DAY 3

19 August 2015
09.00 – 19.00 WIT

| 1. | History, culture and conservation developing a collective understanding of ICCA concept and practice |
|---|---|

Other country views on ICCA on each country

Vietname review Phillipines ICCA situation whereas they admire their serious policy advocacy, IPIC act with national guidelines, strong claim about the land as well. It's very much different with Vietnam. It is advisable for other country to share their view about Vietnam situation.

Taiwan review every country summary. They learned the decolonization on coast in every country such as Malaysia has highly initiative also Indonesia are very strong in approaching the government. As for Vietnam, they should learn. We are as a communist country, yet we are quite solid and powerfull. Trough sovereignty..

Malaysia is review on ICCA situation on Phillipines as the best story telling highest quality. They have major advancement on policy advocacy and also Taiwan. Malaysia should learn a lot from Phillipines and Taiwan.

Indonesia review on legal recognizition from south east asia country from Phillipines, Vietnam, Malaysia where all of them have very fast indigeneous people and share a lot of policy changing by government, there were recognition but also still have the gap among it.

Phillipines view on another country from Vietnam, Malaysia, Taiwan and Indonesia. All of them are showing the expression dimension of maps in terms of value, histories etc.

The review from yesterday activities also comment by Heather that she said its very inspiring on the vary differences and similar history that includes the Phillipines recogniziton.

History, culture and conservation: developing a collective understanding of ICCA concept and practice in South-East Asia



"Imagine you want to shoot an arrow. The farther back you pull the bowstring, the farther the arrow flies... The same is true for our own understanding and vision... The farther back we look into history, the farther we can see into our future..."

This figure show a man from Amazaon where he said that if you want to shoot an arrow very far, you should pull it back. In other word, we need to know the history so we can understand better in this case, lets go back to history on who has been manage all the land & natural resurces in the history? In other word, you should go back to history in order for you to move forward for your future.



- Through millennia, the 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...)

- Many communities (both settled & mobile) were actually created around the opportunity to manage a set of natural resources...

Cultural and biological diversity evolved together

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Its around 200 years ago where those communities make the decision and created themselves in their effort of well managing body of resources such as plant, animal etc. Culture diversity and biodiversity are evolve together.



When we look on customary conservation, there were rules of those resources; some of the rule where they go to hidden places or situations where you can't touch the animal and plants at the given time of the year. If these are become their rule then use it. There are plenty of local knowledge accumaleted troughout the time, where and when the animals go to some places for food, where to plant etc those are some rules that we have access to. Time savage like flying fish are not going back to Taiwan. People now try to understanding about sarcacity, in terms of value because of the goods to community and religious belief eventhough not everything sound positive. Example in Europe at certain forest only the king who can hunt for the conservation and resources management. The rules were expected for indigeneous people wheres no fine or jail but the social sanction that apply in the community are very serious.



Those rules and capacities actually found throughout the world, even there are members of communities on who are maintaining between people and nature.

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**Example : the *Tigatu* of the *Kasena* (Burkina Faso)**
- Lineage that ensures a good relationship between people and land & natural resources
- "Born from the land", posed the first *tanwam* & ritually established the head of the village (different ethnic origin)
- Has both religious and political duties
  - Opens up new land to cultivation...
  - Declares harvest time, also for wild products...
  - Safeguards sacred spaces (e.g., sacred groves, the "skin of the earth")...
  - Divides, attributes and, if necessary, withdraws land from people who misbehave...
  - Arbitrates conflicts related to contested limits, use rights, damage to cultivation caused by animals...
  - His presence can stop a fight, even between villages, and he has the power to expel a murderer from a village...

In West Africa, there are the original inhabitants of particular land teritore whom are invented by others who have power but inhibant with some clain who have close relation with nature. There are Tigatu of Kasena clans where they have the urge to breath through a forest so they need to keep the forest. They also have the power to make peace and maintain peace between people and nature. When there is a fight and they are coming the fight need to stop.



**Example: the *Kimba* of Tibetan Sichuan (China)**
- Forests, pastures, water, wildlife managed collectively; strict use rules for pasture, firewood and timber; entirely forbidden to log in sacred forests (high mountains or vicinity of villages, where it is dangerous to de-forest); huge trees conserved; grazing highly regulated (fencing, rotations, transhumance)

- Two *Kimba* appointed by the Village Head (with community consent) in charge of monitoring rules, managing conflicts and organising common works (e.g., the building of bridges)

- Sacred forests were– and still are– the place of celebration and bonding. Men still gather there 2 or 3 times a year. Celebrations used to pass on to the young the rules for the management of natural resources.

In China, Shi Zuan, there are Tibetian people who have very clear rules on water, plant etc. Example it is prohibited to cut the big tree. The people admire and respect them due to their lots of knowledge. There are several ceremonies where they go together and refresh the common rule for update on to think to what they are needed.

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**questions for you:**

- In the history of your peoples, do you find institutions, rules and practices for the sound governance and management of nature (e.g., land, water and natural resources)?

- If yes, who can please describe an example?

Example, rules and practice for good governance for natural resources in each country.

Vietnam has a tribe in their country who has sacred forest of indigeneous people which has custom on a forest that do not allow the forest to be access due to their ancestor spirits lives there. If the people enter and cut the tree from their forest will get some punishment from them. The whole community respect their law.

Timor Leste talked about real caraban has also sacred force the way of local community to conserve the are to protect their secret tree, places. The ceremonies very sacred, because they invite the spirit to join together with them and no one allows to follow those sacred ceremony. But because of they are invented by outsider, some of them are no longer follow those rule.

Indonesia particularly inJambi has an indigineous rimba people where the head of rimba indigineous will be present about his story on maintaining bukit duabelas so far. Panglima Tumenggung Grid said that actually they have arrange their own zone called Tanah Base on where to find the flower, Pelukar for cassava plantation zone etc. Those are the example on how to maintain the land conservation. Bear and tiger, burung gading (torn birds) are also part of animals conservation related with their nature and Goddes.

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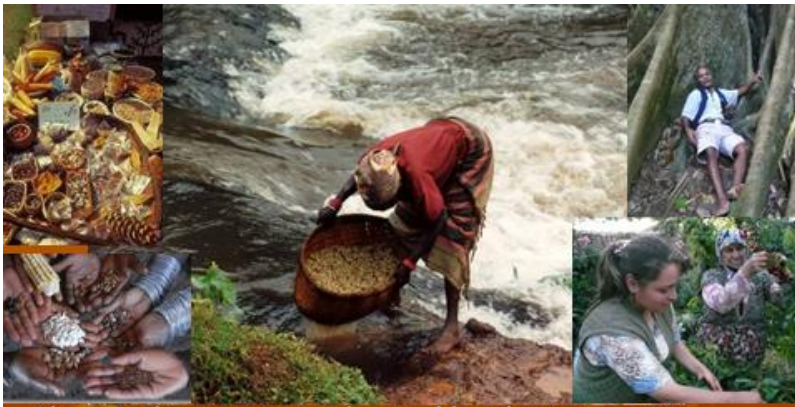
Thus, indigenous peoples and local communities succeeded in many environments to maintain and even locally "enrich" biodiversity by developing new agro-biodiversity, promoting habitat connectivity, creating and maintaining special habitats...

