

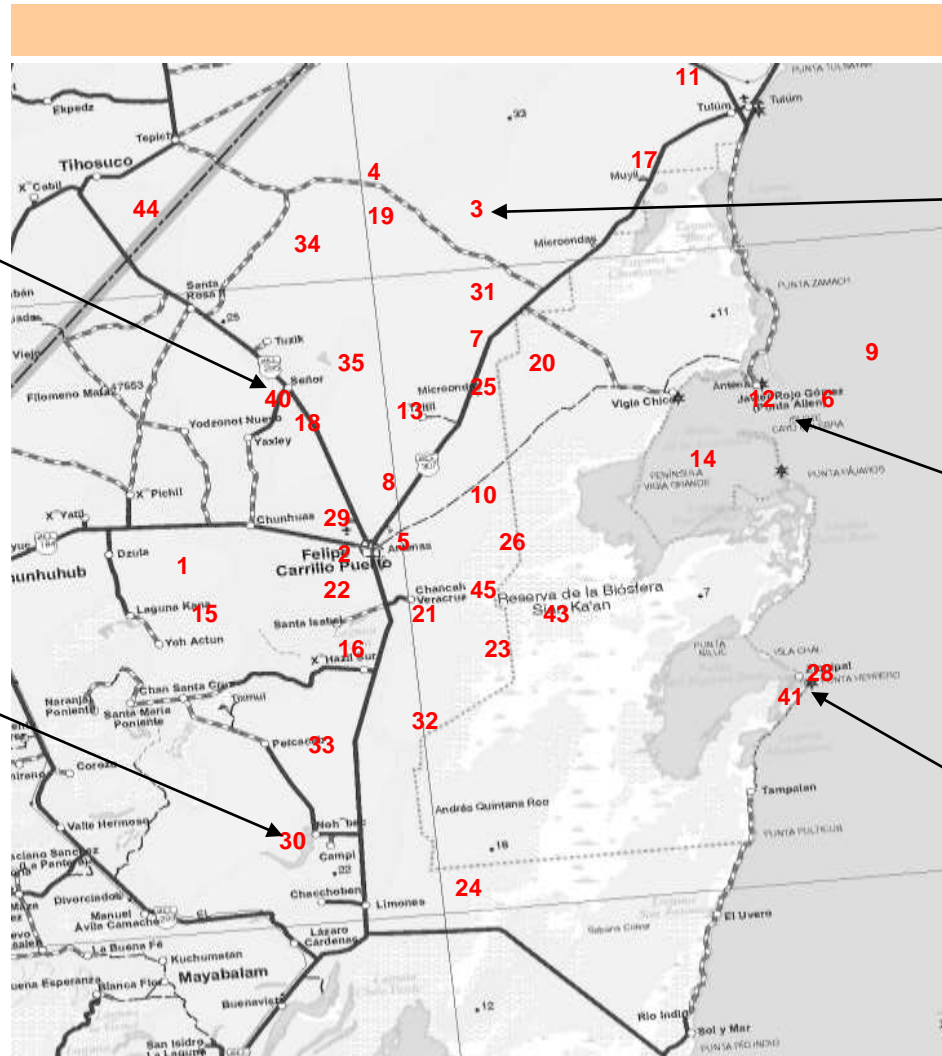
Muuch'tambal Summit on cultural and biological diversity

**Terence Hay-Edie
CBD COP13, Saturday 10 December 2016**



Small Grants at the Landscape level

whole = greater than sum of parts



COMPACT

Engaging Local Communities in Stewardship of World Heritage



UNITED NATIONS
FOUNDATION

CHAPTER 3

COMPACT in the Sian Ka'an landscape: Working with indigenous and local communities in key thematic areas

