VIIth General Assembly of the ICCA Consortium Including a joint morning meeting with the World Network of Indigenous and Local Community Land and Sea Managers (WIN) WIN

Sunday 9 November 2014, 08:45 – 19:30, Leura (NSW Australia) - Part 1 Sunday 16 November 2014, 17:15 – 19:30, Sydney (NSW Australia) - Part 2

Minutes with highlighted decisions, reflection points and noted follow-up reports and action already taken



Compiled by Alessandra Pellegrini and Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend with Emma Courtine from detailed notes by Kim Wright, Archi Rastogi and Glaiza Tabanao (the lists of participants in Part I and Part II of the GA are available as Annexes 1 and 2 to this document)

Sunday 9th November 2014, 08:45 - 19:30, Leura, Blue Mountains of NSW - Part 1

08:45 Welcome by the President, reading and adoption of Agenda, welcome to a WIN co-president for the morning President of the ICCA Consortium – M. Taghi Farvar -- welcomes the gathering and performs an acknowledgment of country, a demonstration of respect dedicated to the traditional custodians of the land, according to the Australian Aboriginal protocol.

News: <u>Visas:</u> The Australian Embassy in Nairobi did not give visas to the 5 DRC members. The reason was that there were so scared of EBOLA, that they did not let them in, despite that they are not from the region in which the epidemics is occurring. They were finally admitted but had already lost their airline tickets. Very

innovative things around the governance of protected areas are happening in DRC. Also colleagues from Guyana were refused visas. Iranian delegates were also refused but letters of intervention from the Coordinator enabled them to come.

In Honor of Chandrika Sharma – chair of the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)—a Member of the COnsortium. She passed away in the Malaysian Flight that went down in March 2014. She worked for ICSF, supporting the struggle of Fishworkers for their rights. Non-indigenous local communities including fish workers need support in their struggles for rights. Chandrika worked globally and the recent Guidelines on Fishworkers are dedicated to her. She was a most inspiring person and her passing is a great loss to all of us. A minute of silence was held by the group.

Introduction of the Panel and Co-Chair for the morning: Taghi introduces **John Scott** –Aboriginal Australian, in charge of indigenous issues and local communities and affairs for CBD. Congratulations to him as an indigenous person, on what he was able to achieve through peaceful means, to change the designation in the CBD of Indigenous local communities to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities. Canadian government was the most difficult to convince, with reservations, but they finally agreed to abide by the consensus of the other international documents. It took CBD 22 years to accept the term "indigenous peoples". Taghi also thanks Eileen De Ravin-- godmother of the Equator initiative who inherited the role of coordinating WIN from the Australian Government. Grazia Borrini- Feyerabend, Alessandra Pellegrini and Emma Courtine are also thanked for all their work making this event happen.

Reading of agenda. Moved, seconded and adopted.

Og:10 Introduction to the Consortium for the WIN participants Global Coordinator of ICCA Consortium – **Grazia BF**- expresses pleasure that the WIN and Consortium could meet together for the first time. She gives an introduction to the Consortium as a movement, rooted in common efforts for recognition of rights of local people and their ICCAs. She explains steps (Barcelona, 2008; Geneva, 2010). The mission is to promote the <u>appropriate</u> recognition and support of ICCAs, since ICCAs can be destroyed if their recognition is not appropriate. Members are organisations and federations of local communities and indigenous peoples as well as small NGOs providing support. Partners include UNDP GEF SGP, GPAP of the IUCN, CBD Secretariat, UNEP WCMC, Equator Initiative. Personnel are volunteers and semi-volunteers across the world. The association has a General Assembly and a Steering Committee that is elected by the General Assembly and an Auditor of Accounts. Consensus decision making is strived for. Statutes and operational guidelines are available online in three languages. Main supporters are UNDP and The Christensen Fund.

Action: there are three interactive levels of action: at the local, national and international level. At the local level we support exemplary ICCA cases and enhance capacities. Nationally, we promote ICCA coalitions and federations, political strengths, and strategic approaches. Internationally we advocate for ICCA-relevant policies and provide technical support. There is much information on the website but there is also a Facebook page, a Twitter account and a large mailing list. There are many publications that the Consortium has produced in collaboration with CBD, IUCN and UNEP WCMC. Many deal with issues of governance of protected and conserved areas and territories. There is a leaflet in three languages that synthesizes what the Consortium has been working on.

9:20 Introduction to WIN for the Consortium participants: Eileen De Ravin welcomes everyone on behalf of WIN and Equator Initiative, acknowledges the traditional owners and thanks Grazia, Alessandra, and Emma. She presents a summary of WIN. WIN was born in Australia, in the Kimberly region from a conversation between Wayne Burkman and minister of the Environment at the time. Announced in Rio, a year later it started with a conference in Darwin, attended by 1300 people from all over the world. It was a great start. During this time the Australian government realized it was a big idea that needed global support. They approached the Equator Initiative and other organizations to take it forward. The Equator Initiative was

selected to host the WIN. It is a partnership programme that sits in the UNDP. Worked with Nature Conservancy Small grants program and CBD and partners to make this happen. Several members of ICCA Consortium have been winners of the Equator Prize that show exemplary work on protected areas and reducing poverty of indigenous peoples. Some Equator Prize winners are here today. John Scott is Co-Chair and part of the governing body of the WIN and CBD partner on the Equator Initiative Board. Alejandra Pero is also here and is a Coordinator with UNDP Equator Initiative from Argentina.

09:30 Consortium President's report since GA of Oct 2013. M. Taghi Farvar: in 2014 it has been proved that the Consortium can swim and even fly. Our Association worked with no new funding at all for 8 months, during heavy work engagements... but all staff continued as volunteers! Membership grew by 20%, and there was participation in policy meetings including EMRIP, CBD COP 12. Major events were co-organised, including WPC Stream on governance and these very events in the Blue Mountains, with about 300 representatives of IPs and LCs from around the world. The forthcoming GSI work will rejuvenate the work of the ICCAs globally, and gives hope to the ICCA globally. The spirit of volunteerism and activism indeed is to be thanked. He calls for the Members present to recount themselves about their work and collaboration with the Consortium in 2014.

09:40 Round call of Consortium Members and Honorary members and WIN delegates (grouped by region)—highlights of work and national/regional perspectives. Ashish Kothari introduces the round call and sub regions and asks to give highlights of recent ICCA-relevant work.

Southern Africa: John Kasaona of Namibia (Consortium member IRDNC) stress traditional tribes took upon themselves to see that the wildlife numbers increase, the government passed a law to strengthen the communities' power to manage and utilize resources. There are 82 conservancies, covering 19% of the total land area of the country, 800 K km², one in nine Namibians is a member of a conservancy.

Madagascar: Vololona Rasoarimanana describes Tafo Mihhavo (member of the Consortium), which is a network of 500 local communities who take care of natural resources, with small awards to highlight their successes and promote appropriate policy. Ten communities have received awards so far. Challenges include land grabbing, rosewood cutting. When local communities take responsibility, the problems are less acute.

West Africa: Salatou Sambou stresses that fishing communities in Casamance have woken up to govern and manage local fishing grounds. As a local Consortium's coordinator he has engaged in participatory radio programmes, carries out visits, promotes village meetings to discuss who has the rights and capacities to manage. It was difficult in the beginning, but following a successful example (Consortium member APCRM), more communities are organising. He is engaged in supporting a growing network of ICCAs in the local marine and coastal environment.

East Africa: Simon Mitambo from Africa Biodiversity Network (Consortium member) and Saguna Sabella from Gaia Foundation (Consortium member). For the last year have worked with communities in Ethiopia, South Africa, Kenya and Ghana to help them protect their natural sites and map their territories and areas of governance, draw calendars, assess land cycles, plan to prevent famine and advocacy initiatives with the government. Peter Kitelo from FPP (Consortium member) presents an overview of legal developments in Kenya. The new constitution of 2010 recognised important new rights, which need to be implemented... but the current Parliament is discussing bills such as the Forest Pacts, where forests in community lands are owned by the government. Communities will own the land but not the resources. Unfortunately, Kenyan developments are also adopted by other countries, such as Tanzania. This is not the right direction in terms of legal development! Million Belay from MELCA (Consortium member from Ethiopia) works with local communities and local governments against land grabbing and for food sovereignty. Zelealem Tefera (Ethiopia): it has been difficult to get recognition for community rights and recognition of areas conserved by communities. But last year some community got their right to own lands recognised, and this is promising.

Central Africa: Andrew Agyare (Ghana) mentions that the government is providing toolkits for governance to the communities and certificates of devolution of authority. For 10 years the communities have managed the elephants that enter community areas. **Christian Chatelain** (Consortium co-coordinator for francophone Africa): African legal systems are evolving. In DRC there are new opportunities for communities to get recognition for their rights. It is a long job to document ICCAs. In 2013 and 2014 we made 3 films for advocacy of such rights in DRC. It is very sad that our colleagues from DRC are not here with us.

Western Asia: Mina Esthegamat from Cenesta (Consortium member, Iran) emphasizes that they work to get recognition for ICCAs of mobile indigenous peoples and others. Procedure involves participatory maps, advocacy with government to respect international obligations and local knowledge and capacities. We have often been successful. Taghi Farvar adds that the EU is supporting programmes to support ICCAs and promote social, legal and environmental justice for communities in Iran.

