

**@ Minutes of Meeting**  
**Regional ICCA Knowledge Sharing & Capacity- Building Event**  
**Organizer : ICCA Consortium**  
*Lombok (Indonesia), 17 – 22 August 2015*

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DAY 6

Tanggal 22 August 2015  
Pukul 08.30 – 14.00

**1. Presentation of ICCA country plans and action**

David summarize the ICCA, essentially ICCA from the discussion from the past is where our ancestor domain has conserve their area, some of area declares are sacre, some of it are collectively conserve, some of it are collectively production for everybody. This area has no written rule, but they agree to have collectively rule. Most ICCA in the region are in ICCU, there are still there but there new rules, not everything lost. In fact Malaysia listed many names also Indonesia and Vietnam. The changing are so fast has become a problem. All of us are here to ensure that its stay there. The key partners are Terence from GEF SGP, Christina, Evelyn from IUCN, Sofie from ROI, Heather from WDPA WCMC, Thaghi from ICCA Consortium and the rest of the panel do the overview by respective countries.

VIETNAM

ICCA verification has finally discover their knowledge on ICCA size etc through these event discussion among the countries. The traditional scale of knowledge, support the livelihood relevancy etc. Mostly it works like separate management on small area/communities. Some of it located within the north and south, the conserve area very similar to the ICCA. They have done their internal review on the possibility to promote ICCA in Vietnam. Their vision look through the ICCA in their country, they have identified some threat and opportunities and to have the goals for 10 years from now in order for ICCA to be recognize in Vietnam. They plan to do the advocacy on ICCA which will require the supports in order to ensure that ICCO will works in local, national and international within networks. The serious element including marine, wetland, mangrove, cultural, they also consider the governance for ICCA. They will rise the local support and awareness whereas they will also require the supports in terms of technical and financial. They think and sees that its too ambitious but looking back to the plan, that its should be more step by step and reduce it accordingly. Huyin said that these maps still premature, if they refer to the map on marine area there are marine management, regarding the spatial area there are specific arrangement. They really need to promote the IP people on respond on ICCA. They feel like they need to way to work upon it, therefore they will require the support from government as well and work with other organization / NGO in Vietnam so they can collaborate together.

PHILIPPINES

Phillipines are the pearl of the orient. They divide on 2 parts one is general situation, the other is the current initiatives. Between archipelago divide into 7 ethnographics area region 1-7 (visayas, western and northern Mindanao, eastern and southern mindano) 90 million people, 17 % are IP. 30 millions hectare are 70% are the ancestral domain that has been acknowledge by government. The red area consists more than 100 the strongest ICCA, 54 very strong ICCA already documented, some are already registered with WCMC. The threats they have the economic and tourism which attached the foundation and livelihood ecosystem, the constructions of dams, mining industries in Pelawan, western and northern mindano, illegal logging, the perforation of palm plantation, the other threat are peace and order, some of the central Mindanao by army. The increasing recognition from central on traditional governance of IP, 7 strategy on maintain ICCA governing on policies, activities etc to expand toward the area. ICCA strengthening also part of the

opportunities. Multi sector corporation require, their next steps are. Their association has been established 3 years ago, they have managed the information on who are they, where are they etc. The goals community declare to be recognize by national and international in terms of governance. They have identified the strategy within the knowledge sharing to have the appropriate regulatory frame work. 2 objectives are having the specific laws to recommend government some community mapping and its still on the process, the other one is harmonizing the existing policy to help to reach the goal. They want to strengthen the ICCA and they also need to increase their capacity. Example for the mining area, it there are no , they want to expand the ICCA to other governance, they focus on local community, they are going to investigate first as previous they mangae ICCA. They are able to establish their IP communitis and they want to include and expand that includes local community and other party like academia etc. Their consotitium would like to establish the forum, the activities also on registry on mainstreaming governance position. They require 4 terms, wherea there are on the second phase of it. They the government and supportive organization to push them so it can reach the goals, they are now requiring international support in terms of recognizing ICCA achievement since around more than 100 ICCA, only 20 that has been identified. It will be much better in terms of integrating domestic policy and to gain international recognition whereas they develop no goes zone area. They really need to make sure for another option on supporting IP. In order for IP rights working, its also involve working with conservation and human rights so everybody will be force to move forward and synergize upon it. There are a lot of project proposal submitted that design for the purpose of ICCA as well for IP rights with biodiversity. That its not only NGO but also they are partnering with the academya and has conduct the ICCA within them, so they are expanding their networks among them. The exciting part of these campaigns everybody wants to be in the picture while managing it also is a big challenge that requires a lot of support from region and international as well.

