

The Urgency

We face an existential challenge

Increasing pressure on nature and people

Infrastructure "tsunami":

- 25 M km new roads by 2050
- 69% increase in length over 2010
- 3700 dams (<1 mw) under construction or planned
- 90% in developing countries

Feeding growing populations leads to further land conversion

- We need to "bend the curve" –
 60% fall in wildlife populations in just over 40 years
- This requires a system change one that involves Indigenous
 People and Communities in
 conservation







The Urgency

Indigenous peoples and local communities have defended their lands and territories from destructive exploitation and encroachment of unsustainable development projects.

But trends show increasing encroachment with rampant human rights violations and even use of criminal gangs.





Community-Based Conservation (CBC)

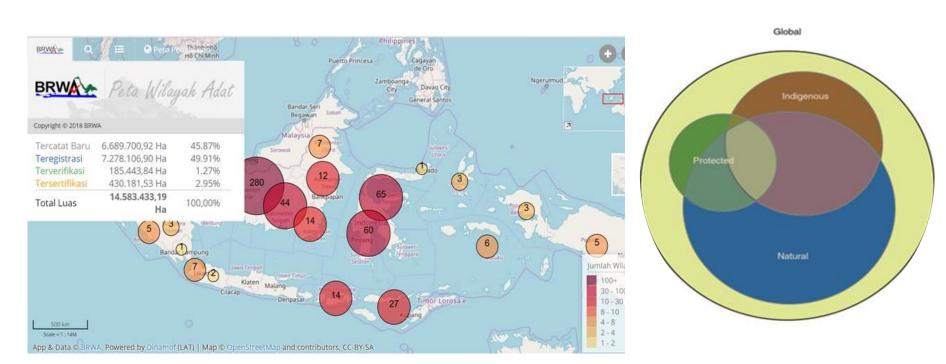
- Shift away from "fortress conservation"
- Born out of protests and advocacy by IPs and LCs
- Approaches: Joint Management/Co-Management, ICCAs
- Linking of rights to land, territories and access to resources by IPLCs as a human rights issue
- Importance of women empowerment, also of the youth
- CBC not only as a conservation approach but also for climate justice and for achieving the SDGs
 - multiple-use protected areas with tourism 20% wealth increase and 26% poverty reduction, 13% less stunted children
 - multiple-use areas without tourism poverty decline by 13%



The Potential

38 million square km or 3.8 billion hectares in 87 countries, 40 percent of protected and ecologically intact landscapes are actually under IP custodianship (WCS and CIFOR); represents 80% of the world's biodiversity

~370 million Indigenous People in the world, present in more than 90 countries. Representing ~5% of the world's population making up 15% of the extremely "poor" and ~33% of the rural poor

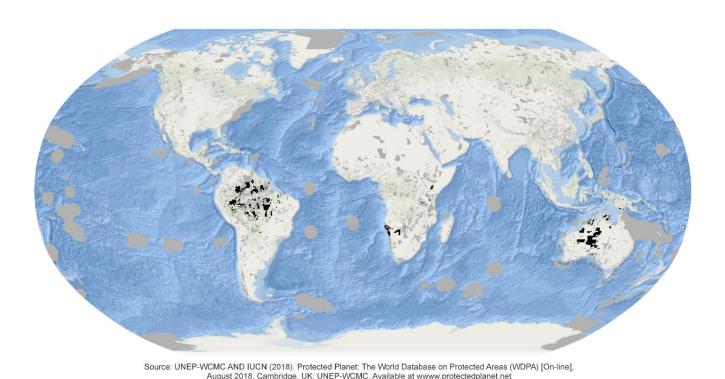




Community Conserved Areas Largely Unrecognized

Only 5 million square km have been provided recognition as IPLC managed and part of the countries' overall conservation efforts (Note that bringing these areas into present legally mandated protected area systems and not as IPLC managed ICCAs would be recipe for conflicts)

Less than 50% of countries (85% of global land area) have legal frameworks in place



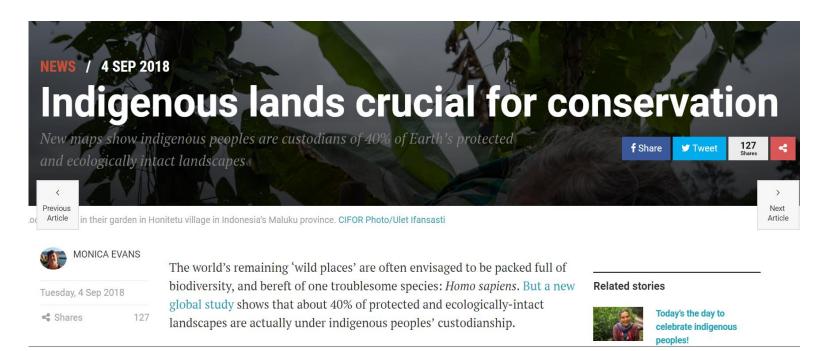
Areas governed by IPLC

All other governance types



The Solution

Community-Based Conservation that empowers indigenous peoples and local communities to secure their rights to lands, territories and resources and strengthens their governance systems thus enabling them to be more effective in their stewardship role.

