

ICCA Knowledge Sharing & Capacity-building Event in East and Southern Africa

14-19 February 2016 Namushasha River Lodge, Namibia



*Report by Vincent Ziba
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With the support of other participants*

Introduction and Background

Natural resources are a major source of wealth and power in Africa; they are also key to rural development and good governance. Natural resources— land, minerals, forests, wildlife, coastal areas, pastures and watersheds— are central to the livelihoods of 70% of the population and dominate some African economies. The fate of Africa’s natural resources governance cannot be separated from the broader context of the economic and development challenges that Africans face. The greater part of Africa includes a myriad of territories and areas customarily governed, managed and conserved by its indigenous peoples and communities. The international terminology “ICCA” has been used to describe such territories only in the last decades, but the relevant practices are often many centuries-old and relate to an amazing variety of names and institutions.

Since the beginning of the new millennium, ICCAs have been “rediscovered” by different social actors who understood they can help them to advance many worthy goals, such as :

- **Securing collective rights and responsibility** of the indigenous and local communities over areas and their territories and fostering **respect for their traditional knowledge, practices and institutions** in governance and management.
- Helping to consolidate local **sustainable livelihoods, cultural identity and pride**, preventing excessive urban migration and strengthening **local peace and security** by the national and local governments.
- Supporting civil society organizations concerned with conservation of nature deliver **solid and lasting patterns of conservation** that are depending much more on **internal integrity and capacities** than on external fluxes of expertise and funding.

There has been recognition of increased degradation and massive loss of natural resources in Africa under state control. There is an increased call by stakeholders for strengthening local and indigenous communities to be engaged in **direct governance of natural resources, drawing from customary knowledge, wisdom and institutions and engaging in fair negotiations among partners**. Governance diversity, quality and vitality— a strong echo to the results of the 2014 World Parks Congress of Sydney and the Promise of Sydney in particular – are key words in a new and promising vision for the conservation of nature where ICCAs are fully recognised and supported in Africa as in the rest of the world.

Fully in line with this vision, the German Ministry of the Environment (BMUB) the UNDP GEF SGP, the ICCA Consortium, IUCN and UNEP WCMC currently actively collaborate to implement the ICCA Global Support Initiative (in short, GSI). The main goal of the initiative is to foster the appropriate recognition of, and support to, ICCAs and the promotion of their effectiveness via enhanced capacities in at least 26 pilot countries. In East and Southern Africa the pilot countries include Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Namibia.

The Regional ICCA Knowledge Sharing & Capacity-building Event was held in Namushasha River Lodge, Namibia on 14-19 February 2016. This report gives an account of the proceedings and deliberations of this regional event.

Objectives

The Namushasha event was designed to share knowledge and enhance capacities among key regional actors about how to promote and strengthen appropriate recognition of ICCAs and appropriate support to them to enhance their effectiveness in the region—within but also outside the framework of the GSI initiative.

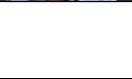
Expected results of the workshop

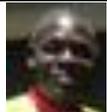
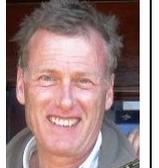
- Shared understanding of ICCAs as territorial units— land, water and natural resources— essential for community livelihoods and identity and governed *de facto* (and possibly also *de jure*) by their concerned communities as spaces of integration of various “sectors” (wildlife, forests, water, and agriculture, pasture, marine and coastal...).
- Shared understanding of the main ICCA types and characteristics in different countries in East and Southern Africa, the conditions (scale/ size, safeguards, threats and opportunities) they face and a range of appropriate responses to such conditions at different levels.
- Shared understanding of ICCAs as a form of governance for protected areas as well as *conserved* areas (cfr. CBD’s “other effective area-based conservation measures”-- OECM) relevant to fulfill national engagements for the Convention on Biological Diversity (e.g., Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18).
- Shared understanding of the GSI initiative and, as part of that, of the support that UNDP GEF SGP, the ICCA Consortium, IUCN and UNEP WCMC are expected to provide for ICCAs to fulfil their role— including support to national strategic backing, technical advice, and procedures for proper national validation of ICCAs and submission to the ICCA Registry at UNEP WCMC.
- Building upon the experience of the ICCA Consortium members in the region, strengthened capacities, motivation and mutual advice in promoting the recognition and support to ICCAs, in particular via national ICCA networks/ coalitions/ federations/ working groups (as appropriate) that can:
 - promote community self-awareness of the multiple values of their ICCAs;
 - promote community analysis, monitoring and evaluation of their ICCA work, with an emphasis on governance quality and vitality;
 - enhance ICCA communication via exchange visits, radio programs, social media, photostories and videos run by the ICCA communities themselves;
 - foster in-depth analyses, planning and advocacy to meet specific legal, political and other types of needs.
- Motivation, ideas, mutual advice and specific plans to further appropriate ICCA recognition and support at national level and—as appropriate – to support regional ICCA learning and action in East and Southern Africa.

Participants

Participants of the workshop included **country teams** from **four GSI supported countries** (Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia and Namibia) including representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities who govern and manage their ICCAs, relevant government agencies, supporting civil society organizations and national GEF SGP coordinators. A representative from Zimbabwe GEF SGP was also in attendance on invitation by GEF. The following is the list of participants.

| Photo | Name and e mail | Organization | Position |
|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| TANZANIA | | | |
|  | Mr. Nehemiah Murusuri nehemiah.murusuri@undp.org | SGP-GEF | National Coordinator |
|  | Rahima Njidi | MJUMITA / Tunduro initiative; National Community Forestry Network | Executive Director |
|  | Lorna Slade lornaslade@mwambao.or.tz | Mwambao Community Coastal Network | Cofounder and Executive director |
|  | Ali Thani alythani@gmail.com | Mwambao Community Coastal Network | Cofounder and country Coordinator |
| KENYA | | | |
|  | Ms. Nancy Chege Nancy.chege@undp.org | GEF SGP | National Coordinator |
|  | Kanyinke Sena kanyinke@emailarizona.edu | Indigenous peoples, law... Kenya | law & Ips |
|  | Nancy Githaiga ngithaiga@wwfkenya.org | WWF Kenya | Technical Services Manager |
|  | Amina Kale Loo | from Lamu community and also a member of the county assembly of Lamu | |
|  | Ann Itubo | KFS in the Forest conservation office, dealing with participatory forest management | Deputy Director KFS |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | Elias Kimaru Ekimaru@wwfkenya.org | works on Kaya forests in Kwale landscape | Programme Coordinator - Kwale Kilifi Landscape |
| ZAMBIA | | | |
|  | Gertrude Chiholyonga Gertrude.chiholyonga@undp.org | SGP-GEF | Coordinator |
|  | Vincent Ziba vinceziba@yahoo.com | FAO Forest and Farm Facility | National Facilitator |
|  | Robert Chimambo kchimambo@gmail.com | champions causes on climate change; had exposure nationally and internationally | Environmental activists |
|  | Roy Mutelele roymutelele@yahoo.com | Wildlife community resource Board | |
|  | Allan Mangi mangiallan@yahoo.com | Sesheke District Council | Environmental planner |
|  | Robson Mwene rmweene@TNC.ORG | The Nature Conservancy (TNC) | Project officers |
|  | Wallace Mayiya wallacemayiya@yahoo.com | Alliance for Nutrition and Reconstruction | National Coordinator |
|  | Moses Nyoni mnyoni@wwfzam.org | WWF | Project Coordinator -CCDP |
| NAMIBIA | | | |
|  | Nickey Gaseb nickeyG@unops.org | GEF SGP | National Coordinator |
|  | Karine Nuulimba Karine.nuulimba@gmail.com | IRDNC/ NACSO | CEO |
|  | Maxi Pia Louis maxi@nacso.org.na | NACSO | Director |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------------|
| | Bright Sanzila | CBNRM Warden, Katima Mulilo | |
|  | Robin Lyonga | Mashi Conservay | Community member |
| | Patrick Chali | Kwandu conservancy | Community member |
| | Reuben Mafati | IRDNC | Coordinator |
|  | Bennet Kahuure | Namibia Nature Foundation | Staff |
|  | Brian Jones bjones@edf.com.na | SULI | Researcher |
|  | Simon Anstey | IRDNC | Researcher |
| | Rauna Nghatanga | SGP | Administrative Assistant |
|  | KAPIA PANDENIMWANDINGI | Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia | Financial & Risk Analyst |
|  | Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend | ICCA Consortium | Global Coordinator |
|  | Terence Hay-Edie Terence.hay-edie@undp.org | GEF SGP and GSI | General manager |
|  | Taghi Farvar Taghi.favar@gmail.com taghi@cenesta.org | ICCA Consortium | President |
|  | Heather Bingham Heather.bingham@unep-wcmc.org | UNEP WCMC | Officer |
| | Luckson Chapungu | GEF SPG Zimbabwe | Field Assistant |

Agenda Regional ICCA Knowledge Sharing & Capacity-building Event 14-19 February 2016

| Time | Sunday 14 Feb -- DAY 0: Arrival | Monday 15 Feb – DAY 1 ICCA situation in East & Southern Africa | Tuesday 16 Feb – DAY 2 Concepts & analysis | Wed 17 Feb -- DAY 3 Field visit | Thursday 18 Oct -- DAY 4 Plans & mutual support | Friday 19 Oct -- DAY 5 Future of ICCA learning | | | | |
|-------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| 08.30-10.00 | Arrivals in Livingston (Zambia) at about mid-day and transport to Namushasha (Namibia) All national teams finalise their presentations | Presentation/ discussion of the ICCA situation (policy, practice, conditions, prospects...) in Namibia | History, culture and conservation —developing a collective understanding of the ICCA concept and practice —interactive presentation | Field visit by country teams/ small groups with specific learning objectives Each group focuses on different ICCA topics and/or actors , making use of a variety of participatory methods and tools | Learning from the field visit —group reports, discussion and advice to the visited ICCA communities and other relevant local & national actors | Arrival of partners and sponsors – Welcome and introductions. ICCA country action plans | | | | |
| Coffee | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10.30-12.30 | | Presentation and discussion of the ICCA situation in Tanzania | Threats to ICCAs & opportunities for ICCA in the region —interactive presentation Presentation and discussion: ICCA as governance type for conserved areas recognized by UICN & CBD and listed by UNEP WCMC | | Group work for country teams – ICCA “speaking maps” and country strategies | Presentations and discussion: Recognition and support to ICCAs by the ICCA Consortium Recognition and support to ICCAs by UNEP WCMC & the role of ICCA national networks Recognition and support to ICCAs by UNDP GEF SGP | Group work for country teams – Action plan to promote appropriate recognition and support to ICCAs at national level | Panel of partners and sponsors offer perspective and responses to the plans Possible outline of initiatives to further ICCA learning and action in East and Southern Africa | | |
| Lunch | | | | | | | | | | Distribution of certificates, event evaluation, and closing |
| 14.00-15.30 | | Presentation and discussion of the ICCA situation in Kenya | Group work for country teams – ICCA “speaking maps” and country strategies | | | | | Group work for country teams on ICCA action plans at national level (continues) | All teams report on their plans, provide advice on the plans of other country teams | |
| Coffee | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16.00-18.30 | | Presentation and discussion of the ICCA situation in Zambia | Group work reports and discussion. Introduction to ICCAs to be visited & methods/ tools relevant for the visit. | | Country teams/small groups plan what they wish to learn about & how | Group work to consolidate field visit / prepare a presentation | Participants discuss and, as appropriate, agree upon an “initiative for future ICCA learning & action in East and Southern Africa” | | | |
| | | Eventual reports & comments by participants from other countries | | | | | | | | |
| Dinner | | | | | | | | | | |
| Evening | | Introductions & agenda | Free time Video showing | | “Clinic” on ICCA Registry and WDPA | Group work and/or “Clinic” | “Clinic” on ICCA Registry and WDPA Cultural evening | | | |

Day 1 - Chaired by Nicky Gaseb

Welcoming Remarks

The workshop was called to order by Nicky Gaseb, the Namibia UNDP-GEF Small grants programme Coordinator. He welcomed everyone to Namibia and in particular to the Zambezi region. He encouraged the participants to explore the area and discover the beauty of Namibia from that Region.

Objectives of the workshop

Nicky Gaseb outlined the workshop objective very clearly as sharing knowledge and enhancing capacities among key regional actors about how to promote and strengthen appropriate recognition of ICCAs and appropriate support to them to enhance their effectiveness in the region—within but also outside the framework of the GSI initiative.

Expectations

Following the welcoming remarks and objectives of the workshop, Dr Grazia the ICCA Global Coordinator facilitated a session on expectations and personal introductions.