Terrence comment that what come across to him is that these is such a deep things with its own complexity and yet there many other country here on a different stages. How to capture it? And wheres the best point for donor to contact? the rule on the project is somehow describe rather surprise, he's trying to communicate it in his country, the point is that everybody need to work hard on how to document it. ICCA integration will be depend on the actor behind government who will affect the ICCA integration on all development framework. David also comment that government place an important rule, they are struggling on involvement the government closeness and threat on how to create partnership in terms of the level registration and policy to have certain commitment and permanent recognition and registry. The registry works with the exsiting committees who are work on this matter whereas they setup it. Their intial step they are creating the level of understanding between bokluran and government, so they think it wont be no more problem about it. since Since they don't have ICCA bills just yet, they have other on critical environment area rule meaning If theres any project comes there should be an impact review first. It is not legal recognition. In NCIP, they also have. They need to associate with other sector as well, they are still on the thinking stage. By keep on doing the right things despite of the process whereas theres a harrassment on everything during the process will eventually come to recognition as a result. Phillipine has 2 levels on recognition the 1<sup>st</sup> recognition is the independence in the form of registry, its not us who determine which area are iCCa but the community who gives the evidence and puttingit in registry in government. Phillipines comment that IP protect and with international community and development.

## MALAYSIA

The current situation on ICCA Malaysia along with its threat, action plan, challenges etc. The present area that they can identified where some ICCA still available are in west Malaysia that they called Orang Asli whereas the area occupied. In Serawak also available, like in Barang. Every village communities has their own ICCA. In Sabah there are also area where there's conservation are and occupied by IP. The threats are the cancerous development that going on, there are illegal logging, tree plantation instead of forest plantation, oil palm, the dams all over the place in Sabah, mining where there are cases of gold mining in some coastal area in Johor etc, industrial development whereas they're promoted by government In sabah and serawak. The threats has happened for so many years. The communities also determine due to their importance of the forest so they do their best to maintance respective area like in Serawak almost 600 people arrested due to human and wooden barricade to protect the ICCA , also happens in Sabah. The area still remind there. The other challenges reponses to the deforestation so they setup many national park which not really the answer. So many estate for the industrial area by taking an IP area. The challeges more on development policies on

sabah serawak which favor market economy and the expense of cultural diversity in the area. Local and IP communities has no right the area due to the government policies. Its create confusion therefore they require customary practice and policies. The present rules that they have around the land tenure, when it comes to forestry area the government said that... When it comes to law in regards on the governing the land, not it was being amended , like sabah in 1930, the main purpose was more to british colony submission. Most of theyellow part is the protective area with lots of communities lives there, wheres the people so disempowered about their nature and left without option for their survival rights. When it comes to ICCA, the people in Malaysia, IP searching for various way on continue their tribe and maintain sense of common as community and they want to get involve and participate with government, otherwise they will loose their land. ICCA is the tools for them whereas they can participate on community conservation etc. Action plan more to collecting initiative approach, policy review, they identified 3 major objective to the ultimate goal on securing their area on the iCCA. Its good to have circular approach. When it comes to Marine and teresterial its also multi collaborative. The newest thing is they develop their understanding on the , last year theres a consultation on doing sonoco where community interact with each other whereas they need the consent for other people to enter the area. Its about inter IP interact and govern each other. Example send the invitation letter for a meeting a month before not 3 days before.

