



Assessing the contribution of collective action

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From XII/3. Resource mobilization

29. ***Recognizes, in the financial reporting framework, the role of collective action, including by indigenous and local communities,*** and non-market-based approaches for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention, ...;

30. *Takes note* of the report “Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation” and its summary, and invites Parties, other Governments, and relevant stakeholder organizations to consider the following steps for its further development:

- (a) To evaluate the contribution of collective action to biodiversity conservation and resource mobilization, including by establishing pilot projects, making use of, and further developing, as appropriate, the “Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation” , and other experiences;
- (b) To provide, within available resources, financial and technical assistance to developing country Parties and Parties with economies in transition for undertaking activities referred to in subparagraph (a) above;
- (c) **To provide, through the Financial Reporting Framework and other means, information on the contribution of collective action to biodiversity conservation, including on experiences and lessons learned in applying pertinent methodologies;**

31. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of resources, to facilitate the exchange of views and experiences on collective action of indigenous and local communities as referred to in paragraph 30 (c) above, and make this information available through the clearing house mechanism of the Convention and to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation at its first meeting for its consideration for update and provision of relevant guidelines;

Annex II - Financial REPORTING FRAMEWORK

4. Reporting current domestic biodiversity expenditures

4.2 Information on sources and categories

(6) Collective action of indigenous and local communities

4.3 Role of collective action and non-market approaches

4.3.1 Has your country assessed the role of collective action, including by indigenous and local communities, and non-market approaches for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention?

(1) no such assessment necessary ()

(2) not yet started ()

(3) some assessments undertaken ()

(4) comprehensive assessments undertaken ()

If you ticked (3) or (4) above, please provide additional information under question 4.3.2 below.

4.3.2 Please provide additional information on your assessment of the role of collective action undertaken by your country. Please provide also an assessment of your confidence in the estimation (high, medium low; alternatively provide a range of estimates). If possible, provide data for several years.

Measurement Unit (1):		
Year	Contribution (1)	Overall confidence
20xx		

1. Monitoring progress in mobilizing international financial flows

4. Role of collective action and non-market approaches

4.1 Has your country assessed the role of collective action, including by indigenous and local communities, and non-market approaches for mobilizing resources for achieving the objectives of the Convention?

(1) no such assessment necessary ()

(2) not yet started ()

(3) some assessments undertaken ()

(4) comprehensive assessments undertaken ()

If you ticked (3) or (4) above, please provide additional information under question 4.2 below.

4.2 Please provide information on the quantitative assessment of the role of collective action undertaken by your country. Please provide also an assessment of your confidence in the estimation (high, medium low; alternatively provide a range of estimates). If possible, provide data for several years.

Measurement Unit (1):

Year	Contribution (1)	Overall confidence
20xx		

Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation

- Bolivia proposal UNEP/CBD/COP/12/INF/7 – report with Eduardo Brondizio and Krister Andersson Indiana university
- This framework grounded in two established conceptual frameworks: the Social-Ecological Systems framework (SES) and the Institutional Analysis and Development Framework (IAD) proposed by Elinor Ostrom (Ostrom 1990, 2009)
- Linking Methodological Modules to Indicators of Resource Mobilization Strategies, the National Reports, Aichi Targets
- Combining participatory mapping and institutional analysis can help to clarify the relationship between different forms of collective action and resources

Conceptual and Methodological Framework for Evaluating the Contribution of Collective Action to Biodiversity Conservation

Points of Departure

Natural resources may be protected by combinations of:

- Official protected-area designation
- Geographical remoteness, inaccessibility
- Collective actions by local user groups

