

Recognising and supporting ICCAs

Vision 2020 and work programme 2011-2014 for the ICCA Consortium

Where should ICCAs be ten years from now? How would they make a difference for the world and its people? What can the ICCA Consortium do- in the next three years- to realize our vision?

On the occasion of CBD COP 10 (October 2010), a large number of organizations and people had a chance to meet, discuss and elaborate together ideas on the subject of ICCAs (a term that broadly refers to “Indigenous Conserved Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities”-- see IUCN Resolutions 4.049 and 4.050 and www.iccaforum.org). In particular the following events were held:

- two side events on ICCAs (on terrestrial and marine environments) at CBD COP 10 (Nagoya, 21 and 22 October)
- the first large General Assembly of the ICCA Consortium, preceded by a strategic discussion on the future of ICCAs (Nagoya, 24 October)
- a three-day dedicated workshop on ICCAs (Shirakawa (27-29 October)

Towards the end of the Shirakawa workshop, the participants engaged in an ICCA visioning exercise with a 10-year horizon (from now to 2020). Right after that they also looked into short-term and mid-term practical initiatives that would help achieve that vision. Notes from the visioning and the brainstorming of ideas for action were taken by Colleen Corrigan, Neema Pathak and Vanessa Reid and later grouped/ compiled by Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend and Stan Stevens also on the basis of comments from Consortium members.

The **vision** reported below has been edited and compiled, but redundancies were preserved to maintain the flavour of voices freely adding to one another.

The **work programme** has been structured and edited also drawing from the programme document developed in 2008 at WCC in Barcelona. The 2008 programme defined, sustained and guided the informal organisation that gave origin to the ICCA Consortium legally formalised in Switzerland in 2010, and it seemed appropriate to maintain continuity with that. The work programme remains an evolving document.

The visioning exercise for the ICCA Consortium addressed several interconnected levels:

- knowledge and consciousness of individuals and groups
- civil society concerned with ICCAs
- state governments and national legislation
- international organizations and policies
- the ICCA Consortium itself

A vision for the knowledge and consciousness of individuals and groups in 2020

- ICCAs restore hope, they are successful, they “demonstrate conservation” and help maintain bio-cultural diversity worldwide
- ICCAs bring about a global awareness that conservation is part of the daily life of world communities, and that a global shift is needed, incorporating tradition
- Beyond issues of *conservation*, ICCAs are perceived as linked to living and dynamic issues of improved *governance*; *resilience*, *restoration*, *adaptation* and *mitigation* of climate change; affirming and fostering *human rights* and *indigenous rights*; supporting *cultural diversity*...
- ICCAs exemplify “governance *in* nature” rather than “governance *of* nature”
- ICCAs are part of a global re-awakening of interest in the *commons*, in *common property* resources and in the *social institutions* for their governance
- Closely linked with ICCAs, other concepts take central stage in environmental work: 1. the *commons*; 2. *bio-cultural diversity*; 3. *nature vis-à-vis human rights and indigenous rights*
- ICCAs are part of daily language; they convey a sense of endogenous development, reliant on internal and not only external resources
- People are engaged in promoting environmental justice at the local, national and global level and working on/ refining the concept of *Mother Earth*
- New morals are emerging, building upon Western/North/South linkages, the integration of sciences, the sense of sacredness and an intercultural knowledge of nature
- The actual term “ICCAs” is not important... it might well be re-articulated as “ICCAs and ICCTs” – to highlight the difference between *areas* and the *territories*, which is crucial for many indigenous peoples – or in other ways not yet imagined