They still don't have ICCA working group, they will go back to the respective group and firm the essential to have ICCA working group. Malaysia require the support in terms of community to enter the area. There are several IP arrested when they try to protect their own area. They find that there are a few thing the community can do to have the working group an find out the legal support to manage, how to accept the right and what kind of action taken, put up immediate non physical blockade for certain area that needs to be protected, also they need the documentation on action plan for legal aspect, advocacy etc. They also require the resource mapping of the area so that it will beusefull for legal action. There are. so many conservation value of resources, they think to explore every channel of platform to strengthen the advovavy and lobbying . Committee organizing empowerment process and community re involvement process it will involve the logistic, etc. In sabah, serawak lack of man power to do the the works. They translate IP in malay version so they cant resonate. Its about IP interactions.

## INDONESIA

These is an Indonesian ICCA maps, the red color represent the strong ICCA that has been documented in Indonesia. The orange color represent the opportunity of ICCA. Yellow represent 5 big islands Sumatera, Java, Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Papua. Sumatera has an IP people and local community. They have identified the threat like timber etc. In Sulawesi theres threat on master plan of huge ,, Papua and Kalimantan. Eco tourism also past of the threats. They start the opportunity to work on ICCA. In Sumatera theres a collaboration management, As in Java theres an ongoing regulation for district recognition. In Kalimantan theres a strong IP alliance. Small sunda Maluku also theres an intitiate on the master plan for village. Theres an intiati of master plan. In nationa level Anas will explain the opportunity on the policy. Some of the treat at java national park as well, local terminology has not been determined as well because its conserve by government. The philosophy of the picture came from Padang, meaning the ICCA is already hhere. Their future plan os to established the working group named WGII and then they will share and influencing also strengthening the working group in Indonesia. In the community, they will empowered with the document and sustainable system development. In the policy they will synchronize the policy to avoid the overlap polici within ICCA. Indonesia has 2 model ecotourism, the first one is by company wehere the local people pushed away from those are due to their exclusivisme interest, like in Lombok 90% of the coastal land owner are outside Lombok area. In Gilli there are 2 islands, the local people are the workers. They tried to develop the ecotourism from the community, not directly to tourism but they stopped the destructive fishing. 1in 1999. The local people develoved awik awik in east Lombok. Afer that, the local people can stop destructive fishint then the next level is to have the collaboration with business people to join and manage the corary etc, Supported by SGP, they trained the local people to make the map and the tourist came annually to learn on how to make local food, once in a year some people from Australia came to learn for bhasa. These are the kind the model of development to the local community.when the local company open an eco tourism, the local people can join it. The exclusive resort do not allow the IP people to enter those territory and it has become a threat for ICCA. To encounter thise, they create the cultural on how to promote their territory through their culture. Sawit watch believe that its possible and they will have a workshop amng company and government related with IP conservation area way before the colonial and independence of Indonesia.

Whenever government and private sector blame the deforestation to IP, the forest will be gone by now, the only reason why the forest still alive is because of the IP who conserve the forest by themselves. There will be further discussion within working group on reaching the best resolution. The company in Indonesia can accept these initiative since they got the pushed from the market so they can accept the information from consultant from other country etc. Indonesia are trying to synchronize everything, they will make the , its not up to government to make the new law of ICCA. In conflict situation, there are task form to document and to response on to address the conflict. From Indonesia, theres a benefit among the workgroup strong relationship like with AMAN, JKPP etc so ICCA concept is ther part of work, so the organization focus on the work that includes ICCA. Example for JKPP , they have 15 maps, there are seeral stage on doing the level of works. The darft or law on IP very slow, AMAN focused on district level for local regulation. The other strategic for IP in national level theres a forestry berau and custom forest, theres a different between social forestry and conservation. ICCA with the same site like forest area and national park, in the past they are concern about forest area, now their responsibilities are in all forestry. Like in Kasepuham, Banten Kidul ist been an ongoing process on mappin and directory, PUMA and some other organization, give support other document and advocacy.Indonesia comment that the environment and forestry ministry has already dialogue on September 2014 realted with malinau to and papua IP, to get the senses of ICCA and how to manage the area. They still face different paradigm about it and they need to slow down the dialogues, since there are certain level of approach among themselves. Indonesia have national coverage around Indonesia, like JKPP has several memer distribute in most of Indonesia area. The target is not only ICCA but also to protect IP. Its new term for the community. Theres only 5 communities within the working group of ICCA Indonesia (WGII) not in a form like NGO. The working group focused on one term which is hutan adat and wilayah adat. Working group become a media for ICCA, but if the documentation process theres a need for community leaning they will form some workshop etc. Like AMAN they have the province and distict level concerning not only ICCA but also involve another sector of IP. Its Indonesia working group positions at the time being.