All the participants were asked to write their expectations on pieces of paper, which were later grouped and summarised. The four broad categories of expectations were provided by 21 participants as follows:

1. To learn about resources that ICCAs can add to the regional efforts on rights and what support ICCA had to improve community interventions.
2. To address challenges faced by livelihoods and conservation, such as:
 - a. Climate change
 - b. Integration of livelihoods and conservation
 - c. Income diversification
 - d. Community governance
 - e. Rights of local communities to ICCA
 - f. Natural resources management issues affecting ICCAs
 - g. Political influence
 - h. Pressure from economic development
3. To learn more and be inspired about ICCAs.
4. To learn about how national laws and policies can recognise ICCAs



Participants Introductions

The introductions of participants were done in a amusing and participatory way through passing on a ball to someone you have not met and would like to know more about. The receiver of the ball introduced themselves, mentioned the institution they represented, their interest in the workshop and also shared “what they would like to be if they were not a human being”. We thus found out that in the rooms there were (potentially) a variety of birds and trees, an elephant, rain, sun, mist in the air, lions, bees, earthworms ... and even a few Gods!

COUNTRY PRESENTATIONS

The following session was on country reports, which were prepared by teams in their countries prior to the workshop. The country reports focused on the following information:

1. Country broad description
2. Customary territories in recent history
3. The current situation of customary territories, focusing on governance arrangements
4. Explanation if the areas are ICCAs? Distribution? Coverage?
5. Effectiveness of ICCAs
6. Opportunities and threats
7. Supportive legislation, policy, etc.
8. Practical experiences, tools, methods and skills that worked for you & you would like to share

NAMIBIA

The presentation was done in two parts, the first one focusing on conservancies as ICCA and the country history of natural resources governance.

Broad description of Namibia

Customary territories in recent history

The colonial policies and administration of Namibia including the apartheid regime under South Africa disrupted the link of major ethnic groups to their own land or territories. The San and Nama were the first people to arrive in Namibia thousands of years ago but were displaced and dispossessed of their productive land by other ethnic groups like the Himba. The term “indigenous people” is not widely used in Namibia however, most black or Bantu groups consider themselves “indigenous” particularly compared to white Namibians.

Current situation

The San people lost most their land – except Nyae Nyae Conservancies. Their traditional leaders are not always recognised by government they live as marginalised group. The Himba have land in the North West that includes a number of several conservancies. Some traditional leaders of the Himba people are recognised by government although viewed as “primitive” and in need of “development”. Other several groups now own land and territories based on former apartheid homelands distribution and movements.

All the communal land where conservancies are located is held in trust by the State for the benefit of traditional communities. The communities have usufruct rights over the land and its resources such as for their grazing animals. Thus, the communities do not have strong tenure rights over the land as a group. The traditional authorities govern customary rights to land and hold their own customary courts

Customary territories and conservation

Traditional authorities had rules in the past governing use of water, fruit trees, fish, hunting etc. of which many still do but enforcement is problematic. The communities and their traditional Chiefs maintained exclusive hunting areas which laid the foundation in some cases for modern day protected areas and in other cases for the core wildlife areas within communal area conservancies. The Conservancies are provided by top down legislation, but restores rights and authority and the communities have the choice to apply. Communities define themselves and apply to manage a conservancy and this is not just based on financial benefit but on “ownership”, voice and intrinsic values of the land.

Policies

In 1996, post-independence government put in place bold legislation that gave rural communities living in communal areas back their rights to wildlife by establishing communal area conservancies. The Government gazette of the Republic of Namibia Windhoek - 17 June 1996 No. 1333 granted rights and ownership over ‘hunnable’ game and 100% revenues from sale of game or game products and rights over tourism activities in their areas. There currently 83 conservancies with 16 million ha (20%) of country, occupied by 200,000 people out of a total country population of approximately 2 million. The Conservancy policy does not give land rights but only rights over huntable game (which includes most ungulates and predators, as well as elephants) and rights over tourism.

All consumptive use of wildlife in conservancies is controlled by the Government through the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET) by giving annual quotas that define the number of animals that may be used. Annual quota setting meetings take into account both local knowledge and collected information, including game census and Event Book data (a natural resource monitoring system), harvest returns and desired stocking rates.

ICCA Achievements

Contribution to the success of three pillars of the Namibia CBNRM Program:

1. Natural Resources Management

- Conservation Achievements
- Increasing Wildlife Populations
- Large Landscape Connectivity
- 532 Community Game Guards employed

Namibia has recorded increased wildlife population trends like Elephant population in 1995 was 7,600 but in 2012 it went up to 20,000, the Black Rhino population in 1980 was near extinct but in 2015.....?

2. Institutional Development & Governance

There are 83 elected governance structures of conservancies. This represents 1 of every 11 Namibian citizens with gender empowerment skills, provides increased civil society voice and currently support 6,472 jobs.

3. Business Enterprises and Livelihoods

The conservancies have been contributing significantly to the national economy since 1991, with about US\$0.4 billion added to the gross domestic percentage (GDP) per year. In 2013, tourism & hunting generated N\$72.2 million for communities and supported 6,472 jobs. The conservancies generated 500,000 kg of meat for local communities - 2 million high protein meals contributing significantly to reducing malnutrition in the country. In 2014 the tourism & hunting generated U\$ 8.7 million and supported 6,472 jobs there are 38 joint venture tourism and hunting contracts by communities.

Opportunities for ICCAs

- Increased Tourism Opportunities and recognition of local traditional systems

Namibia is working on a sustainability strategy of community based initiatives by creating a fund for supporting local activities. This has been prompted by declaration of Namibia as a middle income country which has reduced external donor support. We see Namibia as learning and sharing hub for CBNRM in the region.

Threats

1. Increased wildlife population a source of increased wildlife conflict
2. Inadequate benefit distribution mechanism.
3. Poor decision-making and community governance
4. Namibia still has some sectoral implementation of activities, therefore a great need for integration
5. Poaching has been on an increase for all corners of the country

6. There are anti-hunting lobbies petitioning against hunting. If we don't have good systems in place the anti-hunting campaigns can negatively affect the industry.

Lessons and experiences to share

Partnership approach used by Namibia was key for improved coordination of activities and programme development in natural resources management. The approach taken is programme development unlike taking activities as projects, there is always memory for activities, and this has been evolving for over 20 years. Constantly new laws enacted to expand rights (e.g. Parks and Wildlife Bills), improving methods for enterprise development and financial governance.

National level NRM monitoring system: government and communities jointly monitor wildlife. Namibia has championed a monitoring system called event book which is adopted across the southern region. Namibia has demonstrated giving Concessions inside Protected Areas to community for returning what has been lost over the years– partial restitution of rights to communities in Protected Areas. There now 24 concessions signed across the country for the communities. Wildlife translocation including high value and endangered species like Rhino from commercial farms and Protected Areas to conservancies is a sign of successful community wildlife management. However, commercial farms still mostly owned by white minority gives a situation of inequity in land access, as commercial farms have full tenure rights unlike limited rights and increased population pressures faced by communal lands.

Plenary discussion

Namibia ICCAs focuses more on game management systems, does not recognize other areas like wetlands as ICCAs? There is great potential in Namibia to demonstrate community integration in natural resources management at ICCA level. How are the forest concessions managed in conservancies? The conservancies have one account for both forest and wildlife revenues and distribute at the same time to the communities.

Most ICCAs were formed around cultural understanding and potential for those areas for livelihoods support. The Namibia group struggled to identify typical ICCAs in the country because of their cultural attachment to land, something that is common in Zambia had changed since the colonial rule. A category of community conserved areas included a category of "informal conservation areas" implied areas were cultural attachments of particular tribes needed to be identified.

There is need to provide integration of all the natural resources. The idea of communities coming together because of wildlife is part of "de-responsibilization" of communities of their role in natural resource management. We need to focus on community as an actor that can integrate natural resource management. Namibia *can* be a leader for community integration of resources management and use.

The motivation of communities is financial gain at this moment but if the funds are no more what is next for Namibia?

Overall, it is important to note that the Namibian group noted that – despite the emphasis often placed on financial gains for conservancies, in practice **the Namibian model does not appear to fully rely on financial benefits... The financial benefits distributed to communities are actually very small when compared to the value of the wildlife they conserve.**

TANZANIA

Historical background

Evidence exists in literature and stories that are passed between generations for communities to have managed resources well, using their traditional customs and beliefs, for example, in Kilimanjaro, local communities used to conserve forests on the Mt. Kilimanjaro for sheer belief their God lived up there. A number of forests were conserved because they served as spiritual sites where communities went for pilgrimage

Current situation

After independence of Tanzania customary territories and leadership were abolished. This eroded a lot of knowledge on traditional governance system of natural resources and gave full authority to the state. However, there still exist customary territories within formal government administrative areas. Customary leaders still exist and are respected but not integrated in the formal government administrative system.

Typical governance arrangements in terrestrial ecosystems

All areas classified as Protected Areas are governed by Management Authorities.

The Local Government leadership is involved through consultative mechanism and/or outreach programmes. In wildlife protected areas, Wildlife Management Areas and Village development areas are examples of involvement of local communities in natural resource governance as well as benefit sharing arrangements.

In addition to government authorities and local communities, other actors that play a role in governance include:

- CSOs engaged to enhance the conservation agenda
- The private sector (Hunting, Tour operators, Hoteliers)
- Researchers (to enhance conservation and tourism agenda)
- Formal actors that use modern methods of conservation
- Some CSOs that try to revive traditional methods of conservation, whose efforts are often defeated due to diminishing traditional knowledge, skills, and institutions.

Factors of effectiveness

The team identified the following factors contributing to the effectiveness of ICCAs in Tanzania:

- Community cohesion
- Cultural and spiritual values attached to the ICCAs
- Appreciation and pride of local identity
- identification of indigenous peoples by others and the state recognition of UNDRIP
- Support by Government, CSOs, support by UN agencies and international NGO like Oxfam UK)

Opportunities

- The Forest policy (1998 under revision) and Act (2002) provides for Community Based Forest Management (CBFM) which favours development of ICCAs.
- Cultural tourism is considered a key component of tourism, which is a leading source of non-tax revenue in Tanzania.
- Tanzania voted in favour of UN declaration on the rights of IPs (UNDRIP) 2008
- Key National Strategies like REDD+ and TASAF recognize existence of indigenous peoples (IPs).
- National Land Use Planning Act promoting different land uses for IP and local communities.
- UN Sustainable development goals (SDGs 1, 2, 6, 7, 13, 15)

Threats

- Laws that threaten livelihoods of IPs (Wildlife Act No.5 of 2009; Investment laws; Local Government Act 1982)
- Discrimination and exclusion (IPs are left on the margins of the larger society).
- Vulnerability of ICCAs: Lack of security on land tenure
- Forced eviction without Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC)
- Climate Change effects (In 2006, 50% of livestock wiped off due to drought)
- Conflicts: Farmers/Pastoralists
- Conflicts : Human /Wildlife

Legislation, policy, directive or approach that recognizes and supports customary territories

As noted earlier, Forest Act (2002) recognizes ICCAs through Private Forest Management (PFM); Community based forest management (CBFM)

Following international advocacy on recognition of ICCAs, there is:

1. Increased awareness on the plight of IPs
2. Increased activities by development partners (DP) involving IPs
3. Increased Government recognition of IPs through reflecting IP development challenges in government development frameworks such as REDD+ Strategy.
4. Legal ownership of land: Issue of title deeds for land owned by IPs in some areas (not all)

LESSONS LEARNT

- Land ownership: In a modern society, customary laws and practices cannot be effective. Therefore, **IPs should be assisted to legally own the land they occupy.**
- Land use planning: The traditional practice of demarcating grazing land for wet and dry seasons needs to be legally enforced through **legally recognized bylaws.**
- Capacity Development: local institutions are key for effective natural resources management practices: therefore there is need to **revive and strengthen local institutions**
- Human - wildlife conflicts need to be controlled/ resolved
- Prioritize water projects to increase local level resilience to climate change

- Promote gender equality and women empowerment to address wider gender inequality in IP societies

TANZANIA COASTAL AREAS

Tanzania has a coastal line of over 800 km stretching from Kenya to Mozambique. There are 5 Coastal regions covering 15% country land size and 25% of the population of Tanzania.

Biodiversity

Coastal environment has high marine biodiversity and rich marine resources that include mangrove forests, coral reefs, sandy beaches, seagrass beds and muddy intertidal flats

Traditional management system of coastal areas

The traditional management systems and customs have become weaker mainly due to

- pressures from commercialisation,
- population growth,
- new technology including communication,
- deterioration of authority of elders as guardians
- lack of legal recognition for traditional systems that led to their decline

Examples of traditional systems

- Temporary Octopus closures – Uroa, Pongwe, Jambiani
- Restricted fishing periods related to the lunar cycle 'bamvua'
- Crab fishing restricted to low tides
- Seasonal patterns of fishing activity in particular locations (Mafia, Kisiwa Panza)
- Rights of ownership over fence traps (Chwaka Bay)
- Closed periods for prawn fishing (Chwaka and Charawe)
- Shuura village by-laws
- Sacred marine sites
- Religious prescriptions
- No fishing on Fridays
- No diving during Ramadhan

What is needed for success?

