Understanding Community Conservation in Europe

11-16 September 2011, Gerace, Italy

Workshop report

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Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 4
The workshop location and process 6
Key questions identified 7
Results from the working groups 8
EASTERN EUROPE GROUP 9
WESTERN EUROPE GROUP 10
ITALY GROUP 12
PROTECTED AREA GROUP 14
RESEARCH GROUP 15
Follow-up initiatives 16
Annex 1. Workshop Agenda 19
Annex 2. Participants list 20
Annex 3. Summaries and details of all received contributions 24
Annex 4. Call for contributions 39
Annex 5. The workshop poster 43
Annex 6. Expectations of workshop participants 44

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 11-16 September 2011 over thirty-five people gathered in Gerace, in the Southern Italian region of Calabria, for a workshop entitled *Understanding community conservation in Europe*. The workshop included oral and poster presentations, working group discussions and a brainstorming session on follow-up initiatives, as well as field visits to the Aspromonte National Park, a coastal protected environment and turtle rehabilitation centre and local communities that distinguished themselves for their solidarity towards incoming migrants.

The purpose of the workshop was to provide a focused opportunity for assessing the current state of community conservation in Europe and to examine how local communities still have a role in managing and governing their own natural environments. The workshop also sought to explore the meaning of terms such as "community" in the current age of individualism and globalisation. Further, the workshop examined the legal and social context and the broad perception of communities able and willing to assume the role of nature caretakers. When such communities do exist, are they considered quaint and "dated" or innovative and modern in the eyes of their society at large? This has broad implications, as ***communities' livelihoods, spiritual values and even the own shared sense of identity are often related to the capacity to govern their natural resources as "commons"***.

The workshop participants— who brought together varied backgrounds and capacities, from staff of civil society organisations to conservationists, lawyers and academics— presented a number of community conservation examples as both oral and poster papers, collectively reflected on their meaning, identified key questions and outlined broad answers to such questions. All presentations are summarised in Annex 3 of this report and remain available as videos (please contact a.morabito@legambiente.it) and as abstracts and power point or pdf files (from www.iccaforum.org, if help is needed please contact nessiereid@gmail.com). This report details the results of group work and highlights some initiatives identified by the workshop participants as worth pursuing. Here are a few examples of the issues explored and the statements they generated:

- ***We need to be aware of the "time factor"!*** The last generation who possess traditional land use knowledge may be alive today, but for how long? To ensure a continuation of the transmission of traditional knowledge no gap can be allowed! The youth must engage with the older generations and vice-versa.

- ICCAs are the bio-cultural diversity of Europe and further ***recognition and integration of ICCAs in national, regional and European policies and legal frameworks*** is pivotal for their conservation.

- A sense of "***the common good***" supports the ***identity*** of the community and gives it ***strength*** and ***self-confidence***. Often, however, there is a need for some ***collective property or collective rights*** for ICCAs to be maintained and that sense of "the common good" to flourish...

- Obtaining funds for preserving the most vulnerable ICCAs is a priority. But a solid ICCA business plan should be able to demonstrate that incentives will have a decreasing role, and it will eventually become possible to remove them entirely. The business plan should include a timeline for this to happen. In fact, we face here a crucial political question: what happens if, following a feasibility study on an ICCA, the analysis shows that the ICCA will

never be economically viable? ***Is it ok to envisage long-term/ perennial incentives and external inputs to ICCAs in Europe?***

- ICCAs can be a way for modern and urban communities to create ***new areas of biodiversity interest*** in places that would not be so otherwise. This should be clearly understood and used for advocacy purposes.

- All ICCAs should have their own internal ***constitution,*** and also ***memorandums of understanding*** with outside administrative institutions. This said, they should learn from alternatives decision-making processes in the world (also from historical cases in Europe) and ***strive to move from representative democracy to deliberative democracy!***

- Biological and cultural diversity can be governed locally, but ***economic sustainability*** must be sustained/ ensured***. Seed funding*** for ICCA project should be considered as a valid ***alternative to on-going subsidies***.

- Communities aware that protected areas in their surroundings are "non-aligned" to the governance and management practices or even to the very existence of their local ICCAs should be supported to flag the issue to the authorities and ***trigger negotiations/revisions of the protected area practices.***

- ICCAs represent a ***valid avenue to enhance citizen participation in public life.***

- Highlighting ***"the common good"*** provides an ***alternative to the dominant economic model*** that usually focuses only on the centrality of individual gain and losses. It should also be clear, however, that "the common good" is rapidly ***evolving into a mix of highly diverse values*** (often less related to the land and land ownership) within modern communities.

- There is a need for a positive enabling environment (policies, legislation etc.) that helps communities to ***identify and express the values that are important to them and relate these to management of land, water, life and culture***.

- ***The existence of a "community" is necessary for and integral to existence of an ICCA. Communities***, however, are more than collections of individuals: they are ***dynamic phenomena*** that are born, adapt, change and die. ***Stimulating dormant communities*** and even the ***emergence of new communities*** is an important element in encouraging ICCAs. To do this, it is critical to understand community dynamics with respect to ***identity, common values*** and "***the common good*****".**

While much remains to be done to promote a viable future for community conservation in Europe, the workshop participants are already active on a number of the initiatives, briefly described in the report, which they themselves identified.

A note on terminology and geography

As broadly used in this report, the term ICCA stands for ***Indigenous Peoples and Community Conserved Areas and Territories***, which is the understanding currently adopted in the international arena (IUCN, Convention on Biological Diversity). Within Europe, the issue of indigenousness is complex and in some case contentious. In southern Europe the term is usually accepted as referring to local communities rather than indigenous peoples, and the cases discussed in Gerace focused on countries at and below the latitude of the UK. A second workshop on the same topic, expected to take place in Northern Europe (possibly Finland) in 2012, will deal within other topics with more questions and issues related to Europe's indigenous peoples.

The workshop location and process

The workshop took place in the small town of Gerace, a rural town overlooking the Ionian sea from a perched privileged viewpoint atop a 500 m vertical rock. Known as "the town of the 100 churches", Gerace was inhabited since the Neolithic age and has vestiges of Greek, Roman, Byzantine and Norman periods, besides much more recent memories. The workshop took place in Gerace in the complex of the Church of St. Francis, a de-consecrated church originally built in the 13th century and still containing a precious Baroque altar, in front of which all participants had the pleasure of delivering their presentations.

After a welcome by local officials and sponsors and an outline of the workshop, participants introduced themselves in day one and offered their overall expectations in a written form. Day one and day two were then fully occupied by animated presentations and discussions, also live-streamed in the Internet. Fifteen case examples and/or national analyses were presented from Croatia, Spain, United Kingdom, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Greece, Italy and France. Following these country-related presentations, four further presentations were offered on trans-boundary community conservation of migratory birds; on monastic communities and their relation to ICCAs; on the ICCA Registry at UNEP WCMC; and on the relationship of ICCAs with protected areas in general. Poster sessions were held for one hour each day and involved cases from Albania, Slovakia, Macedonia, the UK and Italy.

Early in the morning of the third day of the workshop, participants assembled in small groups of three to four people and were asked to formulate questions worth addressing during the workshop. The questions were to be used for group work the following day. Following this, participants went on to local field visits, which included a choice between the Aspromonte National Park and a number of local communities along the coasts that distinguished themselves for their remarkable solidarity towards incoming migrants. A park ranger gave insights into the ways in which the Aspromonte National Park interacts with local communities. The visit to the communities along the coast allowed participants to reflect upon the globalisation issues affecting rural areas throughout Europe and their relationship with the local environment—from rural depopulation of the original inhabitants to the temporary in-migration of people coming from the broader South. If appropriately recognised and supported by government institutions, people-to-people solidarity was discussed as a winning factor in maintaining and restoring rural livelihoods and the local environment.

In the fourth day, the participants assembled into five working groups on the basis of various considerations (language, experience, main concerns, etc.). They then spent the morning discussing how to answer at least a few of the many questions generated the previous day. In the afternoon there was a visit to a protected stretch of the coast and a turtle rehabilitation centre in southern coast of Italy. This centre is maintained by volunteers and constitutes an insightful example of locally-led conservation. In the evening, like in every evening of the workshop, participants could dine under the moon (and receive the visit of an owl with a penchant for large palm trees), participate in guided visits of the town and its monuments, and attend political debates on conservation and livelihood-related issues (in Italian) in the main square of Gerace. After the debates, every evening brought live music (a different genre each night, from the explosive dancing tunes of local tradition to post-modern rock).

In the final day of the workshop, the same groups got together to discuss some initiatives to reinvigorate knowledge, practices and institutions for community conservation in Europe. The workshop was then officially closed, and a good portion of the participants took off for a few days of rest and sightseeing in Calabria and Sicily.

