commission-SSC
TILCEPA	Theme on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas	Trisha Kehaulani Watson (Hawaii-USA) Amran Hamzah (Malaysia)	CEESP with World Commission in Protected Areas-WCPA
Asia	Regional Vice Chair	Meher Noshirwani (Pakistan)	CEESP
Eastern & Southern Africa	Regional Vice Chair	Mersie Ejigu (Ethiopia)	CEESP
Europe	Regional Vice Chair	Martha Rojas-Urrego (Colombia & France)	CEESP
South America	Regional Vice Chair	Gonzalo Zambrano (Bolivia)	CEESP
West Asia	Regional Vice Chair	Mohammad Shabaz (Jordan)	CEESP & IUCN Council
ELN	Chair, Emerging Leaders Network	Catie Burlando (Italy)	CEESP
Executive	Executive Officer 2012-2015 Membership Officer 2015-2016	Elizabeth Erasito (Fiji)	CEESP Secretariat
Executive	Executive Officer 2015-2016	Ruifei Tang (China & NZ)	CEESP Secretariat

Executive team
Inter-Commission Theme/SG
From an IUCN Member Organisation