A vision for civil society concerned with ICCAs in 2020

- Indigenous peoples (IPs) and local communities (LCs) strongly affirm and uphold the meaning and value of ICCAs, in particular with respect to their livelihoods, culture, identity, spirituality and life plans
- Language, knowledge and practices related to ICCAs are renewed and strengthened as a normal component of life for indigenous peoples and local communities
- The visions and worldviews of different communities and cultures are brought forward and respected, as well as their needs and their struggles
- IPs and LCs manifest and mobilise their own capacities for governing and managing ICCAs and sacred natural sites (SNSs)
- By 2020, at least 25% of ICCAs in the world are restored, ecologically and socially, to an equitable and sustainable situation
- Women's engagement in ICCA decision-making is significantly enhanced towards a full parity with men's
- Governance and management of natural resources by mobile communities are recognised and supported by state governments; decisions and control are effectively in the hands of the mobile communities
- Local governance is strengthened and customary law is central to it
- Many ICCAs are legally owned by IPs and LCs
- Most government PAs that were superimposed upon ICCAs have been returned to their original owners/managers and are governed as ICCAs, with external support, if necessary, to deal with new challenges
- Exchange visits, mutual learning and workshops facilitate inclusive discussions and sharing of information amongst ICCA communities and with civil society at large
- A variety of forums help enhance the awareness and consciousness of people that IPs and LCs have effective governance and management capacities with regard to protected areas; and that

this needs to be communicated to/recognized by governments, protected area managers and conservation and development organizations

- Communities are clear and articulate about their values in relation to biodiversity conservation; on the basis of that they are able to effectively plan and take action
- Communities are now the actors that promote the discussion of protected areas
- Conservation advocates make less use of legal instruments, guns and fences and find increasingly support from determined communities on the ground
- Communities are active in conservation with support from their own elders and leaders; their own vision incorporates traditional forms of governance/government but also spirituality and ethics
- The artistic, literary and musical expressions of ICCA-related communities are documented, protected, preserved and transmitted across generations
- Adequate and meaningful livelihoods are developed by and for community members, particularly young people, in ways that enhance and sustain ICCAs
- Traditional knowledge is conveyed to the youth and lively and actively appropriated by them
- Young people of both gender prepare themselves for governing ICCAs and dealing with crises and issues, including climate change
- More coherent communication, mutual respect and linkages exist between western sciences and traditional ecological knowledge
- IPs and LCs debate and take action on self-determination, local “good governance”, autonomy and sovereignty; ICCAs are stronger than today and on their way to become even stronger...
- All the changes mentioned, including the more effective power-sharing, originate from the IPs and LCs themselves, who manage information and engage in wide consultations and dialogues to develop consensus proposals; many IP and LC leaders sit on UN delegations; they guide a broad change in the dominant development paradigm to have it much more grounded in nature and in cultural diversity

A vision for state governments and national policies in 2020

- After all these years of struggles... the rights and responsibilities of indigenous peoples and local communities to manage and govern their territories, areas and natural resources are fully recognised and provided solid protection by state legal systems
- Many ICCAs are “socially restored” to their own forms of community governance, at times even overcoming obstacles of land ownership and registration
- In several countries there is even progress *beyond* that: ICCAs are beacons of an alternative development paradigm; sources of bio-cultural jurisprudence where legality matches legitimacy and mainstream principles are revitalized from the grassroots
- ICCAs are socially, politically and economically integrated into national development processes; they are perceived as crucial means to promote equity and sustainability
- ICCAs can be legally recognized as protected areas without undermining the rights or autonomy of their caretaker IPs and LCs, who ultimately decide whether they should be formally included into national protected area systems
- Legal recognition and respect are provided to mobile communities, and in particular to their territories, social structures, governance institutions, traditional knowledge and common rights
- Networks of ICCAs are legally recognized and integrated by state governments, including for pastoralists’ self-governed territories
- Most protected areas where state governance, shared governance or private governance had originally been imposed upon ICCAs are returned to their original caretakers and governed again as ICCAs (with support, if necessary, to deal with new challenges).
- Policies and laws are in place for the “socio-ecological restoration” of ICCAs that have been