South East Asia: Tanya Conlu (NTFP-EP, Consortium member) works with a regional network on forest subsistence issues, tenure rights etc. In Indonesia, nine NGOs have created a partnership to register rights of communities (book to be launched at WPC, exchange visits, widening network!). Annas Radin Syarif (AMAN, representing 50 million people in Indonesia): we mobilize IPs to protect our culture and environment and try to force government to pass laws for IP recognition and protection (see AMAN website). 70% of the territory of Indonesian is forests but the IPs there have little recognition of their rights. We tried to change the policy and in 2012, we had a judicial review that stated that -in absence of other claims - it is not true that forest is "owned" by government. We now work to document and protect 40 million of indigenous territory (target by 2022). Participatory Mapping Initiative so far has mapped 5 million hectare of indigenous territory and forests. Giovanni Reyes from KASAPI, a network of 400 organizations in the Philippines, and a member of the Consortium: we have been invited by the government to the pre-WPC dialogue, we held last month the Second National Conference on Community Conservation. We established the Philippine ICCA Consortium, working in partnership with Parliament and national department of natural resources. We have an MP who is a champion for the IPs and ICCAs, he is here with us... Teddy Baguilat (MP): As a legislator, I have proposed the Act that will mandate the government to extend a moratorium on logging and mining in IP's natural areas, and the recognition of IP rights on lands and water. Our bill also includes non-IP communities in the management of local forests.

East Asia: Sutej Hugu from Pongso no Tao, a small island currently controlled by Taiwan government (Tao Foundation, member of the Consortium): a hundred years ago, the indigenous people still controlled their traditional territories. In Taiwan, 765 tribal villages are recognized. We are working on the movement for tribal sovereignty. In East Asia we have 4 countries: China, Japan, Korea and Taiwan, and only the latter recognizes its indigenous people. In Korea, the village of Gangjeong asked for our help to defend their ICCA village against a military base being constructed there. In China, last year we established the first ICCA China working group.

South Asia: Aman Singh (KRAPAVIS, a Consortium member from India) works with pastoral communities in arid parts of the country, for livelihoods and conservation. There are 25,000 orans (ICCAs) that got recognition. They also work for the rights of the communities on forest via the Forest rights act. Anoop Pushkaran Krishamma with Kerala Kani Samudaya Kshema Trust from South India represents his community and is working to conserve local species of plants and the environment. He warns, however, that the community is modernizing fast. Neema Pathak, Kalpavriksh (Consortium member) and Consortium coordinator for south Asia. There has been no legal support for ICCAs. At local level, communities continue to struggle. The Forest Rights Act came in 2006, which recognizes the rights and responsibilities to manage and conserve, and promotes the establishment of ICCAs. We are working to extended this beyond forests. Sudeep Jana from Nepal: in Nepal there are struggles including lack of policy support, threats because of politics etc. However there are several initiatives as a national ICCA network, that strive to get national recognition.

Latin America: Jorge Nahuel (Confederacion Mapuche de Neuquen, Consortium member) represents the Mapuche Nation of Argentina and the Cono Sur region; despite interesting experiences of cooperation with the government in the co-management of national parks, a major threat in the Mapuche territory is posed by the extractive industry. Building and strengthening the network of ICCAs can enhance better governance of indigenous territories and self-determination. Felipe Gomez (Oxlajuj Ajpop, Consortium Member) represents traditional spiritual authorities in Guatemala and introduces, in general, the people from Mesoamerica (Guatemala, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica). Like in Argentina, the mining/extractive industry is spreading and is a big issue in his country. Onel Masardule (FPCI, Consortium Member) represents the Kuna People from Panama, who have long protected their territories and natural resources. Carmen Miranda (SAVIA, Consortium member from Bolivia) and Clemente Caimani (Consejo Regional Tsimane Moseten, Bolivia), representing the Pilon Lajas protected area and indigenous territory, denounce the impact of government projects such as mining, petroleum extraction, big infrastructures, etc. Ronal Zeballos (Concejo Munipal San Jose de Chiquitos, Bolivia) comes from the Chiquitania region, comprising the territories of three indigenous peoples: Guaranì, Chiquitanos and Ayureos. Those territories include the last well conserved forest in the Chaco of South America including non-contacted indigenous peoples. The Government of Bolivia is interested in developing the region and is fostering agricultural activities and livestock. One of their expected results from this meeting and the WPC, is a better defence of the indigenous peoples' rights and responsibilities. Jose Ines Loria Palma with the Fundacion San Crisanto in Mexico's Yucatan region's coastal area: we have 350 hectares where we manage to rescue ancestral traditions.

Pacific islands: Ruci Botei and Mere Ratunabuabua show a 5 min. film on revival of indigenous fishing practices, story of hope presenting the voice of the pacific to the WPC 2014. The Pacific Heritage Hub is a focal point for the heritage of the region, comprises 22 member countries, was established at the University of the South Pacific and is sponsored by Australian Government. The ladies explain that four canoes, departing from the Cook Islands, Samoa and Fiji, will arrive on Wednesday to WPC 2014 with a message of climate change, protecting the ocean and the fishing grounds, the importance of the IPs, linking culture and nature, getting community involvement and government accountability through regional strategies. LMMAs have been popular and useful to protect fishing areas. Nature is an extension of being.

Australia: several representatives from the Kimberly Land Council note that they have 8 IPAs, each with management plan, based on traditional knowledge by traditional owners and inputs from western science. They fight for land rights and brokering agreements, including for carbon credits, environmental tourism, and developing capacity, against the big brother syndrome "always telling you what to do". Auntie Bonny Edward from local traditional owners welcomes everyone in local language "welcome to our country, welcome to all our brothers and sisters of the world". Hannah Jaireth, Australian lawyer: the government started IPA program in 1997, and there are more than 60 IPAs covering more than 50 million ha, mostly on aboriginal-owned land through land rights or native title. Some programs involve co-managed land. The Illegal Logging Prohibition Act bans the supply of illegally logged timber and pressures governments to reveal the source of the timber. Youth ambassador for WIN: welcomes participants going to Jarvis Bay visit after the WPC.

North America: Eli Enns (Tla o qui aht, BC Canada), Regional Coordinator for ICCA Consortium. A major workshop in Tofino started what will be a strong and vibrant ICCA network. Nanwakolas has taken the initiative to declare the Ba'as tribal grounds. There is huge diversity across North America, each nation providing leadership in own way on self determination and environmental stewardship. Some communities sign agreements with mining companies because of sense of desperation. We have to create alternative economic solutions as part of ICCAs. Some success stories: Nuchalnuth won the fisheries court case, where Canada allows fishing for ceremonial and eating purposes. We have academic partners (e.g. Vancouver Island University) but we need more strength to traditional knowledge. Ecotrust Canada won a grant to form THISFISH initiative to maintain integrity of where fish comes from. We seek to expand it to forests also. Chilkotin court case award of title to the Nemia Valley FN in Central BC. We need to build on that to create

Tribal Parks in that area and impact everyone in the commonwealth. Peter Lanton (President of Haida Nation, Canada, with colleagues representing 630 FN in Canada and 200 on BC) thanks support from Nature Conservancy. He is here to talk about collective work in the great bear rainforest working up protected areas and conservancies. He is here to start linking with other nations and hearing the Australian Story. We are up against some big hurdles. Development in Canada is scary, threat of oil, LNG and Mining is real for us. We continue to exercise rights through the court. Canada has not recognized aboriginal title until this summer. We are next in line, been in court for 12 years. We need to stand proud of where our nation is going. IPs are growing. We don't need to wait for governments to recognize. We are also marine people, ocean people. Much of our work is on marine planning to reflect our culture and traditions. We are honoured to be here to network and make connections. It is empowering and uplifting to connect with brothers and sisters. Grant Murray (Canada) has supported research in Ghana, Canada, and Tanzania, invites delegates to check their work. Shay Sloan (USA, WILD foundation): was involved with WILD 10 Congress to promote strong indigenous leadership there; works on international policy initiative on no-go zones including for sacred natural sites and sites of cultural and biological significance. Jenny Brown (Pies) - USA: We had a successful canoe journey, brought back our songs, culture, traditions and language. I do not speak our language, because we were put in boarding schools, where some of us even died. I am here as a new council person on our tribal council, and new to politics. I do not like to speak; I am a writer and listener. Threat of oil is new and real in our community. This threat is to our rivers, oceans and livelihood and survival, and this is why I am here.

West and South Europe: Sergio Couto (Spain, Consortium coordinator for West and South Europe): We do not use word indigenous, but some of us speak a language that was, during the dictatorship, forbidden and physically punished (Galician) and our generation is recovering this again. A study in 2012 looked at what kind of recognition and support was needed for ICCAs. We were surprised by the rich variety of ICCAs that exists in Spain. We call them *comunales* (commons). There are diverse types of governance of the commons in the forests. Artisanal fisheries are managed by communities. Grazing lands are managed by communities. Many of the governance and management practices are from ancient times (one from the year 882!) and very effective... but we do not call it "conservation". At the last GA of the ICCA Consortium, in Spain, people who govern different commons discovered one another and their common experiences, problems and purposes. We developed a declaration with 10 points, presented to the Parliament. We are developing a national organization to fight for our rights. We do not want to have unions or political parties meddling with that.

East and North Europe: Alina Ionita and Erika Stanciu (Romania, Honorary members of the Consortium): we have no more indigenous communities, but a diversity of local communities and natural cultural values to be preserved. Communism took away our connection and pride of the land. Our communities are still trying hard, and small NGOs support participatory management, traditional gatherings for common work to show that those values are important. People like that, but few have the courage to take a role as leaders. Tero Mustonen (Snowchange, Finland) shares a song about fishing. The idea is to do this together—same in fishing and in our work here. He thanks the traditional owners and organizers. One of the most urgent messages from the Arctic is that there is a crackdown on the nomadic tribes in Siberia. Urgent news is that the military is moving in to prevent participation and activities that are being discussed here. The situation grows harder every day there. He will fly to Siberia after this to bring messages there of your solidarity.

12:20 The President thanks Ashish Kothari and all people who spoke, and invites the WIN report.

