



IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) Draft Annual Report 2011



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FROM THE CHAIR

Citizens' participation in decision-making on environmental, economic, social and cultural policies came to the fore in 2011 as the world witnessed unprecedented numbers of people in countries around the world showing through mostly peaceful protests that leaders need to think more about the long term implications of their decisions, particularly in relation to economic policies that impact on food security, poverty, environmental and socio-economic wellbeing. Peoples' movements such as the Occupy Movement heightened awareness of the discontent of an ever growing global population with an economic system that considers poverty and hunger as 'unfortunate' but not sufficient to change policies in any significant way. Indeed, 2011 was a year of many challenges, including more natural disasters and more economic crises.

It can be quite overwhelming to witness what is happening in many areas of the world and one can think the problems are just too big for an individual to have any positive impact. Here lies the value of a global network such as The Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP). It provides an opportunity to work with other volunteers from all around the world on issues of shared interest and concern – culture and conservation, macroeconomics, private sector accountability, governance, equity and rights in natural resources and protected areas, indigenous peoples' rights, conflict and human security, food security and sustainable livelihoods, the role of women and youth in environmental decision-making. Working collaboratively with others helps develop practical tools, ideas, research and learning that can be fed into national, regional and global policy processes. It is a very effective way to make a positive difference. Membership in CEESP continues to grow as 85 new members were admitted to the Commission in 2011.

The year started with the highly successful global Conference - 'Sharing Power: A New Vision for Development' held in Whakatane, New Zealand, 11-15 January 2011. A Report on the conference is included in section four of this Report.

Publications: Three CEESP Newsletters were published in 2011 (April, August and December) and Issue 18 of the peer-reviewed CEESP Journal 'Policy Matters' was launched in New Delhi in November 2011. Policy Matters Issue 18 focuses on 'Macroeconomic Policies, Livelihoods and Sustainability.' For the first time ever, CEESP published an Annual Report for 2010 and this Report was disseminated to the Secretariat, IUCN Member organizations and other Commissions and is on the CEESP website. The Annual Report also included a financial report for CEESP expenditure received from IUCN.

Collaborative Relationships: I had the honour of attending a meeting of the Commission on Environmental Law's Steering Committee in Paraguay (June 2011). It was an invaluable experience as learning how other Commissions are structured and operate

increases the realm of possibility of options for improving CEESP's operation. 2011 saw the establishment of two new inter-Commission Specialist Groups with SSC (Sustainable Use) and CEL (SPICEH). During the year, CEESP also worked with IUCN members and the Spanish National Committee to develop collaborative projects. Section Two provides further information.

Steering Committee and Secretariat - In 2011, CEESP bid farewell to four retiring Steering Committee members, Taghi Farvar-Iran (TSL), Clive Wicks-UK (SEAPRISE), Ton Boon von Ochssee-Netherlands (TECS), Ali Darwish –Lebanon (West Asia). I would like to take this opportunity to formally record my thanks to Taghi, Clive, Ton and Ali for their contributions to CEESP. Three new Steering Committee members were appointed to replace them, Dr Jayati Goshi-India (TEMTI), Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere-South Africa (TECS) and Mohammad Shahbaz (West Asia) and a new position was created on the Steering Committee; Youth & Inter-generational Advisor. Catie Burlando from Canada and Italy was appointed to this role in November 2011. CEESP held one meeting of the Steering Committee in January and one meeting of the Executive Committee in November 2011. Our focus was on preparing the new CEESP mandate and Work Programme for the World Conservation Congress and identifying ways in which CEESP could contribute to ongoing international processes such as Rio+20 and the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Climate Change.

Strengthening CEESP's work with the Secretariat was enhanced through the appointment of Georgina Peard as CEESP Network Officer based in Gland. Georgina's role is to work with the CEESP Focal Point, Stewart Maginnis, the CEESP Chair and SC to find the synergies between CEESP and activities and projects being carried out by regional and Gland based staff. More information on this can be found in Section Two.

I would like to express my thanks to the CEESP Steering Committee for their voluntary contributions to CEESP, particularly to Richard Cellarius for his attention to detail in the CEESP accounts, to Elizabeth Erasito, Executive Officer and to Stewart Maginnis and Georgina Peard and other colleagues in the Secretariat that we work with. Thank you. It would be remiss to not mention the continued gratitude to the IUCN Oceania Regional Director, Taholo Kami, for hosting the CEESP funds and David Raj for his handling of CEESP accounts. Special thanks also to the co-hosts of the Sharing Power Conference, particularly, Te Runanga o Ngati Awa and Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiarangi and Victoria University of Wellington. Thank you to every member of CEESP for continuing to offer your wisdom and ideas to IUCN and CEESP.



**Aroha Te Pareake Mead, Chair
Wellington, Aotearoa New Zealand**

SECTION ONE

CEESP GOVERNANCE

Members of the Steering Committee of CEESP are appointed according to the CEESP Bylaws and IUCN Statutes to assist the Chair to guide and coordinate the activities of the Commission. Steering Committee members comprise the Chair, Deputy Chair, Financial Advisor, Thematic and Regional Vice-Chairs and Intergenerational/Youth Advisor. In between meetings of the SC, the Executive Committee acts on behalf of the Steering Committee. The Executive Committee comprises the Chair, Deputy Chair, Finance Officer, Executive Officer, Intergenerational/Youth Advisor and Thematic Vice-Chairs.

During 2011, there was one meeting of the Steering Committee and one Executive Committee meeting. All other work was conducted through email and Skype.

Changes to the CEESP Steering Committee

In 2011, CEESP bid farewell to four retiring Steering Committee members, Taghi Farvar-Iran (TSL), Clive Wicks-UK (SEAPRISE), Ton Boon von Ochssee-Netherlands (TECS) and Ali Darwish –Lebanon (West Asia). CEESP records its thanks to them for their contributions to CEESP.

Three new Steering Committee members were appointed to replace them, Dr Jayati Goshi-India (TEM TI), Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere-South Africa (TECS) and Mohammad Shahbaz (West Asia) and an existing SC member, Lea Scherl (Regional VC for Oceania) took on the additional role as Co-Chair of TSL.

A new SC position was created on the Steering Committee - Youth & Intergenerational Advisor. Catie Burlando from Canada and Italy was appointed to this role in November 2011.

CEESP Steering Committee Meeting

The CEESP Steering Committee met in Whakatane, New Zealand January 9th to 11th 2011 preceding the IUCN CEESP Conference on Sharing Power. Representatives of all CEESP Themes and Regional Vice-Chairs were present. A major focus of the SC Meeting was the process for developing the new CEESP Mandate and Programme for presentation to the IUCN World Conservation Congress. The meeting also committed to sending CEESP representatives to the IUCN Programme Writing workshop in Gland to help develop the new Global programme, and to developing a fund-raising strategy. The

SC Minutes and Annexes containing Theme and Regional reports to the SC can be found on http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceesp/ceesp_news/?7397/CEESP-Steering-Committee-met-in-Whakatane

CEESP Executive Committee Meeting

A three day meeting of the CEESP Executive Committee was held in New Delhi, India 9-11 November 2011. Representatives of all CEESP Themes and two CEESP Regions were present. Also present on the last day of the meeting were the IUCN Director General, the Chairs of IUCN Commissions CEL and SSC, and the Chair of the Council Private Sector Task Force. Three youth CEESP members from India were invited as observers to the meeting.

Three key outcomes of the meeting:

1. Identification of key priorities and approaches for the CEESP component programme and mandate for 2013-2016, and agreement on the process to complete these two documents for submission to Council by end January 2012;
2. Key elements of an Operational and Development Plan for the Commission 2013-2016, and agreement on how to complete a first draft living document;
3. Agreement on how CEESP will use the World Conservation Congress as well as other activities in 2012 to position itself strategically for delivering the 2013-2016 programme (including with regard to Forum events and motions).

Four priorities were established for CEESP and post-WCC Jeju. The work of all CEESP Themes, Specialist Groups and Regions will contribute towards implementation of these priorities in the 2013-2016 work programme. This is a different approach from the way CEESP currently operates. The Barcelona mandate for CEESP focussed on the specific aspirations/activities of each of the Themes and Specialist Groups of CEESP without really exploring how each part of CEESP works together towards common goals. The new approach is designed to make CEESP's programme more cohesive and transparent.

The Executive Committee Meeting Minutes and Annexes can be found on http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceesp/ceesp_about/ceesp_bio_all/.

CEESP EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE New Delhi 9-11 November 2011



CEESP Executive Committee, New Delhi, India



CEESP Executive Committee



CEESP Youth Members with CEESP SC member Arzu Deuba

SECTION TWO

THE ONE PROGRAMME APPROACH

Report of CEESP Focal Point and Network Officer

Within the IUCN Secretariat, Stewart Maginnis, Global Director of the Nature-Based Solutions Group, acts as Focal Point for the Commission. His role is to be a CEESP champion and ensure that opportunities are provided for full inclusion of CEESP in policy and programme work. In addition, a new development for CEESP in 2011 was the creation of the part-time position of CEESP Network Officer, with Georgina Peard appointed to this role. Georgina's role is to facilitate interaction between CEESP and the IUCN Secretariat to enhance delivery of the IUCN Programme, as well as support programme planning, knowledge management and communications. Both are based at the IUCN HQ in Gland, Switzerland. In particular in 2011 the team aimed to ensure greater support from the Secretariat for CEESP-led activities, as well as identification of opportunities for integration of Commission members and expertise into Secretariat-led activities; ultimately laying the ground work for better joint planning activities.