- Establishing an effective mechanism to curb illegal fishing practices, control/regulate fishing capacity and promote alternative livelihood for the coastal communities.
- Reviewing and updating Legislation from time to time to create consistency between Zanzibar and mainland Continuous conservation, development and management.
- Utilization of fishery resources in a sustainable manner with support from donors.
- Strengthening the collaboration among key stakeholders on the sustainable conservation, development, management and utilization of fisheries resources for the benefit of present and future generations.

- Entrepreneurship skills, Good leadership and Governance, conflict management and cooperation.
- Promoting and strengthening natural resources community based collaborative management in marine waters.

Existing opportunities

- Political will that support sustainable fisheries management.
- Good potential to improve fishery resources in marine areas.
- Availability of key stakeholders dealing with sustainable fishery resources
- Presence of Development Partners and private sector and NGOs that support sustainable conservation and development of natural resources.
- Presence of Fisheries Act and Legislation.
- Presence of government institution that have been empowered to enforce fisheries legislation that supports sustainable conservation and development of natural resources.
- Tourism revenues
- Local institution in place i.e Beach Management Units (BMU)

Threats and Challenges

- Increasing rate of dynamite fishing – powerful stakeholders and lack of attention by government
- Continuous & inconsistency in fisheries legislations between Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania
- Overexploitation of economical valuable species
- Low capacity of local institutions (BMU/SFC) to be able to undertake their operations
- Population pressure-increasing number of fishers from school drop outs
- Unclear roles and responsibilities of the Village (shehia) fishermen committees a local governance institution in Zanzibar in light of powerful companies.
- Sustainable funding for local institution to do their work
- Lack of transparency in revenue distribution
- Conflicts between different users
- Lack of awareness and understanding
- Lack of alternative livelihoods options

Supporting legislation and policies

- National fisheries policy 1997
- Zanzibar MCU regulation 2015
- Fisheries regulation of Tanzania-under revision (2016)

- Zanzibar Forest policy 1998 - on mangroves

ICCAs in the marine environment

- Coastal communities have close and profound relationship with the marine environment
- The communities have 'de facto' been managing the marine environment
- The community's traditional management decisions and efforts were positive for the conservation of habitats
- Currently the entire coastline is comprised of local co-management governance structures albeit many non-functional (BMUs, SFCs, FLCs) – some of these have incorporated some traditional management regimes into their operational plans
- Largely, traditional systems have broken down

Practical tools, methods and skills for supporting ICCAs

- **Documenting** traditional beliefs and practices using Participatory Video (community film)
- **Advocating for recognition of traditional management systems** using Participatory Video
- Formulating **community protocols** that state and assert community roles in management (BCP – biocultural community protocol)
- **Networking** – coastal community network with capacity building for members
- **Awareness-raising and advocacy using FAO voluntary guidelines** for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries in the context of food security and poverty eradication

KENYA

Geographical background:

Kenya is located in East Africa and covers 58,037km² of land and water.

Approximately 75% of the country is arid and Semi-arid.

Population is 41million inhabitants with a growth rate of 2.46 fertility rate (CIA 2011). Kenya has 42 dominant tribes divided into four major groups- Nilotic, Cushitic and Bantu speaking

Rangeland diversity and ICCAs extent in Kenya

- Kenya's' ICCAs largely cover both Marine ecosystem and Terrestrial environments
- Cultural diversity for instance pastoralism/nomads have strong attachment to their ancestral lands and are dependent on natural resources

- **A wide range of community traditional institutions exist of which are not documented and fully researched and explored to support ICCAs systems**

Rangelands/Pastoralism landscapes in Kenya

- Pastoral communities are in the Northern part of Kenya and their livelihoods largely depend on environment.
- They have long standing and diverse traditional ways of conservation for forage and water.
- Bassi (2006) describe the Borana traditionally manage and protect springs and forests for forage for their livestock

Kenyan Forests Ecosystems

- Under Forest Act 2005 Section 46 to 49, communities' participation is through formation of **Community Forest Associations (CFAs)**.
- CFAs develop Forest management Plans and enter into a co-management that is legally binding through a Forest Management Agreement (FMA) with the Kenyan Forest Service to conserve and manage the forests
- Specific user rights are agreed by the parties
- A clear CFA governance structures are in place to manage the FMAs.
- Forest conservation committees are set up to link with the governance structures.
- Some forest ICCA are coastal forests (Kayas) governed by their Mijikenda people.

Community Conservancies

- Community conservancies are locally protected areas set aside for wildlife conservation often geared towards tourism and ecotourism investment and economic empowerment of local communities.
- Interested investors enter into contractual agreements with local communities and mostly encompass core conservation areas & integrated holistic approached for livestock and wildlife across vast areas of land.

Role of communities in governance of ICCAs

- The council of elders governed the natural resources within ICCAs up to the 1950s. This old systems become weaker overtime and communities presently are empowered legally to govern their own ICCAs.
- The challenge was that the legislative framework after independence did not recognise the traditional knowledge.
- Kenyan constitution 2010 gives priority to the minority groups
- Colonial powers did not recognise traditional approaches;
- pre independence regimes perpetuated colonial land rights
- Education systems degraded the indigenous knowledge.

Recent development in ICCAs

- Mangrove forests management plan (KCDP 2015)
- Co-Management of forests { Formation of 325 CFAs with 144 Management Plans, 102 FMAs created by act of parliament Forest Act 2005 } and over 300 WRUAs {Water Act 2002} ,BMUs
- KAYA Council elders formed county networks largely influence by devolution

Council of elders' Kaya forests case study -1

- Council of Elders-Ngambi including a group of Junior elders
- Enforcement of rules is mainly through as system of taboos, curses and other spiritual practices and beliefs
Sanctions still have a powerful effect in the rural communities associated with the Kayas
- Infringement of the use laws of the Elders would attract a fine which the miscreant would be obliged to pay to avoid spiritual retribution (Githitho, 2005).
- Sacred natural forests found on hilltops but also on coastal plain land of Kenya coast
- A combination of sacred beliefs about the Kaya and government Forest management has maintained the status of Kaya forest for biodiversity conservation.
- They are residual patches of forests averaging 10-400 ha of once-extensive diverse lowland forest found in coastal eastern Africa.
- The historical development, existence, location and shape of the Kayas are intertwined with the belief and culture of the coastal Miji Kenda ethnic groups which claim descent from one ancestral area
- The Kayas thus are strategic and symbolic grounds, and as the ancestors found resting and safe places within the Kayas, so did the spiritual, social and symbolic significance of the Kayas increase to the communities.
- Thus, even after the Kayas were abandoned to become uninhabited forested areas, the laws governing their protection and the rituals associated with them remained intact.
- In 1992 Government gazetted the Kaya as national monument, this was helped by WWF and this started recognising the traditional structure. There are 9 Kayas now collectively recognised as a World Heritage Site.
- Challenges of competing land use, one site has already been marked for Mining, and because they are protected the government will have to following the process of degazetting.
- The other challenge is using the Kaya forest as a basis from which to possibly launch terrorist attacks.
- Kayas are recognised by the politicians who go there to ask for blessing at the time of political elections (including the President).

Council of elders CASE Study-2

Endorois Vs. Kenya Lake Bogoria landmark ruling African commission on human and peoples right, case taken to commission on Gazettment of Lake Bogoria: Compensation, unrestricted access, registration as an entity(ACHPR 2...)

400 families were moved out of the lake in 1974. 2003 the community approached African commission on human rights, the commissions told the Kenyan government

1. Give them back the land
2. compensate for all they have lost since 1973
3. Ensure they benefit for resources around lake Bogoria
4. Registration of the Endorois association
5. Grant free access

The government has not honoured the commission's verdict. They only "compensated" the Endorois with a few millions Kenyans Shillings.

Mangrove conservation in Lamu

The government has awarded a big Chinese firm a tender to construct a major port and oil facility in Lamu and this, among other huge changes, will involve mass cutting of mangrove trees. These trees have been used by local communities for livelihoods support.

Mangroves are a habitat for different forms of life forms important for the local community.

The TOT Community on Embubuk River

- The TOT community lives on community land (un- demarcated).
- Share a common water resource from river Embubuk
- The original water channel according to the community is more than 200 years old with additional furrows being developed over time.
- The water furrows have been managed through customary laws founded on culture (no written regulations)
- There are 105 furrows, shared amongst 25 clans
- Longest furrow is 22.8 km long.
- Maintained by the men , women interact with the resource down stream

Opportunities

- Kenya 2010 constitution recognizes community land, on basis of ancestral occupation, links to UN declaration of rights of indigenous people, African charter
- International laws ratified by Kenya
- New legislations: Community land Bill 2015, Forest conservation Bill 2015, Wildlife Act 2013, Water Bill 2015, Climate Change Policy 2014, Traditional Knowledge Bill 2014, National Land Policy 2009, NMK-National Museums and heritage ACT 2006, County government Act
- Increased activism (litigation) has empowered community
- Media discourse accelerated the empowering of communities using community videos for collecting information

Challenges

- Lack of political good will on ICCAs development
- Externally driven agenda rendering ICCAs more of donor driven initiative hence sustainability (NRT case in point)
- Lack of information sharing
- Strategic development agenda e.g. Impact country's development agenda on ICCAs e.g. Lappset project in Lamu, irrigation project, mining, Energy power by coal, infrastructure development, oil and gas exploration.

Lessons learned

- **We need to better appreciate traditional practices and mainstream them in legal frameworks**
- Information sharing with judicial officials
- Stakeholder consultation and documentation of community protocols.
- Establish rules of engagement with ICCAs e.g. develop **bio-cultural community protocols** to guard against elite culture

ZAMBIA

Geographical information

Zambia is a landlocked country in the Southern part of Africa. It has fresh water aquatic ecosystems and anthropic land cover types. Anthropogenic land cover is 14% of the total. For agricultural purposes, Zambia has been divided into three agro-ecological zones corresponding to agro-climatic zones. The country is divided into three Agro-ecological zone namely III with high rainfall above 1100 mm, II with average rainfall between 800 to 1000 mm and region I that receive below 800 mm..

The total land use are categorised as follows:

- agricultural land: 31.7%
- arable land 4.8%; permanent crops 0%; permanent pasture 26.9%
- forest: 66.3%
- Other: 2% (2011 est.)

Historical Governance systems

Pre-British (British South African-BSA) occupation, this is a period before the 1900s when the British colonizers arrived.... Traditional rulers systems was characterized by chiefs and clans and dominated **by "spiritual"** governance systems.

The period between 1900-1924 is characterised by the rule of the British Southern African company (BSA), using governance by **"proxy"** by **John Cecil Rhodes**.

The British direct colonial rule – covered the period 1924-1953.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Settler rule)1953-63

The Post British/Independence is a period of nationalist rule that goes from 1964 to present time.

Under BSA Rule (1900-1924) the country was divided into two regions namely North Western and North Eastern Rhodesia, The re-amalgamation happened in 1924-1953 under direct "British-crown" rule. A British Governor ruled the new territory (Northern Rhodesia) on behalf of British Queen/King.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland 1953 – 1964:

White Settlers briefly (10 years) had "**direct**" rule over Northern Rhodesia. Some local tribal chiefs were "**recognised**" e.g. Barotseland, and ruled by "**proxy**" on the behalf of the British Crown.

Internal Governance Structures:

Land was subdivided into two types namely:

- **Crown Lands** – direct under the Territorial Governor and largely reserved for white settlers.
- **Trust or" Native" Lands** – where traditional chiefs and systems of rules were allowed.

The native lands was later, created into "**Native Authorities NA** (Native (tribal) Authority under Ordinance 1936) e.g. Tumbuka Native Authority .

Control of Natural Resources:

By and large the **Native Authority (NA)** had control over natural resources in tribal lands (1947-1948 Natural Resources management Promulgation Order)

Native Authority Trust Fund:

Created from natural resources proceeds collected with the village and dedicated largely for local community/tribal development.

Post-independence governance

- The Nationalist government adopted the Policy of "One Zambia one Nation" in order to unify the country.
- All colonial reference to "tribal entities and authorities" was done away with.
- All land and Natural Resources – water, wildlife forests etc. – were now "vested in and held in trust by the Republican President (1969 Land Referendum).
- Land was now classified into "State lands" formerly Crown lands and "traditional Lands" formerly Trust lands.
- The Post-Independence period, it should be noted, has had "mixed blessings" in the context of natural resource management

Recent governance

- Establishment of the House of Chiefs.

- Community Resources Boards (CRBs), Joint Forest Management (JFM), Fisheries committees.
- Control of timber harvesting by Baroste Royal Establishment (BRE) in Western province.
- Control of access to land by BRE in Western province in allocation for commercial purposes has worked well.
- Recognition of various traditional ceremonies recognising natural resources- Chewa tradition with sacred areas for Nyau dancer only.
- Ministry of Chief affaires was recently formed to support traditional authorities.
- National Planning Authority has recently been formed to engage in planning state and communal lands.
- Improved road network increasing accessibility and market of natural resources in rural areas.
- Increased trend of community customary and cultural recognition

Possible definition of ICCAs in Zambia: areas where the management, use and benefit of natural resources in customary land is carried out by local communities with equitable governance and transparent by-laws.