JULIO MOURE



FIGURE 13. GROWTH OF THE MT. KENYA GRANTEE'S NETWORK SINCE ITS INCEPTION IN 2007

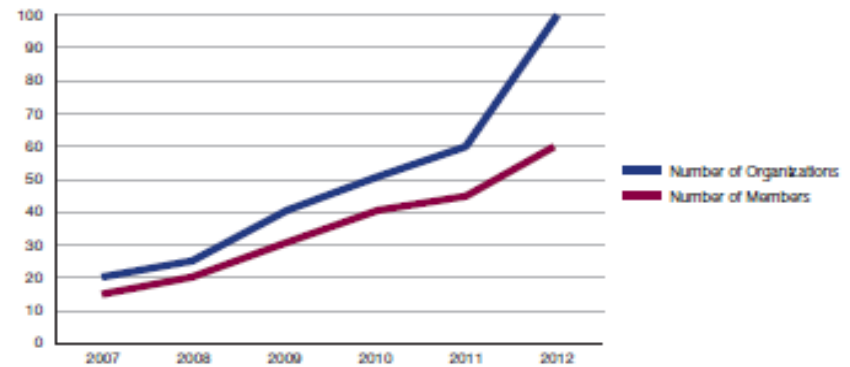


FIGURE 17. COMPACT COMMUNITY CONSERVATION INITIATIVES IN THE BELOMOTSE PLATEAU



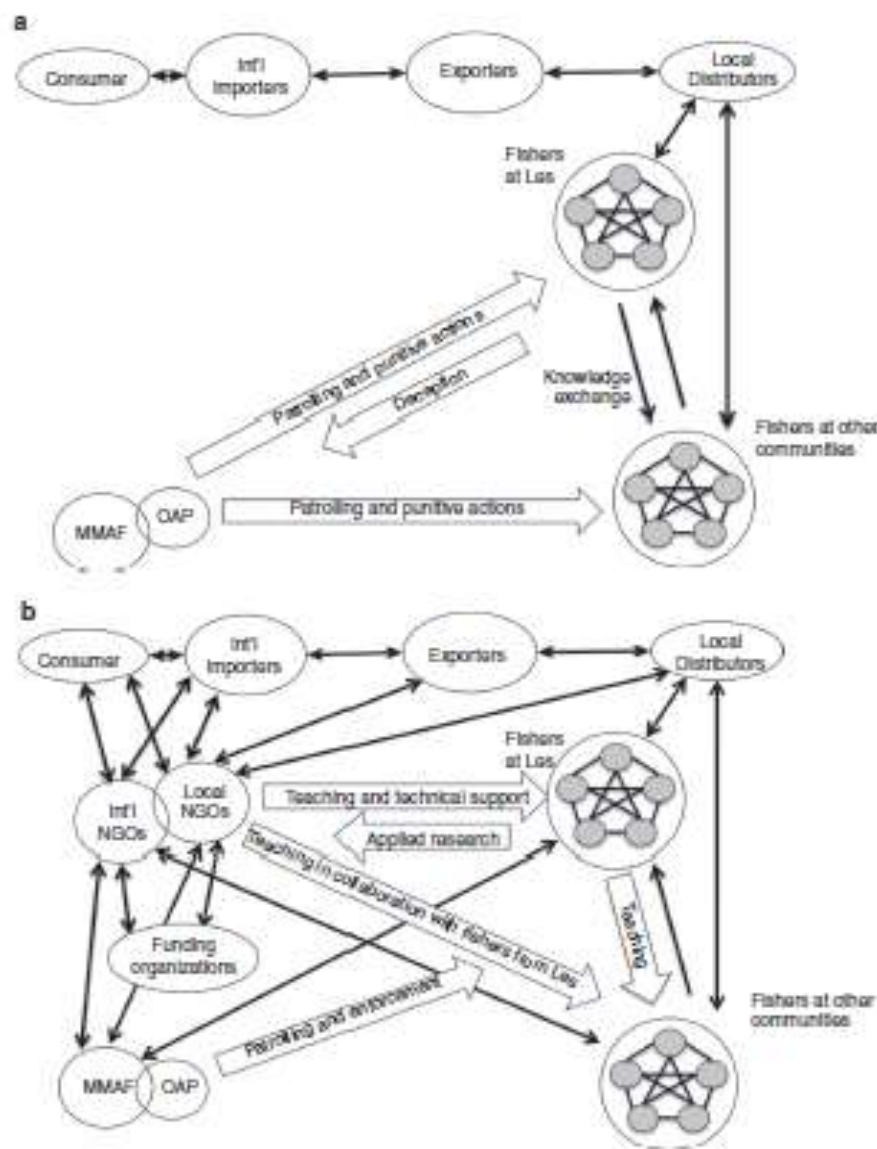


Figure 3: Comparison of networks at Lex, Buleleng. (a) before the arrival of NGOs; and (b) after. Black, two-headed arrows represent linkages with exchange of information in two directions. White arrows indicate important sources of information and other inputs. The diagrams shown here are based on diagrams developed during a focus group with ornamental fishers and NGO personnel (and is not based on a questionnaire).

