

## **CEESP and protected areas at CBD COP 10 (Nagoya, October 2010)— good news, disappointments, fresh worries... and much work ahead!**

The tenth Conference of the Parties (COP 10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) held in the second half of October 2010 in Nagoya (Japan) **reaffirmed and strengthened CEESP crucial concerns in conservation, in particular regarding governance of protected areas and the recognition and support to ICCAs and sacred sites.** The Conference discussed and approved a number of major policy documents, including an in depth review of the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), which will guide CBD work on protected areas for the next decade. Some agreed wordings are clear and undoubtedly positive (see below). Others still fall short of advancing meaningful change. And some last minutes alterations brought us some sincere disappointment. In all, however, the picture is encouraging even if, as usual... much work simply lies ahead.

CEESP has been gearing up and assisting for this “encouraging picture” for a number of years. From Durban’s Vth World Parks Congress to COP 7, COP 8, COP 9 and other dedicated CBD meetings, CEESP’s members closely accompanied preparation, development, refinement and evaluations of PoWPA. Most recently, we actively participated in the SBSTTA meeting in Nairobi (May 2010) where the draft decision documents for COP 10 were developed. In addition, CEESP members volunteered their technical support for the preliminary training on protected area governance held in 2009 at all four PoWPA Regional Review meetings (Ivory Coast, India, Colombia and Germany). Mentioning only recent documents, CEESP produced its Briefing Note no. 8, no. 9 and no. 10 on issues of governance of protected areas and ICCAs specifically addressing CBD delegates and advisors. In Nagoya, we launched *Bio-cultural diversity conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities: examples and analysis* – a 72-page document produced in English, Spanish and French. We also organised and run two side events on ICCAs – one focusing on terrestrial environments and the other on marine and coastal environments.

To be honest, we could have done more. Had we been more focused and active we could have possibly achieved the word changes we really hoped for regarding a more effective involvement of indigenous peoples and local communities in reporting about PoWPA. And we could have been more prepared to counteract the last-instant modifications proposed by the delegate of New Zealand who erased the invitation to CBD Parties to “respect the customary governance systems that have maintained ICCAs over time”. We feel deeply frustrated about that, but the learning is important. We now know that we must – next time—work more closely with several country delegations and simply sit next to them at the time of discussing specific wordings... including those that are not bracketed and passed all scrutinises up to the last!

The wordings on the main approved document are important. Parties are invited to “*Recognize the role of indigenous and local community conserved areas...*”; “*Improve and, where necessary, diversify and*

*strengthen protected-area governance types...”; “Recognize the contribution of [...] indigenous and local community conserved areas within the national protected area system through acknowledgement in national legislation or other effective means”; “Establish effective processes for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, in the governance of protected areas...”; “Further develop and implement measures for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas...”; “Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder advisory committees, in consultations for national reporting on the programme of work on protected areas, and in national reviews of the effectiveness of protected area system”.* Furthermore, Parties are encouraged to carry out assessments of the governance of their protected areas using toolkits prepared by the CBD Secretariat. We are already actively assisting in that work, which is currently led by CEESP member Neema Pathak of India. IUCN/WCPA (whose CEESP-infused TILCEPA has been one of the most active Themes) has also been asked to develop technical guidance on governance of protected areas and to assist directly in capacity building at regional and sub-regional level.

Of less straightforward interpretation is the main new global target for protected areas approved also in Nagoya as part of the post-2010 Strategic Plan: ***“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscape and seascapes.”*** A target of “17% of areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services” is a clear improvement compared with the more timid and less muscled “10 percent of each biome” recommended by the Fourth World Parks Congress (Caracas, 1992). It is a bit worrying that countries are encouraged to expand protected area coverage without the necessary attention to governance issues (types and quality), but it is positive that they are also to take advantage of “other effective area-based conservation measures”. The latter may well include ICCAs that indigenous peoples and local communities prefer to maintain outside national protected areas systems for a variety of reasons. In fact, this is a topic where CEESP members can provide useful support to the CBD Secretariat. During the Nagoya discussions we also proposed that “equitably governed” is substituted for “equitably managed” in the protected area target... with the benefit of saying something of clearer meaning. As the very word equity had been hotly questioned, however, even delegates who very much favoured the proposed change chose not to disturb an equilibrium that had been achieved with difficulty.