In January eight staff members from the Secretariat Headquarters and the Oceania region were present at the Sharing Power Conference in Whakatane, participating in events and providing support on a range of topics such as the green economy, human rights in conservation, indigenous peoples' participation in global policy fora, access and benefit sharing and governance issues. Meetings were also held between staff, IUCN Members and Commission members, leading to agreement to implement a series of measures, known as the *Whakatane Mechanism*, in order to review the implementation of resolutions related to indigenous peoples adopted at the 4th World Conservation Congress (WCC4) and to advance their implementation should there be a gap.

Related to this, and another key outcome from the conference, was an agreement for IUCN to implement *Whakatane Assessments* of protected areas at the local level, in partnership with indigenous peoples' organisations (IPOs), IUCN member the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP), and CEESP, notably TILCEPA, TGER and SPICEH. Already in 2011 a pilot assessment took place in Kenya at Chepkitale, the Ogiek's ancestral land at Mt Elgon. Here Commission members from TILCEPA and IUCN Members FPP and IPACC worked closely with regional and global IUCN staff to bring Government officials and Ogiek leaders together for roundtable discussions and field trips. This led to an agreed programme of work and discussions of co-management options for Chepkitale. A further pilot assessment has since started in Thailand, and the partners are considering the next phase of *Whakatane Assessments*, involving SPICEH and TILCEPA.

Subsequent to the Sharing Power conference and decisions of the CEESP Steering Committee meeting, the Secretariat team worked proactively to support CEESP in the initial writing workshop for the IUCN Programme 2013-2016. It was out of this effective collaboration, drawing on the expertise of CEESP, that the new Programme Area on 'Effective and equitable governance of nature's use' was developed.

Another important area of proactive collaboration between Secretariat and CEESP members has been in the preparation of draft Motions requested by Council in 2011 for presentation to the World Conservation Congress in 2012. These included Motions on food security, the right to water and the green economy.

In order to assist in CEESP programme planning and development the Steering Committee was kept informed on activities, opportunities and contact points for engaging with global thematic programmes and global policy work. In particular, CEESP members were valued members of the IUCN delegation to UNFCCC COP 17 in Durban, and made a strong contribution to the overall objectives of the Union through side-events and various thematic pieces of work and policy advocacy. CEESP members also contributed to ongoing policy work and dialogues relating to the IPBES, CBD and Rio +20.

Understanding that the easiest way to pursue the One Programme Approach is to sit and plan together right from the start, Stewart and Georgina both participated actively in the CEESP Executive Committee meeting in Delhi, and Georgina has been actively supporting the writing process for the CEESP Component Programme 2013-2016.

Intentions to identify secondary focal points within the Secretariat for specific thematic issues have not yet been fully realized, and this will be an ongoing focus in 2012. With regard to the controversial issue of engagements with the private sector, CEESP, IUCN Councilors and the Secretariat have been proactive in working toward developing appropriate policy and strategy, and this has been assisted by the incorporation of the Business and Biodiversity Programme (BBP) into the Nature-based Solutions Group, led by Stewart. In addition a number of meetings convening BBP and CEESP, and between CEESP members, the Director General and the President have taken place in order to facilitate dialogue and collaboration.

In 2011 the CEESP website was completely restructured and maintained up-to-date as a tool for both the membership and for reaching out beyond the Commission. This includes a new special section on the Sharing Power conference and new pages for Regional Vice-Chairs and new Specialist Groups. Relevant news from across IUCN is regularly posted to keep members informed on what is going on elsewhere in the Union.

Since February 2011 CEESP communications were fraught with difficulties due to failing old technology (INDABA Listserve) and the IUCN community portal not yet being ready

for use. The portal is being developed as part of a knowledge management package for the entire Union with the benefit of allowing Commission members access to manage their own data, share and store information and knowledge products, dialogue, and plan events. The Network Officer spent much time liaising between the Commission and the Information Systems Unit in order to find immediate and long term solutions to meet the Commission's needs. However by the end of 2011, with the indaba server no longer functional and the portal not yet operational, a temporary portal was put in place just for CEESP members to maintain communications across the Commission and within 6 of the themes. In 2012 it is critical to find a robust, sustainable and user-friendly way for CEESP members to communicate and share knowledge.

CEESP Participation in the New IUCN Component Programme

CEESP sent two SC members to the Programme Writing workshop in Gland to participate in the drafting of the first version of the new 2013-2016 Global Programme (Masego Madzwamuse and Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere). The inclusion of 'sharing nature's benefits fairly and equitably' as a core programme area into the first draft of the Global Programme was influenced by having CEESP participate in the early stages of its development.

This first draft formed the basis of consultations with all IUCN members and in particular through the Regional Conservation Fora held in 2011. CEESP members and Steering Committee members attended the following IUCN Regional Forum Meetings:

- Mohammed Shabaz, West Asia, 2-5 May, Kuwait City, Kuwait
- Gonzalo Zambrana, South America, 13-15 June, Lima, Peru
- Aroha Mead, Lea Scherl (+ 15 CEESP), for Oceania, 23-25 August, Brisbane, Australia
- Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, (Barbara Lassen, Paolo Giuntarelli) for Europe, 6-9 September, Bonn, Germany
- Iain Davidson-Hunt, Peggy Smith for Canada, 19-20 September, Ottawa, Canada
- Nigel Crawhall, Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere for ESARO, 20-22 September, Johannesburg, South Africa
- Richard Cellarius, Janis Alcorn, Juanita Cabrera-Lopez for the US Office, 21 September, Washington, DC
- No SC member but Ali Raza Rizvi (Focal Point-Asia office) +3 others for Asia, 27-30 September, Seoul, Korea
- Vivienne Solis-Rivera for ORMA, 6-7 October, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Working with IUCN Members - The COMET LA Project

CEESP is engaging more directly with IUCN members to work collaboratively on issues and initiatives. One such collaboration is an EU grant for a 3-year project coordinated through the IUCN Spanish National Committee and involving six civil society organizations. Current development models are leading to unprecedented environmental challenges, chief amongst them, climate change. How to respond to these challenges are key research questions. Although they are global problems, their effects are felt locally, especially by the communities that traditionally base their livelihoods in those natural resources.

Research is needed to better understand local capabilities and to encourage and support potential locally-owned solutions. CEESP is now part of a recently approved project that will be implemented by EU funds.

This project (COMET-LA's) has as its main objective to identify sustainable community-based governance models for the management of natural resources that could be used in different social-ecological systems in a context of climate change and increasing competition for the use of these resources.

A civil society-scientific partnership of whom CEESP is now part, has been created to develop the project. Three Latin American civil society organizations, a global CSO and 7 research institutions (3 Latin American and 4 European) comprise this partnership.

COMET-LA will create a space of interaction for CSOs, policy makers and research organizations, sharing local and scientific knowledge and contributing to a better knowledge of problems and potential solutions for current and future sustainable management of natural resources. Three different case studies will be analyzed: water and biodiversity systems in Colombia, forest systems in Mexico and marine and coastal areas in Argentina.

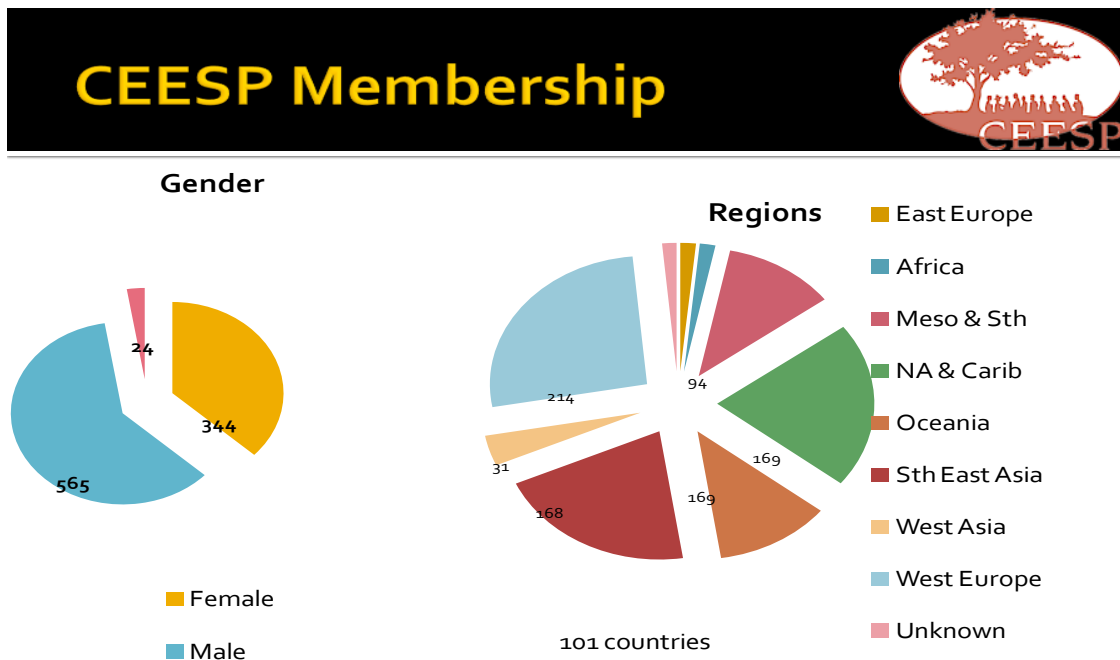
The outcomes of the lessons learned in the field will be synthesized and up-scaled to deliver a potentially useful tool to other local communities facing current environmental challenges.