12: 20 WIN Programme report 2013 and 2014, Strategic outlook 2014-2017 and overall priorities and preliminary plan for 2015: John Scott thanks traditional owners, recognized his traditional heritage. WIN: has the words "land and sea managers". All the land forms and living beings were dreamed into creation. WIN started as a dream in the Kimberley, and was launched at RIO+20 and established at Darwin conference, following which it was transferred to be managed by the Equator Initiative in New York. Australians are trying to create a national network to work with the international network. A year ago we brought IPs at the UNCCD,

and also in Namibia, Africa. We are a permanent forum on indigenous issues and had two youth ambassadors who visited the Cree nations. We raised funds for WIN, developed ToR, launched virtual website for knowledge exchange. The world has changed a lot. My grandmother and her family were not counted as citizens of this country. We have achieved a lot in my short lifetime. WIN and Equator Initiative host the Equator Prize ceremony. We had a meeting at the CBD CoP in Korea and 250 representatives were brought there, with the partnership of the ICCA Consortium. We visited the Buddhist temple and met the monk, and had a dialogue on customary sustainable use and conservation. Early September, in Samoa, 10-year summit of Small Island States... We needed to send a cruise ship from New Zealand to accommodate everyone. WIN assisted with the SIDS conference. Now here in Australia, we partner with ICCA Consortium to prepare for WPC. WIN Pacific Pavilion will be a space for everyone together. The community based monitoring and information systems focus on traditional languages and occupations, land tenure and use, and the implementation of the national biodiversity strategy. We are looking at indicators about the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. We need to help monitoring the implementation of these agreements. As a result of the Samoa meeting, there is now a WIN Pacific Network. We need to see more regional networks. We are not an organization or competing network but a tool for indigenous organizations and networks, a tool that the Consortium can use. We want to see how WIN can complement the work you are already doing with the Consortium. The doors of bureaucracy will not yield to good ideas, but will yield to good alliances and a Trojan horse!

12:40 ICCA Consortium Programme report 2013 and 2014, Strategic outlook 2014-2017 and overall priorities and preliminary plan for 2015. Consortium global coordinator Grazia BF: the Consortium is about thriving ICCAs, nature, culture, self-determination of peoples... This is what we want, and we envision. How do we work for this? The IPs and the local communities are the key actors, in full exercise of the Free, Prior and Informed Consent. The Consortium provides them with technical, communication and solidarity support. It provides advice about the national and international legal and policy environments, connections and help to obtain financial support. We work extensively in international policy advocacy. Overall, we promote and support the appropriate recognition and support to ICCAs by working at local, national and international levels.

Our staff and coordinators are self-directed and outstanding individuals. At local level we aim to enhance ICCA strength, capacity and resilience via initiatives such as grassroots discussions, photo stories, self-monitoring and assessment of conservation and livelihoods, intergeneration dialogues for ICCAs, helping communities to conceive their own initiatives, including their ICCAS in WCMC registry. At national level we aim to engage civil society and champions, as well as legislation, policy and practice. Initiatives include capacity building events, lobbying with legislators and technical people, identification of legal options to recognize ICCAs, exchange visits, and recruitment of new members. At the international level we aim to obtain the full recognition of ICCAs' contributions to the health of planet and people. Our initiatives include: publications and policy briefs, regional and international exchanges among local communities. Grazia gives specific examples of work in North America, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Senegal, DRC, Kenya, Namibia, Croatia, Spain, Iran, India, China and Taiwan, and in South East Asia. We work on documents and their translation, and also on events such as this one, continuing and expanding in the next two days, which will include a full day dialogue. The WPC Stream on governance invites you to its sessions.

About the Consortium's preliminary plan for 2015-17: we acknowledge funding from the Christensen Fund for international activities, with which we are reviewing our communication strategy and work plan. We will produce a New Policy Brief Series, and participate in international policy meeting. The people and communities on the frontline to defend ICCAs need a solidarity fund, and we will bring together partners to build this fund. This fund will take care of the victims of fights in defence of their ICCAs. Our work with the UNDP ICCA Global Support Initiative (GSI) will support several major ICCA events at regional level for information sharing, networking and joint action. We will support GEF SGP coordinators to deliver their small

grants, we will help communities to develop ICCA self awareness and monitoring, to unite in national coalitions and federations, to understand their situation and take appropriate action. And we will collaborate with IUCN and UNEP WCMC to deliver their results. Terence can tell you more about GSI.

13:10 Terence Hay-Edie (UNDP) mentions that social relations have much to do with ICCAs... and he is grateful to his mentors Darrel Posey, Marilyn Strathern and Philippe Descola. In the 20 years since the Rio Summit, the GEF was created as a financial mechanism. GEF SGP was born as a pilot initiative two dozens of countries, but we have been able to grow the program in the last 10 years, and it is benefitting more than 120 countries today... The partnership with Germany for GSI will enable to look at a subset of countries that we will support to work on ICCAs. We will then see how it works... As mentioned quickly by Grazia, the GSI initiative will help us to support the grassroots ICCA movements but also, in parallel, to promote an understanding of governance issues (in WPC and beyond), and how that has repercussions for the Aichi Targets, the databases of NEP WCMC and— in general— the diversity, quality and vitality of conservation. We will see what works. There is a broader context in which the countries will operate, so some countries are not included yet. But we can make the case for this type of movement, and build upon it. Regarding North American, Australian and European friends, if we can make the case for this type of movements and programmes, other governments will consider doing it. Perhaps there can be a National Small Grants Fund for Australia. A great opportunity to seize!

13:20 Closing of the joint meeting -- Consortium members note the President's report and Programme report and preliminary plan for 2015

14:45 President opens the meeting, and requests the Programme Assistant to provide the membership report.

Membership report: Emma Courtine reports about 68 organisation members, 16 new members between the last GA and current one. The members are divided into five categories and the regional repartition is shown, with a majority from Africa and Asia. There are no organisational members from Australia and Eurasia. The 158 honorary members are about 70% male and 30% female... about the same composition as last year. There is a constant increase in the membership despite not having any membership drive. The Consortium is eager to include federations of IPs and LCs, more members from Australia, the Pacific and North America, and would like to have ever more women among honorary members. (Feb 2015 version of the membership report available here)

Question from **Onel Masardule**: why are there more honorary members than member communities? He asks the global coordinator to explain. She clarifies that in Spanish "honorary member" means a member who does not pay anything. But for the Consortium, "members" are organizations and "honorary members" are individuals. It is more difficult for an organization to pull itself together and decide to become a member of the Consortium than for an existing member to nominate an individual to become an honorary member. The Consortium invites nominated honorary members in their personal capacity and they are usually very willing to accept. The President adds that the main difference between organizations and individual members is that organizations have the right to vote. Individuals had no right to vote, they can only offer their advice. They have no weight in terms of decision making.

Sergio Couto points out that in Spain there is a group of people who would like to become member of the Consortium but have no legal status: can they become member? President explains that the legal status of the group does not matter to membership. It is **self-recognition** that counts for the Consortium.

Welcome to new Members and Honorary members and discussion of undecided cases; recall of composition of the Steering Committee (SC) and noting of eventually requested changes – (President)

15:00 The Assembly hears at length from the representatives of the following organisations, who ask to become Members of the Consortium (normally, an organization writes a letter and the letter is circulated for

60 days to see if anyone has issues to explore, but the General Assembly can approve applications right away):

• Guassa Community Conservation Area (LCO, Ethiopia)

[Zelealem Tefera: GCCA has been operating for hundreds of years to protect alpine grasses for housing roofs. Same alpine grasses are crucial for livestock but also biodiversity—wolves, gelada baboons... local governance, community management, self-organised surveillance... 10 thousand households have access to the resources. Bylaws evolved with time.]

• Snowchange Cooperative (LCO Federation) Finland)

[Tero Mustonen: has already gone through the normal procedure and is waiting to hear a reply. Founded 15 years ago, represents 2000 indigenous fishermen, hunters, herders in the Arctic. Work with indigenous Australians and Maori and Russians, who have no information avenue. Full erosion of advances in Russia since 1991. Recent victory: have defended village against Canadian Uranium and Australian Mining Companies.]

• Consejo Regional Tsimane Moseten – Pilon Hajas (IPO, Bolivia)

[Its Vice President **Clemente Caimani** recalls that the Consejo administers a huge territory-- 400,000 ha. It is an indigenous organization (one of the 36 nations in the pluri-national state of Bolivia) with legal personality, legitimate owner of a territory that they wish to defend together with their culture, sacred sites, and the protected areas in which they live. They will send a formal letter. They are active since 1992, managing forests and culture (most important for everything). They have already worked with the Consortium to create a toolbox for monitoring ecosystems. Must unite to defend planet, ourselves, our culture and biodiversity.]

Plenty Canada - non-profit-organization (NGO, Canada)

[Eli Enns explains that the organization was founded by the Algonquin in Canada and mentored by William Commanda – of Iroquois. 30 years of history as an organization. Premise is that the indigenous peoples believe that the creator gave everything that we need for survival and we are also generous. Environmental Protection and Sustainable Development. Larry McDermott, Algonquin Elder is the President. Organization has been doing development work with indigenous people in Canada, Swaziland and others in the international community.]