The things that are encapsulated and subsided and enriching local biodiversity by developing and interaction with the nature, also by multiply it and it can nourish and creating new habitat any place in the world.  The richest habitat in Italy, they require to cut the trees, raise the cow etc this is maintain whereas the relationship between people and nature.



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

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 replaced indigenous peoples and local communities... sometimes by persuasion and often by force...

A global change of tremendous historical proportion has taken place started with enclosure at UK and move to agricultural, industrial, colonialism process, the fact that communities who runs those resources has s substitutely change by the land owners.  Through those change the communities has been failed to responsible on their environment, forest etc their responsibilities has been taking away from them like departemen of forest etc.  Its happen at Italy except for the people who lives in the mountain.  Global agro system has taking over it.

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In traditional resource system the tenur, common property regim regulated by their customary law,

| *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 religious 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 |

Community livelihood has been replace by, substanted manage oriented now substitute by market demand oriented. There are very much reduction on local decision. The long term of sustainable livelihood its been replace by. The religious value is like written off. Its importan to us on strong conservation use the focus tentatively separate by protecting area an non protecting area, whereas the non protecting are will be use to the maximal. These phenomena call economic, the tremendous changing and people in urban area, the fantastic networking throughout the world, where theres huge gap between the rich and the poor. Not all negative, but loose much on soil, water quality and loosing biodiversity. Refer to the UN report that we loose our biodiversity whereas the plant and animals has loose,,

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| Traditional NRM systems | Agro-industrial-market system |
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| 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 |
| Are subsistence-oriented | Is market-oriented |
| Based on local knowledge and skills, local experimentation and adaptation | Based on "objective science" and the reduction of 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 religious 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 |
| | |

The loosing of the indigeneous people knowledge who are able to live well together with nature. There's some hope and increasing in tremendous speed, its moving from traditional governance become to industrial governance increasingly



It is time to take very crucial decision by taking the best of the past and the best that will coming to us. Such as pathriarcal domination who merge with industrial management, its really fundamental to know what is available in the world to protect the disaster all over the world.

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These are the most important things to protect are the high mountain in Arica, and then Cambodia, Turkey, Phillipines, Namibia, Japan, West Africa, Thailand. Greece, Madagascar, Japan, China, Kenya, Australia, Maroco, Iran, UK, Congo, Colombia, Austria,
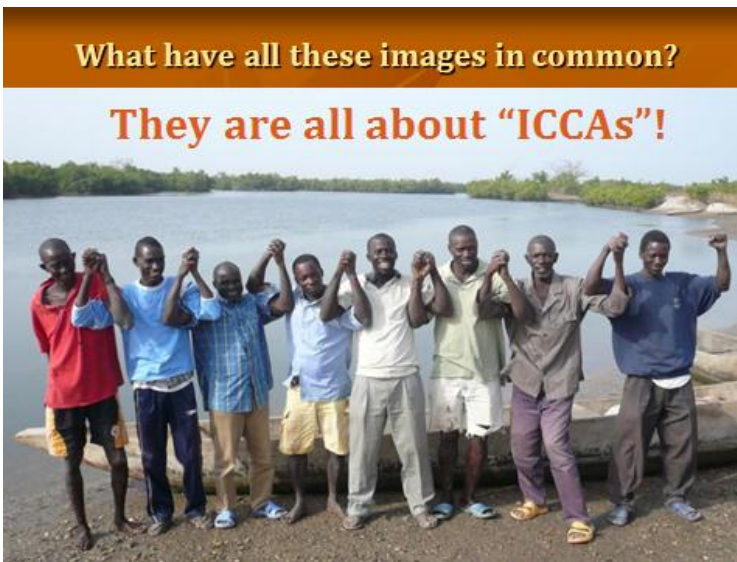


All those images in common are ICCA's . ICCAs is an abbreviation of Indigeneous Peoples's and Community Conserved Terrotories and Areas. The real art of biological troughout the world where they live in harmony with nature.

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ICCA as part of communicationa as the name for thousands of local name just for International concession.



They have 3 characteristic which are community, natural area/territory, defacto capacity, the decision to manage and govern the de facto terirtory where there are storng relations between them. Where there are strong bond with history, nature. It can be recreated by restoring the environment. The crucial parts of the bond. The community defacto has the governing capacity over the territory over full legal. The conservation profession on the third characteristics which makes ICCA more powerfull in conservation of nature. ICCA it talks to dedication toward the conservation, manage it. Today CBD and IUCN getting closer to these point when talking on effective conservation.

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ICCA there are some common type that there are individual relationship where the governance collected the natural resources where there are institution which sometimes hiden and some are not.



3 main chain: preservation, sustainable use, restoration. Preservation really taking tremendously and hardly no change eg strict preservation. Example customary strict preservation, after you have a long strict preservation they will allow to use. Malaysia has the bonbon forest territory, it is also sustainable use. Tarapa restoration conservations. Strict preservation for long term use sustainability.

Indonesia indigeneous people territory consist of Lampung, Sulawesi name Borong Kahasa forest where no one can enter those forest. The other example at Kasepuhan West Java where it consists of 3 teritory. Hutan Kramat. All the documentation on brwa.co.id The reason about preservation are more to many indigeneous people has the religion where they will praise for their Goddes wheres theres the bound among it. ICCA is not a project, its deeper and go to the identity.

Phillipines has batang as a strict preservation whereas these are the forest areas. When they build a home there will be ceremony appropriately when theres so such things the person will get sick and hospitalized those are located on the north area. Certain religions attached to it.

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Vietnam talk about Hambranang, fertilize the upland river to keep them cover from erotion. It is restoration graphic sediment. Good management of soil and reservation also has a spiritual connection upon cemetery forest. They are belived that the forest are alive so the people prohibited to do such bad things to the forest.

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Vietnam has laser fish and the habitat also conserve. The water quality is good and also there has a cave also. Three campo for snake lesson and dragon fish in the same area. Very clean area and no tourist afraid to visit.
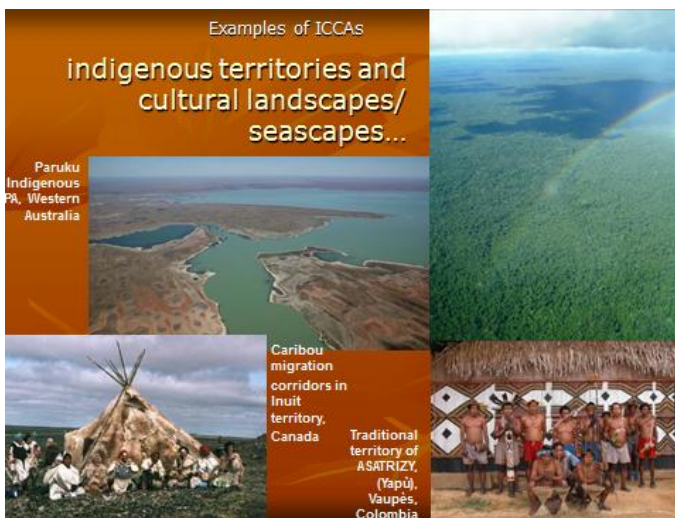


Some of the largets forest in Amazon in Central Africa, its also exist here in participant country region like Canada , Australia. Phillipines has batanese territories on northern coast province in Phillipines as protected landscape. Malaysia has Borneo whereas Tenate on specific nomade on cyclic migration of the resources with the specific territories that includes hunter gather in perspective groups. Example those are who lives in Barak. Phillipines have the Uyuk inland in the middle of, sea water, fresh water. They came from the lake and when they die in the lake.