From Partnerships to Networks: New Approaches for Measuring U.S. National Heritage Area Effectiveness

Daniel N. Laven¹, Daniel H. Krymkowski²,
Curtis L. Ventriss³, Robert E. Manning³, and
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Abstract

National Heritage Areas (NHAs) are an alternative and increasingly popular form of protected area management in the United States. NHAs seek to integrate environmental objectives with community and economic objectives at regional or landscape scales. NHA designations have increased rapidly in the last 20 years, generating a substantial need for evaluative information about (a) how NHAs work; (b) outcomes associated with the NHA process; and (c) the costs and benefits of investing public moneys into the NHA approach. Qualitative evaluation studies recently conducted at

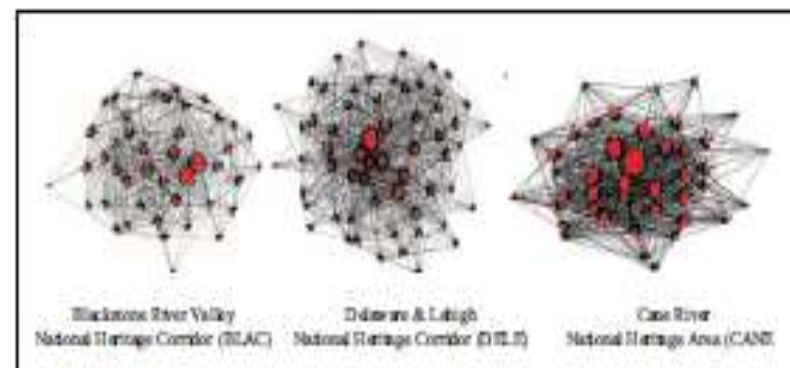


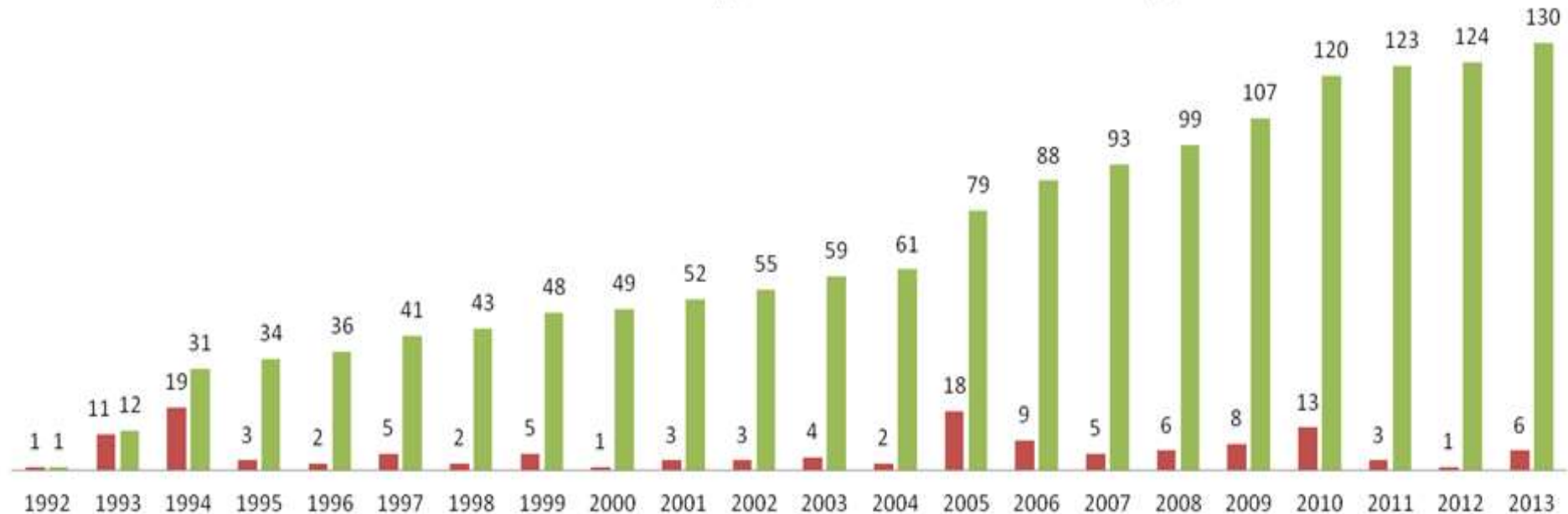
Figure 4. Network diagrams using spring embedding algorithm.