• Tla o qui aht Tribal Parks (IPO, Canada)

[On behalf of Tla O Qui aht First Nations, Hereditary Elder Joe Martin recalls 30 years of history in environmental protection and blockading. This is not civil disobedience, it is being obedient to natural law. Have created successful outcomes in territory about biological diversity. Acknowledge all those that assisted with Mears Island tribal parks blockade. Haida and other tribal councils helped along the coast. This was a long time in coming. Court Case with regards to Mears Island, the government entered into a treaty negotiation they presented language that we did not agree with... "the land is ours, and they said they were giving it to us". We are called Nuchalnuth as people of the mountains and ocean. History and teachings including Mother Nature will provide our needs but not our greed. One of the oldest villages on Vancouver Island, people had lived there for 10,000 years. Canadians created reservations, and they thought that we would disappear. To us in the ancient village sites, Totem Poles are our constitution and the teachings of our people. Crest and artwork are ceremonial but also ecological teachings about these areas. We created the Tribal Parks with a peaceful blockade to put ourselves in front of the machinery that was to harvest the trees. Before going to the blockades we need to be respectful (self respect, respect for women, all others and all of creation). Welcomed the loggers to shore and invited them for a meal. This is not a tree farm license - it is our garden. This is a tribal park, meaning - "other than what you think it is". Since then, maturing the idea to create an indigenous watershed program that has social, cultural, livelihood, and ecological elements. Importantly: since April, not only a tribal park area but Tribal Parks in all the territory of our people. We did it for ourselves and we don't need anyone else to recognize it. The Tla O Qui aht people is going through a decolonization process. We want to look at land use planning through the eyes of our elders and how they managed and envisioned resource management. We need to ensure the well being of our people and the environments. We have been displaced and marginalized through colonization. Thank you for the opportunity to be part of this movement. Questions: What is the difference between Tribal Park and ICCA? What about the word park? It is typically

the language of government and state. The TP declaration comes through our rights and responsibility that originate in the totem pole Section 35 of the Canada Assertion Act. Park is an English catch phrase and PR for the initiative. The true heart is the totem. National park is governed by government. Tribal Park is governed by us]

- "Bukluran", or Philippine ICCA Consortium (ICCA Federation, Philippines)
 [Giovanni Reyes explains that this is the Philippines Consortium, comprising the nominated leaders selected for sub-national processes in 2012 and structured by ethnographic structure of the Philippines. One of the main movers in the development of the Philippine ICCA movement and now backing the second national ICCA Conferences of the Philippines. In the coming months will be implementing initiatives side by side with government as part of the National ICCA Program. Grazia BF: is composition all indigenous members? At the first assembly it was suggested that local communities also join... Answer: The initial movers, men and women are actually indigenous people leaders, but the organisation is open to local communities. It should have happened already that they join... important for peacemaking and strengthens the rights of indigenous peoples and communities together. Grazia BF recommends that local communities— and not only IPs— are involved. Answer: Bukluran is slowly addressing that. Official vision and goal state that it should include indigenous peoples and local communities.
- Abolhassani Tribal Confederacy: Nomadic Indigenous Community (IPO, Iran)
 [Reza Salehi, translated by Ghanimat Azhdari: I am the chief of elders of this community. Because of customary laws, our community can preserve and conserve the territory. Several thousand livestock in the territory and several products of the livestock. Problem is the drought, we border the largest desert in Iran. Never use pesticides or chemical fertilizers in their territory. The only fertilizer is animal dung.

 Biodiversity of the territory is very good. As we have customary laws, we want to have our governance in our territory. We are doing our best to achieve that. Community dealt with same territory for the past 500 years. We have made picture stories and video documentaries. We are a member of Uninomad, which is already a consortium member, but our tribe wants to join the Consortium directly, and this is an opportunity. Question: you are a nomadic pastoral society, why we saw agriculture in your slides? Answer: This is due to the drought. We need a complementary source of income, so we cultivate pistachios, barley, and watermelon on the rangelands. We renovated entirely the use of water, and also somehow livestock breeding. We feed animals artificially in the season when natural rangelands need to be spared as they are seeding. Our own governance institution is inventing new ways of livelihood as a reaction to climate change.]

After each presentation—which sometimes includes videos, pictures, etc-- the President asks the audience for questions and discussion is opened; then he asks for agreement to approve, and no voice ever raises in disagreement. The GA welcomes all these seven organisations as new members. New total is 76 members. Further correspondence with the new members has taken place since their approval and they are all now listed on line in the membership page

16:45 Statutes and Operational Procedures: proposed revision (if any) and discussion/ formal approval of the Operational Procedures already informally in use - Chair of Statutes Committee, Harry Jonas: Steering Committee elected for three years in 2013, so no changes for 2 more years unless there is a resignation. M. Taghi Farvar is President. The Swiss Law requires a Secretary who in our case is called Global Coordinator and is Grazia BF. Stan Stevens is Treasurer. Ashish Kothari is member of Steering committee, and so are Felipe Gomez, Giovanni Reyes, Jorge Nahuel and Lili Fortuné, Jose Aylwin and Vivienne Solis Riviera. They are all here except the last two and Stan Stevens, about to join us in Sydney, and Dominique Bibaka, who should be here but was denied visa by the Australian government because of Ebola scare!

The Statutes were slightly amended and approved at the 2013 GA in Valdeavellano de Tera. The Operational Guidelines were circulated but never formally accepted or adapted. They are translated and available on line. Harry proposes that he will circulate the documents and invites comments. If major issues are not raised, they will be adopted formally at the next GA. This is agreed.

A member asked that Harry coordinates the pulling together of the comments. This is agreed. The deadline of two months for comments to start from date of request for comments is accepted,

17: 00 Description of Treasurer's report for 2013, preliminary report for 2014 and preliminary budget for 2015; feedback and observations – presented by Auditor of Accounts, Maurizio Farhan Ferrari on behalf of Stan Stevens: 2013 a normal year for the Consortium in terms of funding, with grant from Christensen Fund and UNDP. Allocation close to anticipated expense: 53% to personnel and rest in travel, consultancies and indirect costs. In January to June 2014, new grants were negotiated from TCF and IUCN but secured only August. Grant from UNDP still expected. Minor funds from various sources was secured for WPC and related events. In 2014 the Consortium operated on very limited budget, mostly on savings. All coordinators continued to act as volunteers. Expenditures were roughly 2000 \$ per month, and yet we managed meetings in Guatemala and Congo Brazzaville. 2015: foreseen expansion. Challenge of timing of the UNDP grant. We are confident that the funding will arrive and the contracts are being prepared.

Questions and answers: TCF Fund has been approved. The IUCN Stream work means funds for activities rather than for the Consortium. Question: would any of the funds go towards the Solidarity Fund for ICCA mentioned before? Answer by Grazia BF: The Consortium will just aid the birth of that Fund but will not manage and take care of it. Eli Enns: Raven Trust successful in raising funds for litigating a specific court case. A new campaign called 'Pulled Together' generated funds for litigation against the tar sands in Canada. -- Discussion on model for raising funds together. -- A member says that the Consortium is a very reputable group. Most funders would be happy to fund such a group. Why was time not spent to raise more funds? Grazia BF answers that we raised plenty of funds but funds are slow to arrive. And we are also trying to work, and not only raise funds. Further, the Consortium is selective in accepting funds, and it wants to grow slowly and not concentrate on raising funds. A lot is achieved without "funds". President adds that a lot of funding happens at the level of Members of the Consortium and funding should not be expected only through grants for the Consortium itself. The Steering Committee vets the proposals. Harry Jonas asked if perhaps some activity could be named after Chandrika and go towards supporting travel or fellowship for fishing communities. Question about membership fees. The Treasurer has the information. **President** adds membership fees are not an important source of funds. Further, the steering committee accepts that member communities are unable to pay their membership fees. He then asks members to please pay their dues. A member had a question about the GSI projects and where they were going to be implemented. Terence Hay Edie answers that GEF SGP cannot guarantee that only the members of the Consortium will be funded, but we will try to advice for the best quality of proposals.

Question: How are the ICCA small grants decided and distributed? **Terence Hay Edie** mentions 3 work packages: small grants projects are demand-driven and not pre-identified. Consortium members can be in the National Committees that makes selection. If a member of the Consortium becomes a member of the National GEF SGP Steering Committee, there may be a question of conflict of interest if they wish their grants to be approved. The countries for the GIS initiative were identified through five criteria: consultation with Consortium, within UNDP, donor criteria from Germany, SGP program itself has priorities like adaptation to climate changes. Also issues of GEF funding upgrading and country priorities. In India the priority issues are not ICCAs and they have their separate full size project.

Question: why GSI supports the ICCA consortium? Answer: GIS originated in discussions among GEF SGP, Consortium and representatives of the German Government. What types of initiatives? Funding goes though GEF SGP to the communities rather than through the Consortium. ICCA Consortium by no means will "create" ICCAs. They have existed since the beginning of time. But often ICCAs need to be strengthened and peoples need to be re-empowered. They need to re-claim and declare. If they believe they need support, it is their decision. It is not a question of giving money to someone. Cannot spend money "making ICCAs". See what exists and help to secure/protect that. There is a list of dos and don'ts. Consortium is interested in supporting and strengthening what IPs are doing it themselves. If ICCAs are destroyed by the government – then it is recreation no creation. Today we found many different types of ICCA. There are lots of examples of governments imposing what is an ICCA. This is why it is crucial that the choice of support is intelligent and the source of funding is flexible. The Consortium looks at this very carefully. Where the members understand that this is happening, they can speak out, raise alarm signals, ask to be cautious.

Carmen Miranda: in the GEF SGP program will there be another mechanism to select the ICCA projects? Until now in the different countries the government is involved in the National Committee. ICCA projects need to move against activities supported by the governments – fighting the government. The National Steering

committee argue differently when civil society is stronger, e.g. if the Consortium would be there. **Terence** says that this is not easy but there is a GEF SGP principle that there is no veto by the government. In many cases, the national committee has an NGO majority and decides by consensus. Contentious situations can be dealt with separately. There are some sensitive cases. Someone suggests that there should be a mechanism to provide Consortium's advice to the GEF SGP National Committee. There should be Guidelines for how the fund should be used. How the Consortium feeds information into the GEF SGP Advisory Committee needs to be discussed. If there are strong Consortium members that can influence the process – that is a good country. Look at the list of countries. For all these it is crucial to have this process. Mechanism depends on the timeframe. Technical advisory group will include the CBD secretariat, ICCA Consortium, UNDP and so on. How often it meets needs to be reviewed. Board meets every 6 months. Technical advisory provides input and how to make it work, but has not met yet. Timeline would be needed to have one of those within the next three months.