- Hunting grounds for traditional leaders
- Customary areas reserved for traditional activities
- Burial sites
- Traditional ceremonies
- Initiation ceremonies
- Worshipping, e.g some breeding sites for fish, Crocodile tears for rains (Bembas), Baobab trees in Luangwa

Effectiveness of ICCAs

- BRE has preserved the plains as a heritage sites
- Burial sites are conservation areas e.g Kalungu area in Chinsali where chief are buried.
- Sites for traditional ceremonies are well conserved in all areas e.g
 - Ila Shimunenga
 - Likumbilyamize
 - Nchwala ceremony

Opportunities

- Ministry of Chiefs affairs recognise powers of governance by chiefs- but needs to recognise sub-chiefdom traditional structures.
- Co-management by government in forestry, fisheries and wildlife recognises failures of state controls
- Decentralisation

Legislation

- Suitable Forest Act of 2015 promoting CFM
- Suitable wildlife act 1998 for community ranches

- Suitable Fisheries legislation for community management
- Environmental management Act 2011
- Water Act 2011 -Community Water rights
- Decentralisation policy 2010
- Land's perpetual succession act

Lessons learnt

Shift of local management of NR to state control has increased depletion of NR as noticed in wildlife management system.

The communities in wildlife management areas have been fighting Zambia Wildlife Authority until recently government has moved the Authority to be a Government department.

There is increased recognition of traditional ceremonies

Practical examples

- Management of Liuwa National park
- Nfsumu park in Luangwa
- Kaindu open area
- Chundaponde community park
- Sekute conservancy
- Mazabuka sugar estates shrine/ sacred area used for worshipping in the past has been preserved.

Comments:

There is emphasis on the traditional authority to manage natural resource affairs; but are there any **capacity building initiatives for local communities to be able to have their say/ speak out their opinions? Some Chiefs suppress their subjects.** What type of Forest are we talking about where traditional leaders have authority? This is customary land!

Day 2-Chaired by Roy Mutele

History, culture and conservation

(presentation by Grazia BF)

The presenter started by emphasising the need to recognise historical experience of how people managed resources in the past, to better understand the present and the future.

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>We need to understand our history to be able to guide us in the present and have a sense of the future</p>  | <p>From time immemorial main decision makers and “managers” about natural resources have been human communities (gatherers, hunters, herders, peasants, fishers, forest users, users and keepers of oases and water sources, builders of terraces and water channels, breeders of animals, selectors and pollinators of plants...)</p> |
|---|--|

Customary conservation was characterised by:

- access rules & limitations
- sacred, forbidden, “reserved” spaces
- use rules & limitations
- species-specific interdictions (taboo)

and based on:

- local knowledge, understanding of relations between natural resources and community livelihoods
- historical experience of scarcity
- cultural values (world views, spiritual and religious beliefs, maintenance of social privileges).

This system was regulated by:

- customary institutions
- capacity for sanctions within and between communities (i.e., capacity for exclusion)
- voluntary mutual obligations within and between communities

Throughout the world, many practices, ceremonies and at times even some members of society are/were dedicated to “maintaining a good relationship between people and nature”

The presenter raised a question for discussion. Do participants know of traditional institutions, rules and practices for the sound governance and management of nature (e.g., land, water and natural resources) in the Eastern and Southern Africa region?

The answer was **YES** and the following examples were given:

- The Kaya forest of Kenya: there are 9 Kaya communities and one of them is called Kabaya with 3 kayas. They have existed since the 15th century and started like one family clan. There is **great community cohesion** which keeps the traditional rules of managing natural resources and community affairs alive. They have traditional courts used to settle disputes which are now recognised by Government.
- Mount Kilimanjaro management in Tanzania also has a similar arrangement of a **clan of people around the mountain who believe their God was on top of the mountain** and kept the place sacred.
- The Barotse royal establishment management of the Zambezi plains: This is where there is a mass movement of people during the wet season from the plains to the high lands. The Chief who is called **Litunga declares when the migration should take place to and from the wet lands and Highlands. He also had powers to declare who fishing should start. He was considered a spiritual leader** for the Lozi people. The movement allowed the **wetlands to recover** and also the **fish to breed**.
- The San people of Namibia still living the National parks with wildlife also had a belief of hunting certain species of animals only during a certain season, this practice allowed recovery of the wildlife.

Thus, indigenous peoples and local communities succeeded in many environments to maintain and even locally “enrich” biodiversity by developing new agro-biodiversity, promoting habitat connectivity, creating and maintaining special habitats.

However through various global activities a change of historical proportions has taken place through the last several centuries and has been accelerating in the last two decades.

Taking impulse from the “enclosure of the commons” and continuing with the agricultural and industrial revolutions, colonisation, colonialism and the development of nation states, private landowners, states, and now corporate owners emerged as new actors in the governance of natural resources. They are replacing indigenous and local communities’ traditional system and knowledge sometimes by persuasion and often by force.

In this process, many IPs and local communities have been “de-responsibilised” of their roles in governing and managing land, water & natural resources and have lost their interest and capacities about it. Unique natural resource governance and management systems (NRGM) are being eroded or replaced by a “global agro-industrial market system” throughout the world.

The traditional system of management of natural resources had a focus on local community livelihoods while the Agro-industry system had wealth creation as a focus.

These systems have always existed but it is up to us to make the best out of the traditional and Agro systems for the benefit of the future generation, some properties that differentiate the two (more are in the full presentation) are:

| Traditional NRGM systems | Agro-industrial-market system |
|--|---|
| Tenure and use of natural resources based on common property regimes, regulated by customary laws | Tenure and use of natural resources based on private and state property regimes, regulated by written law |
| Focus on securing community livelihoods | Focus on the generation of private, corporate or state wealth |
| Subsistence-oriented | Market-oriented |
| Based on local knowledge and skills, the recognition of indeterminacies, risk-aversion behaviour and an emphasis on experimentation and adaptation | Based on “objective science”, aiming at the reduction of subjective, local decisions and uncertainties |
| Aim at long-term sustainable livelihoods, defined in a general sense | Aims at relatively short-term, precisely measurable production results |
| Important spiritual and symbolic value attached to nature | Nature is matter to be controlled and dominated |
| Integration of conservation and use, focus on sustainable use | Separation between conservation and use, focus on strict conservation and maximum use |

This governance change has been paralleled by other socio-economic and ecological phenomena. Economic development has greatly increased the production and consumption of goods of some people. Other huge related factors are migration, urbanization, but also communication networking: the exchanges among peoples and cultures have increased exponentially.

These changes are leading to serious loss of natural resources including water quality & soil productivity, fisheries, wildlife, medicinal plants, forests and arable land which is at the heart of environmental wealth called “biodiversity” & “agro-biodiversity”.

The climate change phenomenon which has also come upon us is also accelerating the negative impacts on the environment and threatening humanity. With all that, we are also losing the local knowledge and wisdom of indigenous peoples and local communities about their environments and natural resources, the cultural differences related to that, and the local capacity to decide together and to act in accordance with those decisions.

The “historical shift” from traditional governance and management systems to the global agro-industrial market system is far from complete anywhere in the world, and it will likely be never “completed”. This shift is also increasingly resisted and counteracted, although by a minority of peoples and not always with effective results.

Plenary discussion

The modern way of doing things in Africa and Kenya in particular is dominated by a generation that does not take care at all about the environment but has interest in acquiring wealth. All they want is money and how they get it they don’t care and it is for survival.

This was agreed it was happening across the world and not just in Kenya as raised by Nancy Githaiga.

However in each country there is a pinnacle of tradition that can be saved or catalysed to function again.

Mr Robert Chimambo added that the change of mind-set started around 1980 all over the world and not just Kenya due to items like television sets which are brainwashing people's minds.

Grazia BF continued the presentation by introducing ICCAs as one of the major elements that can spell out whether the historical switch is a positive evolution rather than a dumb replacement of the old by the new. ICCAs are usually rooted in tradition but also include and interact much that is proper of the modern worlds— e.g. an emphasis on communication. How can ICCAs be defined? Three features appear common to ICCAs and are used by the ICCA Consortium to “identify” them:

1. ***An indigenous people or local community possesses a close and profound relationship with a site (territory, area, habitat of a species)*** – a relationship embedded in local culture, sense of identity and/or dependence for livelihood and well being.
2. ***The people or the community has been de facto and/or de jure governing the site.*** In other words, it has had through time the capacity to develop and enforce management decisions (regardless of the important roles possibly played by other actors).
3. The people's or community's ***management decisions and efforts have been positive for the conservation*** of habitats, species, genetic diversity, ecological functions and associated cultural values (regardless of the conscious objective of management¹).

The term ICCA is considered by the Consortium as an abbreviation for “territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities”, it is used for the purpose of communication and it is not meant – and should never be used -- as a label. The Consortium encourages indigenous peoples and local communities to maintain, use and highlight ***their own local names*** for all the phenomena that possess the three characteristics of ICCAs, noted above. The use of the term “ICCA” should be limited to communication purposes among diverse peoples, communities, languages and cultures.

After a series of examples from all over the world, examples of ICCAs from the region were elicited from the participants. There was a discussion of the fact that:

- ICCAs conserve nature but also secure livelihoods... in unique ways for unique contexts...
- ICCAs embody the capacity of communities to successfully adapt in the face of change (resilience)
- ICCAs are an occasion of empowerment for indigenous peoples and local/ rural communities... and pride for the local youth!

Threats & opportunities for ICCAs in East & Southern Africa (interactive presentation by Grazia BF)

This presentation started with a question:

Would you consider that ICCAs in Eastern and Southern Africa are under threat?

The general answer was **YES!**

It was recognised that in recent history many ICCAs have been destroyed or damaged, and many others are being coveted or attacked today. The major phenomena that relate to that loss of presence and power of ICCAs include:

- Expropriation of “the commons” (nationalisation, privatisation, land and water grabbing etc)

- Economic “development’ activities like mining and fossil fuel extraction, industrial logging and plantations, industrial fishing, sea dredging, large-scale grazing, agriculture, water diversions and drainage, urbanisation, major infrastructure (roads, ports, airports, mass tourism etc)
- Land encroachment and resource extractions (poaching, stealing, illegal settlers etc)
- War, violent conflicts, settlements of refugees, drug-related problems. An example of how magnificent forest was lost in Ethiopia was lost due to Gourela war
- Active acculturation of ICCA communities into the consumerist culture (formal education, evangelisation, advertisements)
- Inappropriate recognition by governments – including forced incorporation into protected areas or the imposition of “modern” governance structures.
- Climate change (natural disasters, etc.)

Threats can be external and internal to the communities governing the ICCAs. We heard cases from Namibia of how communities were forced out of their traditional territories and relocated to other areas by governments. Examples of how people in Indonesia have their livelihoods changed by replacing natural forest with Oil palm plantations imposed by government concessions.

One serious external threat is forced eviction and imposition of destructive practices on the ICCAs—often resulting from combined private interests and government decisions.

The other serious internal threat are the erosion of local knowledge and attachment to the local environment, the loss of local language and cultural practices, the abandonment of traditional learning processes within communities (elders and youth) and ultimate threat is the loss of the institutions capable of governing the commons (deciding and acting together).

Are there responses to the threats on ICCAs? YES and by who

Responses by Local communities themselves

Local communities get organised internally and start analysing the situation:

- They form study groups & action committees
- They conduct species inventories
- They do mapping/ demarcation of territories
- They dialogues between elders and youth
- They conduct capacity building events
- They conduct exchange visits

There is wide range of communication skills developed by communities and are able to disseminate and create information.

- alerts through media (radio, TV, press, posters) and the Internet
- alliances with journalists in country and abroad

Diplomatic action

- National alliances, political lobbying, parliament hearings...
- International alliances & lobbying eg Indigenous peoples movement and ICCA are important networks.

Legal action

- There is legal action been sort by local community to block destructive activities.
-

Demonstrations and civil disobedience as people livelihoods are affected and willing to put their lives at stake.

- marches and protests
- strikes and picket lines
- human barricades, road blockades

- sabotage

Coalitions & federations are also becoming more and more common, including national and international alliances specific to ICCAs

In general, IPs and LCs have been strengthening themselves, enhancing their capacities and demanding that their own institutions are recognized as rightful governing bodies for their ancestral domains and ICCAs.

Example: Some communities have taken arms to maintain the control over the natural resources essential for their livelihoods. This happened for communities in northern Italy at the time of the creation of the national state (mid 1880s). These communities succeeded and are still using their traditional governance systems to keep their forests well (their forests are effectively and sustainably used, and do not burn, even when other forests burn).

Responses by international policy:

Terence facilitated this session:

The World Parks Congress of Durban 2003 was the moment when ICCA took a centre stage in international conservation. The World Parks Congress of Sydney 2014 recognised and supported ICCAs as a classification of protected areas.

UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007) (UNDRIP) has become mandatory for all UN systems to support the implementation of UNDRIP. Some countries have adopted the UNDRIP into their national Constitutions like Nepal.

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) agreements in Japan (2010) set up the Aichi targets to be implemented by 2020.

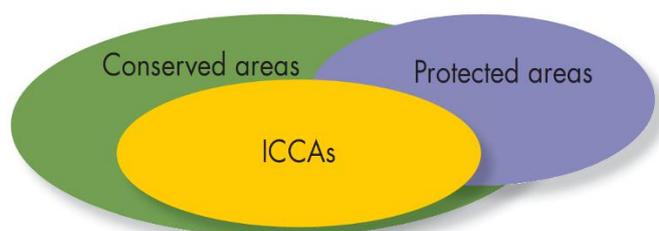
The Global Environment Fund (GEF) with support from the German Government is now implementing an initiative of global support to ICCAs to promote them in view of their importance to reach 3 Aichi targets (Target 11, 14 and 18).

UNEP WCMC has developed a special ICCA Registry in conjunction with the WDPA and protected planet database where ICCAs can directly submit information for listing. ICCAs can be registered as “protected areas”, but also as “conserved areas”

International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is a global authority in defining protected areas in the world. IUCN has defined ICCA as natural and modified ecosystems including significant biodiversity, ecological services and cultural values voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities through customary laws or other effective means. IUCN has also recently released guidance on governance of protected areas which has devoted extensive sections to ICCAs as one of the four main recognised “types”

IUCN Matrix of protected areas categories and governance types (IUCN Guidelines, 2008).

Besides the IUCN definition, many ICCAs do not fit – and do not wish to fit – the national definition and management obligations legally established for the protected area system of their relevant country. Despite this, many ICCAs have been incorporated within national protected area systems without the consent of their governing indigenous peoples and local communities, thus in the overlap between protected areas and ICCAs.



Responses at national level

There are very variable responses at national levels ranging from no response to drastic measures of declaring ICCA as protected area.

There are also countries that recognize ICCAs and provide them with:

- Legal support
- Social support
- Various other forms of support (documentation, capacity building, technical and/or financial support, etc....)... some are appropriate, but some can also be damaging...

Example: Australia

The Government recognised that the rightful owner of the land was Aboriginal peoples and set up the Indigenous protected areas. Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) encompass land or sea collective owned by the Aboriginal traditional owners who have entered into an agreement with the Australian Government. The agreement implies a flow of benefits to the Aboriginal peoples. IPAs cover well above 30 % of Australia's protected estate. The related communities report better health, social cohesion and higher school attendance.

Example: Colombia

Indigenous People gained common rights to land and natural resources, autonomous governance, full respect for their cultures but no subsoil rights : their resguardos cover 34 million ha (30% of notional territory and 80% of country's forests). Afro-Colombian communities the descendants of the slave own 5million hectares of land.

However the government of Colombia has not yet recognised these ICCAs as equivalent to protected areas because as such they might restrict government access to their subsoil. However, recent information gathered indicates that the government of Columbia will soon recognise these ICCAs as equivalent to protected areas.

Example: Senegal

Senegal has a very good decentralization law allowing lower rural municipalities to develop their own "conserved areas" in terrestrial environments.

Now also a few community-declared ICCA in the coastal & marine environment with management plans and own surveillance plans have been included.

Example: Philippines

IPs claimed common rights to land and natural resources in Ancestral Domains (IPRA law). rights need to be "proved" & approved and are often violated by mining, agricultural and forestry enterprises...

In March 2012 the Manila Declaration affirmed the recognition of ICCAs as a strategic posture by the largest coalition of IPs in the country. Government (DENR) and UNDP fully supports ICCAs as part of their CBD obligations, major national initiatives.

The ICCA recognition strengthens IPs and adds an extra layer of protection to their collective land rights A new law on ICCAs is at its third reading in the Senate!

Example: Iran

A movement of recuperating ICCA supporting by several organisations and they have stressing the rights of migratory communities that are inscribed in the national Constitution. There is a strong legal position supporting the rights of migratory people. The new government of Iran has also recognition of the value of ICCAs for meeting Aichi Targets as a country.

Plenary questions:

Do communities in East & Southern Africa "defend" their ICCAs from impending threats? Do they recognize they are part of a global movement for ICCAs?

Do government “recognize” ICCAs in your countries? Do they understand that, by so doing, they respect and abide by international policy for conservation?

In Kenya an example of a community that petitioned government for gazetting their land which they used for pastoral activities. The managed to win the case and the land was gazetted. Mr Kanyike added some more examples in Kenya where communities have defended their land like the Lamu people where the communities have even created an organisation for protecting their natural resources. Does the Kenya government recognise its international obligations towards community conservation and ICCAs? Participants were unsure but some government departments follow international protocols.

In Namibia examples of the Hikom people who occupied the Itosha National park and were removed in the mid 1950's have a court case claiming their land.

The Nyaiyai people and the San have resisted movement from the National park
Himba people resisted construction of a dam project in their area
Whether the Government of Namibia recognises international law in favour of ICCAs was doubtful as the government of Namibia does not even follow the IUCN categories of protected areas.

In Zambia the Lower Zambezi National park, some communities resisted establishing a mining in the park, the case is in Court. Whether the government of Zambia recognises that supporting ICCAs is a way of responding to international law was also doubted. The Mongu-Kalobo road in Western province passing through the Baroste plains received a lot of resistance until they changed the position to allow free movement of the Kuombka Boat by the chief. In Zambia another example of how **community along the Kafue Flats defended their area from Zambia Sugar Company that wanted to extend into the Kafue flats where communities do their fishing and keeping cattle.**

In Tanzania the government wanted to increase land for National parks into communal, the communities have resisted the plan. The Loliyondo community demonstrated against the taking of their land for purported conservation reasons until government withdraw the motion. There were also cases in Tanzania of investors wanting to set up big shrimp farms at the tributary of Bisati River, the community resisted to the investment plan and government withdraw.

The question whether the government of Tanzania recognises international law in support of ICCA, the team responded as not clear position was given by governments.

There are a lot of examples where communities defend their territories if you look for them, you will find!

ICCAs as a governance type for protected and conserved areas- Heather Bingham

The United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) is a specialised biodiversity centre of the United Nations based in Cambridge of the UK.

Strategic objectives:

- To provide data and information that supports decision-making
- To strengthen capacity for biodiversity decision-making

UNEP-WCMC is currently managing two databases relevant to listing ICCAs, the World Database on Protected Areas (**WDPA**) and ICCA Registry.

The WDPA is a Joint product of IUCN and UNEP, managed by UNEP-WCMC.

The WDPA, is the most comprehensive data base on biodiversity over 215,000 protected areas, it can be viewed and downloaded at www.protectedplanet.net.

ICCA Registry has:

- About 180 registered indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs)
- Database not publicly available
- Website features 29 case studies from 11 countries
- In-depth information on ICCAs

In the WDPA they use the IUCN protected area governance types

1. Governance by government
 - Federal or national ministry or agency
 - Sub-national ministry or agency
 - Government-delegated management
2. Shared governance
 - Transboundary governance
 - Collaborative governance
 - Joint governance
3. Private governance
 - Individual landowners
 - Non-profit organisations
 - For-profit organisations
4. Indigenous peoples and local communities
 - Indigenous peoples
 - Local communities

The Uses of the WDPA data base

- Protected Planet Report monitoring protected areas across the globe
- International conservation statistics
- Websites
- Data used by Governments
- Data used by Industry
- Data used by Scientists and researchers

The Global support initiative (GSI) will now change the way of submitting data introducing peer review process and other mechanism as indicated below:

- Anyone can now submit data
- Data Contributor Agreement with FPIC clause
- Peer review process led by the ICCA Consortium
- Will utilise national-level ICCA groups to provide and review data
- Peer review process is an opportunity to raise concerns about FPIC and other issues
- Peer review process ensures accuracy of data and protects communities
- Review of data by governments is also an option, if desired by the community

Protected Area Definition

- IUCN is convening a Task force to define Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)
- They have added a protected area definition field to the WDPA. New data that does not meet the IUCN definition of a protected area is not yet included in the WDPA, but could be at a later date depending on the guidance of the task force.
- They have also added ownership type

Restrictions

If there are concerns about publicly-available data, there are options to provide data while restricting what it can be used for

There are 3 options of accessing the data:

1. Available for onward release, free of restrictions (but subject to terms and conditions of WDPA)
2. Available for onward release but not for commercial use
3. Available only to managers of the WDPA (UNEP, UNEP-WCMC and IUCN)

The fourth option which involves inclusion of degraded (“fuzzy”) data in ICCA Registry map but not visible on protectedplanet.net is still under discussion.

Data under option 3 will be used for analyses by the WDPA managers (e.g. analysing the coverage of protected areas in a particular country), but the data will not be passed to any third parties

Data provider can request restrictions when submitting the data

The centre is still redeveloping the ICCA data base to make it a more user friendly Registry. Some aspects they are working on are

- More user-friendly website
- Clearer data-submission process
- Clearer, better-explained links with the WDPA and www.protectedplanet.net
- Increased focus on participation, including benefits & considerations
- Refocus on supplementing the WDPA and on supporting ICCAs that are not in the WDPA

Benefits to submitting data

- The Inclusion of ICCAs may contribute to security, ownership, and potential legal status of land and resources.
- Discussing and documenting an ICCA can strengthen community ties and help communities to appreciate the multiple values of their ICCAs.
- Supports communication within the community and between generations, potentially helping to preserve traditions and encourage participation of youth.
- Contributes to a growing body of knowledge that can inform conservation and other policies regarding the positive influence of community-based environmental management and governance.
- Enhances documentation of ICCA sites and systems, and their contributions to conservation.
- Provides clarity on progress towards international conservation targets.

Considerations

However, certain considerations should be taken before registering ICCAs

- Information, including the location, of ICCAs can be viewed by anyone.
- Some communities who are working with economically valuable resources (e.g. species vulnerable to poaching) may not wish to incorporate their ICCA into a map.
- Exposing the location of some vulnerable communities on the internet may open them to unwanted or increased attention.
- Communities undertaking the process of documenting their ICCA should be aware that this action might spark a conflict of interest with neighbouring communities or other stakeholders (e.g. private sector/governments/NGOs/military etc.)
- UNEP-WCMC cannot assist communities with local or immediate threats to their area, such as boundary disputes with other communities or national entities, or extractive activities.
- We cannot guarantee that Governments will accept/support the incorporation of data into national datasets.
- The process does not have any effect on the ICCA's legal status

Plenary discussion

Q. Is there a way of having data that shows effectiveness of protected area types and governance?

Comment: Need to have qualitative data

Ans: There is need to start monitoring effectiveness in protected area systems, which can show how much government, are investing in some protected types and how effective they are. This can reveal how ICCA compare with other conservation modalities. UNEP-WCMC manages the GD-PAME (Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness). This can store management effectiveness assessments for protected areas under any governance type.

Q. When a government is providing information on ICCA, is there any clear understanding of what ICCA are?

Ans: Some governments report protected areas under the governance of indigenous peoples and local communities as part of their national protected area systems. These areas may or may not be ICCAs. UNEP-WCMC has a mandate to collect governments' protected areas data, regardless of governance type. Discussions to build mutual understanding and appropriate recognition of ICCAs need to happen at the national level, between governments, indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders.

Q. Where does the figure of 33% of the terrestrial world cover as ICCAs come from?

Ans by Grazia: The figure was given by some people who tried to make estimates and not from WDPA

Q. How does information come from government to WDPA? How do you regulate sharing out of this information?

A minority of governments request restrictions on their data. As above, discussions to build mutual understanding and appropriate recognition of ICCAs need to happen at the national level, between governments, indigenous peoples, local communities and other stakeholders.

Q. Is there any chance of influencing governments to be obliged to provide quality information about ICCAs and not just providing numbers?

Ans: Yes, this can be done through national committees on ICCA working with governments

Q. Can you open a comment section on WDPA?

There is no longer a comment section on protectedplanet.net, but feedback can be sent via the website. Protected Planet has Twitter and Facebook pages where discussions and questions about the WDPA are very welcome.

GROUP WORK-

The country teams went in group to discuss further the following

1. Appropriate name for ICCAs in their country
2. Status of ICCAs
3. Threats
4. Opportunities
5. Initiatives

A "speaking map" was to be prepared to illustrate the above information

Results of the TANZANIA-Group work

The Tanzania team gave an appropriate name/term for ICCA as Community Conserved Areas dropping the Indigenous people (IP) as most stakeholders are not comfortable with the terminology and the term IP is not included in the country draft Constitution.

Find below a speaking map showing areas with potential ICCA in Tanzania and some threats. Major threats identified are seen in red were mining activities and other large scale agriculture investments.



