Strategic Approach of the ICCA Consortium

The Consortium works by promoting and connecting initiatives at local, national, regional and international levels.

Locally, it identifies and helps to document exemplary ICCA cases, and supports champions and leaders.

Nationally, it engages its Members to develop federations and coalitions (including "national ICCA Consortia") and to promote appropriate legislation and policies in support of ICCAs.

Regionally, it engages Members in analysis of structural conditions and in providing mutual support.

Internationally it affirms and demonstrates ICCAs as key means towards conserving nature, achieving sustainable livelihoods and fulfilling rights.

ICCA helps countries to meet the CBD Aichi Targets for Biodiversity as part of a broad focus on Improving the diversity and quality of governance for protected areas. The ICCA Consortium is co-organising Stream VI, on that very topic, at the Sixth World Parks Congress (Sydney, Australia, November 2014).

For indigenous peoples and local communities, ICCAs are essential ground in the struggle for self-determination, and for sustainable livelihoods.

Becoming a Member of the ICCA Consortium

Becoming a Member of the ICCA Consortium is becoming part of a network that promotes the exchange of experience and the taking of concrete action jointly planned and implemented by indigenous peoples, local communities and their supporting partners around the world. Our common voice carries more weight in international and national advocacy initiatives. And the mutual advice and support that we encourage among indigenous leaders, community leaders, activists, researchers and progressive government officials and policy makers have proven helpful in many occasions.

We encourage membership application by local, national, regional and international networks and coalitions of indigenous peoples and local communities that work to have their territories, areas and natural resources recognised and secured under their control and conservation.

The Consortium does NOT require that its Members are legally recognised; customary and social recognition are appropriate and sufficient.

The application procedure to join the Consortium is simple:

- Your organisation officially writes a letter to the Consortium President and/or Global Coordinator asking to join and describing your work in support of ICCAs.
- The Steering Committee (10 people, elected by the General Assembly) and the Members of the Consortium may re-raise questions in a delay period. If no issue is raised, your organization becomes Member to all effects and is notified by email.

As of 2013, the Consortium’s membership fee is US$50 (or €40) per year, which can be waived if the organization has no means to pay and writes a letter requesting that.

For more information, please visit the Consortium’s website and/or write to the Programme Assistant and/or to the Coordinator for your region.

Key publications since 2010

(available in several languages from www.iccaconsortium.org)

- Recognising and Supporting Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Global Overview & National Case Studies
- Bio-cultural Diversity: Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities; Examples and analysis
- An Analysis of International Law, National Legislation, Judgements, and Institutions as they Interrelate with ICCAs
- Governance of Protected Areas—From understanding to action. IUCN Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 20

Indigenous Peoples’ & Community Conserved Territories & Areas

ICCA

A close association is often found between a specific indigenous people or local community and a specific territory, area or body of natural resources. When such an association is combined with effective local governance and conservation of nature, we speak of “ICCA”.

For many people and communities that relationship is much richer than it can be expressed in words. It is a bond of livelihood, energy and health. It is a source of identity and culture, autonomy and freedom. It is the connecting tie among generations, preserving memories from the past, and connecting those to the desired future. It is the ground on which communities learn, identify values and develop self-rules. For many it is also a connection between visible and invisible realities, material and spiritual wealth. With territory and nature goes life, dignity and self-determination as peoples.
The ICCA Consortium

The ICCA Consortium is an international association dedicated to promoting the appropriate recognition of, and support to, ICCAs. Its Members are Indigenous peoples' organisations and federations, community organisations at various levels, and civil society organisations working closely with them. Its Honorary members are individuals with relevant expertise and commitment.

The activities of the Consortium range from supporting local, ICCA-based initiatives to promoting appropriate international and national policies and practices, from strengthening capacities to carrying out research initiatives and developing technical publications. The Consortium staff work on a semi-volunteer basis. As a global institution, the Consortium collaborates with the Secretariat of the CBD, GEF SGP, IUCN, UNEP WCMC, research and advocacy organisations, and UN mechanisms promoting the rights of Indigenous peoples, and human rights and collective rights in general. The Consortium is established in Switzerland under Article 60 and following of the Swiss Civil Code.

Examples of Threats to ICCAs & Responses by Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities Highlighted &Supported by the Consortium

**Examples of Threats to ICCAs**

- Declaration of tribal parks & other Indigenous conserved areas.
- Direct action, legal action, & land claim settlements to defend territory & sacred places.
- Unwanted "development" including mining, oil & natural gas, timber, & protected areas.
- Lack of appropriate recognition of ICCAs in traditional territories.
- Unfair use of International legal instruments to promote Indigenous collective rights to land & natural resources.
- Stressing local collective planning & action for Sumak Kaway (buen vivir).
- Social logging & poverty among Indigenous peoples.
- Poor recognition of the rights of communities & Indigenous peoples to land & natural resources, particularly for women.
- Normative, political, & policy changes which reduce the rights of Indigenous peoples to land & natural resources.
- Land grabbing for mining & agricultural exports.
- Poor recognition of customary collective rights to land & natural resources.
- Re-awakening local awareness of collective capacities & rights, promotion of legal recognition & security for ICCAs.

**Responses by Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities**

- Promoting coalitions among ICCAs & organisations studying & promoting common property values & approaches.
- Promoting EU policies to value & support ICCAs.
- Domination of party politics & vested interests in administration.
- Widespread privatisation of public land.
- Poor EU acknowledgement of community-led conservation & sustainable livelihoods.
- Land grabbing for logging, mining, & bio-fuel plantations.
- Nationalisation &/or privatisation of communal lands & ancestral domains.
- Documenting ICCAs & their self-determined plans & priorities, towards achieving secure legal status.
- Empowering grassroots communities to confront corporation’s & government policies supporting them.
- Organising and federating to defend collective rights.
- Documenting & valuing traditional cultural values & management practices.
- Working in collaboration with governments to conserve ICCAs (e.g., as Indigenous Protected Areas in Australia).
- Rapid cultural & social change.
- Growing environmental threats from invasive species & climate change.

**Support by the Consortium**

- Documenting & strengthening traditional & local governance institutions & "community biodiversity protocols"