Comment: the Consortium needs to generate more funding support. One potential partner is the international group that coordinates indigenous funding. Next major meeting in 2 years and ICCA should be on the agenda. On the 14th of November there are presentations on philanthropy. Talk to people in the protected areas community. It is a good chance to figure out which groups are concerned about protected areas. In the process of applying for funding, the idea of ICCAs grows. We need sources of funding that support members in critical areas, for practical action and projects. We could get a grant from GEF. Lots of regions have issues and seek assistance. Each group needs a funding mechanism...

Response: the Consortium now even has a Program Manager who will seek to fundraise. Please dispel the myth that the Consortium does not wish to raise money ... what we do not wish to do is to spend all of our time feeding the organization... we rather support our Members. We help the Members get the funding, like in the case of GSI. Now the Members can apply for the GEF SGP funds specifically for ICCAs...

Comment: It is important that in the 2015 coordinators are better funded as they are the bridge between the Consortium and the Members. The role of the coordinators is important, cannot be 100 % voluntary. It is important to support the role of Coordinators in the consortium.

Maurizio Ferrari: discussion has been useful. If we are to move forward, you need a basic level of funds for members to function. Cannot expect everyone to be volunteers. Not fair for even Grazia to be a volunteer. We need more than one or two people to discuss that. We need to find a mechanism and the SC needs to look at the issue seriously. We need a small working group to deal with fundraising. The group could consult the membership according to its needs. Great idea, but it is important that that group cannot make unilateral decisions. Opportunity to discuss.

In 2015, all coordinators will get paid more than in the past, but the Members should also better understand the role of Coordinators, share the work and responsibilities. We should have a GA of 2 days with workshops and presentations sent in advance. President says there are models such as workshop at the meeting itself. Question: may be some documents can be sent in advance. President: we can be more creative next time.

It is moved that we approve the Reports of the President, Global Coordinator, and Treasurer. This is seconded.

Approval of the Treasurer's reports for 2013, preliminary report for 2014 and preliminary budget for 2015. When the minutes of the meeting will be ready we can sign them.

Onel Masardule: We need to better program the next GA. Issues were treated too fast for lack of time. He does not have the documents to read thoughtfully and there are limitations as the documents are in English. He has many doubts about aspects that have been discussed. Grazia BF: much information is available online in several languages. The members may also try to come better prepared for the meeting. The report and plan were circulated to the Steering Committee. With due apologies, some of the members had been very busy prior to the meeting. **Thora Amend**: we could reserve a little more space for discussion. She would like an opportunity to direct the Consortium. That needs space and time.

19:00 Communication report: assessment, new tools, perspectives and desired ICCA communication results, with a focus on WPC—presentation by the Communication officer: Alessandra Pellegrini explains the Consortium communication system. No ppt. For those who do not know, the ICCA Consortium has a

communications system – three parts of the system:

- 1. Information base, such as the web site;
- 2. Connection system, such as the the email list between members; and
- 3. Alert system.

We need to spread the ICCA story, using a metaphorical approach and a scientific approach. Both of them are important. For implementing the communication system, and since we do not have a large budget, we should create communication networking. At the moment we are a small group of good people connected through the internet: Emma, Christian, Vahid, Ale. The system will evolve... How to spread word about ICCA? What is a good metaphor? ICCAs are like a jewel. But a diamond is not as important as a seed. Consortium is like a seed. Not a jewel but a seed, the seed of conservation. 'The story of the seed' is a video of the Gaia Foundation. Sustainable crops evolved with the communities and they carry all the characteristics of an ICCA – they last, there is someone who takes care of them, and GMO do not survive after one crop. Top down approach are not sustainable if you do not fertilize them with money as there is no community behind them. From diamonds nothing grows, but from seeds and manure, something grows. Need ideas to touch the general public. On the web page noticed that it is for people that take themselves very seriously and for adults. Just like National Geographic there needs to be a kids section in our web page – for ICCAs explained to kids, just like explaining biodiversity. Primary School Children talk about biodiversity and protected areas. But there is not children's literature about indigenous communities. Need to come with ABCs of ICCAs. Some things become viral on the internet, such as cartoons and rap songs. Millions of people look at them.

Grazia BF: These are all excellent idea but first we need to understand why we need to communicate, what and to whom. Do we really need ICCAs to be well know? If so then by whom? And the, what is the next step? Will communication system proposals be brought to the attention of the whole membership? These ideas are in nascency and will be discussed with the membership at a later stage. Need to draft a Communication Strategy and Plan to be circulated.

19:15 Logo Discussion. Giovanni Reyes: How do we convey ourselves in a logo? He reports from the discussion in the Steering Committee and proposes to ask our Consortium community members to use their own artwork and submit results for general consideration. **Giovanni will send a note to the membership to come up with proposals.** The members are asked to think about the new logo.

An extension of this meeting is decided and planned to take place on the coming 16th of November

19:30 Closing Comments and suggestions: For the next GA: Suggestion to reserve more space for more discussion. Consortium needs more time and space for discussion. Next time we could aim for a 2 day GA. Need to have business type meeting and conversations. Also need funding dedicated for GA, which we don't have so we use other meetings to achieve this. Suggestion for future meetings is to have external facilitation, able to cut discussions short. Answer: some parts of the discussion lend themselves to external facilitation, but the GA should be chaired by the President. This is specified in the Statutes.



Sunday 16th November 2014, 17:15 – 19:30 Sydney Olympic Park (Hall 4A2), NSW Australia-Part 2

Proposed agenda:

- 1. Work program for 2015
- 2. CBD Secretariat Statement on PAs
- 3. Promise of Sydney
- 4. AOB: Task Force for preparing meeting agenda
- 5. No-go zone (are we going to sign?)
- 6. Blue Mountains workshop results

Item 1: Work Program for 2015

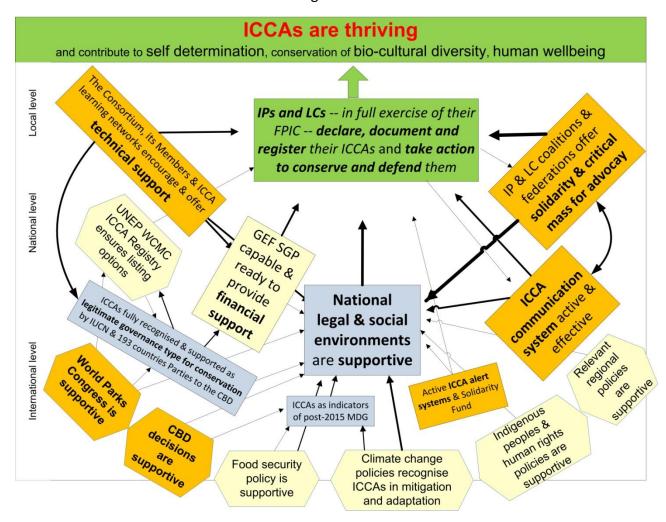
(a Feb 2015 summary version is uploaded and available from this page)

Presentation: **Grazia BF** provides a background and the basis of the Consortium's Workplan for 2015 (refer to PowerPoint presentation for other details)

Overall vision of role of the ICCA Consortium (see Figure 1 below)

- 1. The IPs/LCs are main actors. The Consortium can help them to strengthen themselves, to defend their ICCAs and get them to thrive. It can help through technical support, communication support and encouraging solidarity and funding support. Examples:
 - a. Supporting development of analyses and communicating results
 - b. Support the creation of ICCA Federations
 - c. Influencing national policy/legal environments
 - d. Encouraging UNDP-GEF SGP to provide appropriate financial support
 - e. Influencing International policies in conservation, food security, climate change, MDGs, etc.
- 2. Staff are semi-volunteer people from all over the world, often already working with Member organizations. No offices, connections Internet-based.
- 3. Work at local level:
 - a. Grassroots discussions and photostories
 - b. Self monitoring and assessment of livelihoods and conservations
 - c. ICCA youth groups (intergeneration) emerging especially in Latin America and Africa
 - d. Analysis conception and implementation of initiatives to strengthen and restore ICCAs thru GEF SGP
 - e. Inscription of ICCAs in the UNEP-WCMC ICCA Registry
 - f. Developed Consortium tools for photostories, community protocols of Natural Justice, etc

Figure 1



- 4. Work at National level different strategic approach per region/country:
 - a. Development and Strengthening ICCA federations and networks
 - b. Capacity building events
 - i. Workshop in DRC (1 week) with representatives of IPs from all over the country, training and exchange between ICCAs, came up with Consortium Declaration
 - c. Lobbying of technical people and policy-makers
 - i. Fully inform individuals recognizing today the ICCA opportunities
 - d. Studies
 - i. About 20 studies for the technical report for the CBD
 - ii. A similar number of legal analyses
 - e. National ICCA inventories
 - f. Exchange visits and collaboration for national and regional events
 - Example of exchange visit between Taiwan and Philippines, inexpensive, fully supported by other people, but promoted by the ICCA Consortium and important outputs made possible by Consortium members
 - g. Member recruitment
- 5. Work at the International Level:
 - a. Publication with IUCN and UN bodies
 - b. Specific Policy Briefs
 - c. Active presence at CBD COP but an exclusive focus on conservation is not enough, we need to focus more on multi-faceted set of existing and desirable future strengths for the ICCA movement
 - d. Regional and international exchanges strengthening ICCA communities
 - e. We must expand, but also continue doing what has been effective in the past

