

**ICCA Consortium at World Indigenous Network (WIN)
Conference, Darwin, May 26-30, 2013**



**The ICCA
Consortium**

Participants report by Delegates of ICCA
Consortium at WIN Conference



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This report was prepared by Sudeep Jana with help from Taghi Farvar and Grazia Borrini Feyerabend

Photos in the cover:

Aboriginal elders performing cultural songs during closing ceremony of WIN

A banner put up outside Darwin Convention Centre, the venue of WIN conference by aboriginal activists.

World Indigenous Network Conference



Photo 1: Aboriginal dancers performing at the opening ceremony of WIN.

A small yet strategic group comprising 10 delegates from countries such as Iran, Philippines, Nepal, Pakistan, Taiwan, Zimbabwe and Australia associated with ICCA Consortium participated in the first World Indigenous Network (WIN) Indigenous and Local Communities Land and Sea Mangers' Conference, May 26-30 in Darwin, Australia. Darwin is a 'country' of Larrakia nation, also known as 'Saltwater People' who are aboriginal traditional custodians of all land and waters of the greater Darwin region. Hosting of this conference in the country of Larrakia peoples is symptomatic of respect and recognition of strong connections to land and sea, and the conservation stewardship of aboriginal peoples in the Northern Territory of Australia.

This historic conference of connecting Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities engaged in land and sea management, sharing stories and practical experiences around the world gathered more than 1200 participants from around 50 different countries. In addition to indigenous peoples and local communities this also included, civil society organizations, conservation NGOs, practitioners, rangers, scientists, researchers, academicians, and activists across generations, cultures, regions and continents. There was a significant presence and visibility of aboriginal elders (including women) at conference.

The idea behind this momentous gathering for international knowledge sharing network of indigenous land and sea mangers was conceived and transpired in a beach of Kimberly region in Western Australia during a dialogue between two key individuals; environment minister of the federal Australian Government, Tony Burke and Wyene Bergmann, CEO Kred enterprise and an advocate of aboriginal peoples rights from the Kimberly. It eventually gained momentum and was formerly launched by Australian premier, Julia Gillard during Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, 2012 at Rio de Janeiro in partnership with New Zealand, Brazil and Norway.

The conference hosted series of key note speeches, plenary sessions, paper presentations by participants as well as creative cultural and musical performances, exhibition of art and crafts by aboriginal peoples of Australia. For detailed information about WIN Conference please visit <http://www.worldindigenousnetwork.net>

James Anaya, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples during his key note speech on May 27, 2013 noted that the WIN “...is to celebrate the stewardship of Indigenous Peoples’ over their lands and seas and to strengthen that stewardship for the benefits of all.....” He also acknowledged the strength of WIN gathering of marking

“...a worldwide movement of Indigenous Peoples to highlight their strong connections to ancestral territories and waters and ever greater recognition by governments and international community of the importance of these connections”.

CBD Secretariat highlighted ‘community conservation areas’

In a video message during the opening of the conference, May 26, Dr. Braulio de Souza Dias, executive secretary to the UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) acknowledged the “value of local actions” to address global issues, challenges, and more importantly to achieve goals of Strategic Plan for Biodiversity Conservation and Aichi Targets for this decade. He stressed how community actions can be replicated or scaled up. Viewing the WIN as a journey to “create connections among indigenous and local communities across earth” he highlighted “the success stories should be promoted as best practices to governments all over the world”.



Mr. Braulio de Souza Dias presenting a video message at WIN

Crucially of relevance to ICCAs, Braulio acknowledged their value and importance as:

“...crucial role **community conservation areas**” will have to achieve Aichi Target 11 by 2020....The recognition and support of indigenous and local communities efforts in conservation will allow governments to achieve effectiveness and equity in management of PAs.....The recognition of **community conservation areas** has multiple benefits for both indigenous and local communities, and for the governments”.

Transition from tenure to ‘country based’ Indigenous Protected Areas

The opening ceremony of the conference was followed by a launch of a Dhimurru Indigenous Protected Area (IPA) Sea Country Management Plan. The extension to Dhimurru IPA, under the aboriginal land of Yolngu people (Traditional Owners) now includes to 400,000 thousand hectares of sea country, 40 kilometres offshore, to be collaboratively managed by traditional owners and other relevant government agencies and other stakeholders and interest groups on the water; and as

noted by Warren Snowdown MP (Member for Lingjari) “...under the real controlunder the management structure of Dhimurru” (Aboriginal Corporation). This event at the first day of the conference opening was a symptomatic of important roles played by aboriginal peoples in terms of management and care for land and sea country, and conveyed a strong message of recognition of their historical and cultural connections and relationships to country (land and sea). The experiences and model IPAs became one of the mainstream topics through the conference.