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Examples of ICCAs — sustainably-managed wetlands, fishing grounds and water bodies...
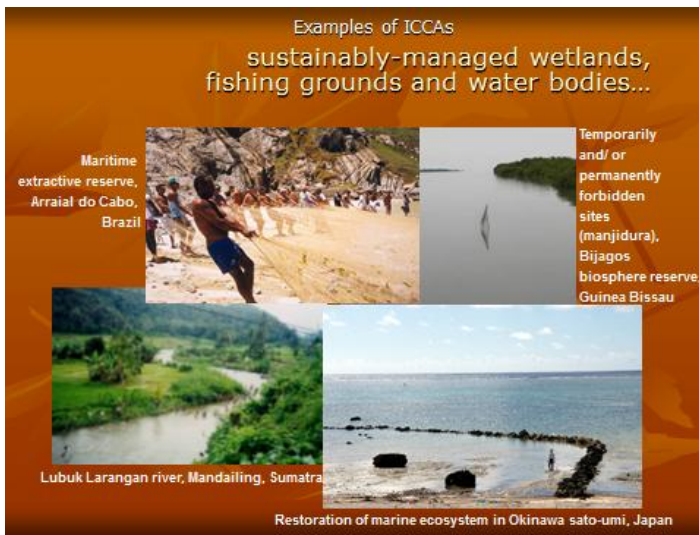
We go back to Taiwan with its richnesse.  Fuku mentioned about 3 step, when the fish moment come they go to flying fish, after that the corary then after that they go the forest. They have another resource that they go back to the forest.  The ceremony will take back to the flying fish. Its their understanding on conservation on water.  There are 450 names for marine creature one of them are Jingangana.  To spread the impact, there are segregation for certain food to be consume with man, woman, children etc.



Examples of ICCAs — sustainably-managed resource reserves (water, biomass, medicinal plants, timber and non-timber forest products...)

For timber and non timer conservation that knows call hutan adat (customary forest) in Indonesia there is Tembawang communcal forest, its own the zoning with the head of the bird, the chest bird and bird leg.  Those are the function for restriction purpose on the head, the bird leg for utilization.

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Uniqe caldera in the island in the middle, some are part in China, some on Madagascar.

The example very delicate and sensitive ecological in Phillipines very near to Malaysia where it called Lahat-Lahat, the Bejau that everybody has to return to their island. For buried and baptized of the baby.



These non spiritual and anchient, ussualy sustainable use purpose. Malaysia give an example at Mount Kinabalu.

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ICCAs conserve nature but also secure livelihoods... in unique ways for unique contexts...

➢ they encompass a huge range of ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic resources, maintain ecosystem functions and provide biodiversity connectivity in the landscape/ seascape

➢ they secure energy, food, water, fodder and income for millions of people

➢ their coverage has been estimated at 23% of terrestrial areas– i.e., much larger than the coverage of formal protected areas (12.8%)

It encompasses range of species, essential for conservation also provide food for the people. Recently that it has been estimated covered by ICCA with territory protected by government is about 13%, whereas the 13% under ICCA status. The minimum are the double of those percentages. Please consider trough the participant country.



ICCAs embody the capacity of communities to adapt in the face of change (resilience)

➢ they are based on rules and institutions "tailored to the context" (bio-cultural diversity), and flexible, culture-related responses

➢ they are built on collective ecological knowledge and capacities, including sustainable use of wild resources and maintenance of agro biodiversity, which have stood the test of time

➢ they are typically designed to maintain livelihood resources for times of stress, such as during severe climate events, war & natural disasters...

A first on the governing institution are born from the territory who knows the detal inside the territory so tremendous collective ecological capacities can help ICCA, ICCA established by people to plan ahead and remind untouched.  The very good example from Africa

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ICCAs are an occasion of empowerment for indigenous peoples and local/ rural communities... and pride for the local youth!

➤ they play a crucial role in securing the rights of IPs & local communities to their land & natural resources through local governance – *de jure* and/or *de facto*

➤they are the foundation of cultural identity for countless indigenous peoples and local communities throughout the world

If you have the indigeneous people without territory what can you do? If the indigeneous people who has territory, these element that relate the community with their conserve area, at the sane level of livelihood. The fact that they have territory bringing them back to who they are.

## 2. Theats & Opportunities for ICCA's in South East Asia



in recent history many ICCAs have been destroyed or damaged, and many others are being coveted or attacked today ...

■ expropriation of "the commons" (nationalisation, privatisation, land and water grabbing...)

■ 'development' -- 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...)

■ land encroachment and resource extractions (poaching, stealing, illegal settlers...)

Misrecognize by new forces such as the state, like nationalization, privatization. To the land grabbing, water grabbing. With that go also the development of extracting resources on industrialization of agriculture, water etc. All those taking place physically of ICCA. Migration also cause land encroachment.

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- **War, violent conflicts,** settlements of refugees, drug-related problems

- **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.)

All those taking of all ICCA. The last of the culture of the people who were the soul of ICCA trough formal educations, advertisement. If you see coca cola, computers and for most part of the day that are something move your mind and conncetion the nature. Its ultering the relations. In appropriate recognize from government, usullay government impose a way of doing which destroy the ICCA and its relationship. All those phenomena that inludes climate change become a threat for ICCA. The change came from internal and extrernal. The complete loss of territory is cause by proper interest of government.



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)

... & the ultimate threat is the loss of the institutions capable of governing the commons (deciding and acting together)

Local knowledge and the attachment to the land, the erotion of the learning process is extremely important to the youngster, The transfer knowledge between the elder and the young break down, it will become serious problem for ICCA. If the institutions are actually active on making decision and finaly desapear, it will become huge threat for ICCA.

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The first answer response by them since they have the organize study group, committee. Committee will be very strong on organizing and maintain ICCA informations in terms of media, newspaper, radio. The way they are organize the ICCA in local community, but also. The ICCA consortium of Phillipine has become a very good example on diplomatic action to go national. In some cases event go into legal action.