- disrupted/ taken over for a variety of purposes
- ICCAs are an integral part of holistic landscape and seascape policies and programmes, nurturing their surroundings and in turn being nurtured by them
- National governments agree to support national networks of ICCAs in association with the ICCA Consortium and the ICCA Registry; they provide them with appropriate resources to protect them from perverse incentives and subsidies
- More and more peoples chose to openly commit to take responsibility to manage their ICCAs (“look after country”) as the ICCA Registry and other mechanisms succeed in getting the message across: the IPs/LCs contributions are well recognized, understood and valued
- Water security is addressed
- Outreach and networking initiatives take place on a country-by-country basis to share knowledge about sustainable traditional resource management, and then move to the international level
- Self-governance and local “good governance” are recognized as critical for IPs and LCs, including for their language and cosmovisions; clear agreements are developed with protected area management agencies and other bodies towards self-governance or, as appropriate, shared governance of land and natural resources
- The ICCA movement has helped to transform state governments, going well beyond a recognition of some local rights: by recognizing the *territories* conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities, states recognize bio-cultures and accept a lessening of their sovereignty with respect to global sovereignty (e.g., the international human right regime) and local sovereignty (e.g., in ICCAs)

A vision for international organizations and policies in 2020

- A wide, diverse and inclusive network of ICCAs exists at the global level, with members respecting and mutually supporting each other’s cultural, political, spiritual and social rights and promoting a worldwide acceptance of sustainable use and conservation principles
- This global network works toward the health and well-being of people and the planet; it is a bottom up, legitimate, trusted and well respected network— a polycentric global community devoted to equity and sustainability
- ICCAs are strongly linked “horizontally”; and they are “vertically” linked to the scientific community, policy makers and the public at large on the basis of respect and reciprocity
- IPs play a more central role in multi-national contexts and with regard to conservation
- Valuing traditional resource knowledge, skills and institutions no longer needs defence or careful word-crafting in international meeting: is a central concept in policy
- There is better overall communication, as policy makers use the language of real human communities rather than technical terms only
- It has become generally clear that much more than environmental conservation is achieved through ICCAs as their caretaker IPs and LCs are empowered to take action... for instance, ICCAs are also understood as an effective approach to climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Better collaboration about ICCAs is achieved across initiatives such as ABS and REDD and also across sectors (e.g., trade), and in relation to other conventions beside CBD
- Awareness, capacity building, and support programs to ICCAs are core to the operations of inter-governmental organizations and national and international NGOs dealing with conservation, development and human rights
- ICCAs are socially, politically and economically recognized at the global level and the IP and LC movement has taken centre stage in the global political arena (bottom up approach to conservation and livelihoods)
- To achieve its own vision (e.g., COP 10 decisions and strategic plan) the global community has agreed that it needs a much better recognition of the role of IPs and LCs in natural

resource governance and management, stressing the customary sustainable use of biodiversity and the fact that ICCAs play a central role in conservation

- Protected areas are no longer “assumed” to be state-governed, exclusionary phenomena and it is well known that they can be under a variety of governance types: the 2014 World Parks Congress has been key in reaffirming, demonstrating, and promoting this new perception and approach in accordance with IUCN and CBD policy
- There exists a Global Financial Mechanism exclusively dedicated to civil society projects and initiatives related to the environment
- With the appropriate recognition of contributions and role of IPs and LCs in conservation, the CBD targets adopted in 2010 are actually smashed (reached before and beyond expectations)!
- Multilateralism is strengthened, all countries have endorsed UNDRIP and signed the CBD; the relationship among diverse nations, protected areas (including transboundary), ICCAs and conservation in the landscape is clarified, strengthened and acted upon
- The rights of peoples, such as described in UNDRIP, are applied/ respected
- Countries and peoples develop and sign-on also to a “United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Local Communities”
- ICCAs are understood and widely appreciated as a tool/instrument for the recognition of rights, and as actually necessary for UNDRIP and other instruments to be fully respected/applied; it is also clear that ICCAs must also be respected within state-recognized protected areas
- Rights to territories are respected as are the indigenous peoples and local communities themselves and their sacred relationships to such territories; statements describing such relationships are officially adopted into POWPA; indigenous governance is respected and supported also because its relationship to human survival is much better understood