The IPA is located in the north-eastern corner of Arnhem Land in the Northern Territory of Australia. More info can be found at: <http://www.dhimurru.com.au/>

Southern Tanami IPA, largest IPA on Australian land



Photo 3: Chrissy Grant, indigenous rangers and staff of Southern Tanami IPA at WIN. @ Amelia Fowles

May 27, 2014, second day of the conference, Chrissy Grant, steering committee member of the Consortium, as a Chair of the IPA Sub-Committee, an aboriginal and Torres Strait Island person, gave a joint presentation with indigenous rangers of South Tanami IPA. The IPA located in the Northern Territory is the largest IPA on Australian land with 10.16 million ha. Chrissy introduced the IPA program under the Australian government. IPAs now contribute 30% of Australia National Reserve System. There are country based IPAs with multiple tenure, and co-management arrangements, which she refereed them as co-managed IPAs. As she noted

“IPA is an area of land and sea voluntary declared or dedicated by indigenous traditional owners and managed primarily for cultural and biodiversity conservation. IPAs are managed by traditional owners in line with agreed managed plan. Majority are under IUCN Category 5 and 6”.

She also emphasised that aboriginal IPA dedication and declaration is

“...an opportunity to aboriginal community to demonstrate their pride in and commitment to the management of their land and sea, and it is a true celebration for a community.....is a time for aboriginal communities to show others what is important about their country and culture and how they are looking after it, a chance for the land owners to celebrate, show pride and commitment for the management of their land”.

Key note speech by the Consortium President



Photo 4: Taghi Farvar during Key note speech at WIN.

May 29th, Taghi Farvar, the ICCA Consortium president, delivered a key note speech to an audience of around 300 hundred people on the final day of the conference. The theme of the day was “Networking and Exchange”. Taghi’s key note conveyed a key message that “It’s not only the government or technocratic experts who protected nature but importantly by Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities”. His presentation captured the essence and meaning of the concept of ICCAs; their significance and contributions in conservation of bio-cultural diversity, sustainable livelihood, ecosystem functions, and stressed the threats that ICCAs face all over the world. Sharing the experiences, actions and advocacy of the ICCA Consortium locally and globally since 2008, for appropriate recognition and support to the ICCAs, he also noted that the emerging movement of ICCAs is rooted in the movement promoting equity in conservation since 1980s and 1990s.

While appreciating the IPAs as progressive and laudable program of the Australian government, he also commented that they are “dependant on government’s ability to support” and he rather voiced

that recognition and continued support to aboriginal peoples, strengthen their relationship to country and stewardship should be “a national obligation and duty for centuries of neglect and injustice”. The presentation was well appreciated by the participants. Taghi’s key note was critical of the exclusionary conservation approaches and significantly contributed to convey messages and promote the movement of ICCAs to the large audience at WIN.

Workshop on networking for ICCAs

The Consortium organized a workshop entitled “Networking for the respectful and appropriate recognition of ICCAs” on May 29, the final day of the conference. Ms. Chrissy Grant chaired the workshop. A brief presentation on the concept of ICCAs and works of the ICCA Consortium was followed by experiences of networking for ICCAs in countries such as Iran, Philippines and Nepal.

Giovanni Reyes, a leader of KASAPI (National Coalition of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines) presented recent initiatives towards a formation of national ICCA Consortium and processes of achieving Manila Declaration on ICCAs. The presence of two leaders from the ‘two model ICCAs’, from Northwestern Mindanao and Central Luzon Mountain Range in the Philippines, Mr. Datu Johnny Guina and Mr. Salvador Demain respectively, sharing the stage during the presentation conveyed a sense of collective message from the Philippines’ experience.