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Sabotage is usually commong things on the ICCA threats. All those are example of reaction by local community indigeneous people. Very strong community action in the region example on Borneo using people blockage by hundred thousands people, there are also against development protest where its also happened in Sabah, Sarawah etc. There are 400 cases about it. ICCA consortium is working with the partners to develop the fund for the victims in the event community common. Timor leste inform that last month, the government build the road with 100km large and the road will pas trough to that forest, if those happen otherwise the spirit will go away and cause bad luck. The local community tries to inform the government, they occupied those forest areas for 3 days and the government gives up.



What people want basically to get recognize the governance capacity. Governance is to able to decide.



In the beginning of the new century, there are several meetings related with conservation. All of these events have recognized ICCA to be maintained throughout the world.

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The IUCN (2004) defined ICCAs 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
Governance of Protected Areas

Developing capacity for a protected planet

And its recent guidance on governance of protected areas devotes extensive sections to ICCAs as one of the four main recognised "types"

It is very valuable ecosystem that conserve collectively the indigeneous people. It is understood easily and it is now part of the document in which the international capacity.

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

| Governance type / Category (manag. objective) | A. Governance by Government | | | B. Shared Governance | | | C. Private Governance | | | D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance (ICCAs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I – Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II – National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III – Natural Monument | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV – Habitat/ Species Management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V – Protected Landscape/ Seascape | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VI – Managed Resource | | | | | | | | | | | |

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

| Governance type | A. Governance by Government | | | B. Shared Governance | | | C. Private Governance | | | D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance (ICCAs) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Category (manag. objective) | Federal or national ministry or agency | Local/municipal ministry or agency | Govern-ment delegated management (e.g. to an NGO) | Trans-boundary management | Collaborative management (various forms of pluralist influence) | Joint management (pluralist management board) | Declared and run by individual land-owner | ...by non-profit organisations (e.g. NGOs, univ., etc.) | ...by for profit organisations (e.g. corporate land-owners) | Indigenous bio-cultural areas & Territories-declared and run by Indigenous Peoples | Community Conserved Areas – declared and run by traditional peoples and local communities |
| I – Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
| II – National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III – Natural Monument | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IV – Habitat/ Species Management | | | | | | | | | | | |
| V – Protected Landscape/ Seascape | | | | | | | | | | | |
| VI – Managed Resource | | | | | | | | | | | |

The category of protected area concern who are taking a decision. The orange colomn are the protected area by the government. You can have national parts or biodiversity jewel of the county who are concerned by the indigeneous people.

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- ICCAs can be recognized as "protected areas" (according to each country definition and legislation)...
- ...but many may not receive, or may not wish to accept, that recognition...
- ... they thus simply are "conserved areas" *de facto*... ("other effective area-based conservation measures" according to CBD Aichi Target 11)

ICCA some of them agree to be in the protected area system, some of it under conserve area.



- 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 only as "conserved areas"
- Communities provide FPIC to the process and are in control about who can see the information
- Peer-review mechanisms are being developed in as many countries to validate the ICCA entries...



Responses at national level

- Very variable!
- In a spectrum in from *no response at all (e.g. in DRC, Spain)* to *establishing protected areas on top of the ICCAs to 'protect' them" (e.g. in Guinea Bissau, Kenya)!*
- ...but 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...

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Throughout the world, there is a spectrum on the responses to communities, nation and international level. In many cases there are no responses at all, it means the protected area are imposed. Phillipines is a situation on a national level in terms of legal and financial level. Whereas in Australia will be more on indigeneous protecting area.



Example: Colombia
- IPs 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 nat. territory and 80% of country's forests)
- 5 million ha collective property of Afro-colombian communities.
- ICCAs are not recognized on a pair with protected areas. They can be recognized only if they agree to "shared governance"...
- Difficult choices and source of conflicts for IPs and LCs: accept shared governance or be at the mercy of mining concessions?

Columbia fully own the indigeneous people, however the government has no right to recognize them. They can sell the sub mining product, its quite important to recognize ICCA.



Example: Senegal
- Decentralization law: rural municipalities can develop their own "conserved areas" in terrestrial environments
- Now also a few community-declared ICCA in the coastal & marine environment
- "ICCAs" provide the only avenue to recognize collective rights and responsibility to a *community of users/ caretakers*...
- ...but awareness of decentralization law is limited, lots is still to be clarified...



questions for you:
- Do communities in South East Asia "defend" their ICCAs from impending threats? Do they recognize they are part of a global movement for ICCAs?
- Do government "recognize" ICCAs in their countries? Do they understand that, by so doing, they respect and abide by international policy for conservation?

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In Vietnam contacts, the government has strong support to ICCA, they already done something really good. The point is how to point the rule; they feel the need to start about it. Malaysia shares the experiences on forestry law. What happens to Serawak, it has provision for forest reserve, it's designated for the forest, water etc. That provison has not been applied since 1970, these are not approved by government. In terms of conservation, government only state national park but these areas which manage by logging, they ask private communities to use. The governments also choose the community leader in the area for the influence of decision. Those are against the ICCA.

## 3. ICCA recognition and support

Giovani from Phillipines presented the Global ICCA initiative which is an existing project which quite new to Phillipine as well as SGP country. Since it's multi parties project. These projects involve 26 countries.



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

ICCA Global Support Initiative

Terence Hay-Edie
Lombok, Wednesday 19 August 2015



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

This project will work at 3 phase, identifying landscape approach.

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ICCA GSI overview

United Nations Development Programme

Framework co-financing document for the Global GEF Small Grants Programme
(UNDP1 - Award no. 00061324)

Short title: Global ICCA Support Initiative

| Output Project Title | Long title: 'Support to indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) as a contribution to the achievement of Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD Aichi 2020 framework' |
| --- | --- |
| Executing Entity: | UNOPS |
| Implementing Agent (Responsible Party): | UNOPS |

ICCA is already there, its need to improve the effectiveness in terms of cross cutting of the project on the vocal team throughout capacity building project whereas contributing to 26 countries. The project work as an umbrella where its funded by German ministry.
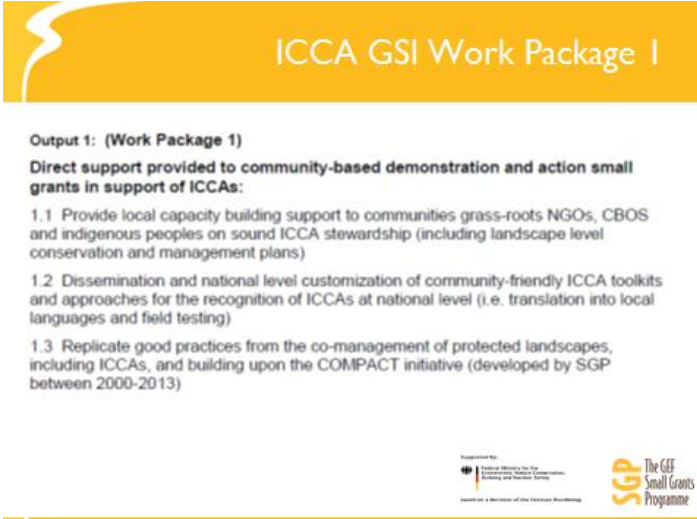