The wordings of CBD decision documents are not all that remain of such large events. Beyond the wordings, it is the “broadly accepted understanding of ideas and concepts” that makes or breaks the evolution in perspective and action important for our work, the broader political and cultural meaning of what we attempt to achieve... In this sense let me mention two aspects of the corridor debates that seem relevant for CEESP

members. [Warning: the view I will convey is profoundly biased (... just as the view of everyone else! ☺).] The first aspect is that “governance” and “ICCAs” have now moved from novelties to accepted concepts in the conservation arena. This is nothing less than a feat to celebrate, considering how central governance is for the respect of human rights and the rights of indigenous peoples in conservation. Let me stress that we are no longer talking in terms of access to resources or tenure rights, as important as they are for the livelihoods of people. We are talking about *governance*, i.e. who and how should decide about such access and tenure, and much else. *Who*, in fact, has the *right* to decide? *How* should that right be exercised? Governance is a master door through which the fundamental issues of power are looked at straight in the eyes. The second aspect is that a new front of debate has opened facing conservationists, economists and politicians currently very busy attaching a price tag to virtually everything of value. With the economic valuation of ecosystem services, the exchange of “access” (for business) for “benefit sharing” (for communities), and the invention of a plethora of mechanisms that move money around with the excuse of responding to climate change, the market place is expanding to cover the forests, the valleys, the oceans, the mountains, the atmosphere and the consciousness of everyone. This is a dangerous happening, only barely contrasted by the resurgent interest in the *commons* and their shared, non-monetary values. Why dangerous? There are several reasons, but possibly the most evident is that, in a world of ever-widening differences in economic power, price tags that are irrelevant for some become irresistible for others. An empowering reply for the weaker actors in society may be to refuse such tags altogether...

Finally, let me recall that the CEESP-organised side events at COP 10 were very well attended (actually packed!) and that, besides them, CEESP co-organised the first large General Assembly of the ICCA Consortium and a three-day ICCA workshop in Shirakawa at the end of COP (reports to be uploaded in [www.iccaforum.org](http://www.iccaforum.org) ). We also called for a few special meetings for CEESP members... to have a chance to exchange information on what we were all focusing-on during the COP. The meetings were most appreciated by everyone attending – ten to twenty participants each time -- but somehow squeezed, as the COP agenda was rather demanding on everyone.

Much more than protected areas was discussed and approved in Nagoya – in particular there was plenty of talk about article 10c (customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices) and delegates approved the much awaited ABS Protocol. But I will leave to others to discuss that. On protected areas alone we now have our plate full with finalising the preliminary Toolkit on governance and moving toward effective regional training on PoWPA element 2 in the months and years ahead. Many members of CEESP are also involved with the ICCA Consortium, which is compiling an ambitious work plan in these very weeks and will be cooperating closely with the IUCN protected area programme in the preparation of the 6<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress of 2014.

Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend ([gbf@cenesta.org](mailto:gbf@cenesta.org))



## **Strengthening What Works— recognising and supporting the conservation achievements of indigenous peoples and local communities**

Territories and sites conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) are a phenomenon of global significance for the earth's biodiversity, livelihood security, cultural diversity, and meeting a host of other human development objectives. Properly accounted for, recognized and supported, ICCAs could possibly secure as much land and natural resources as those, today, under governments' "conservation status" around the world.

Since the World Parks Congress at Durban, in 2003, the IUCN has stressed the need to better understand, recognize and support ICCAs. The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) encourages Parties to do the same. This event will review and compare experiences, lessons learned and practical "DOs and DON'Ts" from around the world. It will review how CBD Parties, indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and others can promote appropriate legislation and policy, list ICCAs in the dedicated UNEP/WCMC Registry and support new and on-going initiative with the help of GEF SGP. This side event will focus on terrestrial ICCAs and another one on Friday 22 October will be dedicated to marine and coastal environments

### **CBD COP 10 side event Room 234C - Bldg 2 - 3rd Floor 13:15-14:45 Thursday 21 October, 2010**

#### FINAL AGENDA

<b>Time</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Subject</b>
13:15-13:20	Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend	Welcome, outline of questions to address in the side event and brief overview of experiences of different countries/ contexts/
13:20-13:25	Ashish Kothari	How far do national laws and policies recognise ICCAs?