A vision for the ICCA Consortium in 2020

1. *vis-à-vis the world:*

- The Consortium has been instrumental in articulating and fostering the coming to reality of the multi-level vision described above, and in placing ICCAs squarely on the policy agenda for conservation, development, and human rights at both international and national level
- The Consortium has been instrumental in bringing about a clear understanding of ICCAs, including their relation to human and indigenous rights, in particular the right to *self-determination*, their ties with *local livelihoods* through sustainable use, their crucial embedding in *culture*, their relationship with *sacred natural sites* (SNS) and *local identity* (e.g., peoples’ identity, “ecological integrity”, etc.), their fitting within the larger landscape/ seascape (*satoyama/ satoumi*) and their role to respond to global change (e.g., through local *resilience*, action to mitigate and adapt to climate change, etc.).
- The Consortium has helped to identify a diversity of ICCA types, the options and opportunities for their recognition and support, as well as the possible pitfalls and hazards inherent in such processes
- The Consortium has been pro-active to foster the participatory analyses of ICCA-related issues, threats and opportunities, and concrete action for their recognition and support
- The Consortium has supported a diversity of approaches to such action and built alliances with social movements (e.g., indigenous peoples, mobile indigenous peoples, small-scale fishers, food sovereignty, peasants, women, custodians of agro-biodiversity, faith communities) in a spirit of collaboration and mutual understanding
- The Consortium has develop strong partnerships also with international organizations, such as, among others, UNDP GEF SGP, UNEP WCMC, the CBD Secretariat, UNFPII, EMRIP, the relevant UN Rapporteurs and the IUCN Global Protected Area Programme
- The Consortium has established links with a diverse group of researchers, based in institutions around the world, who are committed to engaging in robust participatory research

with communities and civil society partners, with a particular focus on assessing the costs and benefits of ICCAs

- The Consortium has helped to create direct linkages *from the most local to the global*, in both analysis and action, respecting their diversity of timing and concepts but fostering mutual awareness and learning
- The Consortium has helped IPs and LCs to document their ICCA governance rights; it has assisted IPs and LCs to build their own capacities to defend such rights (e.g., through development of *legally-recognized governing bodies at ICCA-level*, national *ICCA Federations*, '*Grassroots Universities*' for territorial leaders with strong inter-cultural orientation), to identify impending threats and to generate appropriate forms of support to protect ICCAs

2. *internally:*

- The Consortium is an inclusive institution, engaging a large set of organizations and individuals and their diverse capacities
- The Consortium has reached internal clarity about its own operations as an association that includes many diverse organizations with *some* common goals and values
- The diversity of related languages, cultures, histories, world views, and value systems is what makes "ICCAs" so vibrant and important; this diversity is a great source of strength but also a weakness when trying to build alliances at national and global levels; the Consortium has found a way to be effective while remaining respectful of this rich and fundamental internal diversity
- As part of the above, the Consortium has fostered a variety of opportunities for mutual exchanges and learning and used a diversity of outreach mechanisms (e.g., web-site, publications, mini-videos, social media groups, Wikipedia) locally, nationally and globally
- The Consortium has agreed that concepts and terminology need to fit the richness and diversity of the understandings of the peoples most closely concerned with ICCAs; in this sense concepts and terminology may be multiple, and may evolve as they are used; the Consortium accompanies such multiplicity and evolution rather than being protective of any purist concepts or unique terminology
- The Consortium has been *working with and through its Members*, having feet on the ground in all countries where active Consortium members are based
- The Consortium has created plenty of opportunities for regional chapters/ assemblies (e.g., African or Latin American ICCA forums) and promoted region-specific analyses and responses to the opportunities and threats facing ICCAs, including action from the CBD secretariat and others
- The Consortium has fairly addressed the representation of different constituent communities in its own governance setting (e.g., members from different regions, gender-balance, IPs well represented).
- The Consortium has established a council of elders to act as 'key advisors' for its overall strategy and as helpers/ mediators along the way

Work Programme for the ICCA Consortium 2011-2014

Goal

To promote the appropriate recognition of Indigenous Peoples' Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCAs) and secure their conservation, livelihoods, spiritual and cultural benefits worldwide

Main objectives

Local and national focus:

1. Enhance the capacities of indigenous peoples, local communities and society in general to analyse and appreciate the status, threats, needs and opportunities of ICCAs and to strengthen/ defend them, as appropriate

Regional or thematic focus:

2. Facilitate exchange and consolidation of information, experiences and targeted research on the ecological, economic, livelihood, spiritual and cultural values of ICCAs and on appropriate options – including legal options – for their effective recognition and support

Global focus:

3. Nurture the emergence of the ICCA Consortium as a local-to-global institution by establishing and/or strengthening institutional linkages and providing encouragement and support to Members, as appropriate

Structure

Work package A: activities pursuing national, sub-regional, regional and thematic objectives responding to context-specific needs and opportunities

Work package B: activities pursuing global objectives and consolidating the emergence and functioning of the ICCA Consortium as a local-to-global institution

Activities

Work package A

With the encouragement and support of the Consortium secretariat, Consortium Members, honorary members and partners promote the analysis of the ICCA phenomenon and its relations to human and indigenous peoples' rights and livelihoods in specific national, sub-regional, regional or thematic contexts. They pursue exchanges of information, comparative analyses, mutual support and consolidation and strengthening of capacities to ensure the effective recognition of ICCAs, and to provide appropriate responses to their specific threats and opportunities. Initiatives to analyse, strengthen and defend ICCAs are designed and implemented in collaboration with the GEF Small

Grants Programme, the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) and others. They include activities such as the following:

A1. Analyzing and promoting awareness of the ICCA phenomenon in specific national, sub-regional, regional or thematic contexts

- Strengthen inter-generation dialogue (between community elders and youth) and engage the youth as main concerned party in the conservation and renewal of ICCAs (possibly following a combination of customary and “modern” processes to revitalise ICCA knowledge and skills)
- Facilitate ICCA exchange visits, dialogue and mutual learning among concerned IPs and LCs
- Promote context-specific and theme-specific analyses of ICCA status, threats, needs and opportunities, engaging IPs and LCs, governments, CBD national focal points, civil society, IUCN members and commission members and others
- Carry out analyses of context-specific ICCA governance institutions
- Develop context-appropriate methods and tools for ICCA documentation and communication (e.g., participatory video, participatory mapping and 3-D modelling, cyber-tracking, effective use of local and national media and the international ICCA Registry, etc.) and disseminate them through workshops and other means
- Develop robust participatory action-research methodologies and technologies for assessing the costs and benefits of ICCAs for their concerned IPs and LCs and for conservation, including vis-à-vis state-governed protected areas (this will likely proceed under the leadership of the Global Diversity Foundation – an ICCA Consortium member linked with several field-oriented and academic bodies, including universities engaged in field-based research on ICCA-relevant topics, the United Nations University and UNESCO)
- Pay special attention to ICCAs overlapping with state-governed protected areas (e.g., illustrate under what conditions ICCAs can be elements of internal strength for PAs or shared governance arrangements can be effective and equitable)
- Explore and illustrate positive and perverse incentives for ICCAs, including new financial mechanisms related to carbon sequestration or other ecosystem services and biodiversity benefits
- Develop country-appropriate indicators of status, recognition and support to ICCAs, including for the self-monitoring of ICCAs facing climate and other global changes
- Collect and make available to Members and partners relevant research results and ensure that IP and LC are involved in enriching academic research in full respect of their rights, including FPIC
- Support the work of indigenous and local community scientists—also by linking, among others, with the CAPTURED programme (Capacity and theory building for universities and research centers in endogenous development <http://www.captured-edu.org/>)
- Promote ICCA awareness through dialogue, diffusion of information through written and audiovisual channels and dedicated events targeting the public at large, the youth, civil society and/or government officials, policy makers and politicians

A2. Exploring and analyzing laws and policies that do and/or could appropriately support ICCAs at national level

- Develop a comprehensive methodology for the analysis of national, regional and international laws and policies that could support the recognition of ICCAs at national level (this will likely proceed under the leadership of *Natural Justice* – an ICCA Consortium member engaged in understanding and dealing with the interface among environmental, cultural, and human rights)
- Implement the methodology for a variety of countries, identifying provisions that have strong potential to undermine or advance ICCAs and the related priorities of indigenous peoples and local communities (from national protected area law to procedures for Free, Prior and Informed Consent, from regional frameworks and case law to UNDRIP, CBD and other international conventions...)
- Taking advantage of analyses from different countries and regions, develop and diffuse a *Review*

of laws that support / hinder communities conserving and sustainably using natural resources in their ICCAs