Key questions identified

It is well know that new insights can often come when the right questions are properly shaped and asked. The workshop devoted some time to this and the results are listed below:

- **VALUES AND IDENTITY:** How are values and identity linked with each other and rooted in ICCAs?
- **COMMUNITY DYNAMICS:** How do we deal/improve/handle the dynamics inside/outside and among ICCAs
- **INCENTIVES:** How can ICCAs be made economically viable through both external inputs and a "green" economy?
- **TRANSITION:** Who "owns" the transition?
- **LANDSCAPES:** How can we recognise and manage the diversity of cultural landscapes?
- **LEGISLATION:** Which kind of legislation is needed at the European, national and local level in order to recognise self-governance and highlight cultural diversity?
- **RESEARCH:** What is the role of researchers in the community conservation movement?
- **PROTECTED AREAS:** Can community conservation support the European Protected Areas networks and bio-cultural diversity in Europe?
- **REPRESENTATION:** What mechanisms can account for good community representation?
- **RELATIONSHIP WITH ADMINISTRATION:** What type of relationship could best be developed at the interface between community institutions and political/ administrative institutions?
- **EUROPEAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK**: What mechanisms/ tools exist for ICCAs to fit the existing European legal framework?

- **RECOGNITION:** How can ICCA be "officially recognised"? What criteria? What bodies? Is there a need for a certificate and/or a label?
- **EDUCATION:** How can we improve the broad awareness and consciousness about ICCAs among a variety of actors?
- **THE COMMON GOOD:** What do we mean by "the common good" in ICCAs?
- **ACTION:** What are the priorities and the most promising actors involved in preserving and promoting ICCAs?

Results from the working groups

The working groups were organised into five thematic/ geographic topics:

1. Eastern Europe
2. Western Europe
3. Italy
4. Protected Areas
5. Research

Each of the groups chose questions they found most interesting and relevant to them and came up with the **following answers:**

EASTERN EUROPE GROUP

This group contained eight people (Goran Gugic, Ardit Konomi, Duska Dimovic, Boris Erg, Anna Varga, Iris Bed, Miroslav Kašiak and Radoslav Makan) and addressed four questions.

First question: Who "owns" the transition?

The transition issues include:

Social changes— also affecting legal aspects in community owned land.

EU legislation— an opportunity or a constraint?

Networking— possibly other EU countries have examples of legal enabling community engagement?

Life style changes, such as:

- ***Internal migration*** of people from ***rural to urban areas*****,** leaving naturally valuable areas not connected to the national economy but only to recreational activities.
- ***The "time factor"*****:** the last generation who possess traditional land use knowledge may be alive today, but for how long? To ensure a continuation of the transmission of traditional knowledge no gap can be allowed! The youth must engage with the older generations and vice-versa.
- ***Economic activities:*** (tourism, agriculture) should not be the "objective" but an avenue to conserve nature and landscape.

Management of transition

- The transition can be managed in two ways: ***from the inside*** (by the community with the enthusiasm of the few leaders of the community necessary for galvanising change) and ***from the outside*** (via the government, outside's NGO's and nature conservationists).
- *For* ***sustainability*** it is pivotal for the community **takes over** the **management** at certain points but keeps constant communication and seeks collaboration and consensus with other actors.

Second question: Can community conservation support the European Protected Areas networks and bio-cultural diversity in Europe?

Use thorough ***mapping*** of ICCAs and PAs, situation analysis of the legal framework, overlay with the IUCN, WCPA and Natura 2000 databases.

Examine which ICCAs are already in the network and which can become part of it depending on a number of criteria.

Use existing tools within the (LEADER programme, subsidies, Natura 2000 payments) to preserve ICCAs.

Examine the connection between existing protected area administration and ICCAs and render the ***exchange of information obligatory***.

Utilise expertise and assistance from the protected areas and ***traditional knowledge*** from the community.

Establish some sort of participatory body for every area and engage local communities in the management plans of Nature 2000, and in the actual management.

ICCAs are the bio-cultural diversity of Europe and further ***recognition and integration of ICCAs in national, regional and European policies and legal frameworks*** is pivotal for their conservation.

Third question: What do we mean by "the common good" in ICCAs?

Examples of "the common good" preserved through ICCAs include:

Natural resources enabling ecosystem services (clean water, soil, green products)

Sustainable **traditional practices** as a part of cultural heritage

The sense of "the common good" supports the **identity** of the community and gives it strength and self-confidence. It should be there for all members of the community (an issue linked to "what is the community?)

The sense of "the common good" in ICCAs is beneficial for the whole society because it preserves **cultural** and **natural diversity** in a holistic way and can be a driving force in ensuring socio-economic **survival, stability** and even **spiritual evolution** in vulnerable areas.

Fourth question: What are the priorities and the most promising actors involved in preserving and promoting ICCAs?

Priorities:

- ***Recognition*!** A clear set of criteria describing what ICCAs are in the European context.
- ***Dissemination of information*** about ICCAs (among communities, state governments and local administration), registering in the ICCA databse,
- Obtaining ***funds for preserving the most vulnerable ICCAs***
- ***Networking*** – spreading good examples and practices.

Actors:

- ICCA Consortium
- Representatives of local communities
- Nature and cultural heritage protection authorities
- NGOs, user groups, researchers, religious communities
- Donors (international and national programs)

WESTERN EUROPE GROUP

This group contained six people (Sergio Couto, Carolina Porto Paderne, Christian Chatelain, Mairead Lineen, José Gutierrez and Ellie Holt) and addressed three questions.

First question: Can community conservation support the European Protected Areas networks and bio-cultural diversity in Europe?

ICCA are important to preserve biodiversity because they ***protect livelihoods*** (i.e., traditional management, agriculture, culture, etc.) that contribute to biodiversity/ biocultural values /managing the land in a way that protected areas either do not do or do only with important limitations; thus, they ***complement protected areas (PAs).***

Need for better coherence of PAs: not to exclude livelihood activities from protected areas

ICCAs can be a way for modern and urban communities to create ***new areas of biodiversity interest*** in places that would not be so otherwise

ICCAs will only be able to fully contribute to conservation if we are able to find ***spaces for self-governance*** that is currently often filled by other administrations

ICCAs will much more effectively contribute if we will develop ICCA pilot demonstration areas that provide ***proof of their conservation effectiveness***.

Second question: What mechanisms can account for good community representation? What type of relationship could best be developed at the interface between community-based institutions and political administrative institutions?

We need to :

- find ways to **transfer the decision-making powers** from the administrative institutions to the **community institutions**
- have **representatives** of community institutions in the different levels of administrative institutions (local, regional, national.)
- keep informed or be **actively involved** as community representatives within the administrative institutions of each ICCA in question
- build **trusting relationship** and social capital/**dialogues** with and within all institutions
- have in the community institutions local stakeholders who are well **recognised actors** (e.g., resource users) by the administrative institutions
- include in the community institutions the most **excluded/disadvantaged groups** (i.e., elderly people, retired people, some users, etc.)
- have a **constitution** within the community institution and a **memorandum of understanding** between the community institution and the administrative institution
- **learn** from **alternatives decision-making** processes in the world (also from historical cases in Europe)
- move from **representative democracy** to **deliberative democracy!!**

Third question; How can ICCAs be made economically viable through both external inputs and a "green" economy?

***Indirect incentives*:** branding ICCAs products means that the state promotes the brand and the consumer pays the "true price"

Direct incentives: subsidies, tax exemptions, etc.

Subsidies should not only be paid for production, but also for ***biodiversity/environmental/cultural services*** which the CCA provides.

Subsidies should not only be paid for the results, but for the ***collective community process*** also.

After the production, incentives should be promoted also for distribution (traditional market, KM0, etc.)

Seed funding for ICCA project as an ***alternative to on-going subsidies*** should be considered.

Short-term/long-term subsidies: what would be sufficient?

Decision-making process relating to the criteria ***for subsidies should be decentralised***

If tourism is to be promoted, it should be in a sustainable way!

ITALY GROUP

This group contained five persons (Nino Morabito, Andrea Giacomelli, Andrea Menegus, Elena Bruni and Carla Maurano) and answered five questions

First question: What mechanisms can account for good community representation?

Institutions "as they are" often lack adequate community representation. But this is a common problem in Italy: the sense of "belonging to a community" is not common/ widespread.

Possible actions:

- Strengthen **community stakeholder groups** (associations, etc.), through education and communication, helping existing or prospective communities to assess themselves and gain better awareness of their potential
- Foster **legislative recognition** of communities (which in *de facto* is generally missing); the law should identify forms of **direct representation** of communities
- There is a need to create a **national network** for communities of different types

Second question: How can we recognise and manage the diversity of existing cultural landscapes?

The EU is currently not giving adequate recognition to such diversity.

