



## Local community action on ecosystem conservation and restoration- Land tenure and rights based approaches



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IPLCs

- 50% of the world's land are owned by IP's
- 10% of the world's lands [20%] is recognized

2005 in Indonesia IP's existence is not recognized. In the 2013 Constitution- the state had wrongly appropriated customary forest and should return the 12.7 M by 2019

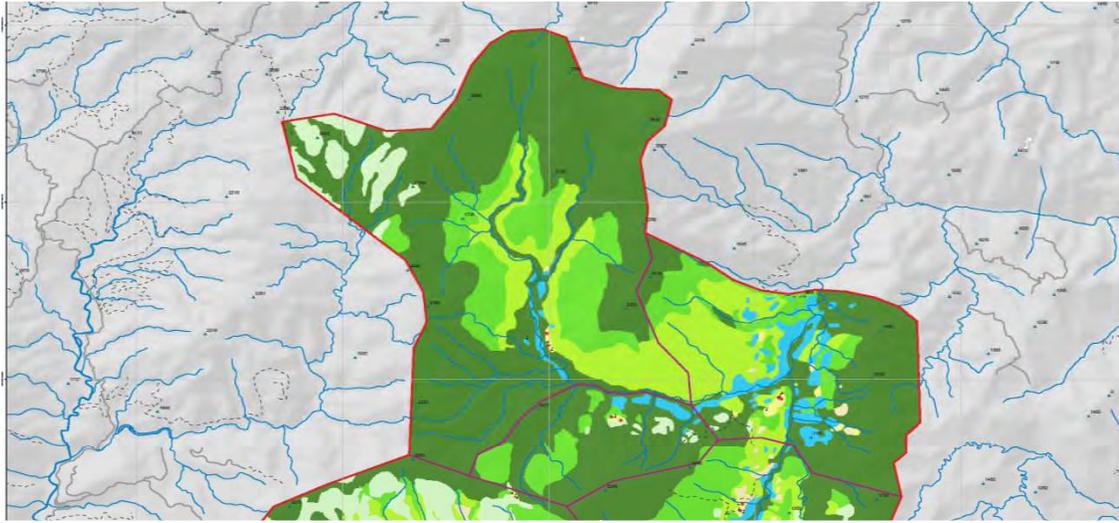
**INDIA**  
2006 Forestry Rights Acts  
'overturned the historic injustice"  
of denying tribal rights to IP's 40 M  
are due for recognition to benefit  
150 million forest dwellers

In 2006, China started to re-allocate forests held by state collectives to households, smaller natural villages-it increased HH income and reforestation

**Source: Closing the Gap Strategies and scale needed to Secure rights and save forests**

	Total Area in MHa	Percentage
Land areas of the 15 Asian Countries	2,016.41	100.00
Land Areas designated for IPLC's	64.52	3.20
Land areas owned by IPLC's	470.54	23.34
Land areas designated and owned	535.06	26.54

**Governments are hesitating to recognize community ownership, but are more willing to designate lands for Indigenous Peoples and local communities.**



Land Use	Tenure	Land Area	%
<b>Bel-ew [watershed]</b>	<b>Common, shared</b>	<b>22,028.54</b>	<b>59.13</b>
<b>Kiyewan [woodlot]</b>	<b>communal</b>	<b>5,724.63</b>	<b>15.37</b>
<b>Muyung [woodlot]</b>	<b>family-forest</b>		
<b><i>Katah-taaawan/</i></b>	<b>communal</b>	<b>5,381.55</b>	<b>14.44</b>
<b>Payew [ricelands)</b>	<b>Private lands</b>	<b>922.26</b>	<b>2.48</b>
<b><i>Homesites</i></b>	<b>** privatized**</b>	<b>284.25</b>	<b>.76</b>
<b><i>Galdin</i></b>	<b>privatized</b>	<b>2,384.54</b>	<b>6.40</b>

***“Property, contrary to common sense opinion is not a thing. Rather it is a relationship between persons in reference to a thing in virtue of which one party uses/possess or dispose of that thing because the other party recognizes its [his/her] right to do so”.***



***Property rights, or land tenure, and the systems for governing them, have a significant impact on the health and well-being of ecosystems, natural resources, and the diversity of plant and animal life on the planet—including humans.***

## Resources Sharings

Land Use	Resource Sharing
Watersheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Water rights based on natural flow</li></ul>
Wood lots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• commonly shared by the village; regulated wood harvesting</li></ul>
Rotational agricultural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ usufruct, priority right</li><li>▪ naturally growing edible plants are shared on a first come first served</li></ul>
Ricefields,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ naturally-occurring organisms can be collected by anyone interested</li></ul>
Rivers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ there are caretakers of certain portions which earns him the prior right to fish In such portions</li></ul>