STATUS OF CCAs IN TANZANIA

Main traditional CCAs that have been in existence for some time:

- Ngitiri in Shinyanga
- Misali in Pemba
- Longido
- Rufiji
- Hadzabe community land-mbulu
- Masai Steppe-Simanjiro

- Communal grazing area- These are individual cases of ICCAs in Tanzania.

Comment: What do you mean by individual ICCAs when the Masai are known to have vast areas of ICCAs as grazing lands?

NEW TYPES

- Village Land Forest reserves
- Collaborative Fisheries management area (Kilwa/Rufiji)
- Village forest area management (Shehia) in Zanzibar.



THREATS TO CCAs these were symbolised and put on a map of Tanzania

- The most serious identified threat is conflicting laws and policies/legislation (eg forest and mining legislation, where Mining supersedes Forest use)
- Population pressure leading to conflict between resource users
- Insecure tenure
- Low capacity of local institutions to execute their responsibilities
- Climate change

OPPORTUNITIES these were also given symbols and pasted on a speaking map

- Enabling legislation and policies
- Availability of resources (fish, forests)
- UNDRIP in place
- Stakeholders with interest in the matter
- Existence of key strategies eg. REDD+, Climate Change

FORMAL RECOGNITION

1. National recognition
 - Village land forest reserves
 - Shehia forestry management areas
 - Collaborative Fisheries management areas
2. International recognition as CCAs is desirable especially if we are dropping the indigenous term.

Problems with formal recognition:

- It does not recognize level of functioning/effectiveness
- Different levels of progress
- Bureaucracy in formal registration

Need External support, YES!

- Technical
- Financial
- Organisational

Possible problems

- Might impose undesirable/unrealistic conditions
- Unsustainability if they are donor driven
- Political tensions

INITIATIVES

- Survey and identify the existing CCAs and list them (national inventory)
- Facilitate capacity building and agree on the strategy for advocacy
- Advocate for their recognition

GOAL: Ensure survival of CCAs in Tanzania

Strategic objectives

- To survey and identify the existing CCAs and create national inventory
- To facilitate capacity building of the identified CCAs
- To advocate for the recognition of the CCAs
- To document the indigenous knowledge of the CCAs
- Identify opportunities in existing legislations to support CCAs.

Plenary discussions:

The presentation concentrated on one part of the country.

Best advice to Tanzania of what they consider right, needs further analysis.

Q. There was no mention of organisations working together in Tanzania with a joint vision. Any comment on that?

R. There were some network organisations but were not represented in the workshop to provide information.

Comment: The scale of the presentation was quite small, 77% of the country is under traditional system providing huge potential for ICCA. There is a need to consult further for ICCA initiatives in Tanzania.

Q. The collaborative management of Fisheries in the case of Kenya with BMU working with Government and community had limited prosecution powers. The BMU are eager to confiscate equipment but cannot punish the culprit. How is the Tanzania BMU system working to allow punishing culprits using local law?

Q. How is the identification of ICCAs done? Is it the community or the external organisations that determines an ICCA?

Comments: Sensitivity of using the word “indigenous”. This issue was not subject to debate, it is just about how your small group feels. If a Masai would like to be called indigenous they have the right to do so.

Comment: The goal of the Tanzania group is lofty but the objectives are not commensurate with that, they are timid. Why?

Q and Comments: Who is going to do the inventory? Is this going to help reach the Goal? To document knowledge of ICCA, is not necessary as ICCA has secrets of the community. It would be good to promote preserve and conserve the traditional knowledge of ICCA.

Response: Despite the sensitivity we feel there is a need to document traditional knowledge. However the real need is to encourage passing on the traditional knowledge to preserve it for the future generations.

Results of the KENYA-Group work

Definition of ICCA: **Community Managed Areas**... but this definition is still been analysed.

Q. Does this remove community governance?

Ans: It includes governance.

MAP: Deep red are the Kayas in coast region, conservancies in the north, Orange include marine areas, Mangroves and BMU co-managed, Light yellow are co-managed forests with government this include water catchment areas. The big area in the map which is white as we are not sure!

Threats

- 1) Large Scale Infrastructural Development National Development Projects (SGR, LAPSET, Extractives(Oil and Gas exploration, mining) Agriculture-Galana, sugar in Mara)
- 2) Loss of traditional and cultural identity mainly affecting the Kayas and Masai. The challenge is the traditional system does not have powers to punish.
- 3) Urbanization increasing settlements.
- 4) Land sub division (capitalism, consumerism), some communities are encouraged to do that and consequently lose land to commercial forces.
- 5) Insecurity/Terrorism
- 6) Invasive Alien Species (biggest threat to biodiversity in Kenya)

Opportunities

- Enabling policies and legislation (constitution and other legal frameworks)
- Devolved Governance Systems, Kenya has County Government and National Government. The County Government understand the local traditional structures better.
- Increased activism and advocacy
- Increased media space (supports discourse)
- Sensitization of judicial systems to inform decision making during litigation.

Formal recognition

This is desired at:

- National Level-- legal recognition as Community Conserved Areas
- County Level
- International Protocols – Additional Kayas as WHS,RAMSARs.. etc



Urgent initiatives to fulfil the potential

- Develop National Registry/Atlas/database for Community managed Areas (CMA)
- Create awareness at different levels for policy provisions of ICCA and other important issues about ICCAs.
- Community Land –advocate for CMAs recognition and legislation in the land bill
- Develop Bio Cultural Community Protocols

Goal and Objectives

Goal: Communities able to sustainably govern, manage and benefit from community areas and territories for livelihoods and biodiversity conservation

Strategic Objectives:

- To create awareness and build capacity about CMAs at all levels
- To influence legislation of CMAs within the Community Land Bill and county legislations
- To identify and take inventories of CMAs in the country
- To develop a number of Bio Cultural Community Protocols

Strategies

- Empowerment of CMAs including creating awareness and understanding of the laws
- Public engagement /consultation to allow good participation of all stakeholders in line with the current constitution.
- CMAs networks and fora for peer-learning.
- Media discourse (social media, mainstream media)
- Advocacy
- Research and Knowledge sharing

Plenary comments:

The strategies for CMA are they influenced by Forest Management areas? The strategies need to be different for each and would be good to consider.

The definition of ICCA in Tanzania as CMA creates confusion eg a football pitch can be called a community managed area.

The Borana, the Gabbra, Guchi in the North were the first ICCAs identified in Kenya. The map has left out the north that needs to be coloured.

The ICCAs definition has been debated for many years, changing to CMA can be misleading. Strict conservation people will not understand if we just call these as any other “community managed areas”!

All country teams were encouraged not to diminish ICCA by reducing them to mere community managed areas (CMA) as the term ICCAs includes both management and governance of territories and areas. In Colombia and Ecuador they call them “territories for life”, or “territories for the good life”... with these different terms you do not lose the meaning.

Just to emphasise that it has taken a long time from the time when Richard Leakey’s community unfriendly views appeared to dominate the land to now when ICCAs have been recognised by IUCN, CBD, GEF, etc. We need to push for ICCAs and not lose ground....

We need international recognition but also national recognition like Colombia uses ICCA as territories for Life. It would be good to look for what ICCAs can be in a local language.

Some strategic points in the Kenya presentation were very good but the overall strategic objective not very clear.

Results of the Zambia Group work

ICCAs in Zambia can be identified in areas where traditional activities are conducted e.g. Kuomboka, Ncw'ala, Shimunenga, Lwiindi, Likumbi Iya Mize, Dambwe, Mwalule & Mukanda. An example is the sources of the Zambezi river which is managed by a clan and government now recognises it that as a heritage site.



Many areas are respected and protected by the local communities.

Goal: Profiling ICCAs in Zambia as conservation areas & for livelihoods

Strategy is:

- (a) Verification starting with literature review and conducting site visits
- (b) Mapping relative to other ecological geographical sites
- (c) Identifying & engagement of custodians of the sites

Threats

Government/ investor economic interests/ industrialisation: mining take precedents over other sectors in our laws, Lumwana Mine was previously a National Forest but degazetted into a mine area.

Harmonisation of government mandates

Erosion of cultural values due to modernisation

Demonising cultural activities

Lack of recognition by government institutions

Opportunities

New policies and legislation which are conducive for ICCAs

Cultural awakening (stronger family ties, good cultural practices)

Supportive customary land tenure

International conventions e.g. CBD

Formal Recognition

Yes, we have formal national recognition through funding of traditional ceremonies

International recognition is required as conservation sites

International support required (technical, research, financial & arbitration)

Urgent Initiatives to fulfil the potential

- Inventory (Identification, mapping of sites & Identification of stakeholders)
- Communication campaign
- Support compliance to local systems of managing ICCAs



Plenary discussions

Observations:

If the **national judicial system** is not **supporting the implementation of the rules** chances are that ICCA will continue to erode. Zambia has emphasised ceremonies as an example of preserving culture and natural resources. there is need to link ceremonies to particular resource that are being preserved to see the value of the ceremonies to protection of land and other natural resources linkage to the people. There still exist territories and communities and rules governing these areas.

To what extent are secure land rights important for enabling ICCAs to continue to function?

In certain areas security of tenure is not an issue as communities themselves protect the areas such that government cannot easily get these parcels of land. But there are some areas where government has vested interest like game management areas for investment.

Inventories: who will take lead? The lead national organisation with support from the national steering committee will lead inventories.

In Zambia where there are issues of charcoal production, which institutions can support communities to stand up and challenge charcoal burners? The current Forest Act provides for communities to apply for protecting lands for different uses. This was missing in the strategy!!

Results of the NAMIBIA- Group work



A definition of ICCAs according to Namibia team was provided as **Community Conserved Areas**, which included:

- 1) Conservancies
- 2) Community Forests
- 3) Fish Sanctuaries
- 4) Community Associations (e.g. Kalamashan Association in Babwata National park)
- 5) Other Informal conserved areas

Threats to ICCAs in Namibia were summarized as follows in order of importance:

1. Fragmentation and privatization of land – fencing, land registration, large-scale agriculture especially in Zambezi Region when it comes to agriculture.
2. Weak governance in some ICCAs – mismanagement of assets and finance, inadequate benefits to individuals and “elite capture”
3. Poaching – currently focusing on elephant and rhino
4. Exclusive Prospecting Licenses and mining in conservancies
5. Anti-hunting lobby and risk of reduced trophy hunting

Opportunities for ICCAs in Namibia were identified as follows:

1. Integration of natural resource management
2. Enabling political environment and political will
3. Diversification of income streams from wildlife and tourism
4. ICCAs together have strong voice and form a political lobby, 1/8 people leave in conservancies and provide critical mass for campaigns.

International recognition or support:

Namibia says yes and no to international support, Namibia team felt they need international support which is demanded by local needs and not the opposite.

Namibia needs community driven works and therefore does not need much external support which has donor driven programmes.

Three most urgent initiatives to fulfil the potential of ICCAs in Namibia were identified as:

1. Addressing the fragmentation – establish strong group land rights
2. Improving integration of resources – creatively apply existing policies to expand community rights over multiple resources (fish, grazing, agriculture, land etc.)
3. Increasing social, cultural and financial benefits to households
4. Developing compelling ways to engage youth in ICCAs

Strategy

The group could not develop a strategy as it needs broader stakeholder engagement for that. Namibia has a coordination system and that needs to be engaged for developing a strategy.

Plenary discussion

The issue of international partnerships as not necessary received a lot of attention. It was felt that Namibia still needed international community in the profiling of ICCAs. Namibia also needed International community for lobby and advocacy works.

Day 3- Chaired by Luckson Chapungu

Field visit

Two options were identified for a field visit. The participants were asked to choose the area of interest. The participants were advised to sit in the groups over dinner and discuss what they would like to go and see. The other question was to assess if the area visited qualified or had opportunities to be considered as ICCA by analysing the three characteristics of ICCAs namely presence of people, availability of an area or territory and connection of the people to the areas or territory.

Group one

Local community conserved fish sanctuary: Sikunga Conservancy. Sikunga is an ICCA with limited wildlife, but borders on the Zambezi River. It has been quite depleted of its original fisheries by traders who transport tons of fish to Lubumbashi in the DRC. The members of Sikunga established a Fish Sanctuary in their conservancy, which is now gaining recognition from the Directorate of Inland Fisheries. They did not wait for the law to be implemented, but took bold local steps to conserve their fish stock before there was a legal framework in place that allowed this.

Group two

Conservancies: A Namibian model for formalisation of ICCAs and securing their rights. This group met with the elected representatives of three conservancies – Mayuni, Kwandu and Mashi – to learn about their governance challenges and opportunities. Themes included exploring the conservancy concept and how it gives rights and responsibilities over natural resources to local communities. The group also investigate the institutional capacity challenges faced by conservancies as their operations become increasingly complex (including staff and financial management) and as they manage.

The team first gathered at Mashi crafts centre under the Mudumu complex with four conservancies namely Muiyuni, Mashi, Kwandu and Sobi. The representatives from the transfrontier Forum was also invited to this meeting.