One avenue is **international legislation** (acknowledgment is needed of the past and current role of local communities in sustaining cultural landscape)

Another avenue is via specific measures to remind stakeholders that each site requires an ad-hoc governance and management system, and careful monitoring

Biological and cultural diversity can be governed locally, but economic sustainability must be sustained/ ensured.

Third question: Can community conservation support the European Protected Areas networks and bio-cultural diversity in Europe?

Bio-cultural diversity (and cultural identify) is mostly preserved in areas where communities have maintained their traditional assets and practices.

EU-level frameworks for protected area have not considered/favoured community conservation.

ICCAs should verify that their management practices are not out of compliance with respect to EU-level legislation/guidelines etc.

Where conflicts in ICCA practice and other area management "frameworks" exist (and they do exist!), ***negotiations*** should take place to identify solutions

ICCAs aware of the fact that protected areas in their surroundings are non "aligned" to their governance and management practices and to their existence in general should flag the issue to the authorities and ***trigger negotiations/revisions***.

Highlight best practice cases which may be adapted/re-proposed in other similar areas.

Fourth question: Who "owns" the transition?

Many types of transitions exist and it is unlikely that any single actor can own 100% of a transition.

The transition is generally "owned" by the actors with higher and more consolidated awareness of their role and rights. ICCAs in Europe are certainly not in such optimal positions. But, if the transition is compatible with the priorities of an ICCA, that fact alone will improve its sense of ownership (an ICCA needs to own that transition and not be dictated otherwise.)

ICCAs are ***non-conventional models of citizen engagement***. The much better accepted models focus only on engaging individuals in party politics. Yet, ***ICCAs represent a valid alternative to enhance citizen participation in public life.***

Fifth question: How can ICCAs be made economically viable through both external inputs and a "green" economy?

It is important to note that external inputs and the green economy are different components of this question.

External inputs:

- ***Many types of incentives*** can be provided from outside the community, and those include more than only monetary inputs and funding
- **External expertise** and help to **consolidate skills** can be provided from outside in different ways and are an incentive and a form of "insurance" for the viability of an ICCA
- Both traditional and innovative skills can be crucial. An example of this is with stock breeding/shepherds.
- Information technology: high school/university students originally from an ICCA may bring back newly acquired expertise to help the economic viability of their ICCA; this can be done even by non-residents... it is still a form of support for ICCAs!
- A solid ICCA business plan should be able to demonstrate that incentives will have a decreasing role and eventually it will be economically viable to remove them entirely. The business plan should include a timeline for this to happen.
- Provided that an external input may often be required to trigger a process, expectations should be managed to explain that incentives will not be there all the time (many areas where ICCAs may develop are now accustomed to a "tradition" of never-ending incentives.)

Crucial political question: what happens if, following a feasibility study on an ICCA, the analysis shows that the ICCA will soon not be economically viable? ***Is it ok to envisage long-term/ perennial incentives and external inputs to ICCAs in Europe?***

PROTECTED AREA GROUP

This group included five people (Sue Stolton, Nigel Dudley, Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Gary Martin and Stig Johansson) and answered four questions.

First question: Which kind of legislation is needed at the European, national and local level in order to recognise self-governance and highlight cultural diversity?

ICCAs can normally be incorporated into existing legislation, but legislation may need to be interpreted and clarified.

Different entry points for ICCAs into **current legislation** include:

- Legislation governing **land/sea use planning** and **decision making** (e.g. the broader CBD framework of conservation and sustainable use)
- **PA legislation** (e.g. the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas-- PoWPA)
- **Sectoral resource use legislation,** e.g. transfer of rights to communities (e.g. community protocol re access and benefit sharing)
- **Cultural legislation,** e.g. intangible culture; heritage use; rights of religious access, sacred natural sites, etc. (e.g. article 8j of CBD)
- **Ecoregional legislation**, e.g. mountain specific, Lapland (ecosystem approach)
- Entry points will depend on **different country realities**, and country specific advice and guidance are advisable. In some cases there may be a need for **new legislation;** there is a mandate for including ICCAs in legislation from CBD PoWPA; there is recent advice on protected area legislation from IUCN's Environmental Law Centre; and a review of legislation in 20 countries is forthcoming from the ICCA Consortium and Natural Justice.

Second question: What do we mean by "the common good" in ICCAs?

Highlighting "the common good" provides an **alternative** to the **dominant economic model** that stresses only the importance of individual gain and losses. The "common good" has two complementary elements / unifying values:

- **Local community**: Common values, understanding and objectives (both traditional and recently developed) related to planning and using specific natural resources and areas of land and/or sea (uses span from spiritual to economic benefits)
- **Global community**: Wider environmental and social values related to common issues (e.g. climate change, public health)

ICCAs and fostering the sense of "the common good": in Europe there is generally an educated population able to work within democratic governance systems, making it possible to question and influence local land use decisions. There is currently a rapid transition from "the common good" being represented by fairly uniform values within communities to the "the common good" being composed of ***highly diverse values*** (***often less related to the land and land ownership***) ***within the communities***. There are also two important and relatively new elements related to land use: highly urbanised lands and abandoned lands.

A question to offer to the research group: Can we better understand the ***changing motivations*** in creating and maintaining ICCAs?

Third question: How are values and identity linked with each other and rooted in ICCAs?

Values that can co-exist are essential to ICCAs and at their best they reflect in the ***deepest sense the identity of communities***.

Changing values are also bringing change to the way in which people view their environment.

There is a need for a ***positive enabling environment*** (policies, legislation etc.) ***that helps communities to identify and express the values that are important to them and relate these to management of land, water, life and culture***.

One key challenge is to conserve or renew common values (which can be traditional, traditional in transition or completely new) in the face of globalisation. This requires avoiding perverse policies, which can undermine or destroy these values.

Fourth question: How do we deal/improve/handle the dynamics inside/outside and among ICCAs

Existence of a "community" is necessary for and integral to existence of an ICCA.

Communities are more than collections of individuals: they are ***dynamic phenomena*** that are born, adapt, change and die.

Stimulating dormant communities and even the ***emergence of new communities*** is an important element in encouraging ICCAs.

To do this, it is critical to understand community dynamics with respect to ***identity, common values*** and "***the common good***".

RESEARCH GROUP

This group contained five people (Helen Newing, Marco Bassi, Basil Tselentis, Colleen Corrigan and Gloria Pungetti) and it decided to list specific objectives and actions rather than answering specific questions.

Objectives:

- Strengthening the theoretical foundations relating to ICCAs
- Clarifying & promoting the concept within the academic community
- Informing international policies on ICCA through the ICCA Consortium and other relevant policy organizations

Actions:

- Setting up an ***European ICCA research network***
- Develop research taking into account priorities identified in ICCA Consortium
- Identify other researchers to address priorities in which we do not have expertise
- Feeding research results back to ICCA Consortium, UN and relevant policy organizations
- Encouraging ***applied and interactive research with communities*** at local level
- Communication & dissemination of results as appropriate to the context
- Providing a platform for research funding

Follow-up initiatives

During the final morning of the workshop the workshop participants identified some initiatives that they were willing to help realise in the months and years to come. Some such initiatives are noted below, as much as possible with a reference to the people and institutions that may be involved. Noticeably, below we describe the initiatives related to ICCAs in Europe and not elsewhere in the world.

Outreach

The group agreed to develop a Web-based ICCA discussion forum where everyone can keep interacting (Sergio, Andrea G, Vanessa and Elena said to be interested, but the Forum was actually set this up by Iris following the Gerace workshop; contact her if you are interested to join in). Ideally, people stated that the focus of the forum would be on support to action, e.g. local events.

Participation

Nino and Andrea G. discussed "citizen science" in particular regarding environmental monitoring and agreed to pull together examples of such cases.

Those who work at the local community level may help communities to focus on initiatives that create a local better awareness of traditional knowledge, skills and institutions. It was also agreed that they should encourage communities to rethink their relationship with larger cities and outside influences, and to develop a number of local events centred on ICCAs, including attractive events such as contests.

National and regional workshops on ICCAs

Sergio proposed to take responsibility to organise a national ICCA workshop, investigating ICCAs dealing with the specific contexts of specific regions (in Spain). Workshop date will be confirmed at a later date and colleagues are encouraged to suggest names of participants.

Stig will be exploring possibilities to develop an Act II of the Gerace workshop focusing on Northern countries, tentatively to take place in Finland in 2012.

Countries in transition

Iris, Anna, Radoslav, Miroslav, Goran and Duska discussed a Pan-European Transition Specialist Group, starting with members in Croatia. It was discussed that the GEF-SGP coordinators throughout Europe will meet in Bratislava and will explore issues of ICCAs in Europe. Iris (who later actually participated in such workshop) will keep exploring the topic. She is committed to identifying people willing to develop initiative for GEF- SGP to draw lessons from countries in transition. ICCA networks would be very useful in this and should be promoted as soon as possible.