Launch events: World Conference Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), CBD COP12 (Sept/Oct 2014)



ICCA GSI project structure
*adoption of SGP delivery mechanism*

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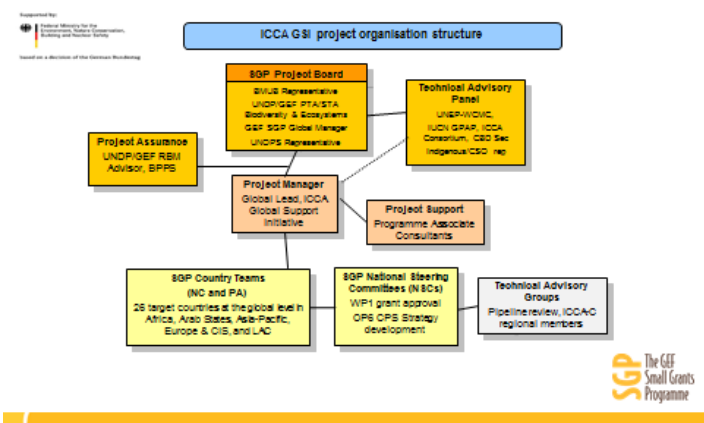
There is a project for it.  What is important to us is the downside. Theres a project and technical advisory whereas German Ministry, UNDP, SGP involve with important rules. UNEF, WCMC there is the technical assitastan for ICCA registry.  IUCN is there because the world assessment on governance under the project that will be focused on Indonesia and Phillipine. Down side this is where they have the vehicle where the fund came from SGP mechanism. These are the grant making and non grant.



Phillipine are not part of it, whereas only Vietnam, Indonesia and Malaysia  for grant portion of the project.



Phillipines, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia will be part f this package.  It will support legal ICCA.

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## ICCA GSI Work Package 3

**Output 3: (Work Package 3)**

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

3.1 Establishment of national and regional learning networks to coordinate support for ICCAs (i.e. example of UNDP-initiated consolidation of national network of indigenous lands in Brazil)

3.2 Regional exchanges between NGOs and CBOs working towards the recognition and support of ICCAs and PA governance and co-management arrangements

3.3 Dissemination of tailored guidance documents on ICCA governance, co-management and landscape planning

3.4 Knowledge production and dissemination on improved ICCAs and PAs governance

## ICCA GSI activities (2015)
### *five SGP OP6 regional launch events, RLNs*

✓ Annual planning w/ 3 global core GSI partners (IUCN, WCMC, ICCA Consortium), Switzerland (27-29 Jan 2015)
✓ Asia-Pacific, Bangkok (9-14 Feb 2015)
✓ Latin America & Caribbean, Dominican Rep (9-14 March 2015)
✓ Anglophone Africa, Lusaka, incl. 3 days regional learning exchange, southern Zambia (25-30 April 2015)
✓ South America regional learning, Ecuador (14-16 April 2015)
✓ Arab States & CIS, Amman, Jordan (9-13 May 2015)
✓ Francophone Africa, Morocco (8-13 June 2015)
✓ SE Asia regional learning, Lombok, Indonesia (17-22 Aug 2015)

Several activites of knowledge exchange in South East Asia.

## ICCA GSI typology of support
### *three target categories of ICCAs (Jan 2015)*

1. <u>Defined ICCAs</u>: improve recognition, foster respect, address emerging issues (i.e. adaptation to climate change)

2. <u>Disrupted ICCAs</u>: revival of traditional knowledge (TK), healing processes, community defense mechanisms, support for next generation/youth

3. <u>Desired ICCAs</u>: organize communities, mapping of boundaries, develop and utilize new laws

This is package one. When you develop your project , the proposal should refer to it.

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WP1 proactive GSI support grants
ToR for call for proposals (2015)
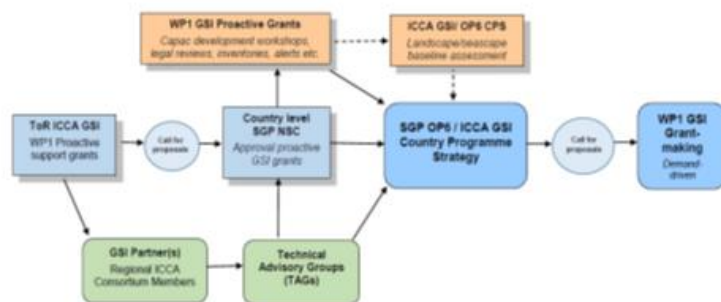
What is important is that the vehicle for grant making is GEF SGP. Garcia add that in some situation, starting GEF SGP in the first time has no sufficient budget. In Indonesia, they are so ready for it, as for Vietnam still to work more. The first project will be under GEF SGP money, they will be invite the working group and promote it. In Indoensia, they will work upon the working group under ICCA support. In Malaysia, it will be similar with Vietnam on where are the most strategic approach that you want to have for ICCA support. These are the reference to it. There is also a challenge for the country like Phillipines as well.



ICCA GSI detailed results framework

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These are the indicators for the proposal submission.



Part of the project, ICCA consortium has the security tools. This will be figure on the project making.



UNEP and WCMC are doing recognition and support in nationa level.

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## WDPA and ICCA Registry: separate but linked

### World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA)

- Joint product of IUCN and UNEP, managed by UNEP-WCMC
- Over 110,000 protected areas
- Can be viewed and downloaded at www.protectedplanet.net

### ICCA Registry

- ~170 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

WDPA and ICCA registry differentiations are more to the link. It is on the website for details on things that WDPA community.

## Overlap between WDPA and ICCA Registry

- Around 10 sites exist in both, but originating from different data providers so there is conflicting information

- Many registered communities have consented to be included in the WDPA, but records can't be moved into the WDPA without accompanying spatial data

- *To get the complete picture we need to supplement the ICCA Registry, and change the way we gather and record data on ICCAs in the WDPA*

## ICCAs in the WDPA

- ICCAs occur in 36 countries in the WDPA
- 91% are in just 10 countries
- Strongly biased where the government recognises ICCAs

Governance type: indigenous peoples or local communities

The color in purple, they really localize many countries. They strongly target on the government.

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## Coverage by Governance Type in the WDPA
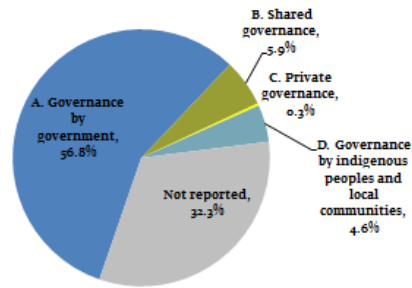


These the are the number.  There is more private area where indigeneous lives in the area there are not reported.