Key lessons

Community cohesion for conservation is very high

The Kaza transfrontier area offered opportunities for ICCA at local and global level engagement with SGP programme.

Day 4-Chaired by Rahima Njiadi

The Global ICCA Support Initiative— objectives, components, implementing partners and overall desired results- by Terence

SGP OP6 Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation (2015-2018)

“SGP will identify important ecosystems and use a landscape and seascape approach for their protection and sustainable use, implementing a multi-focal approach involving communities in buffer zones and corridors thus providing connectivity for complex landscape mosaics.”

Support to ICCAs central to SGP OP6 core focus (2015-2018) + \$16.3M additional co-financing from German BMUB for CBD Aichi 2020 targets

ICCA OVERVIEW

The project objective is to improve the recognition, support, and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change, of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs), through enhanced capacities of all engaged parties, contributing to the achievement of Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD 2020 Global Biodiversity Strategy, in at least 26 countries. This global project will act as an umbrella for country level projects to be funded by the German Ministry of the Environment (BMUB), GEF SGP and other donors and partners at global, national and local levels.

Output 1: Work package 1

Direct support provided to community-based demonstration and action small grants in support of ICCAs:

Output 2: Work package 2

Legal, policy and other forms of support for ICCA recognition and conservation (including governance assessments of protected areas and landscapes):

Output 3: Work package 3

Networking, knowledge production and exchange between national CSO initiatives at regional and global levels:

ICCA GSI typology of support to three target “categories” of ICCAs

- **Defined ICCAs:** for those it is important to improve recognition, foster respect, address emerging issues (i.e. adaptation to climate change)
- **Disrupted ICCAs:** here we may support revival of traditional knowledge (TK), healing processes, community defence mechanisms, support for dialogue among generation and youth activities
- **Desired ICCAs:** here we may support communities to organize, map their ICCA boundaries, develop and utilize new laws...

In the countries that receive support for Work Package 1, it has been decided that activities will start by offering an ICCA GSI WP1 catalytic grant, designed to:

- Accompany the work or promote the development (as appropriate) of a national ICCA network

- Hold consultations at various levels, organise sub-regional and/or national meetings to discuss + compile synthesis paper on national ICCA situation
- Start to develop a database on existing and potential ICCAs in the country (in full respect of communities involved)
- Identify minimum 4 to 10 "emblematic" ICCAs on basis of explicit & appropriate selection criteria (representativeness, conservation values, level of threat)
- Establish mutual contact points with communities that govern/manage identified ICCAs
- Accompany and support min. 4 to 10 emblematic ICCAs (existing or potential) in a self-strengthening process (methodology available)
- Facilitate the review and peer-to-peer validation by ICCA network of ICCA documentation that may be submitted to global ICCA Registry and WDPA
- Facilitate ICCA dialogue campaign (radio, TV, social networks, meetings, publications) to develop mutual learning, awareness & understanding in national context

The ICCA Consortium and its role in the Global ICCA Support Initiative- by M. Taghi Farvar

The ICCA Consortium website was shared: www.iccaconsortium.org.

The ICCA Consortium is rooted in the movements that promoted equity in conservation, and the international policy recognition of ICCAs. The Association was legally established in Switzerland in 2010 as a global, member-based association. It now has 94 organisations as members.

The mission statement is to promote the appropriate recognition of ICCAs, and appropriate support to them.

The members are Indigenous People (IP) and Local Community (LC) organizations and federations, and supporting NGOs (with a current total of 94 worldwide, from more than 50 countries).

Honorary members – individuals with capacities & concerns (well above 200 worldwide)

Partners – UNDP GEF SGP, IUCN GPAP, CBD Secretariat, UNEP-WCMC, the Christensen Fund...

Organs of the Association:

- General Assembly
- Steering Committee
- Auditor of accounts

Decision-making by consensus (voting only if consensus proves impossible)

Statutes & Operational Guidelines & yearly programme reports online

Important efforts to make materials available in three languages namely English, French and Spanish

Main supporters: The Christensen Fund and UNDP GEF SGP

The Consortium's "innovative work style"...

- Semi-volunteer personnel– about 24 people based in 20 countries... no dedicated offices... work with and through members ...

- Coordinators and staff are self-directed, outstanding individuals, supported and coordinated rather than “instructed”...
- trust, flexibility and frugality are the name of the game: plans offer orientation, monitoring is carried out, but changes are expected and people are trusted to act at best possible for the mission with the most efficient possible use of resources

Work

- at local level
- at national level
- at international level

Work at local level

Aims: ICCA self-awareness and strength, increased capacity, security, resilience, self-determination

Supported initiatives:

- Grassroots processes (discussions, self-analysis analysis of problems and opportunities, conception and implementation of initiatives to strengthen and restore ICCAs (GEF SGP funding and others), support communication (videos & photo-stories, local radio, etc.), ICCA youth groups, self-monitoring of conservation & livelihoods results & governance vitality, links with the UNEP WCMC

Consortium tools:

Methodology for grassroots discussions & photo stories, “Resilience and Security Tool”, environmental monitoring & impact tools...etc.

Work at national level

Aims: mutual solidarity & “critical mass” for effective advocacy for appropriate legislation, policy and practice in support of ICCAs; engaged civil society

Supported initiatives

- Promotion and support to national ICCA working groups/ networks/ federations/ unions
- Capacity building events
- Advocacy with technical agencies and policy makers for appropriate ICCA recognition and support
- Exchange visits
- Reports on “legal options” to recognize ICCAs
- Exchange visits and collaboration;
- National/regional governance evaluation processes (with IUCN)

Work at international level

Aim: enhanced recognition of the ICCA contribution to conservation of nature and culture, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change, food sovereignty and security, collective rights and responsibilities and human wellbeing

Initiatives:

- Publications with CBD, IUCN and other UN bodies
- Policy Briefs

- Active presence at CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD COPs and other regional and international events (e.g. UNFPII, EMRIP, FAO meetings, IUCN WCC, Green List events, etc.)
- Regional and international exchanges among IPs and LCs and their key partners

The Consortium is also very concerned with the defenders of the commons and ICCAs.

“Each week at least two people are being killed for taking a stand against environmental destruction. Some are shot by police during protests, others gunned down by hired assassins. At least 116 environmental activists were murdered in 2014 ...a shocking 40 % of victims were indigenous, with most people dying amid disputes over hydropower, mining and agri-business.” (Global Witness 2014)

The Consortium believes it is a moral imperative to support those who– as a consequence of defending their commons and ICCAs–suffer discrimination, stigmatisation and threats, intimidation, maiming and killing, forced displacement, confining and militarisation of their territories. **A Solidarity Alliance and Fund for the Defenders of the Commons and ICCAs** is under development and to be launched hopefully soon.

The Consortium in the GSI

- Supporting local and national ICCA activities in 26 countries.
- Advisory role for GEF SGP, IUCN and UNEP WCMC for matters regarding ICCAs, in particular support to “national strategic support initiatives”
- Knowledge exchange & enhancing capacities
- Follow-up to Sydney 2014
- Events at WCC & CBC COP 13
- ICCA documentation & self-monitoring support

Day 5 -Grazia

Group work

Building on the country strategic plan developed on day 2 formulate an action plan

Day 5 – Chaired by Amina Kale Loo

The **presentation** of group work, a team of panellist was put together to critically analyse the presentations and later allow feedback form the plenary.

The panel comprised the following people:

- Taghi Farvar
- Heather Bingham
- Bennet Kahure

TANZANIA WORK PLAN

| Strategic objective | When and for how long | Who specifically | Does what | With what mean |
|--|---|------------------|---|---|
| key stakeholders' groups and CCAs in Tanzania Identified | 22 nd February - 5 th March, 2016 | Tanzania team | Identify NGO and their respective CCAs in Tanzania | Voluntarily by Tanzania team through emails and phone calls |
| Draft National strategy for CCAs in Tanzania developed | March – May 2016 | Tanzania team | Initial consultation with key stakeholders; Drafting of the strategy | Voluntarily by Tanzania team |
| A meeting of key representatives of CCAs convened | June 2016 (4 days) | Tanzania team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present the concept of CCA; • Review draft national strategy; formation of federation; • Update the list of ICCAs | Catalytic grant for GEF SGP |
| Awareness and Capacity in project proposal development of Tanzania CCAs strengthened | July - December | Tanzania team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising on CCAs; • Training on project proposal writing | Catalytic grant for GEF SGP |

| | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Facilitate documentation and promotion of Indigenous knowledge and skill of CCA's | October 2016 | Tanzania team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with CCA's; • avail technical assistance(video production/books); | grant |
| Advocacy for recognition of Tanzania CCAs achieved | 2017 | Team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify key strategic allies within the Parliament for a field visit prior to the workshop • Organize workshop for member of parliament ; • Submit data for inclusion in global CCAs ; • organize national workshop; • use of media (print and electronic) | Grant |
| Opportunity on existing legislation to support CCAs identified | 2017 | Team/consultant | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of existing legislative frame work in support of CCA's; • produce policy brief; • national workshop | Grant |
| Regional sharing of experience on CCAs for targeted land and seascapes | 201-2018 | TZ Team & Global team | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Field visit and discussion | Request support Global level |

Speaking map with strategic objectives targeting different areas of Tanzania from coastal to terrestrial and forest was developed. The map also shows some areas that can easily be shared with the Kenya colleagues for learning.

Comments and observations

Addition to the presentation by Nehemiah Murusuri of Tanzania SPG programme announced that the SGP has allocated 70% resources to ICCA up to 2018. This has been approved by the National steering committee and Government

Linking with Government and parliamentarians:

The team will identify strategic allies from government and parliament; inform them before the stakeholders' workshops for better understanding and engagement. Formations of federations: we already have indigenous people networks and will invite them to this meeting to speak with one voice. On use of media: electronic media is very expensive, we will try to utilise free television programmes.

Need to review the work plan, what was planned for October is ambitious you need to be realistic.

Impressive that the work plan has brought back the IP terms, It is important for all to take advantage of what has been archived by the ICCA, Indigenous people have won international rights. Please do not remove the letter I to the ICCA, “local communities” do not yet have achieved international rights.

Making a list of ICCA and submitting data in 2017 to the global data centre, how do you intend to collect this data, do you plan to conduct surveys? The presentation also mentioned of collecting indigenous knowledge, how do you intend to do that and for what purposes?

Question for all, who do we reach out to the youth, ICCAs are seen as for the elders but in changing times how do we incorporate the youth?

An ambitious plan by the small team, how do we increase the momentum at home, how do we assure each other that this will not end here? We have a catalytic grant, we need to organise and be clear, and who will take responsibility for what.

Responses

Stakeholders will be organised across marine, pastoral, and forest areas to represent different possible ICCA, at the end we will map ICCAs.

How to reach the youth? We plan to take our results to the youth and women when we get back using our strategies in place on how to involve the youth and women in this initiative.

We will take recommendation on not to drop the I, the REDD+ documents mention Indigenous people however the local language is a challenge on how do we call them

How to maintain the momentum, we have a leader from GEF small grants and we will all get involved.

There is also a strategy to engage the pastoral community who are not here and need to be engaged, we have a workshop planned in June to be financed by the catalytic grant.

The time frame will be redone to be realistic.

Documentation of IK is an Aichi target and we have to do it, but not to use consultants but empower IP themselves to document their own skills, our role will be to facilitate.