ICCAs and sacred sites

Bas Verschuren and Rob Wild are committed to maintaining a strong dialogue between the ICCA movement and the sacred sites movement. This is happening already, but needs on-going efforts, including awareness building in major faiths about ICCAs and sacred sites, and the need to manage them also for their conservation benefits with the full engagement of local communities. This work is linked with the one of the Specialist group of WCPA on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (CSVPA), and with the DELOS initiative (a report is forthcoming).

Research and ICCA standards

The newly created European ICCA Research network (Helen, Basil, Marco, Colleen, Gloria) agrees to investigate the following:

- Categories and forms of community self-governance
- ICCA coverage, connectivity and effectiveness
- ICCA governance types in relation with different faith groups
- Impacts of European subsidies on ICCAs

It also agrees to:

- Carry out some outreach to academia and define research topics
- Promote national surveys of relevant legislation helping to support ICCAs
- Promote regional learning network in Europe
- Get researchers involved with practical questions from local communities
- Explore motivations for ICCAs and how they change with time and location, as well as sustainability and economic viability of ICCAs
- Research governance processes
- Carry out a regional study of European cases of ICCAs with a focus on distilling lessons, most but not only about process

The group asked Grazia to evaluate the existing ICCA frameworks and analyses and consider whether they are well applicable to the European context.

Finally, the research group agreed to select and research European ICCAs with outstanding traditional management and environmental values. These could be most valuable to identify standards and criteria and to identify sites with potential to blossom into ICCAs.

Awareness and the ICCA Registry

Awareness raising about ICCAs was agreed as an on-going responsibility of everyone, and everyone can take action as part of their existing social networks and by using social-media. As much as possible everyone should involve others, such as young people, teachers, the public at large, and make sure that ICCAs are not understood as special "niche-oriented" phenomena, but a reality for all. Sergio, Vanessa and Stig agreed to work on future articles, workshops and other events that present opportunities for ICCAs.

Christian is interested in reviewing country-specific studies of ICCAs in Europe, and case examples. The ICCA Registry is a good framework for this, as Colleen Corrigan described. The Registry is an on-going initiative in need of input from multiple people/organisations. Case studies can be uploaded to it, which is an on-line database documenting ICCA case around the world. The Registry is hosted and maintained at UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK.

Regional Learning Network

An ICCA regional learning network in Europe would be very useful to provide support to those who need it (the feeling of "*not being alone*"). This would provide a sense of empowerment and improve local governance by learning from global experiences and from one-another. A communication plan could be developed to reach out to diverse communities across Europe and share good practices/experiences.

Policy

The European programme of IUCN is uniquely positioned to promote ICCA-sensitive policies in Europe. Stig and Boris will take action for this. In particular there is a need to re-think and re-formulate policies related to environmental incentives, starting with eliminating perverse incentives.

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Following the Gerace workshop, two of the participants have taken up new semi-volunteer responsibilities as Co-coordinators of the ICCA Consortium (www.iccaforum.org) for Europe. They are Christian Chatelain (chri.chatelain@gmail.com) and Iris Benes (iris@bed.hr). Iris, Marco, Helen and Sergio have been asked to develop analyses of forms of recognition (legal and otherwise) and support to ICCAs in their countries as part of an on-going global review.

Annex 1. Workshop Agenda

Hours	**Day 0 :** **Sept. 11**	**DAY 1 :** **September 12** Chair: Boris Erg	**DAY 2 :** **September 13** Chair: Stig Johannson	**DAY 3 :** **September 14** **Field visit**	**DAY 4 :** **September 15** Chair: Nigel Dudley	**DAY 5 :** **September 16** Chair: Grazia BF
08.30-10.00		**Welcome by hosts** **Presentations and discussions—** Croatia *Community-based conservation in Lonjsko Polje Nature Park* -- Gucic *Communal grazing systems in flooded pastures of Croatia*-- Benes	**Presentations and discussions—** Italy *Patrimoni di Comunità and local civic uses in Italy* -- Bassi & Di Genio	**Introduction to the field visit** **Option 1:** Aspromonte National Park (hiking, meeting with Park managers and communities) **Option 2**: Riace: re-birth of a community, welcoming migrants from Kurdistan, Afghanistan, Eritrea, etc. **Option 3**: bird migration monitoring with Migration Unlimited	**Work in small groups** on specific questions and preparation of presentations for the next day	Report from the field visits Report from the working groups
Coffee						
10.30-13.00		Spain *From spectators to actors in Andalusia* – Couto United Kingdom *ICCAs in the UK* – Corregan *Town and Village Greens in England and Wales* -- Holt and Newing	Italy *Challenge of managing the "Regole" in modern times* - Menegus *Culture and governance of mountain common-pool resources* -- Secco & Zingari *Cultural landscapes sites* -- Maurano France *ICCAs in the French and Swiss Alps?* -- Chatelain *The commons' ICCAs in France?* Guigner			Synthesis of the general and specific conclusions and recommendations Brief evaluation and closing of workshop
Lunch 13 :00		Poster session : 14:00-15:00	Poster session : 14:00-15:00			
15.00-16.30	Arrival to Calabria and transfer to Gerace	Austria *UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Grosses Walsertal* -- Reutz-Hornsteiner Hungary and Romania *Community Management in Hungary and Romania* -- Varga	Transboundary conservation Morabito Monastic communities Verschuuren		**Field visit** to Turtle Coast (richest nesting site of *Caretta caretta* in Italy) and turtle centre + swimming options, etc.	Departure of participants
Coffee						
17.00-18.00		Serbia *Stara planina: reversing negative trends* -- Ivanov & Dimovic Greece *The island of Milos* –Tselentis Comments by Chair	ICCAs and protected areas *When is an ICCA also a protected area?* Dudley and Stolton Comments by Chair			
Dinner : 20:00						
Evening: 21:00-23:00	Agenda, intro & expectations of participants	**Guided visit to Gerace** (the village of 100 churches)	**Cultural event** with traditional music	**Public debate** on Legiti-macy, transparency & community (+ live music)	**Public debate** on "Community and integration" (+ live music)	

Annex 2. Participants list

No:	Name	Email:	Country	Photo
1.	Andrea Giacomelli	pibinko@gmail.com	Italy	
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8.	B.S. Tselentis	tselenti@unipi.gr	Greece	
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17.	Ellie Holt	eh266@kent.ac.uk	UK	
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19.	Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend	gbffilter@gmail.com	Italy/ Switzerland	
20.	Giuseppe Di Genio	gdigenio@unisa.it	Italy	

21.	Gloria Pungetti	cclp@hermes.cam.ac.uk	Italy/UK	
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34.	Stig Johansson	stig.johansson@metsa.fi	Finland	
35.	Sue Stolton	sue@equilibriumresearch.com	UK	
36.	Vanessa Reid	nessiereid@gmail.com	UK	

Annex 3. Summaries and details of all received contributions

Abstract				Key themes					
Country	Name of author	Title of abstract	Short summary/ key words of the abstract (prepared by Grazia BF)	Commons in practice and in the law	Landscape & species conservation	Supporting community conservation: how?	Sacred/ ethical/ healing nature & culture	AGRO bio diversity	**TYPE OF PRESENTATION**
1. Albania	Violeta Zuna	Support local environmental planning for the Liqenas and Proger communes of Prespa Lakes	The communes of Proger and Liqenas have been supported to prepare local environment action plans and found this process very rewarding						Poster
2. Italy	Andrea Giacomelli	Farma valley, southern Tuscany, Italy	The valley (approx. 120 km2) three natural conservation areas, over 2000 hectares, is a living lab where traditional forms of community conservation merge with internet and folklore. One of the lowest demographic densities in Italy. Lowest light pollution. Ancient traditions. Some well researched biodiversity.						Poster
3. UK	Nigel Dudley and Sue Stolton	When is an ICCA also a protected area?	The existence of ICCAs in developed countries has been widely documented in recent years, including within the UK where a recent study identified and described a sample of 50 CCAs. The majority of these are consciously and publicly also designated as protected areas, but in other cases the links between community conservation efforts and formal protected area status is much less clear. We attempt to distinguish those cases, and explain why this is important.						Oral