## ICCAs make a big difference



**Excluding ICCAs:**

- 34 protected areas
- 159,000km²

## The plan:

- 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
    - Opportunity to raise concerns about FPIC and other issues
    - Ensures accuracy of data and protects communities

- Review of data by governments is also an option, if desired by the community

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## Protected Planet Report

- Launched in November 2014
- Assessed progress towards Aichi Target 11
- Used to help shape future protected areas agenda
- Lack of data on ICCAs means that their contributions are under-represented
- No framework for data on other effective area-based conservation measures (OECMs)
- **Next report will be launched in 2016...**

These are the WDPA target. They use to support WDPA to achieve the target. The other affected area in CDB but they are not fully define. Anybody can submit data to WDPA. They want to make sure the realization upon it. It will lead by the ICCA consortium and they are still on how it works. Theres also a chance for government

## Restrictions

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

3 options:
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)

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

Not all community wants ICCA base. When you give the data then they are doing the analysis and store the information as an option.

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## Benefits

- Inclusion 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**.

The potential legal base, ICCA registry doesn't provide legal recognition but theres a possibility only for supporting documentation. The discussion on whats importance of ICCA. Contribution and support ICCA to the forefront policy maker. Provide clarity on purpose.

## Considerations

- 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.)

- The WDPA **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**

## Expanding the WDPA (since March 2015)

| New Attribute | Description | Changed Attribute | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| Protected Area Definition | Does the site meet the IUCN definition of a PA? 1 (Yes)/0 (No) | Designation Type | National/Regional/ International/ Not applicable |
| Verification (UNEP-WCMC assigned) | Who verified the data? State verified/ Expert verified | Status | Designated/ Proposed/ Established |
| Ownership Type | Who owns the site? Fixed values | Marine | 0 (Terrestrial)/ 1 (Part marine)/ 2 (Marine) |
| Restrictions | Is use of the data restricted? For UNEP-WCMC use only | | |

**Protected Area Definition**
- IUCN is convening a Task force to define Other Effective Area Based Conservation Measures (OECMs)
- We will start collecting data with PA_DEF= 0 to inform this process

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The clinic purpose is for providing data and question around WDPA proposal. In WDPA data will be more to institution data like registry name, field, history, community size etc. For ICCA there will be a form to filled in the same thing for WDPA.



In 2008 establlished as a global association whose member indigeneous people, local community, federation of ICCA, NGO supporting ICCA.



In Madagascar, ICCA soon disapear because it can only manage and govern on their own way, when the government try to manage, they lost them.

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General assembly has annual meeting of steering committee.



They impose of coordinator staff who are self directed, trust and frugality.

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It help to build the self awareness and self confidence in terms of capacity building for social movements. It's really to have the major force from government, academi, community and indigeneous people. The recognition is so important to many of the tribes, it help that somebody who knows their conservation and its related on their right as indigeneous people. There are a lot of things happen in this movement where the indigeneous people become the important resources. 20 million euro is nothing compare to the indigineous people among the country that need to be protected. Consosrtium tools as the tools for collaborating in community process.

Radio program in Senegal





If the government has not care about the past, the tribe can't be exist. When they are together as an entity, it is collection movement and act and resolve conflict together. It's not a collection of individual, it has identity, laws etc. Solidarity is very important. Before the government invite us for the regulation purpose. Its about 10 months ago, forest departemen invite Taghi to discus for new comprehensive law that the government , he usually brings all the tribes representative and in 10 days they will go on detail and put the customary law affected. The government can see that the indigeneous people can do legislation work and recognize it.

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This recognition is very important, related with ICCA target to be accepted by the government submitted by local community.



The process within target 11 % has influence so much. Harry coordinating the whole effort much more clearly on showing the world of 11% inland and marine coast area. Others effective conservation region, ICCA probably there.

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Latest distilled advice on ICCAs and non-destructive ways to recognize and support them

The consortium actually spent lots of energy on putting advertisement with several languages. These indegeous people should be demonstrated on paper so it won't be easy to forget, to make people available to judge. One of the members on Indonesia has already working about it. It is fundamental; when you pull yourself together you should put in paper and write. This is to show the experience and to have more on website for thousands of entries so nobody can forget about it.

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GSI as a good part of the energy which make ICCA move in several years.







Members of consortium Phillipine ICCA Consortium represented by Giovani for Kasapi and Bokluran, KAPI is the agency member in Phillipine, NTFP in South East Asia, Fakostras for Malaysia, TAO foundation, Tiktu Foundation Taiwan, Indonesia later on still on process of approval. Taghi as President of ICCA whereas theres also honorary member Christina from Indonesia as coordinator, Fuku from Taiwan, Tania from South East Asia.

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Taiwan



In Taiwan IP people more than 20 languages, majority chinesse language. More than 800 travel community more thatn 20 ethnic group. EJIP are their cultural community. They loose of the educations of their children. Because now they are going to move out due to urban migration, they can only go to Taiwan for more education. This is because of theres no opportunity employment. 30 years ago they do not need the employment but labor job opportunity. The changes of chart that including the lifestyle that lies on the newspaper. The original connection to the nature has change and it become the crisis. The Taiwan IP has the knowledge, the southern tribe of the council to implement tribe sovereignity to solve the problem that they encounter. They will go for demonstration. They require tribe councelor on 26 communities to held their campaign. They will do research and survey for survival on their culture habits. From Japanesse era they try to collect most of it, to track the changes. The making of the travel charts. They have the tribe that collected the culture intellectual property rights and now become a bill for traditional internation intellectual rights. Their new CEO told that held keepers are the elder heritage keeper groups, they use the money from social welfare. This is about international, the last thing is about nationa; and international recognition, there is the original owner of occupant of those island, now under congress approvement on the land and marine act. They will negotiate on their rights and potential. International recognition can be potential political status for negotiation to push forward.

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INDONESIA



The red colors is representative for strong ICCA, the orange will become one of ICCA. For ICCA they have 15 sites that they collected. Indonesia has 5 big islands Sumatera, Jawa, Sulawesi, Kalimantan. For Sumatera there is Jambi Rimba people. In Kalimantan there's Dayak tribe and Melayu community. In Sulawesi central and South, in the blue line is walacial line consists of Bali, Lombok etc with ecological trough village project. In West Papua lies Kokas village, Mali tribe. Pink color is the sign for ICCA tribe come from business field like timber,cocoa. The green one there is an opportonuity for IP. Malinau also have IP, in Jambi theres collaboration with government in national park. Kasepuhan also theres tribe in banten but not yet recognize by government. In Papua theres so much project MIPE during Susilo Bambang Yudoyono Presidency. Sukma will start to cater the information on small islands later. They plan to ask government to recognize those ICCA in terms of legislation. So IP and local people can manage their own territory and become well being. The sustainability resources for the next 10 years, they plan for government to get the local knowledge and wisdom also the IP will be implemented on the development plan on the equitable on the utilisastion on the natural resources and territorial management. To achieve these missions, they identified 3 main targets like advocation toward the policies which supported their vision, it will be complemented by improving the capacity building and strengthening the network. The other priority also priority to spreading and documenting on ICCA, the first one done by the committee supported by NGO as well as the agency have the mandate to indetified indigeneous territory. The other thing is about legislative mandate on ensuring the right IP. Ecological Critical Project Facility (in mid maps) but not yet integrated. The different between IP and local people are more to migrant people who has the story, as for IP is the native and origin people. IP in Kasepuhan located the national park zoning of Halimun whereas they are occupied those national park territory for 90%. There are possibilities of 604 opportunities where they will inventory the strong indication of ICCA , the target will be 2 million until 2020. In terms of typology of ICCA, there are several type like forest, sacred forest, marine environment with special fishing rules. In order to be confident on identifying it, they will need more survey on small islands, mostly in marine side. There are possibility for proactive action possibilities, whereas they are still on the mapping identifications but not for whole region which consist around 9 million hectares. Indonesia will need the international mapping strategy particularly on conservation area and they also needs the counter model in terms of management and knowledge transfer. They need 2 documents to ensure the right of IP.