The proposed *learning arena* where civil society organizations, research organizations and stakeholders can interact and have access to knowledge, will be a space of knowledge management and communication and will lead to enhance the capacities of every side, to foster local sustainable management and governance of natural resources and to solve the conflicts derived of new uses and users of these resources.

SECTION THREE CEESP MEMBERSHIP

There are 1135 official CEESP members distributed across the seven themes and the statutory regions of CEESP. They come from 101 countries. The membership of CEESP continues to grow. The membership of CEESP continues to grow. In 2009, 163 new members were admitted into CEESP. 141 members were added in 2010 and 251 in 2011. As well as 'official' CEESP members there are approximately 400 additional 'friends and associates' of CEESP who contribute to more informal CEESP networks such as the CEESP Facebook and the CEESP Youth & Friends Facebook pages and WAMIP (World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples).

The gender composition of CEESP membership is 495 women and 626 men with 14 members unknown (gender data was not recorded until 2010.) CEESP intends to start collecting membership data on youth in 2012. The Regional distribution of members is varied. The regions with the lowest membership are East Europe (16) and West Asia (37) and the regions with the highest membership numbers are West Europe (297), North America & Caribbean (242) and Africa (185). The country with the largest number of members is USA (101 members).



The current membership of CEESP can be viewed at:

http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/ceesp_members_by_country_for_web_march_2011_2.pdf

SECTION FOUR

SHARING POWER: A NEW VISION FOR DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE

Conference Report

The Sharing Power Conference was held in Whakatane, New Zealand, 11-15 January, co-sponsored by (IUCN) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) as well as two Maori (indigenous) organizations, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa (a tribal authority), Te Whare Wānanga o Awanuiārangi (a Maori university) and Victoria University of Wellington.

The Conference brought economists, indigenous academics, policy makers in international agencies, and the quality of heritage this future generations. The the need for policy and Governments and



together scientists, leaders, environmentalists, national governments and many others who care about generation passes on to Conference also focused on decision makers in Corporations to accommodate a greater level of inclusion of indigenous peoples and all citizens, in national and international policies on the management and governance of bio-cultural resources, and advocated the rights of mother earth – the planet.

One hundred and eighty-eight registered participants from 44 countries participated in the Conference. The Conference was opened by the New Zealand Minister for Maori Affairs, Hon Pita Sharples, followed by presentations from six youth representatives. In addition to a video-taped greeting from Julia Marton-Lefèvre, the Director General of IUCN, the Conference featured three keynote talks:

- Winona La Duke, Anishinaabekwe, (Ojibwe);
- Ashok Khosla, President of IUCN, Co-President of Club of Rome, and Chairman of Development Alternatives, a social enterprise headquartered in New Delhi, India; and
- Professor Elinor Ostrom, Nobel Laureate 2009 in Economics, the Arthur F. Bentley Professor of Political Science and Senior Research-Director of the Workshop in Political Theory and Policy Analysis at Indiana University, and Research Professor (Part-time) and Founding Director of the Center for the Study of Institutional Diversity at Arizona State University.

There were six simultaneous "Streams" of over eighty contributed papers and discussions dealing with the primary focus of the Conference identified above:

- A. Pathways To A New Vision Of Conservation And Development
- B. Biocultural Heritage & Indigenous Values
- C. Power Sharing And Shared Governance In Practice
- D. Sharing Power: Responses To Climate Change, Extractive Industries And Agricultural Policies
- E. Re-Thinking Economics
- F. Inter-Cultural Dialogue, Education And Communicating Change



In her Keynote talk, Winona La Duke described her work with the organization she co-founded, [Honor the Earth](#), including the development of alternative power systems on reservations, and some of the underlying concepts on which that work is based. Significant quotes include the following: "[Native American] reservations are [independent] islands on the continent." "Native American

languages have no word for 'economics': wealth is food, the ability to fish." "Consider the impact on the 7th generation from now." "All things that count cannot be measured; all things that can be measured do not count." "I don't want to hear your philosophy if you cannot grow corn."

Ashok Khosla focused his Keynote talk on the connection between sharing power—which, he said, means sharing responsibility—and building a sustainable future, i.e., creating a better world for all. He noted two "terminal diseases" of global human society that need to be eliminated, "Affluenza"—excess and unnecessary use of resources—and poverty. He pointed out the importance and value of "biomimicry," applying what we know about how biological organisms are adapted to living on the earth to develop less impactful technologies based on these principles. He concluded that the UN's Millennium Development Goals are too weak to be useful since the goals ignore global population growth: when population growth is taken into account, achieving the goals, expressed as percentage/per capita change would essentially result in no change at best.

In the final Keynote address, Elinor Ostrom described her Nobel Prize winning work analyzing socio-economic/resource utilization-governance systems to determine characteristics of such systems that make them functional and sustainable. She indicated that there was no standard blueprint, because each community is unique.

However, some characteristics of successfully functioning communities include having a relatively limited resource base, self-organized rules for dealing with the limited resource use, a good monitoring system and an agreed upon process for conflict resolution. She was particularly pessimistic about global/international protection of marine resources because the above characteristics do not appear to exist there: the only solution she saw was to expand national boundaries.

IUCN Commissions participated in the Conference. The Commission on Education & Commission sent a delegation of five representatives, and took a leadership role in convening the Youth network and daily meetings and contributing to the stream on communicating change. The Chairs from WCPA, CEL, SSC and Regional VC from CEM participated in a panel designed to inform participants about the work of Commissions.



Youth involvement was an intrinsic part of the conference. A Facebook page was set up to encourage global youth involvement in sessions ([NGA WAWATA O NGA RANGITAHU O TE AO](#)). A room was designated for youth to meet throughout the conference. Youth representatives spoke in the opening and closing plenary sessions and also produced a short video sharing their insights. One of the Maori youth representatives wrote *“being part of and involved in this conference helped me to understand what Sharing Power – a new vision for development’ can do for myself and other rangatahi (youth). As this conference was held in my community, I felt great honour that I was there for my whanau (family), my hapu (sub-tribe) and my Iwi (tribe).”* Melissa Hudson, Ngati Awa

One day was devoted to field trips to neighbouring Iwi (tribes) to share experiences and lessons learned about indigenous governance and co-management of protected areas and natural resources. One group travelled to Taupo (Ngati Tuwharetoa) to focus on the World Heritage process and were hosted by Sir Tumu Te Heuheu. Another travelled by boat to Moutohora (Whale Island) an offshore island co-managed by Ngati Awa and the Department of Conservation. A third group travelled to Rorotua hosted by Te Arawa to discuss water rights and a fourth group travelled through the Urewera National Park to Waimana hosted by Tuhoë to learn first-hand how a tribe approaches environmental issues in Treaty settlements.

In the final plenary session of the Conference, coordinators of each of the six streams presented some of the key findings and conclusions from the presentations and discussions in the stream. These summary reports will be expanded and published in an

upcoming issue of the CEESP publication, Policy Matters, which will be available on the CEESP website in 2012.

Some of the key findings included;

- Conservation is largely a western concept, mostly run by western organizations with western thought that may not have relevance to indigenous communities. In the case of Latin America, many of the conservation organizations are located in the city, and they receive funding from their counterparts in the US or Europe. Historically indigenous peoples have been either excluded or marginalized from these processes. Sharing power means the right to share responsibility for their lands and resources.
- Conservation is rooted in the sacred – the wisdom comes from contact with nature. Local communities'/indigenous interests need to be more consistently engaged in natural area/protected area management—this means shared governance. There is a need for the full application of the principle of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)—not just consultation—in dealing with indigenous communities.
- Conservation gains are not dependent on state involvement. Communities, indigenous peoples, citizens groups can plan for and achieve conservation on their own.
- People are dying as a result of conflicts with extractive industries' exploitation of their lands and resources; governments need to more actively impose and enforce rules on these industries' activities. Here again, FPIC should be fundamental in dealing with local/indigenous communities. Agri/Biofuel development may not be a long-term alternative energy solution, and should not take away food producing agricultural land.
- There is a need to reshape and rethink economics. We don't measure what is important; the means become the end. There is a diversity of forms of economic organization; traditional and local forms of organization may be the most functional.
- Intercultural dialogue/communication must be based on processes that give marginalised actors more involvement. There is a need to recognize and affirm there are different forms of knowledge: cognitive justice. Communication for change needs to recognize there are multiple audiences for which the message should be shaped, and its purpose should be transparent. We need to create a story of what a sustainable future looks like and figure out how to tell it in multiple different ways to different audiences.
- The Commodification of the environment goes against the usual concept of how indigenous peoples have historically seen their lands, territories and natural resources for instance water. That lands, territories and what is within them are an extension of the people, and thus must be cared for the good of the collective people because it is a responsibility and not because a profit can be derived from it.