4. Albania	Zamir Dedej	The regional parks in Albania, a new approach towards nature conservation -- case of commune of Ulza (Mati district)	Two artificial lakes (Ulza and Shkopeti) and related biodiversity; participatory approach with stakeholders "explaining benefits of protection and sustainable use"						Poster
5. Croatia	Goran Gugić	Towards community-based conservation in Lonjsko Polje Nature Park	Organically evolved landscape, nature and culture merge, preserved medieval system of common pasturing typical of the whole of central Europe -- long and continuous tradition of living with the floods, vernacular architecture.... shaping of the landscape. Use of the land as well as creation of indigenous domestic breeds perfectly adapted to the conditions of the floodplain ... adaptive management.. How to match traditional customary system and national and EU legal and subsidy systems? What is the place and role of the local communities?						Oral
6. Greece	Thymio Papayannis	Monastic community managing a world heritage site	The Mt Athos peninsula World Heritage Site both for nature and for culture -- twenty major Christian orthodox monasteries depositories of a millennial living tradition + diversity of rapid transition ecosystems from Mediterranean to Alpine. Managed by the holy community in accordance with world heritage convention requirements.						Oral with Josep Maria Mallarach
7. Spain	Sergio Couto et al.	From spectators to actors. The role of rural communities as the key to success in projects of biodiversity conservation. A LIFE project successful	Potential of rural communities' active participation brings success in conservation projects ... Key point is based in reversing conventional roles: rural communities should switch from collaborators to main protagonists and conservation professionals should switch from main protagonists to collaborators/ advisors. It is also essential to recognize these groups – hunters, stockbreeders, veterinarians, town councils– as valid conservation agents to create alliances with on the basis of shared interests, in short, as the real managers and						Oral

		experience in Andalusia	stewards of the natural European legacy. This paper is based on the "Best of the best life projects 2010"						
8. Serbia	Duska Dimovic	Stara planina: role of local stakeholders in reversing negative socio-economic trends	While from an economic perspective the region ranks low, its rich biological and geo-morphological diversity and cultural heritage – well preserved during years of restricted access – create unique opportunities for development. But population declines... Considerable efforts to increase participation in local decision making process... joint Letter of Intent as a platform for trans-boundary cooperation on sustainable development of West Stara planina,signed by eleven municipalities of both countries in 2005, followed by the establishment of the Stara planina Euro Region in 2006. Competitive project development and fundraising... Some conflicts over rights and power about the designation of Stara planina as UNESCO MAB Biosphere Reserve.						Oral
9. UK	Mairead Lineen	Forest Farm Peace Garden: Community-based Conservation in East London	Community gardening charity based in a multi-ethnic east London suburb, aiming to promote health, well-being, environmental sustainability and intercultural awareness. We lease a two-acre plot on council land, which we have developed from an abandoned allotment site into a thriving permaculture garden. The Garden is a learning space: its beautiful design, its welcoming, social atmosphere and its blend of cultivated and wild spaces provide volunteers and visitors with a rare opportunity to develop an emotional, spiritual and economic connection with nature. Gaining confidence and experience enables our volunteers to progress to working with other land-based community projects. The Garden is also fertile ground for learning about co-operation and community decision-making.						Poster
10. UK	Margherita Pieraccini	Eskdale, an upland common situated in	Sustainable management of common land in England and Wales from manorial to modern times. At the local level, governance mechanisms explored						Oral (later withdraw)

		Cumbria, England.	using a mixture of archival and primary qualitative methodology (semi-structured interviews and focus groups). ...multi-level governance compromise where partnerships between nature conservation agencies, commoners and landowners are the pillars of sustainable management. Environmental Stewardship agreements where property rights and nature conservation needs are negotiated... Eskdale Commoner Association and the National Trust are the main institutions managing the commons...						
11. Italy	Dario Novellino & The Alliance of Aurunci and Ciociari Shepherds (APAC)	Pastoralism Cultural Landscape and Nature Conservation: the Case of "Monti Aurunci" Regional Park	Shepherds and their livestock have coevolved in unique ways to the extent that grazing patterns, animals' behavioural traits and pastureland characteristics closely impinge on each other. Behavioural traits of livestock have much in common with those of wild populations ...collective heritage cannot be conserved outside of the socio-cultural and ecological context from which it has originated. ... shepherds are often being asked to move away from protected areas.... abandonment of pastoralism contributing to erosion of locally adapted livestock breeds and transformation of grazing dominated landscapes into fire-dominated landscapes. places were pastoralists have been forced to move are now more vulnerable to soil erosion... more uniform environments ... context of the "Monti Aurunci" Regional Park... basket weaving, wild plants management, utilitarian and aesthetic criteria of breed selection. Conflict of interests between the protected area (wolves) and the practice of local shepherds... challenge of carrying out grazing activities and transhumance within protected areas						Oral (later withdraw)
12. UK	Ellie Holt and Helen Newing)	Protecting local green spaces: Town and Village Greens in England and	Town and village Greens in England and Wales represent historical land and resource rights systems that developed under customary law as areas of land where local people indulge in sports and pastimes. Greens date back to medieval times,						Oral

		Wales	but they also present a means for modern communities to protect land within the immediate locality which is of social, cultural and nature conservation value. In terms of biodiversity conservation, many contain priority species and habitats, including grasslands, heath, beaches and woodlands. Shaped by local peoples' activities over time they are reliant on the actions of communities rather than individuals, and thus represent a widespread but as yet largely hidden form of community conservation						
13. Italy	Giuseppe DI GENIO	Natural Parks: Instruments of sustainable development and constitutional autonomy for Civic Uses	National parks role to support Civic Uses (collective right of use). European Legislation refers to the legal situation of Italian Civic Uses when dealing with the protection of rural areas, agriculture, environment and rational use of natural resources. ... close connection between the activities of national parks and the activities of the administrations who manage Civic Uses is confirmed by the fact that many Civic Uses are located in protected natural areas... at times causing an enhancement of the national ecological heritage						Oral with Marco Bassi
14. Italy	Marco Bassi	I Patrimoni di Comunità: Origin, legal environments and success stories of community conservation in Italy	It is assumed that the different political histories and legal environments in Europe have influenced the ways communities have managed and governed the natural resources in different European countries. Accordingly, knowledge of ICCAs in Europe requires a degree of country-specific analysis, at least at this preliminary phase. In this presentation an attempt is made to review the issue of ICCAs building on two prior workshops held in Italy several years ago.						Oral with Giuseppe di Genio
15. Scotland	Rob Wild	Carrifran Wildwood	This my local CCAs and one that I volunteer time on - annual tree planting high camp ...the group has planted over half a million trees a... iconic forest restoration project in Scotland.. Historically owned by the Crown but managed in large part by communities. Now in excess of 2% of the land of						Oral (later withdrawn)

			Scotland is in community ownership. Involvement of NGO land management (e.g. nature reserves, community woodland etc)... a major movement in the making. Given most of these initiatives work with government or become NGOs the columns in the Category/Governance matrix can become quite blurred.						
16. UK	Colleen Corrigan	ICCAs in the UK	CCAs in the UK: diversity, biodiversity conservation, legal recognition, threats and developments of these areas. ...telephone interviews ...In England and Wales, groups work together with the local authorities to conserve habitats and commons as a space with open access... important role in connecting community participation and nature conservation. In Scotland, encouraged by the land reform legislation, community trusts own and conserve land, in most cases woodlands. In Northern Ireland, partnerships were established to promote and manage habitats. ... traditional management techniques. Many forms of CCAs exist and they conform to the three ICCA criteria in differing extents (some lack community governance). There is often shared governance of the sites as land is managed in partnerships with community groups and other institutions. Link with the ICCA Registry ...						Oral
17.	Stefano Lorenzi/ later substituted by Andrea Menegus	Collective Ownership in the Eastern Alps and the "Regole" governance model: facing the challenge of modernit	Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are present in Italy as diverse forms of community governance of rural territories under collective ownership. These arose centuries ago to meet the needs of small local communities that jointly managed natural resources, in particular pasture and forests. During the 20th century, State acted against community governance, perceived as an obstacle to the free development of private enterprise, many community-based institutions replaced by state bodies or by the partitioning of the land among private landowners, often following their illegal						Oral

			occupation and encroachment. ... current situation in the Italian side of the Eastern Alps... focus are the ICCAs known as "Regole" and the Regole of Cortina d'Ampezzo -- key example as they manage a regional natural park/ world heritage site... ..."renaissance" of Regole facilitated by specific laws. The current global economic crisis might be a springboard for an effective recovery of community values and practices, provided ICCAs will be able to meet the challenge of their own adaptation and renewal.						
18. Croatia	Iris Beneš	Communal grazing systems in flooded pastures of Croatia	Within Europe, natural habitats are continuing to deteriorate and an increasing number of wild species are seriously threatened. ...focus on the areas protected on the local (county) level and directly dependent on the activities and management of the local communities. legal background of communal systems (Pasturing communities – Gajna significant landscape …local NGO engaging the local community to continue traditional grazing, ensuring a favourable water regime, destroying the invasive species and preserving the biodiversity throughout series of projects reintroduced native Croatian breeds...social memories and the cultural identity and its heritage... But survival of Gajna is under question. ... most important problems: inefficient institutional support, sporadic funding, legal obstacles population decrease, infrastructural needs, overlapping of jurisdiction of the area (water and forest companies, municipalities, nature protection bodies, users).						Oral
19.	Michel Pimbert	New modernity in farming	Critical reflections on how—and under what conditions—the EU might support the development of innovative participatory approaches for the management of landscapes rich in agricultural biodiversity in Europe. Recommendations for the European Union and its citizens are offered on how						Oral (later withdrawn)