Photo 5: Presenters during ICCA workshop at WIN

Dermot Smyth, honorary member of the Consortium actively involved in IPAs in Australia also shared recent developments in ‘Country based planning and Indigenous Protected Area’. He noted a shift from tenure based IPA (indigenous owned land) to ‘country based’ IPA that can include multiple tenures, existing protected areas, land and sea; with combination of ‘legal and other effective means’ and negotiated co-governance arrangements. He gave an example of integrated land and sea country conservation in the case of Dhimurru IPA. This shift from into ‘country based’ IPAs may not

be consistent with three defining features of ICCAs, thus makes the notion of IPAs as ICCAs complex and complicated.

Nepalese experience of ICCA Network Nepal, constituting 29 sites/community institutions was shared by Sudeep Jana from Nepal. He highlighted lessons and challenges in the works towards promoting and supporting ICCAs in Nepal. In an open discussion enhanced linkages and cooperation between ICCA Consortium and future WIN was stressed.

(Also see Annex 1: Press release of the Consortium from WIN, also available at <http://iccaconsortium.wordpress.com>)

Launch of ICCA Toolkit

The workshop was followed by launch of tool kit supporting conservation by indigenous peoples and local communities by UNEP and UNDP. Collen Corrigan introduced the tool kit coauthored by Collen Corrigan, WCMC-UNEP and Terence Hay-Edie, UNDP-Small Grants Programme. This was followed by short presentations by Giovanni Ryes on ICCA registry process adopted by ICCAs in the Philippines; use of I-tracker technology to generate data on biodiversity operated and owned by aboriginal peoples by Dr Rod Kennet from The North Australian Indigenous Land & Sea Management Alliance Ltd (NALISMA) (See the press release of this event at Annex 4).



Photo 6: ICCA tool kit release launch event at WIN

The electronic copy of the tool kit is also available at <http://www.iccaregistry.org/docs/ICCA%20toolkit%20final%20Version%202.pdf>

Young land and sea managers

Sudeep Jana, as a young honorary member of the Consortium, member of TILCEPA, Young Professionals Group of WCPA/IUCN played an active and a strategic role during the caucus of young land and sea managers during WIN conference. He contributed in the preparation of youth stream session, reporting back to the WIN on the outcomes of the session as well as facilitated the preparation of the statement of the caucus that was presented during the closing of the WIN (See Annex 3). Young people who became interested on ICCAs also attended the workshop organized by the Consortium. Actions of young land and sea managers during WIN can be found at Facebook page: *Young Land and Sea Managers*.

Observations and reflections about ICCAs at WIN

Our overall impression about the first WIN conference was that it was emblematic of the paradigm shifts in nature conservation and natural resource management we are witnessing, as it stressed the recognition of and appreciation to indigenous peoples and local communities' roles and contributions in managing areas, sites, ecosystems, land/sea scapes, territories either under their proactive leadership or in collaboration with other relevant partners. An excerpt from a reflective note of Nigel Crawhall – TILCEPA co-chair and representative of the Consortium's member IPACC -- shared in the TILCEPA list serve on May 31, 2013 expresses this very well:

“Several veteran activists noted that the real impression of WIN was a testament to the enormous global shift in power and the rise of community-based natural resource management on a scale that was unimaginable 20 years ago.....It signals the demise of 'fortress' conservation to some degree and recognition that conservation cannot be successful without local ownership”.

The discourse on ICCAs

The key note speech by Taghi, the dedicated ICCA workshop in particular and presentations of by some Honorary members (for example, see Annex 4) were all important occasions, instrumental to enhance the language, understanding and concept of ICCAs. The leaflet about ICCAs and the Consortium was distributed and disseminated widely and effectively during the conference and we believe it was critical to promote ICCAs. We recommend that it come out in three different languages. The Consortium President and delegates from Philippine also gave interview to Inter press service (IPS) on ICCAs and role of indigenous peoples in conservation, and a Press-release was distributed by Sudeep Jana.

The co-chair of TILCEPA/IUCN also noted in his impression from the WIN conference that *“indigenous people were using the ICCA language as a way of referring to their territories in terms of environmental stewardship”*. Also the Consortium president at WIN noted that *“Lots of people now better understand the concept of ICCAs, and they are interested in ICCAs because of our collective interventions at various levels, forums including WIN”*. Indigenous peoples and local communities IPs and LCs want to join the Consortium. Even very well organised IPs—such as some from Bolivia and

Peru have shown interest to join the Consortium. They mentioned to Taghi that this is “*another avenue for self-determination and autonomy*”!