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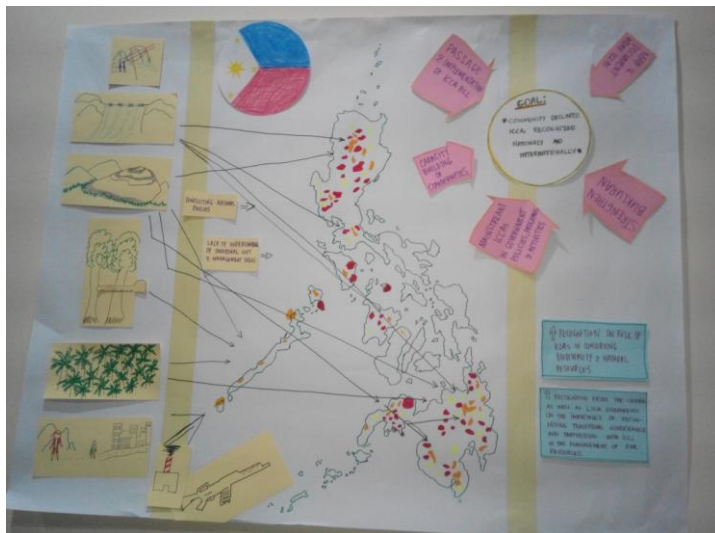
Phillipes



Most of 1/3 off Phillipines they considered ICCA all over archipelago. Around 1.107 islands it divided to 3 main islands : The South, Visayas and Mindano. Devided by 7 ethnic region of ethnographic region 1 and 2, 3, island group and the rest Visayas Western and Northern Mindano and South Eastern. There area about 110 IP group with population with 14 millions. The anchestral domain cover about 33% over 30 million ha, now 164 anchestral domain occupied. These red are 19 ICCA documented already and registered in WMCC. The rest 54 strong ICCA and more than 50 simmingly strong ICCA.

## Threats

- Conflicting national laws
- Lack of understanding of traditional governance and management skills
- Lose of culture
- Commercialization
- Land conversion (e.g. palm plantation)
- Mining
- Dam
- Coal power
- Logging
- Militarization

For identified threat more to tourisme, commercialization, construction of hydroelectric plant, minning operation, destructive industry like in Palawan and northern and eastern Mindanao. There are bigs pulp plantations like in Palawan and Minadano leading to environmental pollution. They have also coal plant and other industrial sites as well as pulvic in the areal of economy going towards northern Phillipines.

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## Opportunities

- Increasing recognition on the role of ICCAs in conserving what remains of our Biodiversity and Natural Resources;
- Increasing recognition from the Central as well as Local Governments on the importance of recognizing Traditional Governance and partnering with Indigenous Communities in the management of our Resources.

For strategic objective they needs the bill. Maintain the capacity building through biodiversity berau. The goal is community declare on national and international. There are interfacing conflicting policy and management skills. The house of representative and senator are working for the bills. ICCA bill provide full recognition on natural resources on biodiversity management bearua, it provides the manner, documentation until registration process. In the bills is it very clear state that IP as the legitimate land collectively that the minning cant destroy. No go zone area specify the details, even expanding territory in accordance on provision. Once its approved, nobody can say no to implementation. Anything with IP, they

MALAYSIA



Malaysia only has 2 islands with red one as the active ICCA, in the South East Sabah there are mount Kinabalu. Red area in Sarawak. Mostly the red areas locate in Sabah and Serwak, as for the orange in. The threat is fish farming, plantation, deconstruction of dam, mining, lost of traditional knowledge, leadership, lack of land tenure, overlapping policies etc. Local term in Malaysia they call Tagal for the river, Tago more to forest. In Serawak there are hutan kampung, tanah galau. The opportunities on local and international, recognition will require financial support from intl institution and acgency, sharing and building network and alliances. Recognizing of ICCA is to establish the goal and working group. IP and local comunity and the academia. This is the strategy to achieve goal, that is the example that they can do. The second strategy is knowledge, the 3rd one is dialogue and exposure learning. The marine on some part, but also coastal. Some of it are mangrove.

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The risks in Northern, Tanjung Manis. Schrimp farming become a threat because the government open new mangrove for 2000 ha and destroy the schrimp farming. The sea level is rise up. They open elements. The movement building mobilize on the street. The sad things are the company who open the land supported by the police. They are using the social media, international media for information exposure. Example in Sabah. Garcia state that ICCA can write the letter to the country head and in national newspaper, because therefore ICCA can pushed it forward so government will respect IP rights. In most cases they will report to police, arrested but not enough evidence. They were communities who failed for police department , it create the condition to make people think if they just caught someone. Last month they caught IP. These are some of the good cases.

Vietnam



They changed their idea due to knowledge & size that look like ICCA. ICCA are really formaly recognized at the moment. Sacred forest similar with ICCA. Its look like ICCA because the forest manage by small community, they manage it not for livelihood but for sacred things. When they looked on the country territory, they sees so many ICCA opportunity from the north to south marine in the future. Its rural area to convert the land to farming land that's what happening in Vietnam. There are a lot of policies that is very strict, so its very hard to promote. The migration that happens long time ago and it still occur just a little bit in the north. They promote community common land, it's the land tittle is very hard to get it. They need to act one more year for the land tittle for the land community. They also need the policies to support he IP in terms of protect the culture and livelihood and whatever support for IP. Local people or ethnique minority people has knowledge on water management, that's why they need the support for ICCA. They have the vital platform of ICCA here and all over the world to share and talk about ICCA, that's one of the opportunity, they need to define the rules on ICCA in Vietnam, it translate directly on ICCA terminology therefore they need to find another way and to look back on some other law related on IP to find the dimension and terms that looks like on ICCA. They are just temporarily, its not really good enough but they want to in 10 years from now they want to promote ICCA in Vietnam but off course they need financial and technical support. Their objective on ICCA common understanding on government etc. When they understand the ICCA, the next step is they need policy for ICCA. They need the sharing documentation for their reference, networking, they need also to raise the awareness for government officer. One of very interesting is the pilot model, as long as the law are not conflicting. Sacred forest tribes mostly they have one site just for the forest, its manage by community. They have very good example and similar with ICCA to see how they are doing. This model came from , the operation a bit different compare to other.