			to address three challenges, in particular: i) transforming knowledge and ways of knowing for the local adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity and resilience in the face of climate change and uncertainty; ii) scaling up and institutionalising participatory research and innovation in plant breeding, agroecological research, and landscape management; and iii) policy reversals for the participatory management of agricultural biodiversity - from genes to whole landscapes.						
20. Italy	Carla Maurano	The role of local community: management plan and traditional management system of cultural landscapes sites	UNESCO World Heritage List as Living Cultural Landscapes... processions, pilgrimages-- a tool to transmit awareness on the rules and values of Nature, and to mark the territory and the seascape - "a tenor song" recognized by UNESCO as a masterpiece of the community of Sardinian shepherds, strongly related to their cultural landscape rich in bio diversity.... current overlapping new models and governance systems to traditional ones... "the code of unwritten laws"... time to discuss this artificial "overlapping", new governance models, local communities' natural and cultural values, tangible and intangible heritage, local identity and diversity, involving young generation... examples of the Amalfi Coast, the Cilento National Park and the Gennargentu (Italy).						Oral
21. Italy	Alessandro Tryantafillidis	Organic Farming a mean of Community Conservation in Rural Areas	Rural communities manage and conserve natural resources in Europe—But population in rural communities is decreasing, transhumance is becoming rare... other changes are happening, affecting conservation of the landscape... people abandon the land— not necessarily a good thing for nature and biodiversity. Many of the concerned territories are Natura 2000 sites... communities actively managing their territories are necessary to achieve theIR goals... and especially so as most park agencies in Europe have very limited staff. In this						Oral (later withdrawn)

			broad context, organic farming offers an interesting opportunity to foster development and revitalization of rural territories all over Europe, and in Italy in particular ... good examples described, including in protected areas... organic farming is not only a system of production. Organic farming is based on a different relation between producers and consumers/citizens and public institutions. successful good practices will be explained, such as Solidarity Purchase Group, Organised Groups of Supply and Demand and Participatory Guarantee Systems. Organic farming contributes to many aspects of sustainability, reduces the negative environmental impacts of farming, is more energy efficient, delivers better animal welfare and soil quality, and protects biodiversity.						
22. Italy	Piercarlo Zingari	The threefold link in community conservation: nature, culture and institutions. The case of the Italian mountain common-pool resources.	In Italy agro-silvo-pastoral resources were under local commons arrangements throughout the Middle Ages, both in the Alps and in the Apennines (less so in the lowland). Examples: 'Magnifica Comunità' di Fiemme, Comunaliae Parmensi, integrated protection of the hydro-geological systems in 'forest consortium' a collaborative mechanism by which local inhabitants, mayors of villages, private and municipal owners join efforts in a long term, action towards the conservation and economic management of local natural resources assets, goods and services. – these are all examples of balance as a threefold link between nature as provider of benefits, culture as a driver of perceptions and representations, and institutions as regulators.						Oral with Laura Secco
23. Spain	Josep Maria Mallarach	"Parzonerías" in Euskalerria (the Basque homeland) --	« Parzonería » is an old type of community conserved area still alive in the mountains of the Basque Country of Spain. Case study in northern Spain, mountain area, 5000 ha of size, forestlands and pasture-lands, including some of the oldest and most biodiverse beech forests of the region, Natura						Oral (later withdrawn

			2000 site. Parzonería model established in the Low Middle Ages. in 1989, acknowledged as local body with full legal status, although its legal rights as a land manager are somewhat unclear. The governance of the Parzonería includes a General Assembly, made of 16 elected members coming from the four municipalities that have lands within the Parzonería; a Board, elected by the Assembly; and the President. management plan, regulations regarding main uses of the Parzonería: pasture, forestry, hunting, and diverse public uses, such as recreational, cultural and scientific. We explore issues and challenges.						
24. Europe in general	Josep Maria Mallarach	Monastic community conserved areas in Europe	significance of a particular type of religious community conserved area in Europe-- monastic communities-- their challenges and the best environmental practices developed in the past and the present. Christian Orthodox and Catholic orders have established thousands of community conserved areas in Europe during the last 15 centuries. Being the oldest self-organized, democratic communities in this part of the world to exhibit a continuous record in land management, and a positive impact in nature conservation, their experience in adapting to, and overcoming, crises is highly relevant. Efforts made by many monastic communities to become more environmentally coherent, based on the principles of their own spiritual traditions, should be encouraged and disseminated. Of all the European and Middle East Christian monasteries that have been declared Cultural and/or Natural-Cultural World Heritage Sites by UNESCO, only 40% of them are currently managed by monastic communities, the rest being managed by governmental institutions responsible for cultural and/ or natural heritage.						Oral with Thymio P (delivered by Bas Verchuuren)
25. Italy	Laura Secco et	Analyzing Governance in	Forest Common Properties (FCPs) examples of self-governance and sustainable forest management						Oral with Piercarlo

	al.	Forest Common Properties in the Italian Alps	(SFM). …but challenges for traditional institutions, which are nowadays asked to face global policy arenas, newly-emerging demands and new policy tools such as Payments for Ecosystem Services for water-cycle regulation, carbon sequestration, biodiversity. Strengthening institutions and enforcing their governance mechanisms, and monitoring and conflict-resolution mechanisms, may be a valuable means to achieve the goal of ecosystem services provision through PES. …case-studies in the Italian Alpine area focusing on key-drivers for multi-level (vertical) and local (horizontal) effective governance.						Zingari
26. Slovakia	Štefan Straka	Sheltered workplace for handicapped as a mean for protected the nature	In Rudlov village is a shelter/worskspace for disabled citizens called Malina (Rasbperry)... linking ecological farming, usage of renewable energy sources and provision of services for Romas. As for the statistics – out of 650 habitants living in Rudlov, 200 are Romas. The sheltered worskspace not only provides employement for 20 local people, but also implements the natural treatment of the clients, most of whom are mentally handicapped and receive gardening therapy which respects human dignity and improves their quality of life. Results: medical treatment to zero, well cultivated land Each potential client was involved in renovation activities and generating ideas for potential activities of the shelter/worskspace. In fact, it was a request of Romas to establish the initiaitve. In addition to gardening, production and processing of biomass (sorghum for brooms), woodcutting of bush trees in the surrounding forests, construction works during reconstruction of the heating source, fieldworks and usage and processing of biowaste...						Poster
27. Portugal	Vanja Karadzic Paula Antunes,	How to learn to be adaptive? An analytical framework and	The core of system resilience is organizations' adaptive capacity. – own characteristics and the external structures in which the organization is embedded. Case study of Producer Organizations						Poster (later withdraw)

	John Grin	its application to fishermen organizations from Portugal	(POs) in Portugal under the EU's common market policy, example of improvisation and creativity in response to crisis and there is evidence that this adaptability did contribute to wider system resilience. + overall discussion of how to foster adaptive management						
28. Italy	Gloria Pungetti	Biocultural landscape custody by monk communities in Casentino, Italy, in the European context of the 3S Initiative	Hermitage in the Casentino mountain ascetic vocation seclusion and silence meditation. Benedictines Franciscans bond between religion and nature, traditional practices, spiritual values ; role of the monk communities in preserving their heritage and custody during times. These communities provided for eight centuries ecosystem services in the area, retaining a legitimate role in its governance since the Unification of Italy. After that, the forest became State property, now incorporated in the National Park of the Casentino Forest, Monte Falterona and Campigna. The Park has legislative mandate from the State to manage the area and conserve biodiversity. In turn, the monk communities are still custodian of the spiritual and cultural values of the place, supporting biocultural preservation.						Poster
29. Europe / Italy	Nino Morabito	Nuove esperienze di comunità nell'Europa del terzo millennio? L'esempio della comunità a difesa dei rapaci migratori sullo Stretto di Messina	The paper has been submitted in Italian, and it is an inspiring story of an international (European) community of people called Migration Unlimited who dedicated themselves for decades to protect migratory birds in the dangerous spots where they were being hunted in Southern Italy (very close to where we will have our workshop) as part of misguided long-standing local traditions. Migration Unlimited won huge battles and... the details are fascinating!						Oral
30. Turkey	Ugur Zeydanli	Putting ICCA into context in Turkey:	The example of Küre Mountain National Park, local forests around villages, and sustainable management of forests by families and elder						Oral (later withdraw)