Photo 7: Participants of ICCA workshop collecting flyers of the Consortium.

There were people from The Gambia (West Africa), representatives of fishing communities who attended WIN and were interested to learn from the experience of Casamance (Senegal) and their ICCA. They approached Taghi to discuss the possibilities of learning tour to Senegal. Although they have different colonial languages but these people in Gambia and those in Senegal have same mother tongue.

Gender gap in the Consortium’s delegation

Beside the presence of Chrissy and Collen, most of the participants who were representing the Consortium at the WIN conference are men (See Annex 7). The Consortium could not participate and benefit adequately from the active women’s caucus and stream sessions at the conference. It is imperative to have a gender balanced team members in future delegations.

The Future of WIN

There were general concerns from indigenous peoples attending WIN, including delegates of the Consortium about the future WIN processes being managed by Equator Initiative, UNDP and the lack of consultative processes in reaching that decision. The governance structure of future WIN was raised as equally important. During the final day there were discussions among the participants of WIN on the basis of regions (such as Africa, Asia, Latin America etc.) about the regional processes, future structure of WIN and funding. We believe the governance structure of future WIN is important and should be participatory, representative and democratic. It is imperative for the Consortium to engage with future WIN processes and especially with Equator initiative which will be

acting as interim secretariat. The Consortium can bring strength and offer expertise towards planning of future WIN conferences and processes.

Debates: **Can IPAs be considered or referred to as ICCAs?**

Answer to this question is complex although many Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) appear to possess the current three defining features of ICCAs, especially given the traditional owners of the country being the main decision makers on affairs of voluntarily declared and dedicated IPAs. However given the recent transition from tenure base to “country based” (larger land/seascapes beyond the current legal tenure and title to aboriginal people), IPAs are increasingly becoming complex in terms of its co-management and governance arrangements. The concern has been noted by Dermot Smith, honorary member as “The transition from tenure-based to country-based IPAs adds a further complexity to identifying IPAs as ICCAs because the collaborative governance arrangements over all or some parts of country-based IPAs are inconsistent with the current criteria for recognition as ICCAs”.

One of the implications of this critical question also transpired during and aftermath of WIN Conference. Critical concerns have been articulated about the current approach of ICCA Consortium of referring and identifying areas and territories protected, conserved and managed by indigenous peoples and local communities globally including by aboriginal peoples of Australia, as “ICCAs”, and “assertion” of its global estimates as 13% (CBD Technical Series No 64) and other publications of the consortium as being top down, lacking consensual approach. Dermot Smyth has also noted the concern as:

“... Indigenous Protected Areas (or any other territory or area) should only be identified as ICCAs with the prior informed consent of the Indigenous people associated with those areas...”

In the view of the Consortium, the concern of free, prior and informed consent of indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to their areas and territories, is fundamental, genuine and must be respected and upheld. ICCA per se is an inclusive concept and an umbrella term that embraces diversity of areas and territories conserved by communities in diversity of contexts. The concept is not about top-down imposition of strict label or a designation. People call it many things, in local languages and national languages they call very different things. Hence diverse cultural meanings and local lexicons are respected and valued by the Consortium. The powerful concept associated with this emerging movement of ICCAs adds strength to the struggles and cause of the indigenous peoples and local communities toward securing their rights over areas and territories they are part of. The concerns that were raised in email exchanges after the WIN meeting open up even more possibilities to engage in open, transparent and democratic dialogues to address these concerns, taking stock of issues through internal reflections and deliberations and listening to a multiplicity of views. Hopefully this will bring further impetus to the emerging ICCA movement.

Annex 1: Press Release of ICCA Consortium at WIN

Indigenous Peoples' and Local Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs) –a powerful solution highlighted at the World Indigenous Network Conference in Australia

26 May 2013



Darwin, Northern Territory, Australia marked an important day today for the emerging global movement of Indigenous Peoples' and Local Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs) [1], which are powerful examples of collective decision-making and stewardship for nature and culture. ICCAs constitute the oldest form of "conservation" on earth. Delegates of ICCA Consortium [2] participating at the pioneer World Indigenous Network (WIN) Conference organized a half a day ICCA-related events where relevant information and experiences on this global movement was shared. ICCAs are found all over the planet, span all types of ecosystems and have been estimated to encompass more areas and territories than officially designated protected areas, nearly 13% of earth's land surface (Technical Series 64, UN Convention on Biological Diversity).