- The time has come for a “new conservation ethic”, one that is accountable, celebrates cultural diversity, cares for species and ecosystems and supports civil society movements, indigenous peoples and local communities to bring a more socially and environmentally just world into being. The new conservation ethic responds to the specificities and histories of local places by responding to the visions and ideas of local communities and indigenous peoples specific context and relies on local knowledge and decisions.

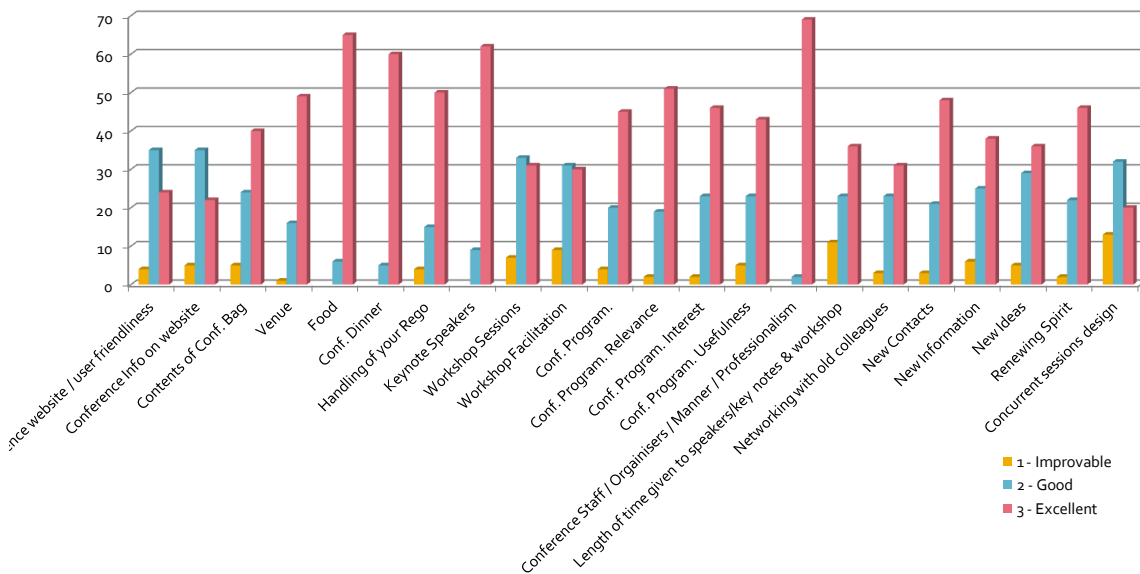
CEESP SC member, Richard Cellarius wrote, *“The messages/insights that I personally came away with include the concept of personal and group responsibility: sharing power means sharing responsibility; responsibility means both action and accountability. Transformation, the noun (process, result), suggests transform (action), the verb, must occur to make it happen. There is a need to understand the roles, rights, and the right of participation and the right to take responsibility of every individual and community—local and indigenous. Conservation organizations can and should provide tools but not direction, particularly to other cultures and societies.”*

Antonio Claperols, CEESP member, published an article on his return to the Philippines recording the following key priorities arising from the conference (1) *To develop renewable energy; (2) To change paradigms of thinking and educate the people; (3) To step on the brakes on development and go slow in extractive industries; (4) We have to bite the bullet and protect all our habitats and ecosystems for they are what sustain us all. (5) We have to realize that colonization has never gone away and has just taken a new form, and that a transformation, and not mere change, is necessary, and that (6) We must remember that all things that count cannot be measured and all things that can be measured hardly count, that we cannot have food security without food sovereignty, and that should we continue with present economic models and consumption patterns, all civilization will perish.*

Sponsors for the Conference were; IUCN, CEESP, New Zealand Lottery Grants Board, J R McKenzie Trust, Nga Pae o te Maramatanga, Victoria University of Wellington and Te Puni Kokiri. As well, the Rights and Resources Institute, IIED and the Ecological Society of the Philippines offered travel grants to participants. In kind support was provided by the co-hosts of the conference, including the under-writing of the entire conference by Te Runanga o Ngati Awa. This generous offer enabled CEESP to proceed with fund-raising and as a result the final Conference budget was balanced with no one left out of pocket.

Assessment by Conference Participants

At the conclusion of the Conference and before they left the final plenary hall, participants were asked to complete a Conference assessment.



Post-Conference Follow-Up

The key messages of the Sharing Power Conference provided guidance to the CEESP Executive Committee during the November 2011 3-day planning session for the new CEESP mandate and work programme.

The Sharing Power Conference proceedings are scheduled to be published in a Special Edition of the CEESP peer reviewed journal, Policy Matters, Issue 19 - May/June 2012. Deputy Chair, Michel Pimbert from IIED granted funds to CEESP for the Sharing Power Conference Proceedings.

The IUCN and CEESP, in partnership with indigenous peoples' organisations (IPOs) and the Forest Peoples Programme, will soon pilot rights-based assessments of protected areas called the "Whakatane Assessments". The agreement between indigenous peoples' representatives, chairs of IUCN Commissions, conservation organizations and the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP) that lead to the design of these assessments, as well as a number of other key decisions regarding indigenous peoples' rights, was developed during the CEESP Sharing Power conference and outlines actions to implement the resolutions of IUCN's 4th World Conservation Congress (WCC4) relevant to indigenous peoples.

These assessments will look at the problems and successes of specific protected areas in respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and will identify challenges or problems, propose solutions and develop transparent and accountable processes to implement them. A task force from relevant institutions, including IUCN, national government, indigenous peoples' organizations, conservation organizations and FPP will be set up to oversee the assessments. They will also promote successes and best practices.

Two pilot assessments are planned to take place before the end of the year: one in Kenya and one in Thailand.

IUCN has already started to implement a number of these decisions. The IUCN secretariat has written reviews of the implementation of the WCC4 resolutions relevant to indigenous peoples and presented them at the last IUCN Council meeting and at the 10th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

The secretariat also drafted an internal working document on integrating UNDRIP in the IUCN Programme to aid in the IUCN Programme planning process.

A summary video of the successful CEESP 'Sharing Power: A New Vision for Development' Conference was compiled by Grace Leung and the RESPONSE Trust. The video can be viewed at <http://www.ceesp.tangatawhenua.com/issue8.html>.



SECTION FIVE

REPORTS FROM CEESP THEMES AND REGIONS

Theme Culture and Conservation (TCC)

As at December 2011, there were 125 members of TCC. In 2011, The TCC Co-chairs carried out some work on *the culture of conservation* which is expressed in the development of methodologies and practices focused on how different forms of knowledge gain traction within conservation governance and how the meaning and practice of biodiversity shifts as a result.

TCC Research included:

- Studies on the 2008 WCC - published outcomes in Conservation and Society (a special issue with 8 articles)
- Study of CBD COP10 - results presented at "Nature Inc." Conference in The Hague (June 2010), publications in "Journal of Peasant Studies"; "Development and Change"; and presented at American Association of Anthropology Meetings (Nov. 2011)
- Present/Future - preparing a proposal to convene a global network of scholars to study the production of "The Green Economy" - how it is an expression for the culture of environmental governance. Will also convene a Collaborative Event Ethnographic (CEE) study of Rio+20.
- A study - "Indigenous Agricultural Knowledge in the Pacific" which looks at agricultural traditional knowledge in relation to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture – Article 9 and for work in the region.
http://www.spc.int/lrd/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=319&Itemid=138
- Pacific Culture and Education Strategy which emphasize MA and PhD level trained personnel in cultural or Pacific or Indigenous Studies including in Pacific ethno-biodiversity.
http://www.spc.int/hdp/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=37&Itemid=44
- Implementation of the Model laws on protection of traditional knowledge (includes Expressions of Culture and biological knowledge, innovations and practices) in 6 countries in partnership with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat.