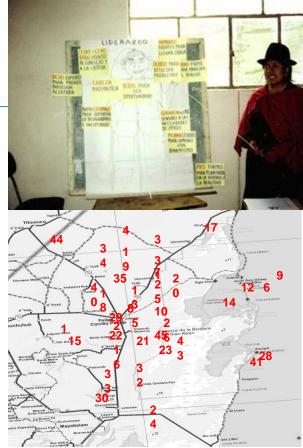


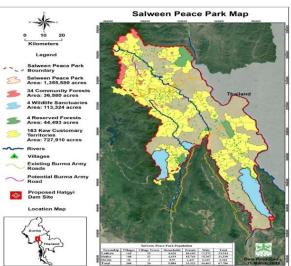


Some Lessons Learned

CBC to succeed must:

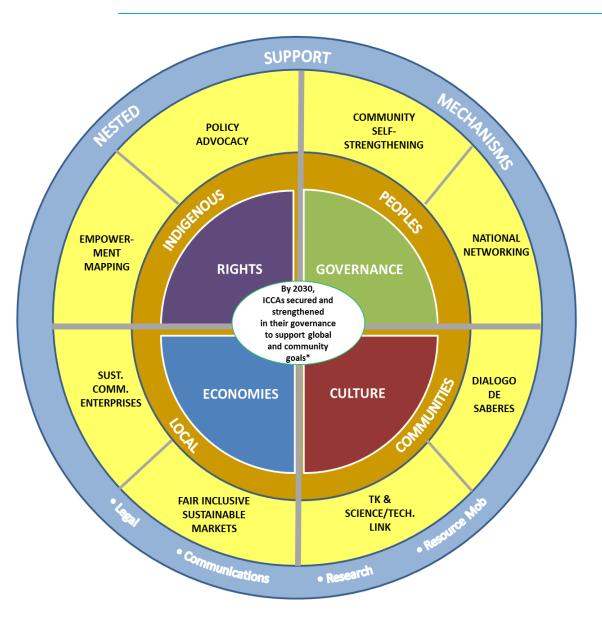
- Be a long term commitment adaptive management, continuous monitoring of impact
- Be eventually owned by the community as it achieves social inclusion and equity
- Go beyond the community to scale to landscapes and seascapes; also in political reach; aim for systems change
- Go beyond conservation into health, nutrition, education
- Link up with other stakeholders create a combination of power from below and power from above; build nested support mechanisms
- Develop stakeholder's capacity to foresee the future and adapt to rapid changes





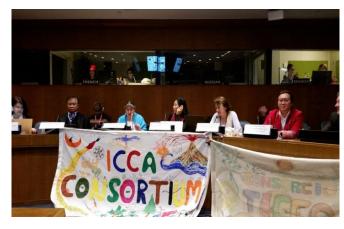


A CBC Framework











Entry Points for Gender Equality and Women Empowerment

Mapping that empowers, land use zoning for fodder, fuelwood, pasture, medicinal plants

Rights advocacy – "work with us, not for us"; technical and leadership fellowships

Networking with other women groups, also with government, corporates, and donors

Bio-cultural heritage, TK – especially with increasing generational gap; educating the youth

Climate adaptation with particular attention to disaster management focused on children, elderly and disabled

TK and new Tech – i.e. solar power, improved cookstoves, biogas

Sustainable Economies – non-timber products, crafts, ecotourism services, retail stores, PES (i.e. water)

Health, Nutrition, Food Security, Energy









Examples of Innovations (Women empowerment and Conservation)

- Autonomous markets; women banks; mobile helpline
- Production of sustainable raw material/product substitutes
- Health as incentive entry point (i.e. clinic discounts for conservation work, non-cash payments)
- Textile and Apparel Design
- Goats for Widows
- Seed Keepers Network
- Women rangers
- PES, Carbon finance, Ecosystem-based Adaptation, Community-based REDD+









What still needs to be done

Policy reform – rights by women to own land and inherit land

Develop more self-strengthening tools

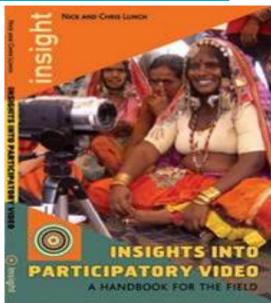
Need more bridging organizations/ mechanisms (i.e. CSO-Government Dialogue Platforms)

Transforming women from invisible to the visible

More dedicated gender equality components and funding (presently only about 5% of donor assistance)

Economic case studies of the added value of gender equality

Access to new technology





CNN hero 2007: Irania Martinez Garcia



What does success look like?

Indigenous and community conserved areas are appropriately recognized with social inclusion and gender equality of their governance systems strengthened, thus creating global systems change for sustainable development

INDIGENOUS AUTONOMY: NEW DECREE RECOGNISES AUTONOMY OF INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES ACROSS COLOMBIAN AMAZON

In the most important step for Amazon indigenous rights in 30 years, through a new decree, Colombia has recognised the autonomy of indigenous communities across the Amazon.



The new decree is presented by Indigenous leaders, President Santos of Colombia and Prime Minister of Norway, Erna Solberg.