Issue of women, we learn from a USAD project about privatising land. Land for women was registered for men; women have lost land as men moved away with title deeds. The best tenure system is community tenure, youth needs to be linked to elders to keep their identify and nature. We need to pay attention to the integrity of the community

Kenya work plan

| Strategic Objectives | When/How long? | Who? | What is to be done? | Resources required |
|--|----------------|--|---|----------------------|
| Strengthen national ICCA working group | Immediately | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Current members of the group NSC of SGP | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broaden current composition and include (i) institutions at Namibia event (ii) ICCA champions at local and national level Finalize ICCA strategy | GSI funding + others |

| | | | | |
|---|------------|---|--|----------------------|
| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify catalytic grantee • Share Strategy with key stakeholders | |
| Inventorize ICCAs in the country | 12 months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCA working group • ICCA champions • GSI Grantee • Relevant active partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness at (i) community level (ii) for relevant partners • ICCAs to identify ICCA champions and provide support for the champions • Strengthen and administer questionnaire + FPIC • Compile and analyze data and produce (i) map and (ii) database • Discuss/establish peer review mechanism?? And Contribute data towards WDPA?? | GSI funding + others |
| Build capacity of (i) ICCAs | 24 months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCA working group • ICCA champions • GSI Grantee • Relevant active partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build self-confidence by facilitating elder and youth dialogue for indigenous knowledge transfer. • Strengthen and support traditional conflict resolution mechanism. • Support and facilitate exchange and learning visits • Identify and select ICCAs for (i) BCPs, (ii) specific support. • Expose and provide support on tools designed specifically for ICCAs, such as the ICCA registry and the ICCA tool kit. | GSI funds + others |
| (ii) Create awareness of Govt Agencies select parliamentarian | 12 months, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCA working group • Active relevant partners and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workshops, • site visits, • IEC material | GSI funds + others |

| s, county executives and assemblies | | organizations | | |
|--|-----------|--|--|-----------------------|
| Establish ICCA networks: (i) Regional level | 24 months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCA working group • ICCA champions • Active relevant partners and organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionalize and cluster ICCAS guided by inventory • Support operationalization of regional network | GSI funds – package 3 |
| (ii) National level | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and operationalize national network thru representation of regional networks | |
| Develop and implement a communications strategy | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCA working group • Partners | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop knowledge management material, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (i) video • (ii) Bibliography • (iii) Atlas • (iv) IEC material <p>Which institution will be the repository for the above material?</p> | GSI – Package 3 funds |
| Influence policy and legislation: National level – needs to be soon | 6 months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCA working group • Kanyinke Sena | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze existing bills to take advantage of opportunities e.g. Community Land Bill • Build on work done by Fred Nelson • Create awareness of parliamentarian committees of land and natural resources • MPs of relevant regions • Identify champions to influence Parliament | GSI funds – package 2 |
| County level | 24 months | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICCA working group • ICCA champions • Active relevant partners and | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness of environmental County Executive Committees (CECs), Council of Governors (CoG), County Assembly Forum | GSI – package 2 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|
| | | organizations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify legislation and processes to influence e.g. development of County spatial plans Identify sample counties to focus on | |
|--|--|---------------|--|--|

Comments

1. What does the documentation of success stories mean, are they going to identify success stories of ICCA as they stand now or they will work on ICCAs and later share successful stories.
2. A comment on the regionalisation of ICCAs: it would be interesting to have the regions based on natural resources and livelihoods like forest type areas, coastal areas... this might add more voice to the ICCAs.
3. The data compilation, what exactly are you going to do?
4. The terminology used has changed from Community Managed Areas to ICCA working group by the team. We need to be clear what terminology we use as there are a lot of similar acronyms (e.g. CCA for climate change adaptation). The meaning is not to be lost.
5. The idea of chapters is good and wanted to know if the different chapters can apply for catalytic grant.
6. The process needs to be participatory in the implementation of the activities. The working group roles and responsibilities should be clear.
7. Piloting ICCA initiative, how do you select the pilot areas?
8. The process on inventories, the activities aligned for inventories do not seem to tie with the results. Will people and champion going to be involved in developing the map?
9. What are the challenges of the current working group on ICCA?
10. Developing the communication strategy how will this be done?
11. Kenya has had enough experience of doing this work; I just want to check on the timing to engage on these activities.
12. Establishing a name of what the community can come up with for ICCA is easy to communicate.

Responses:

- The data on ICCA inventory will be stored by the CBD focal point.
- Most of the comments were compliments, and we thank you.
- Existing successful story identified by using the criteria of ICCAs
- Inventories will be done as per the definition by people themselves and they will also do the map.
- The idea of champions is to have leaders in particular regions.
- Where to pilot: Kenya has 47 Counties with already some ICCA doing well and can be entry points.
- The constitution of Kenya has included the idea of ICCAs

ZAMBIA work plan

| Strategic objectives | When for and how long | Who specifically | Does what | With what means |
|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | | | |

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|--|--------------------|--|---|------------------------------|
| Inventory of ICCA sites, their local values and importance to conservation | April to June 2016 | ICCA Working group members | Support logistics and personnel Develop data collection Framework or share WDB | Vehicles Funding |
| Enhanced knowledge and appreciation of ICCAs in the country | | National heritage Local Government Town planning Authority FD TNC WWF FAO Working group members | Develop and implement a communication strategy Exchange visit to Kenya | Funding from UNDP SPG |
| Strengthen and recognize ICCAs in the legal framework | | National heritage Local Government Town planning Authority FD TNC WWF FAO Working group members | Develop Policy brief for National planning and other GRZ for inclusion of ICCAs IN THE planning framework | UNDP |

Comments on the work plan

Well thought out strategic activities however the following needs to be considered

1. The time frame of six months to archive the activities proposed is very ambitious
2. The roles of the actors identified needs to be very clear
3. There is need to identify one institution to lead with strategy development and conduct inventories, then bring the others to support.
4. Need to identify other partners to contribute financial resources as it appears as though everything will do funded by GEF
5. The trip to Kenya for the Kaya is not a strategic activity and the objectives and funding needs to be well thought of.
6. The members of the working group to be clarified and their roles
7. The target at lower community level seem not be clear as to who will be targeted.
8. There is a need to take note of the policy framework and legal framework for ICCA as the two are different.

Response

We take note of the time, it needs to be adjusted

The institutions identified are those seen to have capacity to provide resources

The CNRM Forum will lead the application of the catalytic grant
The CBNRM Forum will need to have a working group on ICCAs
Inventories will be done by the National lead organisation with support from the National ICCA steering committee..

Namibia work plan

| Strategic Objective | When & for how long | Who | What | Means |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| <p>A - Catalytic Grant</p> <p>1) Develop national strategy to prioritise actions for SGP-GSI</p> <p>2) Regional ICCA/CBNRM/Conservancy Associations strengthened, representing their CBOs and effectively advocating strategic issues facing their collective CBOs</p> | <p>March 2016</p> <p>March 2016 – Feb 2017/8</p> | <p>NACSO</p> <p>NACSO + Regional ICCA/CBNRM/Conservancy Associations</p> | <p>Consult with NACSO members to identify 5 – 10 priority ICCA sites and themes for grants (predetermine grants for submission)</p> <p>NACSO to secure grant – Associations (Kunene North, Kunene South, Zambezi, Kavango Regional CBNRM Associations etc.)</p> | <p>SGP-GSI</p> <p>SGP-GSI + NACSO members</p> |
| <p>B – Empowering legislation and policy</p> <p>Identify opportunities to increase community rights over integrated natural resources and land in existing legislation/policy and through other means</p> | <p>May – Nov 2016</p> | <p>NACSO to apply + specialist/s to conduct study</p> | <p>Identify specialist/s to conduct study, consult legislation/policy and government departments to explore opportunities for integration</p> | <p>SGP-GSI</p> |
| <p>C – Capacity-building grants to ICCAs</p> <p>5 – 10 ICCAs (not only conservancies) achieve increased rights over natural resources and/or land</p> <p>NOTE: Each selected ICCA will implement an aspect of integration – e.g. identify integration of conservancies and community forest in Sikunga, pilot group land rights in Kwandu, establishment of fish protection area in Mashi,</p> | <p>Dec 2016 – June 2018</p> | <p>ICCAs + NACSO support NGOs</p> | <p>Assist pre-determined ICCAs to develop proposals, secure funds + to implement integrated approaches to ICCAs; <i>include in budgets component to pay for support services (writing proposal, M&E, programmatic support + financial management)</i></p> | <p>SGP-GSI, NACSO organisations</p> |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------|---------------|--|------------------------------|
| Ozondundu engage with EPL holders, mining companies to increase influence over extractive industry etc.) | | | | |
| D – Lesson-learning among ICCAs | | | | |
| Knowledge sharing exchanges between ICCAs in-country and between ICCAs in neighbouring countries lead to increased empowerment and capacity of ICCAs | Dec 2016 – June 2018 | ICCAs + NACSO | <p>NACSO (or alternative identified member organisation) to apply for grant and identify strategic linkages to be fostered.</p> <p>Facilitate low-cost in-country exchanges among ICCAs + exchanges among ICCAs in Namibia and neighbouring countries to enhance knowledge-sharing among ICCAs facing similar challenges.</p> <p>NOTE: Sustained linkages will be promoted – not single visits</p> | SGP-GSI, NACSO organisations |
| E – Strategic Grant | | | | |
| Increase awareness of ICCAs in Angola | Dec 2016 – June 2018 | | | |

Comment:

The work plan needed to demonstrate more aspects of resources management integration with clear indicator of success.

Workshop evaluation

The evaluation was done in two ways. First through getting plenary feedback from participants on take home messages after the workshop. Second, through posting anonymous written comments on post-it notes upon a white sheet with a happy face side and sad face side, thus also creating a global overall impressions about having met the meeting the objectives.

The plenary feedback was very positive with comments like:

1. Good learning and inspiring to do more in Namibia as we sometimes feel conservancies are doing well and yet some aspects are left out.
2. Very good knowledge to take back to Government in Zambia in recognising community attachment to areas as crucially important for conservation and livelihoods.
3. Very timely as Kenya is trying to build ICCAs in CBNRM
4. Good capacity building for forest programmes we are implementing, Kenya Forest service is in the process of formulating a national forest programme this comes timely to find a way of including ICCAs in the forest programme.
5. CBNRM has made very good platform for ICCA works. CBNRM is about the community based natural resources management while ICCA is about people's way of life and livelihoods
6. This workshop has reinforced knowledge on how to make community be in the driving sit for conservation.
7. CBNRM and ICCA— the key issue to consider is local democracy, which is more important that acronyms we are using. CBNRM was very inclusive and could be misused, while ICCA is very specific.
8. Most participants did not know what ICCAs are but now we have good knowledge and we see similar programmes like CAMPFIRE that needs to be supported.
9. The ICCA workshop has helped put things together, the original conservation proponents did some good work but now after looking back we see a lot of other needs like landscape approach. ICCA brings back what used to be conservation practice with long term sustainable results.

| | |
|---|--|
|  | Good knowledge |
| | Largely objectives have been met |
| | Very good vegetarian food |
| | Openness of the discussion we did not refrain from discussing challenges |
| | Excellent location and generous host who even camped to leave others in single rooms |
| | The workshop was very interactive and educative |
| | Examples were great and in line with the objectives of ICCAs. |
| | Good understanding shared on ICCA and SGP next phase |
| | Enjoyed the venue-beautiful setting |
| | Field visit well organised |
| | Great network |
| | Law and policy |
| | Workshop very interactive and excellent outcomes |
| | Some countries have longer history of formal recognition of ICCAs, but learning very much in both directions |
| | Learned a lot from different country experiences |
| | Participants |
| | Group work well organised and good facilitation of lessons |
| | Location country |
| | Excellent national learning form Namibia |

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|---|--|
| | Field work well organised |
| | Great lessons, sharing and learning |
| | Trip well done |
| | good facilitation skills |
| | Good knowledge of sharing on ICCAs; positive learning |
| | Highly interactive meeting. Appreciated!! |
| | Presentations from facilitator Grazia and Taghi were great |
| | Venue |
| | Great, we needed more indigenous and indigenous people participation |
| | Presentation excellent |
| | Important to have left with concept notes to work on |
| | Participation from different countries was very good |
| | Realisation of need to shift from only mainstreaming CBNRM approach to go back to grassroots in identifying working with ICCAs |
| | Workshop resources |
| | Enthusiastic and sharing of experiences |
| | Inspiring |
| | Workshop presentation was very good |
| | Good effort to bring on board a diverse multi-disciplinary country teams |
| | Workshop presentations |
| | Some national plans truly engaging and well thought-out |
| | Field trip |
| | The accommodation was very good |
| | Workshop was very educative |
| | Great mix of people |
| | Great opportunity to connect with and learn from other country experiences. |
| | The workshop was good, it entered |
|  | Not happy with sharing of rooms |
| | Transport |
| | Food |
| | Food taste |
| | Lack of green vegetables |
| | Prior Agenda |
| | Drivers were not well taken care of |
| | |
|  | The conference space was too close to the Kitchen, cooking smell destructing |
| | Food |
| | No representation from Government |
| | Workshop logistics preparations were not smooth. Seemed there was a disconnect with organisers |
| | ICCA workshop was good but too much diplomatic terms was used with more abbreviations not explained |
| | Feel bullied into use of term Indigenous where in some African context it would be more advantageous for indigenous people to define themselves as marginalised citizens |
| | Food not good |
| | Government representatives missing |
| | Food |

| | |
|--|---|
| | Food need to be creative |
| | SDGs as opportunities not considered |
| | Food selection limited |
| | Transport arrangement not good |
| | Acceptance of unease around Indigenous in east Africa and southern Africa |
| | Sharing rooms |
| | Workshop good but food was bad and workshop with no allowances |
| | Sessions were too long, no time in the evening to enjoy beautiful place |
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CLOSING REMARKS

The ICCA Global Coordinator Dr Grazia thanked all the Namibia GEF office for organising the workshop in particular Nick and Rauna for making all the arrangements for the workshop, also thanked NACSO and IRDNC for organising fantastic field visits and making entry arrangements into community where we learnt so much about the conservancies. She thanked the sponsors German Government BMUB through the UNDP GEF small grants and UNOPS for financial support to the workshop and also WWF Kenya for financial and technical support. Finally thanked the President for the ICCA consortium for finding time to come support this workshop and all the participating countries for attending.

Awarding of certificates

All the participants received certificates of attendance for this Capacity building workshop on ICCAs.