Preliminary Workplan for 2015

Two main components according to funding sources: Christensen Fund and UNDP GSI

- 6. The Christensen Fund grant
 - a. 2 years, focuses on international initiatives of the Consortium
 - b. Global ICCA communication strategy
 - i. Develop effective communication strategy to make the Consortium visible to be more effective (but we must be careful about visibility... the Pugwash movement made a point of being quite invisible, but because of that was extremely effective and ended up with a Nobel Prize for peace...)
- Discussion on strategies for the Consortium (communication, long term/overall, alert mechanism) and creation of thematic "teams"
- 1. Ale:
 - a. it is crucial now to decide whether we want to be invisible or visible
 - b. but better being visible enough in order to spread the word about ICCAs and the Consortium to target audiences:
 - i. General public?
 - ii. Youth groups?
 - iii. IPs and LC?
 - iv. Policy makers?
 - v. Conservationists?
- 2. **Taghi**: let the community decide whether to be visible or not
- 3. **Ashish**: There are two questions here:
 - a. Should the ICCAs be visible? Do they want to be visible?
 - b. Does the Consortium want to be well-known?
- 4. **Emma**: If we are talking about communication, we must not address everyone. We must focus on a specific audience.
- 5. Sergio: Method: Develop a communication plan first
- 6. **Eli**: Steering committee should approve the plan and strategy. Develop five year plan which will also include the communication plan.
- 7. Woman from South America
 - a. The Consortium does not have a good way/definition of what this communication strategy is, what are the targets for this strategy?
- 8. Grazia:
 - a. We need to figure out what is the purpose of our communication ("why?") and then what to communicate, to whom, and how.
 - i. Public communication?
 - ii. Very specific protection of ICCAs?
 - b. Issue of "corrupted language": too much use of a word degrades the meaning, or even distorted into something that is far from its meaning
 - c. We need to be more responsive in order to have a solid group.
- 9. Ashish
 - a. Create a small group for Communications Strategy Team
 - i. But everyone can give suggestions
 - ii. Communications Strategy Team: Emma, Christian, Ale

10. Maurizio

a. Strategy for the Consortium should be first, before developing the communication strategy

11. Grazia:

- a. We do have a strategy for the Consortium, it was already discussed by the Steering Committee after the early discussion in 2013; in a nutshell it includes 3 levels:
 - i. <u>influencing international policies</u> (here we agreed to expand beyond conservation into food policy, climate change, IPs and human rights, MDGs...)
 - ii. <u>fostering national actions in line with international results</u> (here we agreed to focus on national coalitions/ federations in support to ICCAs besides better understanding of ICCA related situation)
 - iii. <u>supporting ICCA communities on ground</u> (through enhanced awareness, capacities, defence and action... including through the support of GEF SGP)
- 12. **Eli** it is appropriate to have a long-term strategic direction and plan first where we could include the communications strategy

13. **Ashish**:

a. Create a team to build/develop Long-term Strategy for the Consortium from what we already have (headed by Harry)

Long term Strategy Team: Maurizio, Harry, Fred, Sergio, Lorena, Ashish, Grazia, Dave

14. Carmen

a. We already have a strategy, in fact we already are doing a lot of things, please review the Consortium achievements and activities as a basis for the Long-term Strategy

ii. Alert Mechanism. Grazia:

1. Up to now our alert mechanism is about writing strong and carefully drafted letters to Presidents and important people in culprit countries...

A number of other ideas have not been successful such as:

- a. Signature campaigns
- b. Website new pages
- 2. What worked:
 - a. Alerts through media (national newspapers)
 - b. Communities protecting their ICCA on their own, without being suffocated
- 3. Link between Solidarity Fund and Alert Mechanism
 - a. Workshop to convene foundations and other groups to create a specific fund for Defenders of ICCAs
 - i. Some support to communities and relatives of those who suffered from violence against them when they did what they could to defend their ICCAs
 - b. Investigation Team
 - c. Public Hearings
 - d. Tap networks
- 4. **Carmen**: Direct the news and updates of ICCA cases to a certain public so that it could gain helpful attention from those outside the Consortium
- 5. Folay relays the Philippine strategy: connect ICCA Consortium with volunteer legal groups and funding agencies that provide legal assistance to communities in distress
- 6. Tero: Communication and Alert Mechanism are very much connected and related
- 7. Aman: Legal Assistance should be part of the Alert mechanism
- 8. **Grazia**:
 - a. Sometimes national honorary members disagreed on how alerts are worded
 - b. Because of that we need time to clarify the position of national members and honorary members before providing an international alert on behalf f the Consortium

- c. national and global ICCA Consortium role and representation
 - i. case: Aldaw vs Oil palm
- 9. Salatou:
 - a. alert can be very dangerous if you don't have very good arguments
 - b. he brings the experience of West Africa
 - i. an NGO was linked with the mayor of the local municipality and wanted to have a project to make charcoal from the local natural forest; the Consortium helped the community to identify and understand the negative effects and took several nights of door-knocking and face-to-face communication to get the message across
 - ii. Alert Mechanism can also be done at the local level, Consortium should provide technical support and information on impact assessment, such as a toolkit to understand the impact of a particular development project on the community's environment
 - c. **Sudeep**: capitalize on the existing IP Rapporteur in the UN
 - i. Ashish: develop a list of people who could help in getting the Alerts to where they should go)
 - d. Taghi
 - i. We must be aware about this: generic list or specific issue first?
 - ii. We must build a legal team (group of specialists, experts?)
 - 1. Experience from Iran: Reverse engineering of laws and policies
- 10. Communication has several levels:
 - a. National level
 - i. each one of us has a responsibility to be aware of what is happening
 - b. International level
 - i. Consortium could lead some sort of initiative depending on the need of the national level
- 11. Ashish:
 - a. Alert Mechanism Team: Giovanni, Harry, Carmen, Maurizio (complete list c/o Harry):
 - Develop a list of and make linkages with organizations and existing Alert Mechanisms/strategies

Workplan: International and Regional initiatives

- iii. International Initiatives
 - 1. Consortium Policy Brief series (c/o Grazia)
 - a. ICCAs and Aichi Targets done by Ashish (with inputs)
 - b. ICCAs and Land, water and natural resource rights
 - i. Still being written
 - ii. Dave, Fred, Harry,
 - c. Overlaps of ICCAs and protected areas: (Neema and Stan)
 - i. Major revisions, soon be sent out
 - ---send specific suggestions should be emailed to person
 - d. Market-based and non-market based mechanisms to fight climate change by Simone Lovera
 - i. Done but not published yet
 - ii. Discussed were good points and problems of existing mechanisms
 - iii. Karine, Carmen, Jessica shall take a look at the existing document

- e. IPs, LCs, and their possibly different roles in CBD (Dominique Bikaba did some initial work)
 - i. Not yet at the level of a Policy Brief
 - ii. Due: next CBD but some sort of draft should be out for comments/suggestions prior to the CBD
 - iii. Persons responsible: Maurizio, Taghi
- f. ICCAs and food security and sovereignty:
 - i. Persons responsible: Pernilla, Taghi, Lorena, Jackie; Michel Pimbert to be recruited
- g. ICCAs, MDG
 - i. Persons responsible: Simone, Ashish, Terence
- h. ICCAs, collective rights and responsibilities to nature
 - i. Still an idea, can be linked to policies already in Europe
 - ii. Persons responsible: Concha Salguero, Fred Nelson
- i. Sustainable use, restoration, ICCAs
 - i. Aman Singh, Mina E.
 - ii. Maurizio (leader)
- j. New subjects/ titles:
 - i. ICCAs, youth and Elders c/o Sudeep (lead) and Glaiza
 - ii. OECMs (Harry, Ro and Terence)
 - iii. Human Rights Standards and ICCAs (task force and policy brief) Harry (lead) and Jose, Giovanni, Jessica, Lily, Tero, Terence
 - iv. Series of consultations in international meetings discussing human rights and conservation (human rights based approach should be part of our jargon)
 - v. Policy briefs should be in multiple languages \rightarrow communications strategy

Taghi suggestion: We should all learn English, there is a software that directly teaches English Other suggestion: tap Green Grants – an IP grant making body (?).

- 2. International Policy Meetings:
 - i. Harry: Holly (coordinator for international policy) is circulating a document on this
 - ii. **Emma**: someone should develop a list, then someone to follow up
 - iii. Prioritize Policy meetings, choose relevant and major conventions such as: CBD, Ramsar, IPBES (?) Post 2015 MDG
- 7. The UNDP GSI grant discussed at length in Part 1 of the GA. Here we note:
- i. Regional Initiatives:
 - 1. Capacity-building events:
 - Strengthening regional/national groups, CBD Parties, communities, government officials
 - Will be financed outside of the scope of the grants, Consortium will not be directly financing these events
 - o Africa: Namibia, Kenya or Madagascar
 - o Central Asia: Kyrgyzstan or Georgia
 - o Southeast Asia: Indonesia or China
 - funders for these such as EU, marine Initiatives of Kim
 - Form a small group that shall focus on funding opportunities (Regional Coordinators?)
 idea to be circulated by Grazia to the regional coordinators (+ Taghi, Terence, Ashish?)

- Feed inputs on Prioritizations of Countries for UNDP: UNDP does not work in Europe and Northern America so there has to be parallel funding support from some other sources for these regions
 - ---- Everyone please go through the Work Plan again and send comments to Grazia
- ii. Global support initiative:
 - Country level grant making on May-June
 - February June, consultations shall be conducted
 - November Feb (2014), PA vitality assessment methods

Item 2: CBD Secretariat Statement on PAs

- 1. Letter (c/o Ashish)
- 2. CBD Secretariat reiterates the importance of CBD PoWPA:
 - a. Would like to add ICCA Consortium as a partner in sending out this message
 - b. Taghi agrees on it, Ashish made certain comments/suggestions
 - i. Decision: YES, let us agree to it! (Note: Grazia finalised and sent message to Sarat Babu on time)
 - c. The essential element on PoWPA:
 - i. Each country should have multi-stakeholder body working on PoWPA
 - ii. Governments can no longer kick out IPs from PAs
 - iii. PoWPA has plenty of stuff on ICCAs--very good potential although there are issues on implementation

Item 3: The Promise of Sydney

- 1. Grazia:
 - a. Overall vision
 - b. Templates:
 - i. Foreseen outcomes, recommendations, actions of the Stream
 - ii. A document was circulated for some time: we can still tweak, comment etc but do not rewrite or overhaul entirely
 - iii. There is already a template but all side-events are contributing to these recommendations
 - iv. Template to be emailed by Grazia tonight and FEEDBACKS or specific recommendations should be in by tomorrow night to be consolidated by Grazia and Terence for the overall Stream results to be presented on the 18
 - v. Tuesday morning clear recommendations
 - c. Inspiring Solution examples:
 - i. Mel (?)
 - ii. Kawawana
 - iii. Oran
 - iv. Abolhassani
 - d. Commitment
 - i. towards the appropriate recognition and appropriate support
 - ii. governance diversity
 - e. One paragraph that will be inputted into PoS, by Barbara and Terence and Harry

Item 4: Any Other Business: Task Force for preparing meeting agenda

- Depending on where the meeting will be held, the local members should take the lead on organizing the meeting
- 2. Working Group on Meetings
 - a. <u>Composed of: Jessica Brown, Sergio (lead), Thora, Eli, Austin, Consortium</u>

 Programme Manager (?)
 - b. The group will develop a template/guidelines on:
 - i. How to formulate agenda
 - ii. develop process/structures of the meetings
 - iii. translations, etc.