TCC members contributed to the work of the Theme and CEESP through their participation/leadership in the following meetings and initiatives:

- *WIPO (World Indigenous Peoples Organisation)*. TCC member Elizabeth Reichel from CEESP participated in the WIPO Intergovernmental Committee on Intellectual Property and Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) meetings to address indigenous traditional knowledge and genetic resources. IUCN is an observer organization in the IGC and experts of IUCN's Secretariat (Social Policy and Global Policy Unit) and also CEESP members have been attending the IGC.
 - February 21-25, 2011, Second Intersessional Working Group of experts focused on Traditional Knowledge and analysed key texts and positions of the IGC. See for example: 'Draft Articles on the Protection of Traditional Knowledge Prepared at IWG2' and other texts in: http://www.wipo.int/meetings/en/details.jsp?meeting_id=22171
 - February 28 to March 4, 2011, Third Intersessional Working Group meeting of experts focused on Genetic Resources and discussed draft texts on objectives and principles and on options for future work.
- *Society for Ecological Restoration (SER) 2011 World Conference on Ecological Restoration*. CEESP members Dennis Martinez and Alejandro Argumedo ran a Panel session on the Indigenous world of adaptation to climate disruption with a particular focus on the role of community ecosystem management and eco(bio)cultural restoration as revealed in the international work of the Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment Initiative (IPCCA) at the SER 2011 World Conference on Ecological Restoration in Merida, Mexico, 21-25 August 2011.
- *Maori Organics Brand, Hua Parakore*. CEESP Chair, Aroha Mead, attended the launch of the Maori indigenous organics brand, "Hua Parakore". The launch of the brand came after many years of struggle to implement a vision for Maori to produce, consume and market traditional foods. As with many indigenous initiatives, it required those involved to circumnavigate the complex web of industry standards and national and global laws in order to develop an indigenous response that maintains the integrity of cultural traditions and values. The Maori Organics Society (Te Waka Kai Ora) was the network that developed and guided the brand. Te Waka Kai Ora describes their vision as "to ensure that the mauri (essence) of our native foods of our rich flora and fauna remain intact and that the integrity of our taonga is maintained for future generations. For further information on both Te Waka Kai Ora (Maori Organics Society) and Hua Parakore (Maori Organics Brand) see: <http://www.tewakakaiaora.co.nz>

- In the context of the 10th Session of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) in New York City, May 2011, an IUCN meeting was held with representatives from indigenous and conservation organizations members of IUCN, Secretariat staff and Commission members attending the Forum. The meeting was to seek ways to strengthen the involvement of indigenous peoples' organizations in IUCN's work and explore options for a better integration of indigenous peoples issues into the IUCN programme, the next IUCN Congress (WCC5) in 2012, and with particular attention to the planning of the next quadriennial programme 2013-16. The group continues exchanging information in order to coordinate actions and better integrate the three pillars of the Union – Members, Commissions and Secretariat, in addressing indigenous peoples issues in the IUCN programme.
- *Sevettijärvi Declaration 25-30 September 2011.* Representatives of indigenous peoples' local assessments carried out in China, Ecuador, Finland, India, North America, Panama, Peru and Thailand under the Indigenous Peoples Biocultural Climate Change Assessment (IPCCA) initiative met in the community of Sevettijärvi, located in the boreal forest of North East Finland. The meeting was hosted by the Skolt Sámi Nation and Snowchange Cooperative. IPCCA members shared emergent findings from their local assessments and discussed adaptation and mitigation options for indigenous peoples, integration of biocultural dimensions in assessments, and approaches and strategies for addressing climate justice. As a result, recommendations for future actions were developed.

Aroha Mead, Elise Huffer, Ken MacDonald, Co-Chairs, TCC

Theme Governance, Equity & Rights (TGER)

As of December 2011, TGER has 331 members from 59 countries around the world.

Communication.

The heart of the CEESP TGER group is the TGER listserv for exchanging information among members to share lessons learned around the world, and to amplify awareness of new issues that threaten nature and human well-being, as well as good news celebrating new achievements in reaching conservation goals consonant with social justice and equity. In short, the listserv catalyzes and energizes thousands of activities of the 331 members within their individual conservation trajectories around the world, furthering the objectives of IUCN.

In a sustained effort to include our Latin American members, TGER secretariat translates all messages Spanish-English. In March, when the indaba listserv failed to reach all our members on a regular basis, in consultation with tech-savvy TGER members, we

established an independent TGER list that maintained free-flowing communication - tger@tgerlist.urundi.net, using the "mailman" service.

We are able to reach all members quickly to seek responses to any IUCN secretariat query, enabling IUCN to tap the knowledge and energies of our volunteer members. Members who are attending international meetings use the TGER list to gather input and ideas from members who are unable to go to these meetings, as well as report back on outcomes from those meetings.

RRI-TGER Video Voices.

TGER completed the RRI-TGER Video Voices initiative with trainings for indigenous communities in Bolivia and Argentina, and gave a presentation on lessons learned from the initiative in the CEESP Sharing Power Conference in January 2011.

Rights-Based Approach to Conservation (RBA).

A key focus of TGER in 2010-2011 has been to nurture positive, forward movement in the nascent RBA as a way of re-visioning conservation as a more socially-just activity. TGER commissioned a key background paper to assist IUCN in addressing complaints of and effectively responding to alleged human rights violations in conservation and protected areas. The background paper identified key institutional and procedural options, opportunities and issues related to establishment of a prospective inspection/mediation mechanism for assessing conservation and human rights issues related to the establishment and management of conservation and protected areas, written by TGER member Owen J Lynch, JD. The paper was presented during the CEESP Sharing Power conference in New Zealand in January 2011. RBA is a key topic of discussion on the TGER list, particularly in relation to UNDRIP and the rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Using our TGERlist, we compiled and shared with IUCN secretariat the feedback from many TGER members in order to improve the IUCN secretariat's draft concept statement on Rights and Conservation.

Defending Common Property Tenurial Security for Wise Governance of Natural Resources vs Regional Market-Resource Integration Trends. A growing area of concern among TGER members revolves around Tenurial Rights, Land Grabs and the other Integrational Development Financing Initiatives that threaten ILCs and biodiversity in traditional agricultural patchwork landscapes. TGER has been discussing this growing challenge that masquerades under the banner of generating Food Security by industrializing agriculture in those areas that have been under ILC management and customary tenure. Market-driven land and water grabbing constitutes a major threat to biodiversity that is arguably greater than the threats from GCC. Strengthened common property tenurial rights constitute a key lever to slow/halt this destruction. UNDRIP implementation requires attention to this area of concern.

TGER has proposed that it is essential for CEESP to give higher profile of this challenge

and strengthen CEESP work on Common Property Tenurial Rights (including Indigenous territorial rights protections) more explicitly within the 2013-2016 IUCN workplan, in order to assist IUCN to take into account the many lessons from countries that are taking positive steps. E.g., as in India, where the new Forest Act is renewing the tenurial rights of tribal communities in forests; advances in New Zealand regarding indigenous water rights, as well as the continuing advances in Latin America where social movements are gaining ground to defend nature and natural resources against market-driven economic integration projects.

Web-based public registry

TGER explored options to set up a web-based public registry of cases of good practice and bad practice of conservation attention to governance, equity and rights. Everyone will be invited to contribute cases, using a standardized form and criteria to be included on the website. A searchable database of cases can also be created.

Given recurring allegations and denials of rights abuses by conservation, and given the welcome Conservation Initiative on Human Rights (CIHR) announced in 2010, this site can provide a public venue for cases from which patterns of advances in addressing these issues can be assessed (as mandated in IUCN resolutions since 1996 WCC).

Over the past two decades, the conservation industry has responded to criticisms by repeatedly developing "lessons learned", tools for change, policies on working with indigenous and local communities, training events, and asserted "partnerships" with local and indigenous communities, but the debate continues whether this has changed the way conservation is done across the board. We hope that such a web-based registry can contribute public accountability that will in turn contribute to progress toward desirable change in support of Human Rights.

As IUCN has been involved in a lengthy process to revamp its website and offer portals to commissions, we are awaiting clarification about alternatives for incorporating this case list into the IUCN CEESP TGER portal

Additional details will be distributed in due course, as the project proceeds.

TGER REDD Task Force

Global Climate Change (GCC) is the key issue facing people and nature and GCC impacts on communities, and communities' adaptation to GCC is a key topic of discussion on the TGER list. As multilateral and bilateral donors move to frame their programs in Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) in areas of conservation interest, areas occupied by Indigenous and Local Communities (ILC), the special TGER REDD Task Force actively focused the energies of CEESP members concerned with promoting an equitable and socially-just REDD. Simone Lovera, REDD Task Force leader, in conjunction with her work in the Global Forest Coalition, led this TGER Task Force, participated in the UNFCCC meetings and other globally-important venues, and in

collaboration with others has produced several important documents that have been shared and read by national representatives as they consider decisions on REDD and GCC mitigation/adaptation.

The main activity of the task force was the co-organization, together with GFC and the International Consortium on Indigenous and Community Conserved Territories and Areas, of a seminar on The ‘do’s and don’ts’ of supporting forest conservation and restoration initiatives by local communities and indigenous peoples”, which took place parallel to the 17th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Durban.