13:25-13:30	Jorge Nahuel	ICCAs en Territorios Indígenas
13:30-13:35	Onel Masardule	ICCAs y Pueblos Indígenas
13:35-13:40	Denis Rose	Indigenous Protected Areas in Australia
13:40-13:45	Tenzing Tashi Sherpa and Stan Stevens	Recognising and supporting ICCAs – what have we learned in Nepal?
13:45-13:55	Datu Ampuan, Raquel Zingapan and Dave de Vera	Asserting our rights as caretakers of our holy mountain-- The struggle of the Indigenous Communities of Mt. Kalatungan, The Philippines
13:55-14:05	Hossein Amadi, Nahid Naghisadeh, Sarah Fortuné, Boku Tache and Taghi Farvar	Recognising and supporting ICCAs – what have mobile indigenous peoples learned throughout the world?
14:05-14:10	Simone Lovera	Payments for Ecosystem Services – a perverse incentive for ICCAs?
14:10-14:15	Coleen Corrigan	Building an understanding of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs): the Registry Project
14:15-14:20	Terence Hay-Edie	GEF SGP and ICCAs
14:20-14:45	Discussion	Discussants (among others): Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Barbara Lassen, Juan Carlos Riascos, Marco Bassi, Zelealem Tefera



## **ICCAs in Coastal and Marine Environments— learning from long-standing and new examples throughout the world**

**CBD COP 10 side event  
Room 211B - Bldg 2, 1st Floor  
13:15 - 14:45 Friday 22 October, 2010**

ICCAs— sites and landscapes/ seascapes voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities—are a phenomenon of global significance in both terrestrial and marine and coastal environments. This event will feature tools and guidance on how CBD Parties, indigenous peoples, local communities, civil society organizations and others can promote the conservation, livelihood and cultural benefits of marine and coastal ICCAs.

Drawing from a variety of long-standing and new examples in marine and coastal areas throughout the world, the event will identify lessons learned and practical “DOs and DON’Ts” for national policy and practice to recognize ICCAs, help protect them and support the full flourishing of their benefits. International mechanisms, such as listing of marine and coastal ICCAs in the dedicated UNEP/WCMC Registry and provision of support from GEF SGP will also be discussed. Recent tools and guidance will be distributed. This event will be preceded by another one, on Thursday 21 October, dedicated to ICCAs in terrestrial environments.

## FINAL AGENDA

<b>Time</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Subject</b>
13:15-13:20	Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend	Welcome and outline of questions to address in the side event
13:20-13:25	Noboyuki Yagi	Marine protected areas and ICCAs– the situation in Japan
13:25-13:30	Shinichiro Kakuma	“Satoumi” & ICCAs in Okinawa, Japan
13:30-13:35	Denis Rose	Indigenous Protected Areas in sea country, Australia
13:35-13:40	Antonio Carlos Diegues	Fishing communities and conservation: marine extractive reserves in Brazil
13:40-13:50	Salatou Sambou	Kawawana : Aire du Patrimoine Communautaire de Mangagoulack – Casamance (Senegal)
13:50-14:00	Dave de Vera and Raquel Zingapan	The Traditionally Conserved Seas and Lakes of the Tagbanwa People-- Reclaiming the Lands and Customary Marine Areas of the Calamian Tagbanwa in Coron Island
14:00-14:05	Nicole Leotaud	ICCAs in the Caribbean islands
14:05-14:15	Antonio García Allut	From Centralised Management to Adaptative Co-management: the case of MPA of Lira (Galicia-Spain)
14:15-14:25	Jorge Varela	CBD, RAMSAR, ICCAs, protected areas, GOBs, NGOs... do they achieve their goal to protect biodiversity?
14:25-14:30	Colleen Corrigan	Building an understanding of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs): the Registry Project
14:30-14:45	Discussion	Discussants: Ashish Kothari, Ravadee Prasertcharoensuk, Chandrika Sharma, Naseegh Jaffer, Prof. Matsuda, Taghi Farvar