Item 5: "No go" zones/ "primary forests"

They have been asking the ICCA Consortium to sign (check letter with Ashish)

- Suggestions to the document:
 - Refer to FAO definition of forest (contentious for the ICCA Consortium), this will be taken out
 - Should not be restricted to primary forest because secondary forests are also very important-- they will send us a draft
 - Forest cannot be used for commercial, industrial facilities; IPs should be able to use it using the ICCA framework

Note: Several members contributed – in particular Simone Lovera and Stan Stevens -- and Grazia finalised and sent the Consortium's contribution to Cyril Kormos of Wild Foundation)

Item 6: Blue Mountains workshop results

- Needs to be massaged, polished, bit generic, bit vague, could be punchier. Grazia to circulate the draft, members to comment, build into the Governance Template.
- Numerous drafts of the Blue Mountains Directives have been compiled and circulated for comments, although there was not a mechanism to ensure that a final version was universally agreed and approved. A version that is likely to be broadly satisfactory is available <u>from this page</u>. Importantly, the results from the Blue Mountains were picked up by Aboriginal Australians for their final speech in plenary at the closure of the Congress (see <u>here</u>).

Final discussion on priorities and suggestions

Alert mechanism:

- 1. ICCAs and communities are facing massive threats:
 - a. Alert Mechanisms is a priority
 - b. Crucial partnerships to build (ILC, ILOs, etc)
 - c. Better linkages
 - d. make an international list of examples, existing mechanisms at a national level, UN rapporteur
 - e. add Carmen to the Alert Mechanism Group

Strategic plan and workplan:

2. **Tero**:

- a. Circulate draft workplan
- b. **Grazia**: Consortium has never worked by strict adherence to a plan and deadlines, but by responding to daily demands and opportunities, guided by vision
 - i. Common moment of spreading information, to encourage collaboration and inputs
 - ii. No straight jacket workplan for the Consortium!
 - iii. Ashish:
 - 1. Draft strategic plan for which a group has been formed
 - 2. Suggestions on the existing work plan document that has already been sent out
 - 3. Collaborations for the alert mechanisms that has already been set-up

General comments:

Taghi: Good to have more time to discussion & joint work by members in team at GAs.

Grazia thanks Emma and Ale for their amazing work and energy in helping to organise all the events of the Consortium. The overall Consortium Participants Report from the November 2014 events in Australia has been compiled and is available from here.

The results of the WPC Governance Stream co-organised by the Consortium were extensively discussed, compiled and submitted in December 2014. They were very well received by the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme, uploaded and widely circulated. The final version is available from this page of the Consortium web site.



Annex 1 : Attendance List during the VIIth General Assembly of the ICCA Consortium (Part I), Leura, Blue Mountain, NSW, Australia

	Name	First name	Country	Affiliation	Relation to the Consortium	M/F/IP
	- Turne	Tilocitatic	Country	Vancouver	Consortium	10.717.1
				Island		
1	Agyare	Andrew	Canada	University	Observer	М
2	Chedau	Alfred	Namibia	IRDNC	Member	M/IP
					Honorary	
3	Amend	Thora	Germany	GIZ	Member	F
4	Annas Radin	Syarif	Indonesia	AMAN	Observer	М
				ICCA	Regional	
5	Arce	Lorena	Chile	Consortium	Coordinator	F
				TRY Oysters Women's	Observer - Equator	
6	Ashcroft	Mariama	Gambia	Association	Initiative	F/IP
	Asherore	Iviariaria	Garribia	Vancouver	miliative	1711
				Island		
7	Augustine	Skye	Canada	University	Observer	F
				Qashqai		
				people,		
8	Azhdari	Ghanimat	Iran	Cenesta	Member	F/IP
				Igorot People, Congress of		
				the	Honorary	
9	Baguilat	Teddy	Phillipines	Philippines	Member	M/IP
10	Belay	Million	Ethiopia	MELCA	Member	M/IP
11	Bingham	Heather	UK .	UNEP WCMC	Partner	F
				Kimberley		
12	Birch Gore	Cissy	Australia	Corporation	Observer	F/IP
13	Blockus	Jill	USA	TNC	Observer	F
	Borrini-			ICCA	Steering	
14	Feyerabend	Grazia	Switzerland	Consortium	Committee	F
				IUCN -		
				Oceania	Observer -	
	Data	5	e	Regional	Equator	E /ID
15	Botei	Ruci	Fiji	Office	Initiative	F/IP
16	Brown	Jenny	Canada	TNC Canada	Observer	F/IP
47	D	la salas	LICA		Honorary	-
17	Brown	Jessica	USA	Heiltsuk	member	F
18	Brown	Kelly	Canada	Nation	Observer	M/IP
	2.000	y	Januau	Heiltsuk	0.0001 701	141/11
19	Brown	Fran	Canada	Nation	Observer	F/IP
20	Bush	Kyra	USA	Christensen	Partner	F

				Fund		
21	Caimani	Clemente	Bolivia	IP Bolivia	Member	M/IP
22	Carter	Merle	Australia	Kimberley Corporation	Observer	M/IP
23	Chang	Elle	USA	UNDP Equator Initiative	Partner	F
24	Charles	Rona	Australia	Kimberley Corporation	Observer	F/IP
25	Chatelain	Christian	France	ICCA Consortium	Regional Coordinator	М
			The			_
26 27	Conlu	Tanya Rosie	Philippines Australia	NTFP-EP	Member Partner	F
28	Corregan	Colleen	UK	Partner UNEP WCMC unit	Honorary Member and partner	F
29	Courtine	Emma	France	ICCA Consortium	Programme Assistant	F
30	Couto	Sergio	Spain	ICCA Consortium	Regional Coordinator	М
31	Сох	Albert	Australia	Kimberley Corporation	Observer	M/IP
32	Davey	Irene	Australia	Kimberley Corporation	Observer	F/IP
33	De Ravin	Eileen	USA	UNDP Equator Initiative	Partner	F
34	De Vera	Dave	Philippines	PAFID	Member & Honorary Member	M
35	Dearden	Phil	Canada	Vancouver Island University	Observer	M
36	Disko	Stefan	Denmark	IWGIA	Observer	М
37	Douglas	neasloss	Canada	Kitasoo Xai'xais Nation	Observer	M/IP
38	Doward	Terry	Canada	Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations	Member	M/IP
39	Edwards	Bonnie	Australia	Kimberley Corporation	Observer	F/IP
40	Enns	Eli	Canada	Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations	Regional Coordinator and Member	M/IP
41	Evan	Loveless	Canada	Kitasoo Xai'xais Nation	Observer	M/IP

42	Farvar	Taghi	Iran	Cenesta	President and Member	M/IP
43	Ferrari	Maurizio	UK - Malaysia	Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)	Member and Honorary Member	M
44	Fortune	Lili	Niger/ France	Internationale Touarègue	Steering Committee	F/IP
45	Friedrich	Alpers	Namibia	IRDNC	Member	M/IP
46	Gómez - Gómez	Felipe	Guatemala	OXLAJUJ AJPOP	Steering Committee and Member	M/IP
47	Gorring	Ariadne	Australia	Kimberley Corporation	Observer	F/IP
48	Grant	Chrissy	Australia		Honorary member	F/IP
49	Hay Edie	Terence	Switzerland	GEF SGP	Honorary Member	М
50	Hill	Rosemary	Australia	CSIRO	Honorary Member	F
51	Hugu	Sutej	Taiwan	Tao Foundation	Regional Coordinator and Member	M/IP
52	Ionita	Alina	Rumania	Propark	Honorary Member	F
53	Jaireth	Hanna	Australia	Independant	Honorary Member	F
54	Jana	Sudeep	Nepal	IUCN WCPA Young Professionals	Honorary Member and YP Observer	M/IP
55	John	Kenena Kasaona	Namibia	IRDNC	Member	М
56	Jonas	Harry	Malaysia	Natural Justice	Member and Chair of the Statutes Committee	M
57	Jones	Mike	USA	Independant	Honorary Member	М
58	Karine	Nuulimba	Namibia	IRDNC	Member	F
59	Kenrick	Justin	UK/ Kenya	FPP	Member	М
60	King	Leslie	Canada	Vancouver Island University	Partner	F
61	Kisingo	Alex	Canada	Vancouver Island University	Partner	M