***“The lands of the commons should be maintained . Nobody should go hungry. But if man is deprived of the means of production, he will surely go hungry’.***



**economic, socio-political pressures**

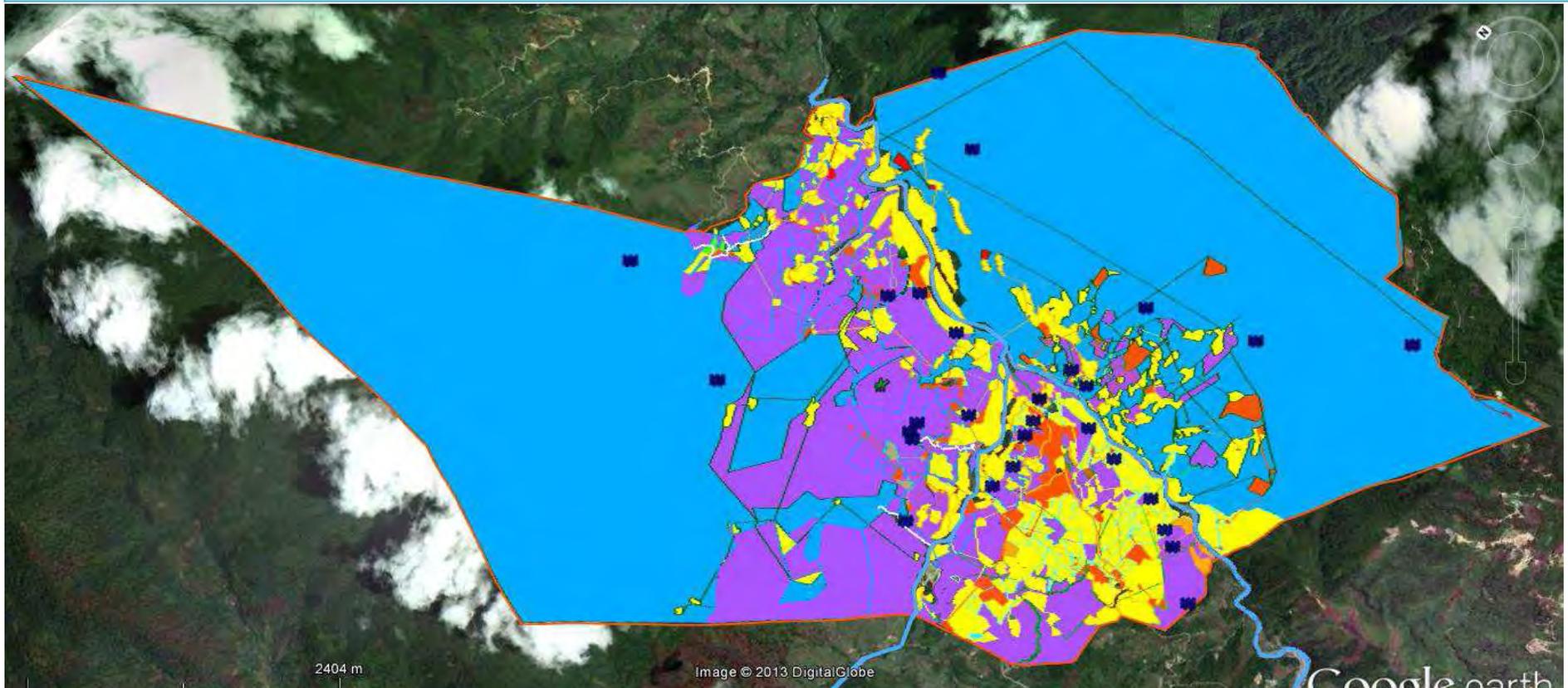


**negatively impacts on our culture, worldview, governance**



# From our world view of holism, we adopted the holistic approach to advance our self determined sustainable development

Blue color	Demarcated as protected areas and land of commons
Violet color	Demarcated additional land of the commons
Yellow	Production sites for increased productivity





**Wangwang  
mountain prior  
2008 and  
previous years**

**same mountain is  
now a growing low  
tree forest after  
customary  
Laws of forest pro-  
tection was revived**



**08/09/2014**

**Innovations in TK Agriculture  
+ indigenous micro-organisms  
+ strengthened cultural  
practices [**\*\*indicators plants,  
birds, pest control**]**