		Opportunities, challenges and examples	councils show that intelligent, people-friendly conservation is possible in Turkey… Yet this is exception rather than the rule. Established state-public relationship, strong central organization, uneasiness about the problems that may rise with ethnical groups, lack of capacity to properly implement participatory approaches—all are factor against the spreading of more enlightened practices… Factors in favour are: existence of well established sustainable local natural resource management systems, unofficial acceptance of these systems among the relevant institutions, tendency not to create problems to local people who accomplish conservation.						
31. France	Armelle Guigner	Common property forests : an opportunity to recognise and support ICCAs in France?	In France, biodiversity is conserved and managed effectively outside protected areas as "biens communaux" (commons). This legal category dates back to the Middle age and still covers 10% of French territory (mostly mountains, forest and pastures areas) owned by municipalities ("communes") whose inhabitants have rights of use (grazing, hunting, collecting wood). Can it still be used for sustainable use and conservation, and possibly recognised as ICCAs?						Oral with Chatelain and Finger
32. Swiss and French Alps	Christian Chatelain and Andrea Finger	Have ICCAs still their place in the mountain forests and territories of the French and Swiss Alps?	The municipal forests of today are no longer the commons of yesterday. Residents no longer feel "co-owners" of the communal forest managed by local and/or state technicians… but heritage is still perceived as important. "affouage"--using and sharing fuelwood and newer practices, festive and cultural events linked to "heritage" offer a new sense to the community in the Swiss and French Alps. Could these usher a community governance revival?						Oral with Guigner
33. Macedonia	Annette Spangenberg Gjorgi	Small Grants as a Tool for Local Sustainable Development	Study tour for selected stakeholders + Call for Proposals for small projects dealing with environmental education and tourism development (maximum amount 5.000 €) + closing event						Poster

	Ivanov	Experiences from Macedonia	managed to achieve: • enhanced environmental awareness • Basic acceptance for use restrictions • small projects sustainable development present and future • Needs and wishes of the local population understood better and partnerships created.						
34. Slovakia	Miroslav Kašiak and Jana Sadloňová	Areas protected by the municipality	Pliešovce in Javorie Mountains not protected by any legally binding legislation despite high ecological value. Centuries of small sustainable farms, then rural exodus of local youth, but inflow of others (environmentalist and people interested in traditional culture and community based sustainable lifestyle). The new resident reconstructed old farm, environmental educational centre (help by various sources and GEF SGP). Almost all forest land (2100 ha) and pastures owned by municipality, with a company to maintain its forest land. Citizens concerned about overexploitation and use of NRs for short-term economical benefits; they wish to maintain ecological stability, recreational and educational purposes.. criteria not only ecological, but also aesthetic .. initial resistance …a petition from the all citizens of Pliešovce and Zaježová… They succeeded and now they are defining precise borders of all "Areas protected by municipality" incorporated into regional development plan and municipality´s legislation. Future plans for forest management should be consulted with representatives of the initiative.						Poster
35. Greece	B.S. Tselentis	A marine protected area on the island of Milos	20 years marine research gave birth to local interest for an MPA on Milos (municipality & Fishermen's Association) in a 13 km2 of Posidonia oceanic, seals and sea turtles. The MPA would be mostly for restoration (area overfished by trawlers) but also for protection of the Mediterranean monk seal.						Oral

			Such MP areas have no legal framework in Greece, thus the MPA stands of EU and local support. Coupled with tourism potential this seems an interesting first in Greece						
36. Austria	Birgit Reutz-Hornsteiner	Common identity in the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve Grosses Walsertal	Six villages in the Austrian Alps employ their biosphere reserve manager and take active care about energy policy, mobility, biodiversity, landscape, tourism, and much more!						Oral
37. The Netherlands	Bas Verschuuren		Presenter for Thymio P. And Josep Maria Mallarach						Oral
38. Italy	Elena Bruni		Observer/ participant						
39. Finland	Stig Johansson		Meeting organiser						
40. Bulgaria	Boris Erg		Meeting organiser						
41. UK	Vanessa Reid		Meeting organiser						
42. Switzerland/Italy	Grazia BF		Meeting organiser						

Annex 4. Call for contributions

The ICCA Consortium; the IUCN CEESP, WCPA and CEL Commissions; the IUCN's Global Protected Area Programme, Regional Office for Europe, and Environmental Law Centre; the Fondazione Mediterranea Falchi; the Aspromonte National Park and the World Conservation and Monitoring Centre of the United National Environment Programme are pleased to announce the forthcoming workshop:

Understanding community conservation in Europe

Gerace (Calabria, Italy) – **September 10-16, 2011**

Workshop announcement and call for contributions

(deadline for submitting abstracts 30th April, 2011)

Local communities and indigenous peoples are widely recognised in the international arena as important ***custodians of nature***. While some experts talk about communities maintaining "biological diversity" and "ecosystem functions", others simply stress that cultural and environmental patrimonies are closely related and that any successful society needs to care for the material basis of its sustenance, development and health. The IUCN World Parks Congress held in Durban in 2003 marked a watershed in conservation thinking by stressing that indigenous peoples and local communities have a

legitimate role in the governance of protected areas. This was soon echoed by the parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, which called attention to *type* and *quality* of protected area governance, and to equity in conservation. Many other international congresses and instruments highlighted the role of communities as rightful and effective managers. Even more broadly, it is clear that people relate to nature for their livelihoods and perceive it as essential in their lives. Nature intertwines with their knowledge and practices and ***peoples' collective relationship to nature*** is a major element in the spiritual, material and cultural values that make life worth living.

At the global level, despite the enormous importance of state-property and private property, communal control and care still encompass a vital proportion of the land and water bodies in our planet. A few examples: in the Amazon Basin, indigenous territories— i.e., environments where community-based decisions and action are crucial— cover more than 197 million hectares, or 25% of the Amazon forest. In Iran, nearly 50% of forest and rangeland territory is under the effective control of traditional communities practicing seasonal transhumance across hundreds of kilometres. In Japan, basically all coastal fisheries are collectively managed by community associations with territorial use rights. Not all territories or resources under the control of communities are sustainably managed, but many indeed are, and often at negligible cost compared to other governance regimes. In Australia, protected areas governed by indigenous peoples (Indigenous Protected Areas) encompass 23% of the country's protected areas, covering over twenty million hectares. In the USA, community restoration initiatives are returning to their natural state large-scale ecosystems in indigenous reservations. In Canada, Niger and Madagascar, the expansion of national conserved territory increasingly appears possible only by taking advantage of community conservation capacities. In all, the diversity, extension

and importance of ***areas and territories conserved by local communities and indigenous peoples*** (in one word "***ICCAs***") are slowly but surely being documented and recognised throughout the world (see www.iccaforum.org and www.iccaregistry.org).

In Europe, however… is it really true that "communities" still have a role in managing and governing nature? Is that not rather the privilege and responsibility of landowners (individuals or companies) and specialised agencies of national governments? And what do we mean by "community", in our age of individualism and globalisation? Do we even have the legal means for "communities" to assume a role as nature caretakers? And, if those means still exist, are they not a regressive step to modernity?

The land and natural resources of Europe have been strongly shaped by history, as people left their marks and embedded memories and values in basically every corner of the continent. Indeed, "***landscapes***" and "***seascapes***" are the characteristic feature of the European continent, and they often include unique wildlife, agro-biodiversity and cultural and spiritual values. The land and resources of Europe, however, are also intensively exploited. Starting with the early enclosure of the commons in thirteen century England, ancient ties between communities and nature have been systematically replaced by the power and decisions of private landowners (aristocracy, clergy, corporations) and, in the last couple of centuries, national states. Individual and corporate landowners and state companies have jurisdiction over the greater part of the European continent and actively exploit its natural resources. And only state, EU or other conserving natural resources is damage. Is Europe this change brought effectiveness and good community-based there examples that ***and animal species***?

government entities (at the municipal, regional, supra-national levels) usually possess a mandate for biodiversity and making sure that the exploitation of "sustainable" and does not cause irreversible thus rid of quaint common property regimes? Has clear advantages in terms of management governance of nature? Or are there still examples of initiatives that are innovative and "modern"? Are have proven benefits for the ***survival of wild plant*** Are there examples that nurture ***livelihoods, spiritual values, local identities***? Are there examples that can be inspiring and instructive for the rest of the world? The Gerace workshop provides an occasion to discuss these and other questions on the basis of ***lessons learned and cases of community-based conservation from all over Europe***.