Participants at the workshop included representatives of indigenous peoples, peasant movements, women’s movements and local communities, shared their perspectives on the most appropriate, equitable and effective forms of support for their forest conservation and climate change mitigation initiatives. Across the board, participants in the seminar agreed that what is needed to aid their forest restoration efforts is recognition of Indigenous territorial rights, autonomy, traditional knowledge and governance systems; land reform, food sovereignty and sustainable alternative livelihood options; and a definitive end to destructive activities like logging, mining, large tree plantations and land grabbing. The seminar also discussed the current and potential impacts of schemes to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation and enhance forest carbon stocks (REDD+).

The conclusions of the seminar were disseminated widely, including to the media and through a poster session at CIFOR Forest Day 5 in Durban. They will be incorporated in a discussion paper that had been prepared for the seminar, which will be launched in March 2012 at the preparatory meeting for the Rio+20 conference.

Janis Alcorn, Juanita Cabrera-Lopez Co-Chairs, TGER

Theme Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA)

As at December 2011, there were 341 members of TILCEPA.

The Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA) initiated two new work areas in 2011 - the TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG and the TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG.

The TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy Specialist Group has as its mandate to study and promote effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in mountain conserved areas, with a focus on mountain connectivity landscapes and transboundary mountainous Protected Areas.

The TILCEPA Marine Social Policy Specialist Group has as its mandate to study and promote effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in seascape (marine and coastal) conserved areas (MPAs and LMMAs).

TILCEPA is combining two former task forces into a joint Social Assessment of Protected Areas and Governance Enhancement task force.

TILCEPA is also now on LinkedIn.Com where there are discussions on 'resilience', social assessment and preparations for the World Conservation Congress.

The main events of the second quarter 2011 for TILCEPA included pushing for greater attention to indigenous peoples' rights and voice in relation to World Heritage Site nominations, a workshop on editing the Protected Areas Governance resource kit, and a joint meeting of IUCN Global Drylands Programme and the UN Convention on Combating Desertification.

TILCEPA member Stefan Disko drove a process, with support from the International Work Group on Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA), to bring the issue of indigenous peoples' free prior and informed consent in World Heritage Site nominations to the attention of the 10th session of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues.

TILCEPA worked with Mr Kanyinke Sena, UNPFII representative for Africa, on drawing out the key principles and process issues in WH nominations. Sena later presented the official position of the UNPFII to the 35th session of the World Heritage Committee in Paris. IUCN staff, TILCEPA members and UNESCO staff met in Paris to discuss ways forward. The underlying issue is not just about the out of date WH Convention, but the overall issue of governance and rights in relation to Protected Areas. The experience of the WHS nominations is similar to the problems of the non-implementation of Element 2 of the CBD's Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

TILCEPA is working with the IUCN World Heritage Division, the Social Policy Division and the Global Programme on Protected Areas (GPAP) to encourage cooperation and coherence of IUCN's relationship with UNESCO and its advisory role. Social Policy Division is doing some ground breaking work on human rights and World Heritage.

GiZ and TILCEPA cooperated on a two-day meeting to review draft materials on Protected Areas governance. TILCEPA is working with WCPA, GPAP and Social Division to produce a resource kit that will help national Protected Areas agencies and civil society understand and report on Element 2 of the CBD PoWPA, which deals with participation, governance, rights and benefit sharing. The resource kit was drafted by Neema Pathak-Broome. Extensive editing was done by CEESP, WCPA and staff, and the final version is due to be released in 2012. The CEESP Steering Committee is considering how the PA Governance Resource Kit could be expanded to play a wider role in establishing

guidelines for conservation landscape and seascape agreements outside National Parks and Protected Areas.

IUCN launched its Global Drylands Programme, headed by Jonathan Davies in Nairobi. A key event was a two day workshop between IUCN staff and commissioners, including TILCEPA's Chair, and the Secretariat of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). For TILCEPA, the main focus of the meeting was on the participation and rights of drylands indigenous peoples and local communities. CCD and IUCN have agreed to work further on ways to promote drylands constituency participation in national level processes, and to explore how global representation might be improved.

TILCEPA Chair Nigel Crawhall participated in an IUCN supported event at COP17 in Durban which discussed rights and governance issues related to the integration of traditional / indigenous knowledge into national adaptation policy and platforms.

In October 2011, TILCEPA Co-Chair Nigel Crawhall had a meeting with the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD) and Nepalese members on mountain connectivity and governance in Kathmandu. The Himalayan region is impacted on dramatically by climate instability. ICIMOD is working on inter-governmental cooperation on conservation and policies, which could be elaborated to look at best practices of governance in transnational contexts. NGOs in the Kingdom of Bhutan interacted with TILCEPA on the possibility of organizing an east Himalayan summit of religious leaders to discuss actions and principles for biodiversity conservation and responses to climate change.

The TILCEPA Chair also spent one week in Bodhgaya, Bihar, in India at the International Network of Engaged Buddhists conference. Nigel co-facilitated a two part workshop on climate change and climate justice issues with John and Diane Stanley from www.Ecobuddhism.org.

Indigenous and local communities met together with delegates from Governments on 1 November 2011 in Montreal to discuss ways to integrate traditional knowledge related to biodiversity protection into the global Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 adopted by the Parties to the Convention in Nagoya, Japan, in October 2010. This was the seventh meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Inter-Sessional Working Group on Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) whose mandate is to look at the role of indigenous and local communities and their traditional knowledge relevant for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The meeting was unique in that representatives of both national Governments and indigenous and local communities sit side by side. The main items for the meeting were the launching of a new initiative on customary sustainable use of biodiversity; developing measures to assist in the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits from Their Utilization; discussions on prior and informed consent of the holders of traditional knowledge for its use and the prevention of the use

of such knowledge without the consent of the communities concerned and the development of guidelines for national legislation or other mechanisms to implement Article 8(j) as well as guidelines for the repatriation of information and associated cultural property. Documents and the report of the meeting can be found at: www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WG8J-07

Indigenous Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) remain the least understood and recognized of all protected areas, they are gaining national and international recognition as important areas for the conservation of biological and cultural diversity. TILCEPA continues to strengthen the role and understanding of ICCAs as protected areas. As recognition increases, there is a growing need for indigenous and local community members, their NGO partners and policy makers to be able to effectively exchange experiences, and actively discuss challenges and successes with community-based conservation.

TILCEPA seeks to find shared approaches between the ICCA movement and a growing network of indigenous and faith-based networks and agencies intent on the conservation of Sacred Natural Sites and related pilgrimage routes and sites.

Nigel Crawhall, Chair, TILCEPA

Theme Environment, Macro-Economics, Trade & Investment (TEM TI)

As at December 2011, there were 63 members of TEM TI.

Alejandro Nadal continued to serve as co-chair of TEM TI.

Jayati Ghosh is a Professor of Economics at the Centre for Economic Studies and Planning, School of Social Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. In August 2011 Prof. Ghosh joined CEESP as second Co-Chair to the CEESP Theme, TEM TI, in November 2012.

TEM TI is a working group of the Commission for Environmental, Economic and Social Policies (CEESP). Its core mandate is to provide practical and enabling information, as well as relevant policy options on issues lying at the intersection between economics and environmental and social sustainability. The objective is to enhance and maintain the capacity of CEESP's members and of the entire Union to address matters related to economic issues and policies that affect sustainability at the local, national and international levels.

TEM TI evolved from a previous cluster focused primarily on issues of trade and the environment. We have expanded this to cover macroeconomic policies, as well as sector

level policies (agriculture, industry) and horizontal or cross-sector policies (energy, science and technology). It is important to emphasize here that for TEMTI long-term sustainability involves not only conserving ecosystems' integrity, but also social responsibility and justice.

In 2011 TEMTI launched a new campaign to strengthen its membership base in Africa, Asia and Latin America. This will include a new initiative for fundraising for key flagship projects in macroeconomic and agricultural policies. As part of this campaign, Co-chair Alejandro Nadal participated in the Seminar on Development Alternatives for Southern Africa, a seminar organized by the Economic Justice Program of the Open Society Initiative for Southern Africa (OSISA) in Johannesburg, December 2011. The seminar was a highly successful event in which alternative macroeconomic and sector level policies were jointly analyzed with colleagues from Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and South Africa. Also contacts were made with colleagues working in Angola and in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This seminar is being followed by efforts to establish a long lasting and effective TEMTI network in the region. Support from OSISA in this venture has meant an extraordinary contribution for TEMTI's efforts.

It will also involve a new TEMTI Quarterly Newsletter currently under preparation. The TQN will include contributions from members, news alerts and information about current campaigns by civil society organizations. The first number will come out in September and will carry notes on the future of sustainability, the importance of macroeconomic policies, what to expect from UNFCCC COP17 and critical perspectives for Rio+20.

The special issue of Policy Matters 18 on macroeconomic policies and sustainability was launched by the IUCN Director General Julia Marton Lefèvre at the CEESP Executive Committee Meeting in New Delhi on November 11 2011.