#### Timor Leste

Timor leste has 3 main ethnic group : bunac, makasar.. . with different appearance, apart from it there are in some villages who has different language. The formal nationa language are only Ketum and Portugesse. Their maternal language is different the formal language. They are in the process of culture generation, its essential for them to know where they came from and their identity. His plan is that he will talk and gather with the elder to discover their history, whether they still use their own governance system. Timor Leste government has very concern about special akallulu area to avoid the acculturation from other region. The main goal that he will come out to study his elder historical value. Timor leste feedback that timor leste almost 500 years under Portugesse coalition therefore people still conduct the ceremonies and for 25 years under Indonesian government. They are currently different compate to 500 ago. So his work is to go back to the land previously. Warunin is a sacred house where they are adopt in east timor.

#### TAIWAN

From 1928 the japan colonials following with 20 years of fighting, with the movie surgec bullet. The map that has been explained that they learn a lot from the threat and opportunities, they have their own way to make things happened, and this is part of the action plan. They learned and shared a lot among others how to save the world. These maybe the whole diversity, these means the ocean, the sun, the moon. IT seems that human being are has become the threat to other species, its actually is a crisis for the world. It is IP who has been living harmoniously with nature. Also from generation they created their local knowledge, it seems that they should go back to live harmoniuously with nature. The impact make the system collapse. Its by the collaboration of the networks, they can try to transform the way. Conserve the nature together. Their ancestor has taught them to take care the environment without the money. These is only industrial civilization coming to their island. They will need to understand and accept it. They also distrube the institution. They are happy to have the ICCA consortium and share their knowledge within them. These is the way they save the planet. The symbol called matanutatala whereas it means the eyes/diing our navigation trough the harvest. This is the vision and deep connection to the land, the ocean. They just knew the knowledge, whereas theres KPMG will teach them on project management. But they refuse about it. They have discussed with Garcia, that it seem that they are too radical. Their history and condition are different, it simply because Garcia emphasize that the country/national state is a good thing. Off course what IP has the deep connection with the land, the nature around it. They tried to put the drawing as the stage operated is the global capitalism is a vicious

alliegn. In their island theres a tropical rain forest, corarry, seasonal fishes whereas they have internal institution on managing these. The Japan comin on 1896, after 1903 the Japanense police come. Actually they don't need a country/ state government t go manage/goven them, in their island has 6 tribe communities they deeply connected to their land, sea and environment. When the government come, first is Japanense second is cHina. They have also reported the , this is 1982. These terrible things send by government on global capitalism terrified them. Concerning the nuclear 1986, reported the reframed that nuclear has create the damage. In small island ecological island, any construction will cause destruction. These is not money, they know it now. They notice all the wrongnesse, perhaps the immune system of IP, it's a pollution and contamination also concrete construction.



## ICCA REGIONAL LEARNING NETWORK

These are the result of the workshop for 6 days

### REGIONAL LEARNING NETWORK

In-country work programmes can usefully be augmented by **facilitated learning experiences** across the region.

**Opportunities** abound to bring together individuals, communities and organizations involved in the ICCA movement to **learn skills** from each other, to see how other ICCAs deal with threats and opportunities, and to **foster regional cooperation**, trust and friendships.