GEF Small Grants Programme

Expansion since pilot phase 1992

**Total number of SGP countries by year
vs. number of new countries started by year**

■ Number of new countries started by year ■ Total number of SGP countries by year



Over 130 countries have
benefitted to date.
Majority are LDCs and SIDS



Chapter 11 Looking ahead: potential new opportunities for COMPACT to support the World Heritage Convention



The territories inhabited by indigenous peoples, such as the Maya, are rich in biodiversity and traditional knowledge. The Convention has in many cases played a positive role for indigenous peoples by helping them protect their lands, cultures and heritage.

Overall, Article 5 of The World Heritage Convention states that each State Party shall adopt measures to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community.

CHAPTER 11

Looking ahead: potential new opportunities for COMPACT to support the World Heritage Convention

TIM BADMAN AND GUY DEBONNET

The World Heritage Convention acknowledged, from the outset, that securing the support of communities is absolutely crucial to achieve its conservation objectives: article 5 of the Convention stipulates that in order to ensure that effective and active measures are taken for the protection, conservation and presentation of the cultural and natural heritage situated on its territory, each State Party shall endeavor to adopt a general policy which aims to "give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community".

The decision by the World Heritage Committee in New Zealand in 2007 to add 'communities' as the "fifth C" under the strategic objectives of the Convention,¹ reiterated the importance of local values, as well as the principle of equitable sharing of the benefits arising from World Heritage inscriptions. The role of local communities in

ensuring that World Heritage contributes to sustainable development was chosen by the World Heritage Committee as the central theme for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Convention. This theme gave recognition to the fact that local communities and indigenous peoples are, and have been for centuries, the custodians of many World Heritage sites. The focus on communities also celebrated how the Convention has played an important role in fostering local sustainable development.

At the same time, civil society organizations have been pointing out that the Convention could still do more to identify and recognize the cultural values, as well as the rights, of local communities and indigenous peoples under international instruments, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (Te Heuheu et al 2012).



SGP OP6 Landscape and Seascape approach

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.



COMDEKS: Implementation Status

The Community Development and Knowledge Management for the *Satoyama Initiative* Project



www.comdeksproject.com

Goal ➡

To develop sound biodiversity management and sustainable livelihood activities with local communities to maintain, rebuild, and revitalize socio-ecological production landscapes (SEPLs)

Countries ➡

First Phase: Brazil, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Grenada, Fiji, India, Malawi, Nepal, Slovakia, and Turkey

Timeframe and Budget ➡

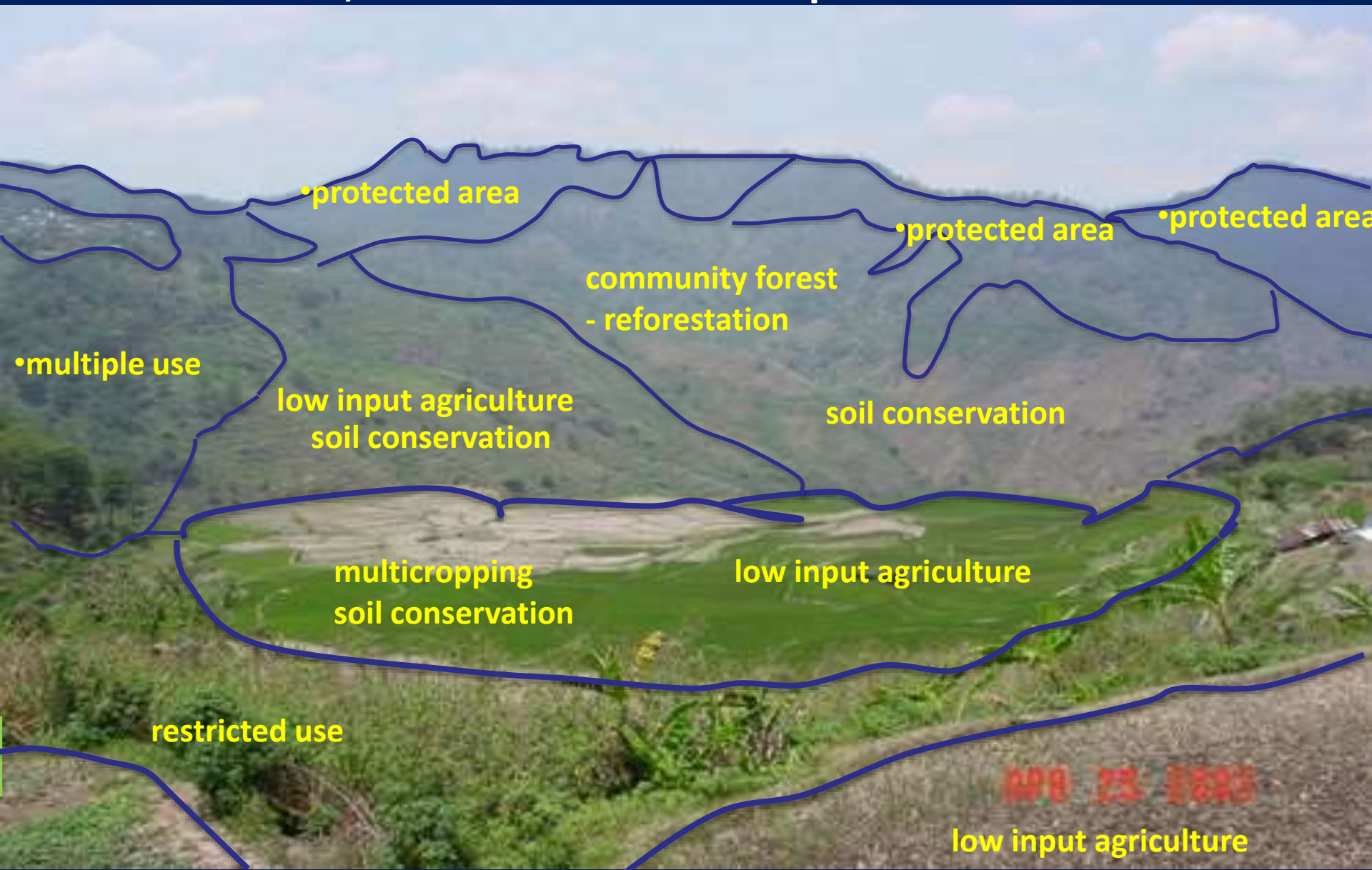
Japan Biodiversity Fund contributing with 2 million USD a year starting in 2011, with the scope of expanding to a 5-year partnership programme