In the morning, Dr. M. Taghi Farvar, President of the ICCA Consortium, during his keynote address presented the main features of ICCAs, highlighted their contributions in conservation and among others specific threats faced by these areas. He stated that

"ICCAs are integral to empowerment of indigenous peoples and local communities as they not only play a key role in conservation and securing their rights to land and natural resources but are also the foundation of their cultural identity and pride. They command respect for local results & capacities in the face of so much environmental mismanagement and disasters elsewhere.... Among the threats to ICCAs, nationalisation, privatisation and

forced evictions and imposition of destructive practices resulting from combined private interests and government decisions represent an important threat to these jewels of bio-cultural diversity of the world”.

The workshop that followed on ‘*Networking for the Respectful and Appropriate Recognition of ICCAs*’ highlighted important lessons learned in years of networking, exchanges and advocacy in support of ICCAs in countries as different as Australia, Iran, Nepal, and the Philippines.

Giovanni Reyes, representative of the Consortium's Member KASAPI (National Coalition of Indigenous Peoples in the Philippines) presented how KASAPI plays a vital role in facilitating multi-sectoral and collaborative engagements among the Philippines’ indigenous peoples, premier academic institutions, government authorities, relevant civil society organizations and international development agencies. He said, *“The defense of ICCAs is a daunting task for indigenous peoples alone. No longer are struggles just between IP communities versus powerful economic and natural forces. We seek the support of like-minded groups and organizations nationally and globally because the threats to our ICCAs are national and global.”* He added that *“conservation of terrestrial and aquatic resources is intrinsically linked to indigenous traditional knowledge... and indigenous peoples have been implementing the UN-CBD objectives. If governments want to effectively pursue the new CBD targets and plans (2020), they had better work with and through ICCAs....”*

Reyes noted that his country’s experience was observed with keen interest by Taiwanese indigenous peoples following a four-day Philippine-Taiwan ICCA exchange held in Taiwan recently brokered by the ICCA Consortium. It is expected that work towards strengthening of ICCAs will be initiated among ethnic groups within Taiwan and between Taiwan and the Philippines. He further said expansion of ICCAs is foreseeable in the near future as the two country’s concerted efforts on networking for ICCAs will trigger the creation of an “East-Asia ICCA Corridor” that will bridge the two countries’ local ICCAs and regional ICCA networks.

Dermot Smyth, one of the pioneering contributors in works towards Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) in Australia, showcased the successful experience of Dhimurru IPA, a “country-based” integrated land and sea territory of Aboriginal peoples in the Northern Territory. Experiences of national networking for the support of ICCAs from Nepal and Iran were also shared.

Following the ICCA workshop, the first comprehensive ICCA Toolkit was launched by UNEP-WCMC and UNDP. Ms Colleen Corrigan, from UNEP-WCMC noted the value of the Toolkit for indigenous peoples and local communities for recognition and support to ICCAs. Colleen further stated that “it has been designed and written specifically for locally governed and managed protected areas and other conservation initiatives. Sixteen case studies from around the world highlight innovative tools and approaches that local communities and indigenous peoples have developed to address critical challenges that affect their natural and cultural resources. It includes a diverse set of resources organized around five key themes (documentation, management planning, monitoring and evaluation, communication, and finance and values) to assist civil-society led initiatives around the world to voluntarily conserve ICCAs.

At the end of the day, the importance of ICCAs as well as networking for recognition and support of ICCAs were discussed. Enhanced collaboration and partnership between ICCA Consortium and future processes of World Indigenous Network were acknowledged.

The ICCA Consortium, a global association of indigenous peoples' and local communities' organizations and supporting NGOs, was born to uphold ICCAs and make sure that their processes of recognition are respectful and appropriate. It has been involved in global networking, advocacy for ICCAs in international policy processes as well supporting regional, country and grassroots initiatives.

Notes:

[1] ICCAs are defined by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as “natural and modified ecosystems including significant biodiversity, ecological services and cultural values voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities through customary laws or other effective means.”

[2] The ICCA Consortium is rooted in the movements that promoted equity in conservation in the 1980s and 1990s. It was formally created in 2008 in Barcelona (Spain) and was legally established in 2010 in Geneva (Switzerland) as a global, member-based organization.