ICCA working group are very usefull to us. In NTFP exchange program, within their experiences nothing is more empowerment from visiting each other communities with different skills, the learning experience is to force to regional level.

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Purpose of the Learning Network:

Capacity building and mutual learning and exchanges at the regional level

### THEMES

- Documentation and mapping
- Networking, partnerships, relationships with government and diplomacy of ICCAs
- Legal recognition, review of law and policy, rights of IPLCs, FPIC and gender issues
- ICCAs, money and sustainable development
- Restoration, planning and action by communities
- Promotion and expansion of the ICCA movement



### THINGS WE NEED



- Learning visits to ICCAs
- Capacity building around law and policy, including: land tenure, securing legal recognition, legal baselines, engaging with governmental agencies
- TGIS, community based research, baseline studies using traditional/local knowledge
- Learning about benefit sharing and livelihoods
- Learning about how to establish a national network
- Governance, decision making processes and institutional arrangements
- Participatory facilitation skills
- Inter-community knowledge sharing

There's a lot of input from countries discussions.

### THINGS WE CAN CONTRIBUTE

- Sharing of experiences about how to establish a national network
- Tools such as: ICCA field guide, models for documentation and mapping, PM, how to holistically value ICCAs
- Study visits to various ICCAs
- Community media and journalism
- How to enhance livelihood options
- How to promote sustainable energy
- How to promote intergenerational transfer of knowledge, and support youth members



Tour guide means manual documentation within the ICCA respective country data.

### THINGS WE WANT TO DO TOGETHER



- National, regional and international advocacy – including promoting ICCAs as a means to achieve Aichi Targets
- Develop and promote community protocols to defend and secure communal property rights
- Develop community wellbeing indicators
- Support each other to provide data to the ICCA Registry
- Promote and replicate and scale up best practices across the region
- Regional ICCA conference (c. every 2 years)
- Exchanges, including for youth and women
- Facilitation and logistical support
- Develop, publish and translate toolkits, manuals, videos and other awareness materials
- Collaboration for trans-boundary conservation
- **AND DEVELOP WAY TO EXPAND THE ICCA MOVEMENT TO OTHER SEA COUNTRIES**

Support the registry among country on how to get the data etc.

## 2. Initiative for further ICCA learning and action in South East Asia

One hour discussion

## 3. Panel of partners and donors offer perspective and responses

There is a model that was run by IP in collaborative management on IP in south east asia. The model was taken in Lombok from 6 countries, other region 6-8 months from now go to similar situation in Vietnam, Taiwan and timor leste. The idea is that every 6 month the idea of workplan that has been thoroughly and meet to same sacred location by start review on the workplan then identified it. Through the mapping and plan, so next time in Malaysia example has a financial issue. So amazing result will eventually come out.

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These event will not happen if they haven't started it up several years before. A regional organization who are very lean is going to maintain these network alive, these organization can make the. These network is going to be the region network seed. Most of the participant prefer to have more to coordination among respective country, with a loose structure that everyone there will have the commitment to keep it going. Whereas in China they have working group also in Australia. Their colleague in Australia so active, these april 2016 the provincial labor workshop will take place. They request the support of GSI etc. The communication can be trough the skype communication created among collaborated within group. The country cant only wait or review, the working group should be established. There is already collaboration with Indonesia, Vietnam, Phillipines previously before these events. The structure of consortium came to facilitate it The design of GSI, as a national grant therefore the majority, they have national resources and ready to develop the initiative. They manage to have the Germany for some funding, they want to keep it more to another workshop where they cant get everyone join together. It's a project basis. They are looking for experience in the past for advocacy and learning process. In tiern of national country building, it can be form of training not workshop. The fact of the people who come to the event, they are not any people only the people which representative the team which consist the government etc. These can be taken to action because there are an IP and society organization, its truly a body that ls expected for positive seed for the country, to give more chances to be more effective. Theres a need smallest part resources, they could call of the partnership donor/funder. Theres a need on a larger vision and the crucial part on identify it and to put within your own learning about it that include mapping documentation, travel GIS along with reviewing the design.