Status ➡

First phase: currently under implementation in 10 countries



The Landscape Approach: biodiversity dependent ecosystem services for low emissions, climate resilient development



GEF SGP Territorial well-being: Upgraded SGP FSP (OP5 Ecuador)



- Consolidates SGP projects according to **four ecosystems and “bio-corredores”** of national and global importance
- Territorial planning according to well-being/buen vivir (**sumac kawsay**)
- Capacity-building and **M&E network** system



Global ICCA Support Initiative

Improved recognition, support, and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change, of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) and contribute to achieving 2020 Aichi Targets:



Landscape/seascape governance *quality, diversity and vitality*

- New measures of governance “vitality”
- New tracking tool under development for ICCAs, governance effectiveness

HEART **Governance Quality**

- Legitimacy and voice
- Direction
- Performance
- Accountability
- Fairness and rights

MIND **Governance Diversity**

- Government-governed
- Shared-governance
- Indigenous peoples' and community-governed
- Privately-governed

SPIRIT **Governance Vitality**

- Well-integrated and functionally connected
- Wise
- Empowered
- Adaptive
- Innovative

The table below shows the diversity of cultures and languages that influence the terminology of ICCAs.

Country	Local Name	National Description	Global Name
Australia	Brewarrina Ngemba Billabong	Indigenous Protected Area	ICCA
Belize	Bermudian Landing Community Baboon Sanctuary	Private Reserve	ICCA
Brazil	Rio Branquinho	Indigenous Area	ICCA
Cook Islands	Pouara	Ra’ui	LMMA/ICCA
Democratic Republic of Congo	Forêt Kabamba Iwama – Province de Maniema	Aboriginal Area and Territory and Community Heritage	ICCA
Guyana	Konashen	Community Owned Conservation Area	ICCA
India	Gursikaran forest	Community Forest	ICCA
Indonesia	Wilayah Adat	Traditionally managed land	ICCA
Fiji	Oi Mada Wara	Wildlife Management Area	ICCA
Kenya	Kaya Kinondo	Kaya	SNS/ICCA
Mexico	Area de Conservacion y Proteccion San Jacobo	Voluntary Conserved Area	ICCA
Philippines	Bilang-bilangan	Marine Sanctuary	ICCA
Tanzania	Mzungui Village	Village Forest Reserve	ICCA
The Gambia	Bolongfenyo Nature Reserve	National Protected Area	ICCA
USA	Monument Valley Navajo	Tribal Park	ICCA
Vietnam	Thanh Phu	Nature Reserve	ICCA



Thank you!