TEMTI Co-chair Alejandro Nadal recently published a book *Rethinking Macroeconomics for Sustainability* (London: Zed Books). It is easy to read and is an attempt to get the larger public involved in debates that have been restricted to so-called specialists in academia and government. The book contains a unique analysis debunking mainstream macroeconomic theory and highlights the importance of macroeconomic policies for climate change and the global green economy. It also presents the main results of a five-country study in Latin America. Finally, the book contains two important chapters with an agenda for policy reform at the domestic and international levels.

TEMTI Co-chair Alejandro Nadal has been invited to serve as co-editor of the new on-line journal *Economic Thought*. This is an open peer discussion journal. It is one of the journals of the World Economics Association. Jayati Ghosh is a co-editor of the other journal of the Association, *World Economics Journal*. She is also Executive Secretary of International Development Economics Associates (IDEAs, www.networkideas.org), and

international network of heterodox economists with more than 3000 members in 90 countries.

TEMTI Co-chair, Alejandro Nadal has developed a note with the aim to clarify several important aspects of the current debate on economics and environmental and social sustainability. It is also aimed to generate debate within TEMTI, CEESP and the Union on several important issues we consider to be critical for the future of sustainability. The first paragraph starts with a brief discussion on the relation between economics and technology. The second concentrates on markets and economic policies. A third paragraph focuses on the global economic and financial crisis and on its repercussions on sustainability. The fourth and final paragraph centers on some of the key problem areas that need to be taken into consideration for meaningful discussions in Rio+20.

TEMTI Co-chair, Alejandro Nadal was one of the speakers at a nightly "teach-in" from 8 PM to 11 PM at the University of KwaZulu Natal, under the general coordination of Patrick Bond, Director, Center for Civil Society at the School of Development Studies of UKZN. The 'teach-in', from 2 – 10 December 2011 involved speakers from many backgrounds exchanging experiences about peoples' struggles to conserve their livelihoods in many countries. He shared perspectives on the importance to redefine economic policy priorities, especially in the case of macroeconomic policies, to attain social and environmental sustainability.

Alejandro Nadal, Jayati Ghosh, Co-chairs, TEMTI

Theme Environment, Conflict and Security (TECS)

As at December 2011, there were 76 members of TECS.

New TECS Co-Chair Jennifer Clare Mohamed-Katerere was appointed in March 2011 to work with Co-Chair Arzu Rana Deuba.

The Theme on Environment, Conflict and Security focuses on the intersection between environmental governance, environmental change and conflict and how this impacts on multiple dimensions of security.

A key understanding is that building more effective environmental governance and policy can reduce conflict and ensure security from local to global levels. At the same time, reducing conflict and conflict potential and strengthening security underpins environmental sustainability. From this perspective, addressing conflict and security are essential to realizing IUCN's vision of "A just world that values and conserves nature".

Policies that promote and build cooperation, secure livelihoods, protect human rights, and encourage fair, equitable and effective governance of natural resources can be decisive in reducing conflict in both contexts of scarcity and abundance.

TECS seeks to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to minimize the potential for conflict. Adaptation to climate and other environmental change is a priority for many developing nations as well as for vulnerable people in developed nations. TECS can contribute to understanding adaptation-conflict intersections and potential impacts on human security and socio-ecological resilience and harness its knowledge to support the development of more effective adaptation strategies.

The loss of local rights as a result of mitigation initiatives (such REDD+) and from other natural resource management choices can increase conflict potential and reduce human security. TECS can through evaluating and reviewing the efficacy of existing approaches to the loss of resource rights, including for example Free Prior Informed Consent, support the development of governance regimes that reduce rather than exacerbate conflict and insecurity.

In 2011 TECS focused efforts on three main results.

TECS RESULT 1: Established a functional mailing list for TECS communication through Gmail.

TECS RESULT 2: Enhanced understanding of conflict-environment dimensions in strengthening well-being and reducing vulnerability, including for adaptation

Activity 1: Collaborated with the IUCN Senior Advisor on Social Policy in reviewing the literature on conflict and adaptation. This sets the basis for other envisaged TECS work.
Output: Draft Literature Review

Activity 2: Attended the Africa Centre for Conflict Resolution meeting on conflict and adaptation in Durban and presented a paper on Human Rights approaches to conflict-sensitive adaptation. Contributed to the development of policy brief to be presented at COP 17. http://www.accord.org.za/downloads/brief/policy_practice14.pdf

Activity 3: Participated in and made a presentation to the IUCN RCF in Johannesburg on food security and conflict

Activity 4: Participated in the OHCHR preparatory meeting for input into Rio 2012 and contributed perspectives on conflict, food security and rights risks associated with green economy and on rights dimensions in strengthening International Environmental Governance. TECS has opportunity to continue to work with OHCHR in their work for Rio and also to participate in work on the Right to Development.

TECS RESULT 3: Identified and established relationships with other environmental and/or conflict organizations interested in potentially partnering with TECS including organizations in Africa, international environmental organizations, and research institutes as well as with the IUCN Senior Advisor on Social Policy

Activity 5: Participated in the Open Society Initiative of South Africa and Heinrich Boll Stiftung side event at UNFCCC COP 17 (Durban 2011) and made a presentation on the importance of conflict-sensitive institutions for adaptation if human wellbeing and security is not to be reduced

TECS Consultations

In May 2011 Arzu Deuba and Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere initiated a discussion with TECS members to agree to priority activities for a new work programme.

Following these consultations and discussion with potential partners, several areas have been identified as having significant potential as possible focuses for a new programme of work:

- Adaptation to climate and other environmental change is a priority for many developing nations as well as for vulnerable people in developed nations. TECS can contribute to understanding adaptation-conflict intersections and potential impacts on human security and socio-ecological resilience and harness its knowledge to support the development of more effective adaptation strategies.
- The loss of local rights as a result of mitigation initiatives (such REDD+) and from other natural resource management choices can increase conflict potential and reduce human security. TECS can through evaluating and reviewing the efficacy of existing approaches to the loss of resource rights, including for example Free Prior Informed Consent, support the development of governance regimes that reduce rather than exacerbate conflict and insecurity. Another option is to in collaboration with partner organization to test and modify existing methodologies for conflict-sensitive natural resource management
- There is a longstanding tension between bi-lateral/multilateral management frameworks and local user rights that contributes to conflict and insecurity at multiple levels. Building on the experience of IUCN members, commissioners and staff, TECS could support the development of tools for building more consensual and inclusive governance regimes that take account of these complex, multi-level interests.
- Ensuring the sustainability of protected areas and other valued ecosystems in post-conflict and conflict-ridden nations is often challenging. Disrupted communities may be unable to establish and implement effective governance and management systems. TECS can contribute to improved understanding of these contexts and also support the development of appropriate management regimes for these situations.

- Natural hazards (earthquakes, floods etc.) can quickly become natural disaster given policies and practices that expose people to and make them vulnerable to these occurrences. Understanding governance, vulnerability, and conflict dimensions in post-disaster contexts is critical for restoring human security and avoid rapid social and environmental decline. With TECS' policy expertise it can contribute to strengthening this component in post-disaster and disaster-risk assessment.

The co-chairs will identify a few options that can be delivered on in partnership with IUCN members and/or the secretariat.

Arzu Rana Deuba, Jennifer Clare Mohamed-Katerere, Co-chairs, TECS

Theme Sustainable Livelihoods (TSL)

As at December 2011, there were 198 members of TSL.

TSL Result 1: Design and facilitation of deliberative and inclusive processes on the priorities and governance of food and agricultural research in 4 regions: Andean Altiplano, South Asia, West Africa and West Asia.

Activities:

- intercultural dialogues between food providers (indigenous peoples, pastoralist, farmers - both men and women) and scientists (e.g. see work in Andean region - <http://pasandes.net/>)
- farmer led assessments/evaluations on public research on natural resource management
- citizens' juries on the priorities and governance of agricultural research (e.g. see work in India <http://www.raitateerpu.com/>)
- south south farmer exchanges for mutual learning on policy and practice for agricultural research and food sovereignty (international exchanges in Malaysia - 45 countries represented)
- policy dialogues between food providers and decision makers at national and regional levels (e.g. Mali and West Africa)

TSL Result 2: Multi country research, publications, and policy recommendations on food, agriculture, land use and conservation.

1. Pimbert, M.P., 2011. Participatory research and on farm management of agricultural biodiversity in Europe. IIED and IUCN CEESP.

See: <http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/14611IIED.pdf?>

Drawing on experience in Europe and the wider literature, this paper offers some critical reflections on how and under what conditions the EU might support the

development of innovative participatory approaches for the management of agricultural biodiversity in Europe.

2. Andy Jones, Michel Pimbert and Janice Jiggins (in press). *Virtuous Circles: Values, Systems and Sustainability*. IIED and IUCN CEESP.

There are two principles which reflect the natural world; the first is that natural systems are based on cycles, for example water, nitrogen and carbon. Secondly, there is very little waste in natural systems. The 'waste' from one species is food for another, or is converted into a useful form by natural processes and cycles. This book shows how these principles can be used to create systems and settlements that provide food, energy and water without consuming large quantities of fossil fuels and other finite resources. In the process, greenhouse gas emissions and environmental pollution are minimised whilst human well being, food and livelihood security, and democratic control are enhanced.