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Annex 2: Flyer of ICCA events at WIN

Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCAs)

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 "ICCAs".

For 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.



ICCA Consortium at WIN! Darwin, Wednesday, May 29, 2013

Time	Event
09:15am-09:45am (Auditorium)	Key Note Speech by Dr Taghi Farvar —from the Shaksavan tribe of Iran—President of the ICCA Consortium
11:30 am-12:15pm	Workshop (13A) : Networking for the respectful and appropriate recognition of ICCAs Chair: Ms Chrissy Grant (Australia) —Speakers from The Philippines, Australia, Nepal & Iran
12:15pm -12:45pm	Launch of the ICCA Tool Kit - Event organised by Colleen Corrigan, UNEP-WCMC

The ICCA Consortium— a global association of indigenous peoples' and local communities' organisations and federations, and supporting NGOs— was born to uphold ICCAs and make sure that their processes of recognition and support are respectful and appropriate. The events at WIN will showcase lessons learned in networking and exchanges in support of ICCAs all over the world complemented by ICCA-related advocacy in international policy processes. Short presentations will be offered as well as space for "networking among networks" and effective collaboration in support of crucial concerns and issues.

Further details: Sudeep Jana (janasudeep@gmail.com) Mobile: 041 635 7062

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Annex 3: Statement of Young Land and Sea Managers at WIN

Networking Among Young Land and Sea Managers

World Indigenous Network Conference
May 26-29 2013, Darwin Convention Centre

We are young delegates from different parts of the world, concerned and engaged in land and sea management and conservation of bio-cultural diversity participating in the first WIN Conference, in Darwin. We collectively envisage the value of WIN as an empowering collective forum and a platform for networking and forging solidarities among young people to exchange experiences, knowledge, stories and collective concerns as well as a meaningful space for capacity building to encourage and support future actions.

We strongly believe having young land and sea managers embedded and integrated to will complement and add value to aims and visions of WIN. We propose young peoples' network, to facilitate representations, voices and effective participation of young people within the structure and future processes of WIN.

We acknowledge support of WIN for providing space and support for young people to engage in the first WIN conference. We voice continued support and encouragement for strengthened networking and vibrant participation of young people in future WIN. We believe actions and participation of young people during this WIN shall leave a lasting legacy for future WIN.



*Delivered during the
Plenary Session
of the World Indigenous Network
Conference on May 29, 2013
at Darwin Convention Centre
in Darwin, Australia.*

Annex 4: Press release, launch of ICCA toolkit

Press Release: Darwin, 29 May 2013



Launch of a new toolkit supporting conservation by indigenous peoples and local communities

The first World Indigenous Network is being held this week in Darwin, Australia, to bring together Indigenous land and sea managers from around the world for the purpose of learning directly from each other. Both UNEP and UNDP are present in Darwin to support this meeting and provide capacity building through the launch of the first comprehensive toolkit that has been designed and written specifically for locally governed and



managed protected areas and other conservation initiatives. Sixteen case studies from around the world highlight innovative tools and approaches that local communities have developed to address critical challenges that affect their natural and cultural resources. This toolkit includes a diverse set of resources organized around five key themes (documentation, management planning, monitoring and evaluation, communication, and finance and values) to assist civil society-led initiatives around the world to voluntarily conserve Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs).

Local communities and indigenous peoples make substantial contributions to global conservation efforts and sustainable development. While these communities are often the primary 'resource stewards' who rely on ecosystems to meet food security, livelihood and health needs, their contribution to the achievement of global conservation targets have not yet been fully recognized.

This trend, however, is gradually changing. Awareness of the substantial role that local civil society initiatives have in conserving ecosystems is growing. Importantly, the significance of community-based action for biodiversity, ecosystems and sustainable livelihoods is captured in the Aichi 2020 targets under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), including in Aichi Target 11 (Protected Areas, including "other effective area-based forms of conservation"), Target 14 (Ecosystem Services), and Target 18 (Traditional Knowledge). The present publication offers a suite of tools to support the effectiveness and viability of ICCAs as governance structures for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems.

In addition to being a valuable resource to practitioners, the toolkit provides a reminder that the achievement of the emerging post-2015 sustainable development goals (SDGs) will need to be linked to a comprehensive valuation of ecosystem services, and be spearheaded by local civil society initiatives coming from the grassroots.