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These area more than 100 ha, and they have clear boundaries and land tittle. The forest is support also the landscape conservation and livelihood to some benefit of livelihood; they have the community and government structure very clear. In Vietnam they have the government central that call centralized organization.  In Vietnam they called ethcique minority not IP in central island. Its interesting that they have IP in the government. Fuku from Taiwan comment that perhaps Vietnam will need to learn from China.  The sponsor will be come from people otherwise its nonsenses.The IP should be the one who create the network and describe what their needs. They are carrying out feasibility study to pilot ICCA in hazard province.  Local people possession, they want to have rights to protect their forest area.  They need local government to protect the livelihood etc. It is very important is the committee IP who have the knowledge and capacity buthilding and empowering them and give them the space to support them. During the piloting of the IPC, totaly control by government.  In Vietnam must start from 0 and its quite challenging. Central highland has the sensitive political will, as for the other area are very positive. David from Philliphine comment that Vietname should be able to build the credibility, they should learn on how tocommunicate. In Phillipines, how you communicate to government in the same time they don't feel threat also its strict for them wthout compromising the package with government and still make government proud. Vietname claim Its difficult to go directly in Vietnam government.  All REDD language because of government. Theyy are not allowed to do so.  3 years ago the government very different compare to now, many NGOs include education in Vietnam they have send many documents to stop the decree. They got many complain from NGO and embassy, the government will soon be transparent.  Now they are talking with human rights. Hopefully within the next years ICCA will be there.

Timor Leste



The above map is industrial partition, near national park, huge plantation like coffee etc. in the below there are watershed area and gas and also some area.  This is based on his perception due no availability of collective idea. Timor leste now become Portugesse domination like the language and all the sign as well. Almost 25 years, they got transpiration about local people and IP. In below are there are conflict area and the transmigration area from bali etc. They left the land and occupied by IP but Indonesia government tried to take over due to mining and oil there.  People int his village, because they tying to build the supply base the oil and gas.  The building construction has occupied there, perhaps in the next 2-3 years will be established the area.  ICCA located on national park, previously lives in other fishing lake area.  They take over these lands and occupied the national park.

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The management of the area come from these land with community name tabik, but theres noting much they can do because its all depends on the government will. People from the village and they move to Dilli the capital to look for job there either as the government or NGOs staff. The disadvantage are the government still want to establish the industrial area, around 6 months ago they have marking the area for timber plantation. The timber has better quality than Indonesia. The whole idea is ICCA actualy, only who lives in capital and other cities that live other side. Dili has become. The goal that he want to achieve ICCA. He tried to raise the awareness to the community on the right of their lands etc.

Summary

ICCA shows that when we aimed IP as an arrow that we look at the past for what we want to have in store in the future. IP is about how to manage something well in the future in terms of on how to counter term on the harsh reality with better understanding on IP value on ancestor domain or ICCA. From these experiences, rules emerge as a result of practice/interacting with environment that will cause traditional lost. This government system that require to managethe ICCA. Then came to colonialism around 500 years, new colonial call the market system to reduce our ICCA into commercial matters. Then we need to know Vietnam , Indonesia, Philiipines, Vietnam and Timor leste has loose the soil etc we need to go back to the past history. Vietnam is the big country in the world previously. Phillipines has never been ruled by Spanish either other colonials. These needs realted to our spiritual being. Taghi said that ICCA ensure the capability on how we engage on international bodies like UN etc. Heather introduce the ICCA registry under WCMC registry for another layer protection hopefully, at least when UN sees that we are registered that they will think twice. Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam tour as the event of the day.

**Heather Bingham**
**Summary of WDPA clinics (evening of 19th and 21st August)**



The purpose of the WDPA clinics was to discuss participants' questions around the WDPA (World Database on Protected Areas) and ICCA Registry, managed by UNEP-WCMC.

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**Clinic 1:**
Participants from Malaysia and Viet Nam attended.

Malaysia asked questions around providing data to the WDPA, and whether data can be provided by a committee made up of NGOs and government. I confirmed that this was possible. Neville mentioned an app called Open Data Kit which could be used by communities to provide data. I will look into whether this could work for the WDPA and ICCA Registry. Malaysia is undertaking ongoing participatory mapping but the process is slow. Around five are mapped per year and fewer than 30 are mapped overall. The working group can consolidate these maps – but the working group is not yet set up so it may be some time before data can be provided to the WDPA. SGP project could also gather what already exists. Malaysia suggested WCMC develop a WDPA toolkit for communities. I will look into this. Thu-Huyen (Viet Nam) suggested that the SGP database could potentially be linked to WDPA.

**Clinic 2:**
Participants from Indonesia, Philippines and Taiwan attended, in addition to Terence Hay-Edie (UNDP)

Dave de Vera (Philippines) explained that ICCAs are just a small part of Ancestral Domains, and the Manilla Declaration states that ICCAs should never be considered as separate from the larger Ancestral Domain. This presents a challenge for mapping ICCAs in the WDPA. Possible solutions discussed included mapping the Ancestral Domain as the equivalent of a buffer zone, or mapping the ICCA in the WDPA and the Ancestral Domain in the Connectivity Database (under development by UNEP-WCMC). The two databases would be linked. Dave suggested that this could work, provided it does not appear that the area is being fragmented, and as long as the ICCA is not seen to be more important than the Ancestral Domain. The point was raised that ICCAs can only exist due to the holistic governance of the larger Ancestral Domain. Another possibility is including the Ancestral Domain as a conserved area (or OECM) – but this cannot be done until the WCPA OECM task force has defined OECMs. This would maintain the integrity of the data better than the Connectivity Database option. I will discuss with colleagues and follow up with Dave. She raised concerns that including the whole Ancestral Domain could undermine our work in documenting ICCAs, because people could see our criteria as not rigorous enough. Terence countered that many protected areas in the WDPA have other land uses, including housing, and this is a similar situation.  Hugu (Taiwan) raised the issue of ICCAs not being equivalent to protected areas. I clarified that when OECMs are included in the WDPA, this will cover ICCAs that are not protected areas, or do not want to be considered protected areas. The issues of conservation of agrobiological diversity in Ancestral Domains was raised, and whether this would qualify for inclusion in the WDPA. She will look into this. Dave suggested that some sites that go through governance assessments as part of the GSI could also be included in the WDPA. Terence – depends on funding. They discussed the proposals for a peer-review process. She will outlined a plan for the ICCA Consortium reviewing data providers, with the option of a deeper review process where concerns are raised. Others suggested that a more complex peer-review process, involving review of ICCAs by ICCAs, was necessary. It was not resolved how this would be carried out, and concerns were raised about who is qualified to review an ICCA. Dave raised the importance of communities creating a plan after providing data and considering problems that could arise.

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