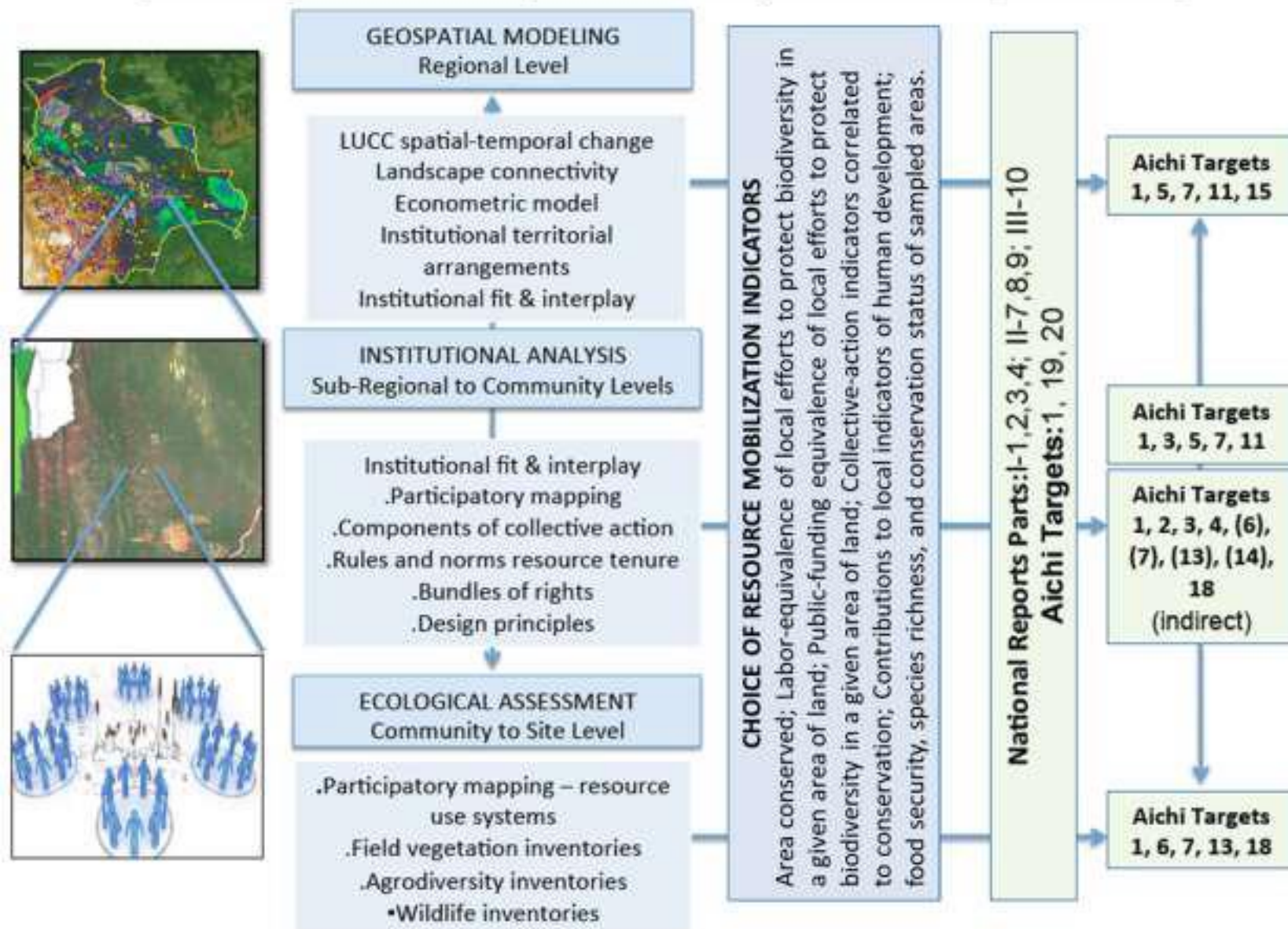
Defining terms

- **Collective action** involves different types of cooperation among individuals and/or groups of individuals to solve collective problems and choices at different levels – Collective action theory (based on Olson 1965) poses that cooperation among individuals can lead to better results in the management and provisioning of public and common goods by reducing tendencies of individual short-term profit maximization and ‘free-riding’ problems.
- **Institutions** are understood as formal and informal rules and norms that structure human interactions so as to reduce the uncertainties inherent in interactions (Ostrom 1990, 2005).