Annex 5: Abstracts of papers by honorary members

Sustainable income of Indigenous community of Torghar, Pakistan: a viable tool for poverty reduction

Torghar situated in the north most part of Toba Kakar range of Pakistan has emerged as one of the successful models of bio-diversity conservation in Pakistan. The Torghar Conservation Program was initiated by the local community in 1986. It has used limited trophy hunting of Straight-Horned Markhor *Capra falconeri megaceros* and Afghan Urial *Ovis orientalis* to provide revenue and incentives for conservation of both species. Numbers of both species have recovered significantly over this period, while the community has benefited through jobs, water tanks and dams to supply water in droughts, medical camps and other means. The model is based on the principle of sustainable use through the active involvement of custodian communities. The economic benefits to the people by way of jobs and a regular source of income are other positive impacts created by the program. Paper concludes that it has not only helped to explore sustainable marketing of the natural resources to generate a sustainable source of income but also successfully stabilized the status of number of species considered

endangered or at the verge of extinction. Simultaneously the increase in income has led to an improvement in the overall standard of living for the people.



Taheer Rashid from Pakistan presenting at WIN.

How cultural sites are complementary to the protected areas in Nepal: innovations for the ground

Nepal is rich in cultural diversity. The national census 2011 has identified 126 caste/ethnic groups, 123 languages, and 10 religions in Nepal. Different cultural groups in Nepal possess diverse forms of meaning and value to nature and natural resources and their territories. The way they conserve, manage and use nature and available natural resources are the part of their culture and cultural life. The customary laws and

practices of different cultural groups, one or other way, are playing complementary roles in the conservation of biodiversity of the area in particular and biodiversity of the country in general. The preliminary studies show that there are hundreds of such cultural sites in Nepal which are significantly contributing in the conservation of biological diversity. So, this paper tries to discuss on how state's policies, laws and practices of biodiversity conservation are inadequate to respect



Jailab Rai from Nepal presenting at WIN.

cultural diversity that are significant in biodiversity conservation. The discussion will be supplemented by some best examples of how cultural diversity is complementary to achieve the national target and goals of biodiversity conservation.

Annex 6: Photos from WIN



Photo 10: ICCA Gang at IPA Dinner, at WIN Conference.



Photo 11: ICCA delegates among the aboriginal peoples and indigenous rangers after IPA award ceremony during WIN conference.

Annex 7: List of ICCA Consortium Delegates at WIN

Name	Organization	Country	Email
Chrissy Grant	Member of the Steering Committee of the ICCA Consortium Chair of IPA Sub-Committee, Indigenous Advisory Committee to the Australian Government	Australia	chrissy@webone.com.au
Colleen Corrigan	Honorary Member of the ICCA Consortium UNEP-WCMC	UK	Colleen.Corrigan@unep-wcmc.org
Dermot Smyth	Principal Consultant and member of IPA Sub-Committee Honorary Member of the ICCA Consortium	Australia	dermot@sbconsultants.com.au
Giovanni Reyes	IP (Kankanaey Igorot) from the Philippines Representative of Consortium Member KASAPI	Philippines	ysagada3912@rocketmail.com
Gladman Chibememe	Honorary Member of the ICCA Consortium Leader of the <i>Chibememe Earth Healing Association</i>	Zimbabwe	gchibememe@yahoo.co.uk
Jailab Rai	Honorary Member of the ICCA Consortium Representative of Consortium Member Forest Action Nepal	Nepal	jailab@forestaction.org
Jesse Chiung Hsi Liu	National Taitung University Honorary Member of the ICCA Consortium	Taiwan	jesse@nttu.edu.tw
Johnny Guina	IP Leader, North-western Mindanao, KASAPI	Philippines	ysagada3912@rocketmail.com
Sudeep Jana	Honorary Member of the ICCA Consortium	Nepal	janasudeep@gmail.com
Taghi Farvar	IP from the Shahsavan Tribal Confederacy, Iran President of the ICCA Consortium Representative of 3 Consortium Members (Cenesta, UNINOMAD and UNICAMEL, Iran)	Iran	taghi.farvar@gmail.com
Tahir Rasheed	Honorary Member of the ICCA Consortium IUCN's Sustainable Use Specialist Group-Central Asia (SUSG-CAsia)	Pakistan	trasheed@lead.org.pk