62	Kitelo	Peter	Kenya	FPP	Member	M/IP
					Steering	
63	Kothari	Ashish	India	Kalpavriksh Tao	Committee	M
64	Lameru	Kakao	Taiwan	Foundation	Observer	M/IP
-	Lee			Quinault		,
65	Underwood	Clarinda	USA	Indian Nation	Observer	M/IP
66	Lippit	Karman	Australia	Girringun Co.	Observer	F
				Formula since Com	Observer -	
67	Loria Palma	Jose Ines	Mexico	Fundacion San Crisanto AC	Equator Initiative	М
- 07	Eoria i anna	303C IIICS	WEXICO	Tao	mederve	101
68	Lumai	Si	Taiwan	Foundation	Observer	M/IP
69	Mallarach	Josep Maria	Spain	SNSI	Member	M
70	Malmer	Pernilla	Swadan	Resilience	Dartner	F
70	iviaiiiiei	remilla	Sweden	Institute Tla-o-qui-aht	Partner	Г
71	Martin	Joe	Canada	First Nations	Member	M/IP
72	Masardule	Onel	Panama	FPCI	Member	M/IP
				Kimberley		
73	Mc Carthy	James	Australia	Corporation	Observer	M/IP
				Kimberley		
74	Mc Carthy	Phillip	Australia	Corporation	Observer	M/IP
				Cooperativa		
75	Meliñir	Joaquín	Chile	Pewenche de Quinquén	Member	M/IP
76	Estheghamat	Mina	Iran	CENESTA	Member	F
7.0	<u> </u>			021120171		•
					Regional Coordinator	
					Honorary	
					member and	
77	Miranda	Carmen	Bolivia	SAVIA	Member	F
				African Biodiversity		
78	Mitambo	Simon	Kenya	Network	Member	M/IP
79	Moody	Megan	Canada	Nuxalk Nation	Observer	F/IP
				Executive		
				Director of Indigenous	Observer -	
				Information	Equator	
80	Mulenkei	Lucy	Kenya	Network	Initiative	F/IP
				Vancouver		
81	Murray	Grant	Canada	Island University	Partner	М
01	warray	Stufft	Cariada	Kimberley	- di tilei	171
82	Murray	Chantelle	Australia	Corporation	Observer	F/IP

					Honorary Member and	
83	Mustonen	Tero	Finland	Snowchange	Member and	M/IP
83	Widstollell	1610	Timanu			101/11
				Confederacion	Steering	
84	Nahuel	lorgo	Argentina	Mapuche de Neuquen	Committee and Member	M/IP
04	Natiuei	Jorge	Argentina		Member	IVI/IP
85	Oades	Daniel	Australia	Kimberley	Observer	NA/ID
65	Oaues	Daniel	Australia	Corporation Shompole	Observer -	M/IP
				Community	Equator	
86	Ole Petenya	Shani	Kenya	Trust	Initiative	М
					Regional	
					Coordinator	
					Honorary member and	
87	Pathak	Neema	India	Kalpavriksh	Member	F
	raciak	recina	maia	ICCA		
88	Pellegrini	Alessandra	Australia	Consortium	Programme Assistant	F
- 00	renegriii	Alessariara	Australia		Assistant	'
89	Pero	Alejandra	Argentina	UNDP Equator Initiative	Partner	F
69	Pero	Alejanura	Argentina		raitilei	Г
90	Peter	Lantin	Canada	Council of the Haida Nation	Observer	NA/ID
90	Peter	Lantin	Callaua		Observer	M/IP
01	Diles	1	A	Kimberley	01	E /ID
91	Pike	Lauren	Australia	Corporation	Observer	F/IP
				Kerala Kani	Observer -	
	Pushkaran			Samudaya	Equator	
92	Krishnamma	Anoop	India	Kshema Trust	Initiative	M
				Ecovillage	Honorary	
93	Pyhälä	Aili	Finland	movement	Member	F
				Sisi Initiative	Observer -	
94	Qaloibau	Petero	Fiji	Site Support Group	Equator Initiative	M/IP
34	Qalolbau	retero	. 131			IVI/ IF
				GEF SGP +	Honorary	
95	Rasoarimanana	Vololona	Madagassar	Taavo Mihhavo	Member and Member	F
95	Nasuariffaffaffa	voididila	Madagascar	IVIIIIIIaVU		Г
					Assistant and	
0.0	Doctor:	Arch:	India	Governance	Young	N.4
96	Rastogi	Archi	India	Stream IUCN - CEESP	Professional	М
				Steering		
				Committee,		
97	Ratunabuabua	Mere	Fiji	Co-Chair TCC	Partner	F/IP
					Steering	
					Committee and	
98	Reyes	Giovanni	Philippines	KASAPI	Member	M/IP
	- /		1-1			

Ì				Council of the		
99	Rice	Sonia	Canada	Haida Nation	Observer	F/IP
100	Rist	Phil	Australia	Girringun Co.	Observer	M
101	Rollins	Rick	Canada	Vancouver Island University	Partner	M
102	Rosario	Leonardo	Philippines	Trowel Development Foundation, Inc.	Observer - Equator Initiative	M
103	Russ	Jones	Canada	Council of the Haida Nation	Observer	M/IP
104	Saguna	Sabella	Kenya	Gaia Foundation	Member	F/IP
105	Salehi	Reza	Iran	Abolhassani	Member	M/IP
106	Sambou	Salatou	Senegal	APCRM	Regional Coordinator, Honorary Member and Member	M/IP
107	Scott	John	Australia	CBD Secretariat	Partner	M/IP
107	30011	301111	Australia	Kimberley	raitilei	IVI/IF
108	Sibosado	Debbie	Australia	Corporation	Observer	F/IP
109	Singh	Aman	India	KRAPAVIS	Member	М
110	Sloan	Shay	USA	WILD Foundation	Partner and Honorary Member	F
		,			Honorary	
111	Stanciu	Erika	Rumania	Propark	Member	F
112	Tologo	Clari	DI III a i a a	DATID	Member and Honorary	-
112	Tabanao	Glaiza	Philippines	PAFID The Guassa	Member	F
	Tefera			Comunity Conservation		
113	Ashenafi	Zelealem	Ethiopia	Council	Member	M/IP
114	Thaddeus	Tcadau	Namibia	IRDNC	Member	M/IP
115	Verschuuren	Bas	The Neth.	SNSI	Member	М
44.0	Malla a	Ladia	Const	Gwa'sala- 'Nakwaxda'xw	Ohan	N4/10
116	Walkus	Leslie	Canada	Nations	Observer	M/IP F
117	Watanabe	Yoko		GEF	Partner	F
118	Watson	Anthony	Australia	Kimberley Corporation	Observer	M/IP

110	Wright	Vim	Canada	ICCA Consortium	Marine and Coastal Coordinator	F
119	Wright	Kim	Canada	Consortium	Coordinator	F
				IUCN CEESP		
				Culture &	Observer -	
				Conservation	Equator	
120	Yabaki	Selai	fiji	Theme	Initiative	F/IP
121	Zeballos	Ronald	Bolivia	IP Chiquitanos	Observer	M/IP

Annex 2 : Attendance List during the VIIth General Assembly of the ICCA Consortium (Part II) Sydney, Olympic Park, Governance Stream Room

- 1. Aman Singh Krapavis, Member, India
- 2. Ashish Kothari (Steering Committe) Kalpavriksh, Member, India
- 3. Carmen Miranda Savia, Member, Bolivia,
- 4. Christian Chatelain, Honorary member, France
- 5. Clemente Caimani- Honorary member, Bolivia
- 6. Eli Enns Tla-O-Qui-Aht Tribal Parks and Ecotrust, Member, Canada
- 7. Emma Courtine ICCA Consortium, France
- 8. Eskandar Gordmardi Observer, Iran
- 9. Felipe Gomez Gomez (Steering Committe) Oxlajuj Ajpop, Member, Guatemala
- 10. Folay Eleazar Honorary member, Philippines
- 11. Fortune Sarah Lili (Steering Committe) Honorary member, Niger
- 12. Fred Nelson Maliasili Initiatives, Member, USA,
- 13. Ghanimat Azhdari , Cenesta, Member, Iran
- 14. Giovanni Reyes (Steering Committe) KASAPI, Member, Philippines
- 15. Glaiza Tabanao -PAFID, Member, Philippines
- 16. Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend (Steering Committe) Honorary member, Switzerland
- 17. Harry Jonas Natural Justice, Member, Malaysia,
- 18. Jackie Sunde, ICSF, Member, South Africa
- 19. Jessica Campese Honorary Member, USA
- 20. Joaquin Meliñir Cooperativa Mapuche of Quinquèn, Member, Chile
- 21. Joe Martin Tla o qui aht Tribal Parks, Member, Canada
- 22. Jose Aylwin (Steering Committe) Observatorio Ciutadano, Member, Chile
- 23. Justin Kenrick Forest Peoples Programme, Member, Kenya
- 24. Karine Nuulimba IRDNC, Member, Namibia
- 25. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari Forest Peoples Programme, Member, UK
- 26. Million Belay MELCA, Member, Ethiopia
- 27. Mina Esteghamat Cenesta, Member, Iran
- 28. Nahid Naghizadeh Cenesta, Member, Iran,
- 29. Neema Pathak Broome Kalpavriksh, Member, India
- 30. Pacifique Mukumba Observer, D.R. Congo
- 31. Patrick Anderson Forest Peoples Programme, Member
- 32. Peter Kitelo Forest Peoples Programme, Member, Kenya

- 33. Reza Salehi Abolhassani Confederacy, Member, Iran
- 34. Ro Hill Honorary member, Australia
- 35. Ronald Zeballos IP, Bolivia
- 36. Salatou Sambou APCRM, Member, Senegal
- 37. Sergio Couto Honorary member, Spain
- 38. Stan Stevens (Steering Committe) -- Honorary member, USA
- 39. Sudeep Jana Thing Honorary member, Nepal
- 40. Sutej Hugu Tao Foundation, Member, Taiwan
- 41. Taghi Farvar (Steering Committe and President) Cenesta, Member, Iran
- 42. Tanya Conlu NTFP-EP, Member, Philippines
- 43. Terence Hay-Edie Honorary Member, UNDP GEF SGP, Thailand
- 44. Terry Dorward -Tla-O-Qui-Aht Tribal Parks, Member, Canada
- 45. Yingyi Zhang Honorary member, China
- 46. Yitbarek Titebe Weldesemaet Observer, Ethiopia