Why is collective action discussed?

- When natural resources that are shared by multiple users, collective action that involves the resource users could prevent the over-exploitation of the resources.
- The ecosystems that are rich in biodiversity –such as forests, oceans, and riverine systems—are often so vast in area that they are hard to protect from encroachment, making them vulnerable to overuse.
- To prevent overexploitation, rules must be in place that regulate who has access to these resources and rules that control the use of those resources. And even if such rules exist because governmental organizations have created them, they may not be viewed as legitimate by local resource users and hence might not be respected. Research has shown that rules are more likely to be effective when the resource users themselves have had a say in the collective, rulemaking process (Ostrom, 1990).
- Costefficient

Methodological Modules & Specific National Report and Aichi Targets Indicators



Ten indicators for resource mobilization

Module	Criteria	Examples of indicators for resource mobilization
Geospatial Modelling Module	Local resource users are able to conserve natural resources under increasing pressures from growing population and market opportunities	Example of collective action: Forest area conserved by local communities (km ²). Regional environmental functions and resource inventories
Institutional Analysis Module	The active involvement of local resource users in the creation, monitoring and enforcement of rules associated with natural resource use and environmental functions improves the cost-effectiveness of conservation efforts both inside and outside protected areas.	Labour and public-funding equivalents to forest conserved areas. Collective action indicators correlated to conservation Contributions to local Living-well/human wellbeing Intangible cultural and social values Local environmental functions and resource inventories
Ecological Assessment Module	Local protection efforts, individual or collective, improve the condition of the natural resource base.	Resource provisioning and food security Species richness, presence of vulnerable indicator species

Table 1: The proposed metrics for quantifying local people's contribution to the conservation of biological diversity

Examples of indicators could be used for CBD member countries' resource mobilization strategies

- Calculate the labor-equivalent of conserving one hectare of land, based on a comparison of the national system of protected areas in the country.
- Similar translation of the area conserved by local communities to the equivalent in public funds spent on conserving an equivalent area within the government's protected areas.
- Information from community based monitoring and information systems could be aggregated non monetary

Community based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS)

“the bundle of monitoring approaches related to biodiversity, ecosystems, land and waters, and other resources, as well as human well-being, used by indigenous peoples and local communities as tools for their management and documentation of their resources”

Ref: Tebetbba Foundation. 2013. Philippine Workshop on Community- Based Monitoring and Information System, University Hotel, U.P. Diliman, Quezon City, 25-27 February 2013