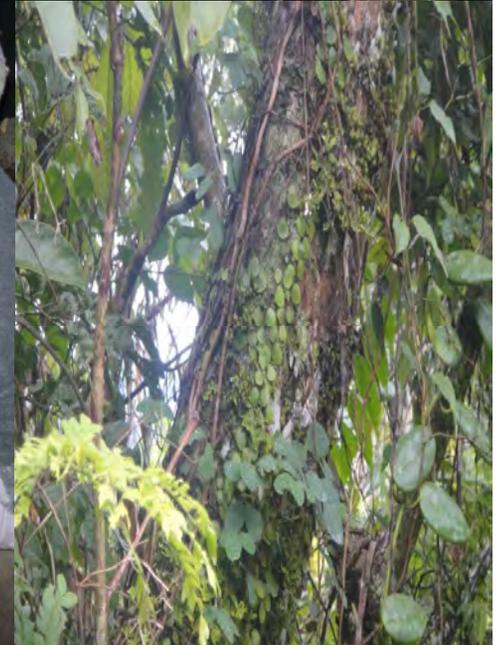


**Baseline on Rice Sufficiency:**  
•Rice shortage of 6 mos =P50.54M  
•Need to retrieve **more TRV's**



**TARGETS**  
**\*rice  
sufficiency**

**Attained : 28%  
Increase in  
experimental  
demo farms**



**Creating alternative livelihoods, as alternative to charcoal making restored a river system and increased the bee population in a Masai community in Loita, Narok County, Kenya;**

**Innovations on traditional agriculture and strengthened traditional forestry management restored the forest lands and have successfully started as livelihood and income generating organic agriculture project among 60 self governing groups in Binh Long, Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen Province, Vietnam Vietnam;**

<b>2 Biodiversity at the center of community plans</b>	XXXXX
<b>3 Incentives for conservation and sustainable use are applied and directly benefit community*</b>	XX
***	
<b>5 Loss of habitat is arrested</b>	XXXX
<b>7 sustainable management of agriculture, forests, rivers</b>	xxx
<b>8 minimizing use of chemical-based fertilizers</b>	x

**initial assessment on results , x [awareness is created; xx – action to address problem put to plan; xxx – implementation going on ; xxxx –some results; xxxxx –with impact**

		a)
<b>14</b>	<b>Restoration of livelihoods and well being</b>	<b>XXX</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Restorations of degraded ecosystems</b>	<b>XX</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Innovations on knowledge and practices</b>	<b>XXXX</b>
<b>19</b>	<b>Knowledge-based on biodiversity values are improved</b>	<b>XXX</b>

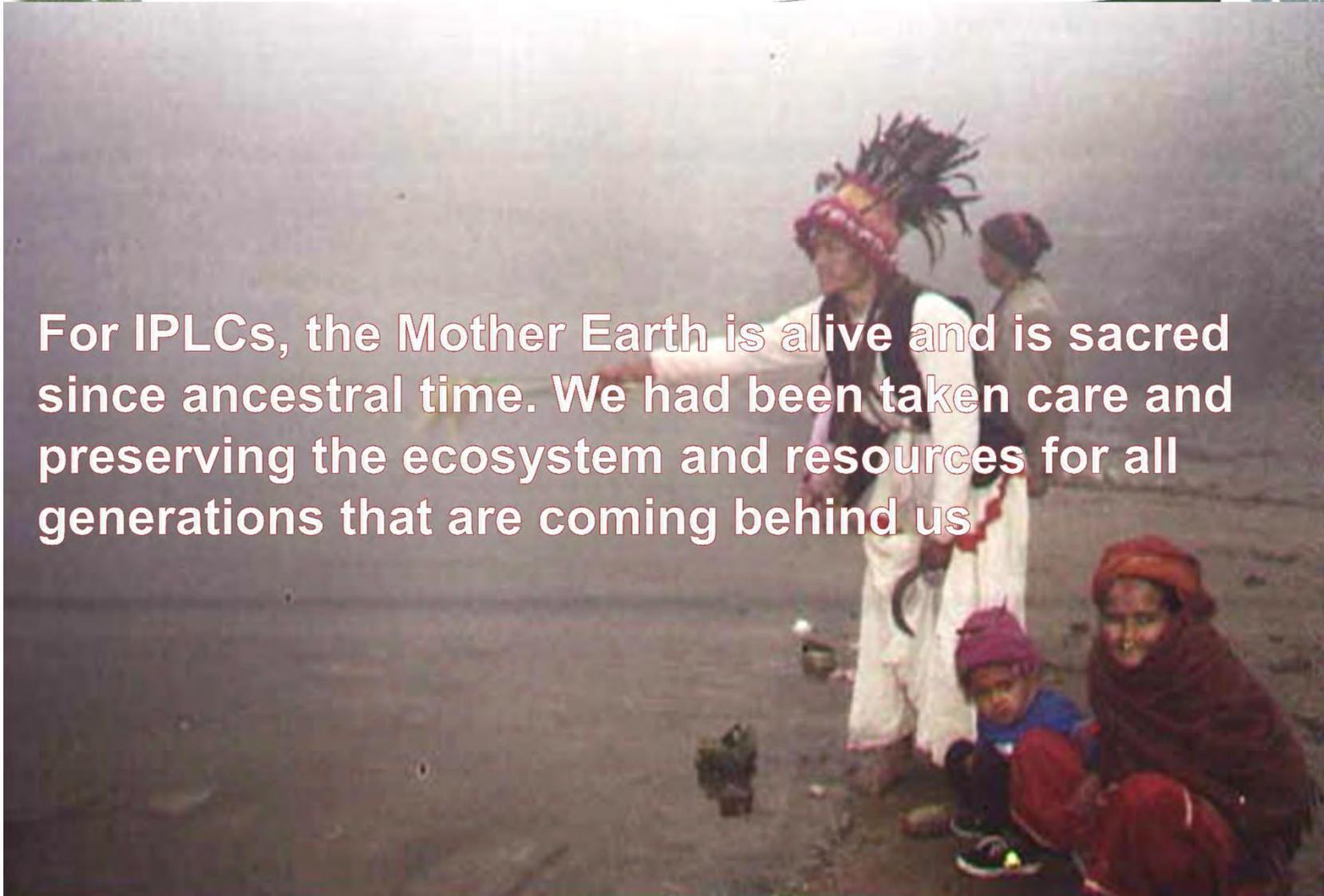
**a) - initial assessment on results , in a range of 1 to 5**