We call for contributions that illustrate ***ecosystems, areas, natural resources and species***—and their ***associated cultural, spiritual and economic values— governed and managed by one or more local communities or indigenous peoples through customary systems and/or other effective means***. Such examples indeed exist in Europe. Some stress that they embody a few of the remaining "bio-cultural jewels" of the continent (at least one such example is a World Heritage Site, many are Sacred Natural Sites). Others call attention to the variety of poorly known and often small-scale phenomena that are invaluable for local and "capillary" conservation. And still others point at unexpected cases where the notion of "community" expands beyond locality to encompass partnerships of intent and care, possibly stretched across national boundaries and well-suited for the conservation requirements of particular species and phenomena (e.g., the teams of well connected people who— every year— follow and protect

the migration of raptors across Europe). You may wish to describe examples in terms of their ***bio-cultural, livelihoods and spiritual and identity values,*** but you are also kindly invited to offer an analysis of their ***specific governance systems***, and of the ***legal frameworks*** , or even the "legal folds" and other unique conditions and opportunities, that allow them to operate effectively. In fact, we also call for broader analyses of ***issues and conditions supportive of community conservation*** of bio-cultural diversity and sustainable livelihoods in Europe. Community conservation is seldom recognized in national legislation, or even by society in general. Whether and how this can and should change are questions we will address in the workshop.

The Gerace workshop will gather and document a variety of examples and make possible a ***Europe-wide exchange of knowledge and awareness***. But the aim is broader than sharing and diffusing information and appreciating cases rooted in diverse socio-ecological contexts. From the analysis of examples, the workshop will draw lessons for policy and practice, and formulate a number of ***recommendations for ways of appropriately recognising, supporting and stimulating community conservation in Europe***. Further, UNEP WCMC will analyse opportunities for including some of the presented cases in the ***ICCA Registry now under development***. And the most telling examples and lessons will be compiled for the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme to take inspiration in designing the ***forthcoming 6th World Parks Congress*** (to be convened by IUCN in 2014, most likely in Australia). It is envisaged, in fact, that some cases might be recommended for illustration at the Congress itself.

Interested participants are kindly requested to develop an ***abstract***-- ***one page maximum, preferably including pictures***— describing the contribution(s) they would wish to offer to the workshop. Such contributions can take the form of ***written papers*** and/or ***short videos*** (5 to 10 minutes) describing one or more ICCA sites or broader analyses of issues and supportive or hindering conditions. Contributions should be delivered as succinct oral presentations or poster presentations at the Gerace workshop.

Please send your ***abstracts by April 30, 2011*** to gbf@cenesta.org, stig.johansson@metsa.fi, boris.erg@iucn.org and nigel@equilibriumresearch.com . The workshop committee (which includes more than four people) will also be extremely grateful if you will recommend ASAP specific individuals and institutions that you know personally and, in your view, should be contacted to contribute.

The received abstracts will be comparatively assessed by the workshop committee and about ***30 cases will be selected to receive full sponsorship*** for local transportation, room and board during the workshop in the picturesque small town of Gerace in the National Park of Aspromonte (Calabria, southern Italy). The travel costs to Lamezia Terme international airport or Reggio Calabria (via air, train or car) will have to be borne by the workshop participants. The workshop – which will gather no more than 50 participants— will last five days, with ample time reserved for field visits, including to the Aspromonte National Park. The workshop will be held in English, with translation assured in one or more other European languages. September is the perfect season to visit Southern Italy and numerous locations can be considered for pre- and post-workshop side excursions.

Workshop web page forthcoming in www.ICCAforum.org

Acronyms

CBD Convention on Biological Diversity
CEESP IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
CEL IUCN Environmental Law Commission
ICCAs Indigenous Peoples' Conserved Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
WCMC World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

References on ICCAs available in three languages:

English

IUCN CEESP Briefing Note No. 10: http://www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2010-047.pdf
Examples and Analysis: http://www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2010-048.pdf
IUCN CEESP Briefing Note No. 9; http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/ceesp_briefing_note_9_iccas.pdf
IUCN CEESP Briefing Note No. 8
http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/governance_of_protected_areas_for_cbd_pow_briefing_note_08_1.pdf
IUCN WCPA Best practice in protected areas series, Guidelines no. 11
http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/pag_011.pdf
GEMCONBIO results
http://www.gemconbio.eu/downloads/gemconbio_eu_development_policy_guidelines_april_2008.pdf
CBD Secretariat's *Biodiversity Issues for Consideration in the Planning, Establishment and Management of Protected Areas Sites and Networks*, http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-15.pdf

French

IUCN CEESP Briefing Note no.10: http://www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2010-047-Fr.pdf
Examples and Analysis: http://www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2010-048-Fr.pdf

Spanish

IUCN CEESP Briefing Note no.10: http://www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2010-047-Es.pdf
Examples and Analysis: http://www.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2010-048-Es.pdf

Annex 5. The workshop poster

Annex 6. Expectations of workshop participants

At the beginning of the workshop, the participants were asked to note their expectations as a few words or a short sentence. Below is a list of these answers, which represent a breadth of reasons as to why people attended the workshop, what they hoped to bring back to their communities and what they hoped to learn from it.

- L**earn more** about community conservation in Europe
- G**ain experience** and **knowledge** about European experiences for the conservation of traditional management of natural resources that promote biodiversity
- Learn about everyone else's **experience**
- Meet new **colleagues** and establish a long-term and productive professional relationships
- Provide collective support to promote the **inclusion of stakeholders** in conservation decision-making processes
- Gain clarity about the **common property** situation in Europe
- Get inspired!!
- Opportunities for **collaborations** with others and **establishing alliances**
- Establish clear ideas about community conservation in Europe
- **Sharing experiences** with other like-minded people
- **Education**
- **Networking**
- To know Calabria and its traditions and nature
- To get a sense of what **state** ICCAs are in different parts of Europe
- Catch up with people's thinking on **international policy on ICCAs**
- Understand more about community conservation in Europe and how these sites fit into the **official protected areas network**
- **Exchange experiences** and learn from one another
- Consolidate the **international network**
- Learn more about ICCAs in **different countries**
- **Meet** colleagues
- Try to develop **joint vision** and/or **road map** for future work
- Understand what indigenous community conservation is about in Europe
- Share basis of our experiences and **find some common ground/tangible** ideas from the week
- To develop a useful **final report** that **synthesizes the knowledge** and **outlines action plan of next steps**
- Encourage participants in registering their ICCAs in the global ICCA Registry
- To **improve my knowledge** about community conservation
- To have case studies and examples from **all over Europe**
- **Networking**
- **Partnership** for future projects with other participants
- Learning about **ICCA Consortium** and the work of its members
- Learning about good examples of communities **living in harmony** with nature
- Sharing ideas about **value systems** of human-beings in relation to creation (nature, Earth, Universe)
- To **compare notes** with other projects about how they engage local communities
- Learn **how** 'my project can improve'
- Think about how we, as a small project, can **link** with the **wider conservation movement** more effectively

- To **explore** if there are any means to make our **project more secure** in terms of land tenure
- Share **knowledge** about ICCAs
- Share **methodology** about ICCAs
- **Sharing**
- **Networking**
- Learn about the diversity of **cultural values** underlying land use and conservation practice
- **Spiritual + Sacred values** between ICCAS and SNS
- Addressing challenge of **nature preservation** versus **community needs**
- How better to involve community in nature conservation aspects
- Learn from discussion and presentations
- To know **other examples** in Europe
- To have a comparison with the others
- Understand the balance between ancient values and the modern attitudes of now
- Legal/law order
- To know if there is still a **consciousness** from the original inhabitants
- Understand if municipality recognizes role played by community and if there's room for collaborations
- If common conservation In Europe has a **growing response** to conservation or is it under **threat** from **other land crises**
- Learn about ICCAs
- Find food for thought to see how community conservation can be **implemented/ improved in my country**
- To **discover** the beautiful region of Calabria
- To **meet** people from other countries and **learn** about their work
- To **know** more about ICCAs in Europe
- To **share** opinions and experiences
- Networking
- To have fun!
- To **share** experiences
- To learn about various approaches concerning **community conservation**
- To **meet people** for future cooperation/publication/projects
- To wider my networking
- To get lots of **input** and **stimulation**
- To have concrete **outputs**
- **Understand** ICCAs better
- To see what are the main **constraints** in involving community in resource and biodiversity management
- To discuss **ways forwards** in recognizing and maintaining those practices
- To discuss **legal framework** for ICCAs
- To hear **other peoples** approach
- To learn from other's **experiences**
- Improve my English!
- **Learn** about ICCAs in Europe
- Gain **insights** about **community participation** in Parco dell'Aspromonte
- **Network** (personal, professional)
- **Plan future congress** workshop and the International Society of Ethno biology 2012
- Come up with **policy recommendation** and **legislation** for the European union
- **Learn** more about ICCA
- Present and share our own case stories

- **Understand** how the efforts we are undertaking with our community can relate to existing or future ICCA initiatives and projects
- How can we help each other to gain strength!

Broad analysis of all the expectations

Expectation	How many	Percentage
To learn more about ICCAs	15	17.44%
Sharing experiences (et *similia*)	10	10.45%
Strengthen networking for future cooperation/collaboration	14	16.27%
Understand more about legislation and policies related to ICCAs	3	3.4%
TOTAL	86	100%