Describing
the system

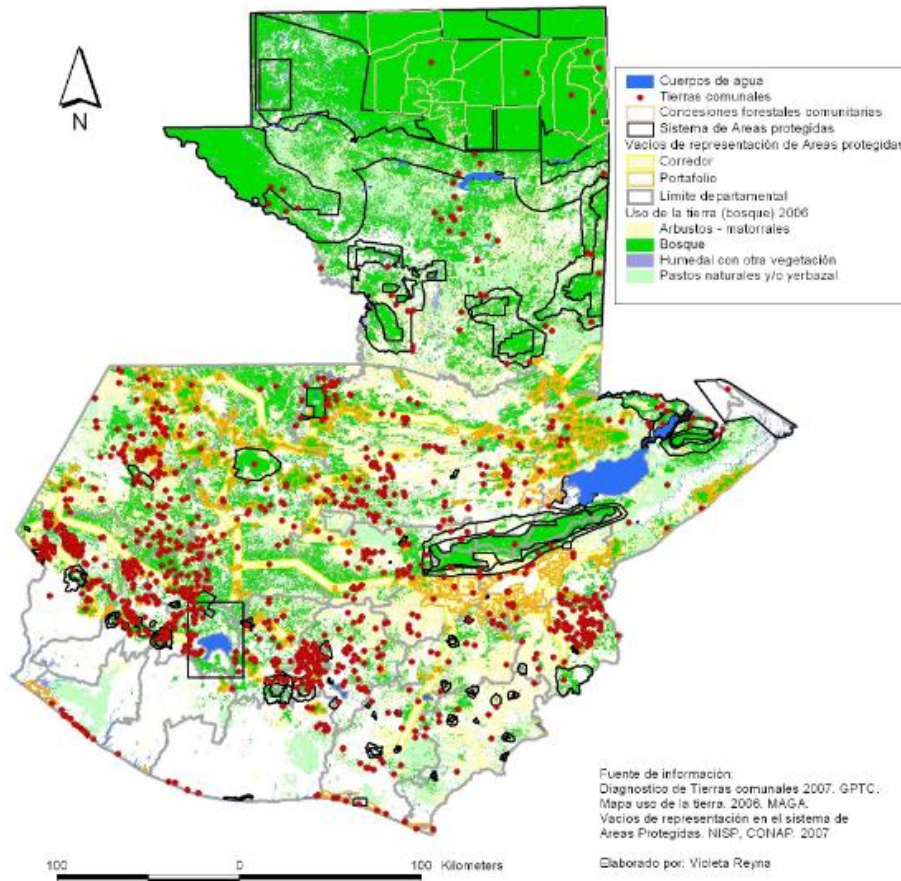
Getting to know the system

Village walk, discussions, participatory mapping, timelines, and scale boundaries



The impact of the collective management in Guatemala

Tierras comunales en Guatemala: Manejo y conservación de recursos naturales



Tierras comunales en Guatemala: Manejo y conservación de recursos naturales

Tabla 5. Número y superficie de Tierras Comunales		
Departamentos	# de Casos	Hectáreas
Alta Verapaz	136	159521
Baja Verapaz	57	99603
Chimaltenango	46	7373
Chiquimula	102	27237
El Progreso	20	3781
Escuintla	12	5619
Guatemala	42	1642
Huehuetenango	127	65630
Izabal	48	264230
Jalapa	18	43940
Jutiapa	28	65351
Petén	38	512276
Quetzaltenango	86	26329
Quiché	82	205819
Retalhuleu	14	8110
Sacatepéquez	57	3048
San Marcos	134	11026
Santa Rosa	18	7575
Sololá	38	4552
Suchitepéquez	4	1025
Totonicapán	77	47084
Zacapa	29	6358
Total	1307	1,577,129

Recognize and strengthen the collective management



Systematization of biological resources, local knowledge and forms of governance of these territories in order to promote the consolidation of these Eco Social-systems



Dialogue Workshop on Assessment of Collective Action of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities in Biodiversity Conservation and Resource Mobilization