- Before 1769, land tenure system in Nepal was communal ownership and governance by traditional institutions e.g. Kipat, Choho, Nawa
- In 1950, the administration system has centralized for the land tenure and resources
- Traditional institutions and governing system of IPLCs on land tenure, water, habitats and other natural resources were obliterated by the state.
- IPLCs good practice e.g. Kipatiya



For IPLCs, the Mother Earth is alive and is sacred since ancestral time. We had been taken care and preserving the ecosystem and resources for all generations that are coming behind us





- Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities organizations are happy to collaborate in elaborating an engagement on the process to reduce risks of displacing habitat loss and degradation as well as other risks to biodiversity together with scientific bodies, civil society organizations, conservation bodies
- We are also organizing related activities to reach out to indigenous and local knowledge holders, through our existing networks.
- It is important that governments and stakeholders incorporate Aichi Targets 11, 14, 18 in all



## Slide 16

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**U1**

It is not the only method, remember you will also be using pellet count surveys. I suggest you rephrase this point slightly.

User, 01/10/2015



- In our understanding the forest and other ecosystem restoration should be used to improve the quality of life, livelihood and to attend the basic needs of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.
- However an increasingly common strategy has been to influence private sector investment, resulting may be promoting monoculture and GMO causing negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem in inhabited by indigenous peoples thus the IPLCs are becoming more vulnerable
- IPLCs are aware of the risks, challenges and impacts, We therefore recommend to ensure Prior and Informed Consent from IPLCs, and to respect the human rights of non- contacted Indigenous Peoples before developing projects that will destroy the Mother Earth, ecosystem and resources

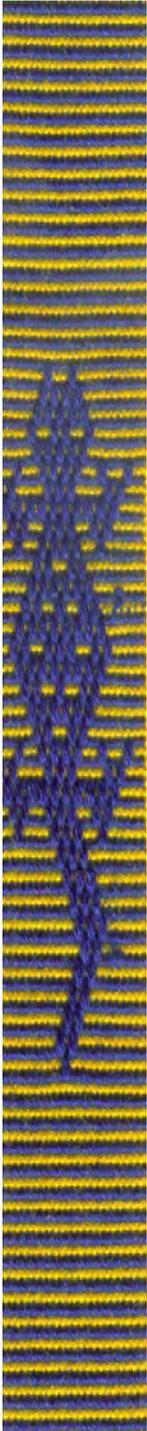


- Finally, concerning the funds must ensure the delivery to IPLCs in order to implement and achieve the Strategic Plan for restoration, capacity building for IPLCs at all levels and have a full and effective participation in the whole



The safeguards should take in consideration the international obligations, the UNDRIP, the Akwe:

kon Voluntary Guidelines, the Bonn Guidelines, the Code of ethics, the community protocol, the CBD's objectives, Article 8j, 10c and the Aichi Targets, the equitable benefit sharing with indigenous peoples and local communities through clear national legal frameworks, benefit of IPLCs and the participation and empowerment of Indigenous women and youth



THANK YOU