A3. Building capacities to strengthen and defend ICCAs and provide effective responses to the needs and opportunities that characterize them in specific contexts

- Encourage establishment of networks and federations of ICCAs and facilitate their linkages at national level (e.g., dialogue with government and civil society) but also with relevant expertise at regional and international levels (e.g., legal counsel)
- Provide occasions for IP and LC leaders to analyse and provide responses to the threats facing their own ICCAs (e.g. via national and international exchanges; inter-cultural learning opportunities; legal and technical support; mobilization of human rights commissions, civil society, government officials and national media; alert mechanisms; etc.)
- Foster awareness of the ICCA Registry and assist IPs and LCs who wish to register (possibly also by organising information events and workshops)
- Facilitate the development of appropriate ICCA-related proposals by IPs and LCs as part of the 2011-2015 programmatic priorities of the Small Grant Programme (SGP) of UNDP GEF (a goal of 1000 ICCA-related initiatives to be active in 122 countries by 2014), and other donors
- Develop multi-level exchanges of information, comparative analyses, mutual support and consolidation and strengthening of capacities in support of ICCAs including via training of trainers at regional CBD PoWPA workshops
- Assist government and civil society to design appropriate policies to incorporate ICCAs in conservation, development and human rights initiatives
- Assist government and civil society to design appropriate policy and to incorporate ICCAs in climate change mitigation and adaptation responses, with specific attention to the potentialities and threats posed by related financial mechanisms (e.g., REDD)
- Link with the CBD Secretariat and UNESCO to mainstream in educational curricula a broad awareness of bio-cultural diversity and its ecological, socio-cultural and economic values
- Promote the incorporation of ICCAs into curricula and academic syllabuses and into training programmes for protected area managers
- Support ICCA training and research programmes with interdisciplinary academics to increase capacities on subjects relevant to communities and construct intercultural programmes about nature, often necessary before ICCA “recognition” can take place

Work package B

Consortium Members and honorary members engage in a number of global institutional partnerships in support of ICCAs, including with CBD, GEF SGP, UNEP WCMC, IUCN and UN bodies and mechanisms. The secretariat coordinates their engagement, maintains a global communication system (including an international alert mechanism), provides encouragement and support for the development and implementation of work package A initiatives, and manages the operations of the Consortium. A project to support work package B is under submission to The Christensen Fund.

B1. Establishing and/or strengthening institutional collaborations with:

- ***The Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), with a focus on the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) and the following activities:***
 - providing technical assistance to CBD capacity building events at regional level (agreements under discussion – concurrence of different donors and partners)
 - building direct linkages between Members of the ICCA Consortium and CBD Focal Points at national level, and fostering the active participation of ICCA-related IPs and LCs in planning for and reporting about PoWPA