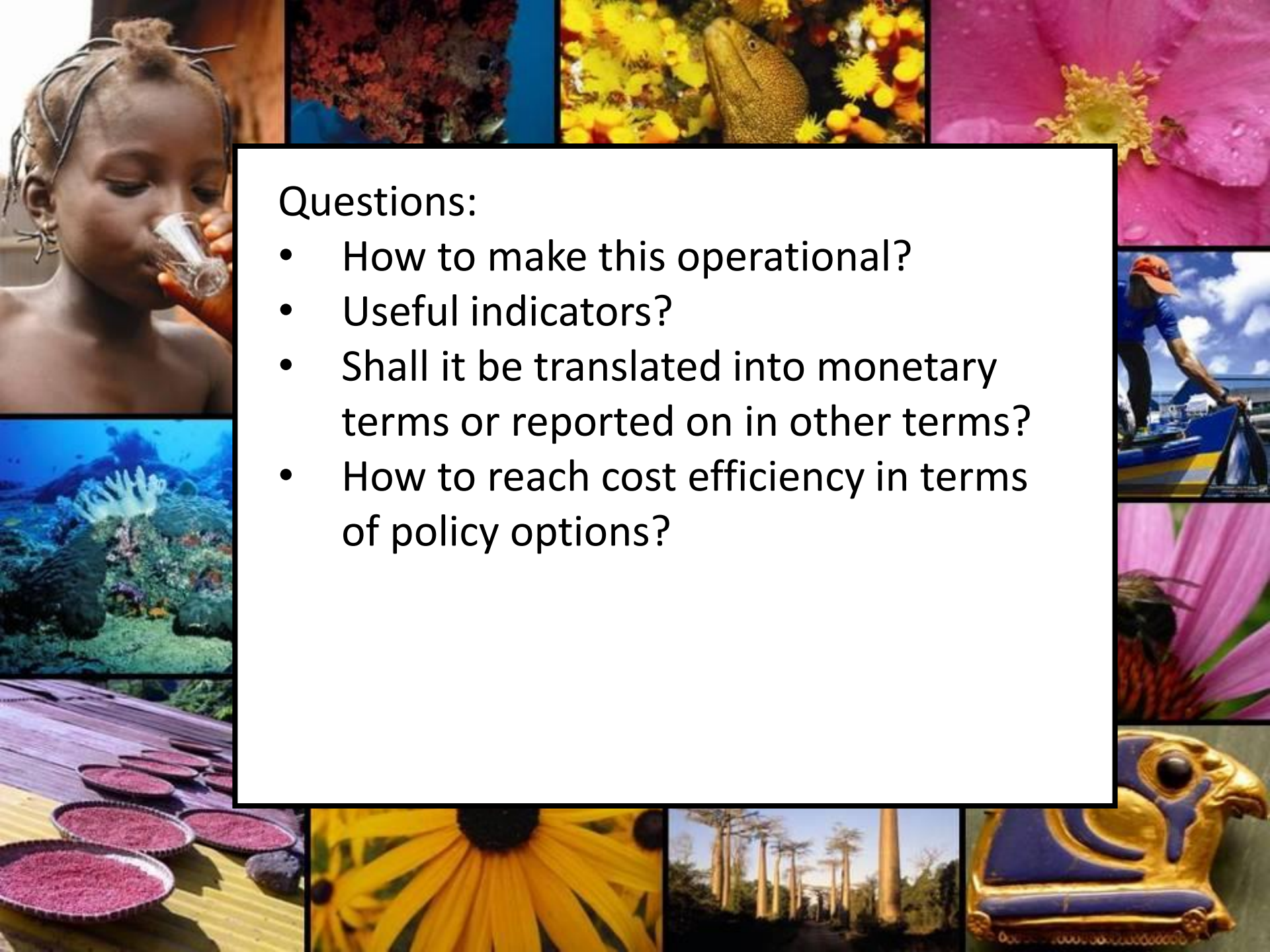
- 11-13 June 2015, Pajachel, Guatemala
- The dialogue will seek to improve the understanding of the value of collective action with a view to facilitate the discussions at SBSTTA 19, WG 8j 9 and COP-13.
- The Dialogue will present and discuss various methodologies to document and evaluate the contribution of collective action, with regards of needs and values, in the perspectives of different actors, including indigenous peoples and local communities, governments and academics.
- Further, experiences and lessons learnt in applying such methodologies, from local to global, will be shared and analysed for potential synergies, and for possibilities to develop and adapt to information needs through the CBD Financial Reporting Framework.

Agenda:

- Panel on Values and value of collective action and Biological Diversity
- Methods for measuring and aggregate data related to collective action
- Indicators under CBD – how can collective action be reported, e.g. in Reporting framework of financial resources under CBD
- Field Trip and continued discussion on how metrics could be used for the reporting framework related to financial resources under CBD, and for national monitoring in general.
- Continuation and way forward

The Venue: The Atitlan Lake “A natural place under collective management”





Questions:

- How to make this operational?
- Useful indicators?
- Shall it be translated into monetary terms or reported on in other terms?
- How to reach cost efficiency in terms of policy options?