- harnessing the knowledge and experience of Consortium's IPs and LCs' Members to develop a landmark CBD Technical Guide on ICCAs to be launched at COP-11 in India in 2012 (agreement under discussion with CBD Secretariat)
 - promoting recognition and respect for ICCAs as part of all CBD policies, in particular by ensuring the participation of Consortium Members at CBD's SBSTTA, COPs, and other meetings associated with implementation of PoWPA and CBD Articles 8(j) and 10(c)
 - Promoting recognition and respect for ICCAs as part of integrated CBD and UNFCCC policies—in particular regarding REDD+, community-based adaptation and the 5th assessment of intergovernmental panel to be released in 2013
- **The UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme**, with a focus on its ICCA programmatic priority for 2011-2014 and the following activities:
 - building direct linkages between Members of the ICCA Consortium and GEF SGP National Coordinators and Committees and fostering the generation and submission of small grant proposals to appropriately recognize and support ICCAs
 - promoting ICCA-awareness and contributions as part of initiatives to support community-based adaptation to climate change
 - providing technical assistance to GEF SGP for its communication and capacity building events at national, regional and international level
 - harnessing the knowledge and experience of Consortium's IPs and LCs' Members to develop a simple guide for GEF SGP Coordinators to promote and support appropriate ICCA-related initiatives (agreement under discussion with GEF SGP Secretariat)
- **The UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)**, with a focus on its ICCA Registry and the following activities:
 - participating in the governance of the ICCA Registry (Advisory Committee and Steering Committee)
 - providing technical support upon request, in particular regarding voluntary procedures and FPIC for inclusion of ICCAs in the Registry
 - reviewing the results of on-going country-based testing of the Registry
 - identifying appropriate field-based ICCAs for inclusion in the ICCA registry and establishing appropriate linkages between the relevant IP and LC representatives and UNEP WCMC officials
- **The World Conservation Union (IUCN)**, with a focus on its global protected areas (PAs) programme and related policies and the following activities:
 - develop (in several languages) a specific volume of ICCAs Guidelines in the IUCN Best Practice in Protected Areas Series, including on ways to recognize, respect, and support ICCAs both outside of, and within, state-governed PAs
 - assist in the preparation of the World Parks Congress of 2014, and in particular with regard to planning and identifying participants for relevant streams and cross-cutting priorities, setting the basis for a further major leap in international consciousness on ICCAs and IP-driven and LC-driven conservation and a possible 10-year initiative supporting ICCAs
 - maintain a close relationship with TILCEPA, TGER, TSL, SEAPRISE and other relevant specialist groups in the IUCN Commissions as well as with IUCN offices and programmes at various levels promoting ICCA awareness and appropriate action in conservation
 - collaborating with national bodies (e.g. the IUCN UK committee or GIP GGCDRN in Madagascar) to support processes by which IUCN guidance is effectively applied to build national protected area systems, with particular relevance to ICCAs and PA governance types, and to demonstrate how ICCA inventory, recognition and support can be

effectively carried out at a national level

- **The UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and the UN Human Rights Council**, and in particular its Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP) and UN Independent Experts and Rapporteurs on relevant rights, and the following activities:
 - securing appropriate understanding and appreciation of ICCAs through side events, meetings and reports on ICCA-related violation of rights and need for redress initiatives
 - exploring options, alliances and mechanisms to promote the *Rights of Local Traditional Communities* (sedentary and mobile) with explicit reference to ICCAs, common property, cultural identity and expressions, etc.

B2. Fostering broad ICCA communication and providing encouragement and support to develop and implement workpackage A initiatives

- Design and operate a **global ICCA communication system** including a dedicated web site, downloadable resources on several languages, e-mail lists, Wikipedia entries, blog facilities, social media groups, a newsletter, etc.
- Collect and make widely available ICCA-relevant information, analyses and participatory action research results and methodologies (in close collaboration with the Global Diversity Foundation-- the ICCA Consortium Member doing in depth-work on the subject)
- Provide answers and advice on questions related to ICCA definition and legal recognition (in close collaboration with Natural Justice-- the ICCA Consortium Member doing in-depth work on the subject)
- Develop a global report on main threats and opportunities facing ICCAs and options to provide appropriate responses and support-- including via a comparative analysis of
 - Members' reports about threats and opportunities in different regions and countries
 - Members' experience with appropriate responses to specific threats and opportunities
 - pathways to influence funding agencies, governments and development agencies to promote ICCA-supportive projects
 - pathways to influence funding agencies, governments and development agencies to avoid and/or halt investments in destructive projects in and around ICCAs
- Design and operate an **international alert mechanism** supporting IPs and LCs ready to defend their ICCAs against impending threats
- Encourage communication, mutual support and effective joint action among Members, honorary members and partners to develop and implement work package A initiatives in as many countries, sub-regions and regions as possible

B3. Managing the operations of the ICCA Consortium

- Manage relevant databases of Members (organizations), honorary members (individuals), partners, collaborators, initiatives, etc.
- Coordinate the activities of Members, including regular and extraordinary General Assemblies and correspondence with translation services in three languages
- Coordinate the activities of the Steering Committee, including regular meetings and correspondence with translation services in three languages
- Ensure technical and administrative support to the Consortium's programme and institutional life