TSL Result 3: Internal re-organisation and networking

Activities:

- Dr. Lea Scherl, Vice-Chair, Oceania Region joined Michel Pimbert as Co-Chair for TSL.
- The database of TSL members was completed and reactivated.
- Identified and established relationships with other environmental organizations interested in potentially partnering with TSL.

Michel Pimbert, Lucy Mulenki, Lea Scherl - Co-Chairs, TSL

Theme on Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector (TSEAPRISE)

As at December 2011, there are 99 members of TSEAPRISE.

Besides following the CEESP mandate, TSEAPRISE takes inspiration from a number of IUCN Resolutions endorsed by the IUCN General Assembly in Bangkok (November 2004). These include 3.057, 3.059, 3.060, 3.061, 3.075, 3.082, 3.084 and 3.086 and from Barcelona 4085, 4088, 4089.

The Theme's goals are:

1. To develop with IUCN a new acceptable private sector strategy within the one programme framework.
2. To find ways for civil society including conservation organisations to engage effectively with the extractive industries towards improving their policies and

- practice as these Industries are having a major impact on the environment and human rights.
3. To increase the capacity of civil society and governments to work effectively with the extractive industry, particularly in countries with a low capacity of government and civil society to participate effectively in planning/managing extractive industry projects.
 4. To improve corporate environmental and social accountability through developing planning tools and implementing mechanisms, notably Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs) that enable governments to develop their resources more sustainably and, citizens councils, that enable stakeholders to engage in a fully informed dialogue with the private sector.
 5. To promote the 1% Earth Profits Fund, a newly proposed private-sector finance initiative to provide increased and sustained support to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development.
 6. To promote an "Energy Revolution" that will reduce the impact of oil and gas on climate change and biodiversity. This will include helping to ensure that the industry pays taxes which many of them avoid at present and the removal of all subsidies to the Oil and Gas Industry (which are currently approximately \$230 billion a year (UNEP 2003)). These subsidies should be applied to help the new industries as well as old to engage in renewable energy and environmental and socially sound energy/transportation systems and reduce the need to negatively affect areas of high biodiversity.

2011 Activities by SEAPRISE

Seaprise worked with indigenous people(s) and communities to engage mining companies to reform mining operations. The publication of the books: ***"Philippines Mining or Food?"*** as an advocacy tool enhanced deliver of Seaprise objectives in the region. The book contains recommendations for Governments, Financial Institutions, companies and civil society.

In West Africa SEAPRISE continued to providing leadership to work towards the cleanup of hydrocarbon pollution and restoration of the living resources of the Niger Delta, Nigeria. SEAPRISE continued to provide advocacy and training in West African countries, for example, Mauritania, that are developing oil and gas industries

These activities were greatly enhanced through the publication of the book: ***"Extractive Industries & Sustainable Development; A best practice guide for oil and gas development in the West African Marine Eco system"*** as a primer to best practice in the industry.

In Nigeria, the Government's seven-point-agenda includes the development of renewable energy. Using this policy option as a qualification, companies, mostly foreign, are engaging with the government of Nigeria to receive approval to establish biofuel

plantations in the country. Potential areas for this development include areas of high prime forests. SEAPRISE is working with government to discourage the establishment of biofuel plantations in forest and savanna woodland areas. We believe that if biofuel plantations are to be approved in Nigeria, they should be restricted to areas above latitude 12 degrees north. These are arid semi arid areas prone to desert encroachment. In this way, the biofuel crop may provide an additional environmental service in controlling further desert encroachment.

Seaprise members worked closely with the Nigerian Climate Action Network (NigeriaCan) to advocate a climate change/climate change commission bill. The bill should be passed into law soon and thus establishing a Climate Change Commission, within the Presidency, for Nigeria. Such a body should be of great value in coordinating the implementation of climate policies in Nigeria.

An issue of considerable interest to Theme members was the announcement of the proposal to establish an Independent Advisory Panel to advise Shell on the "Remediation and Rehabilitation of Biodiversity and Habitats of Oil Spill Sites in the Niger Delta". This proposal raised a number of issues which members of the Theme debated through most of 2011. There were strong views opposed to this initiative and any project with Shell, and there were also voices of support.

TSEAPRISE Chair Prof. Emmanuel Obot led a fact-finding mission to Nigeria in October 2011 in October to:

- Understand Members' (i.e. IUCN Members in Nigeria) orientation towards Niger Delta issues
- Evaluate Members' support (or not)
- Capture Members' inputs
- Connect with Nigerian expertise and networks
- Gain links to institutions and communities

It was reported that:

1. IUCN Members in Nigeria were concerned about the global partnership agreement between Shell and IUCN and would like to see the institutional opposition resolved
2. However, their major preoccupation, at present, is the need to "do something to ease the suffering of people" in the Niger Delta and therefore decided to support this project "for the good of the people of the Niger Delta and Nigeria".
3. IUCN Members in Nigeria shall nominate members to the panel when requested and shall bring their expertise to support the project.

Obot briefed the Executive Committee of CEESP (with the DG, some Council members and Chair of a few Commissions in attendance) on the situation in the Niger Delta.

The DG is in the process of establishing the panel.

Prof. Emmanuel Obot, Co-chair, SEAPRISE

CEESP REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CEESP Oceania

Oceania Regional VC Lea Scherl was appointed to the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Wet Tropics Management Agency. In October 2011 she took on an additional role as Co-Chair of the CEESP Theme on Sustainable Livelihoods. Oceania activities in 2011 included:

- Provision of technical advice on governance related to landscape scale conservation initiatives in Australia at the operational level (ongoing).
- Promoting links between indigenous carbon project initiatives in Australia and the global Community, Climate Change and Biodiversity (CCB) Standards and Social Standards related to Climate Change (ongoing).
- Promoting the need for Social Standards related to Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in this region (ongoing).
- Promoting *Social Assessments of Protected Areas (SAPA)* and its linkages with the development of social standards for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (ongoing).
- Participation and Contribution to a National Wildlife Corridors meeting in Canberra (June 2011) and an NGO meeting related to this in Melbourne (June 2011) – for inputs into an Australian National Plan for Wildlife Corridors.
- Pro-active engagement with members and commission members in this region to develop proposals with CEESP support for the WCC forum in Jeju (a number of such proposals submitted).
- Liaison with and contributions to Indigenous organizations in Northern Australia for planning for country and for linking them with IUCN activities (ongoing).
- CEESP Oceania list-server became operational during 2010 thanks to the sponsorship of James Cook University of North Queensland, Australia. It has played an active role in connecting members with the IUCN program development that is taking place this year, for instance, and sharing relevant information.

CEESP Europe

In 2011 CEESP activities in Europe focused on organising, obtaining funding, running and reporting about a regional workshop entitled *Understanding community conservation in Europe*. The workshop was organised by CEESP in collaboration with the ICCA Consortium, the IUCN Commission for Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), the World Commission for Protected Areas (WCPA) and IUCN Regional Office for Europe, the Fondazione Mediterranea Falchi, the IUCN Environmental Law Centre and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United National Environment Programme. The National Park of Aspromonte generously hosted the workshop and organized a variety of local visits and shows. The workshop, which took place on 11-16 September 2011 and gathered more than fifty people from fifteen countries, was also live-streamed in the Internet.

The workshop took place in Gerace, an ancient small town in the Southern Italian region of Calabria, perched upon a high hill overlooking the Jonian sea. Participants came from varied backgrounds and capacities, from staff of civil society organisations to conservationists, from lawyers and academics to theatre professionals, musicians and politicians. They presented numerous examples of community conservation in Europe and collectively reflected on their meaning, identifying in the process several key questions and outlining broad answers to such questions. Several visits took place to local communities, conservation centres and the Aspromonte National Park. Guided visits to historical and artistic sites, public political debates (in Italian), live music and lots of dancing took care of each and every evening during the workshop... The workshop report and several original presentations are available from this site: http://www.iccaforum.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=103&Itemid=104 A number of initiatives originated in Gerace—such as a network of ICCA scholars doing research on ICCAs in Europe and four specific studies of legal and policy forms of recognition and support to ICCAs (in Spain, Croatia, Italy and UK)— are currently on-going.

The purpose of the Gerace workshop was to provide a focused opportunity for assessing the current state of community conservation in Europe and to examine how local communities still have a role in managing and governing their own natural environments. The workshop also sought to explore the meaning of terms such as “community” in the current age of individualism and globalisation. Further, the workshop examined the legal and social context and the broad perception of communities able and willing to assume the role of nature caretakers. When such communities do exist, are they considered quaint and “dated” or innovative and modern in the eyes of their society at large? This has broad implications, as communities’ livelihoods, spiritual values and even their own shared sense of identity are often related to the capacity to govern their natural resources as “commons”. As mentioned, some of the topics discussed and answers collectively reached are available in the workshop

report. It is also expected that a follow up to this workshop will take place in northern Europe in 2012, this time under the leadership of the WCPA Commission.

A second initiative of CEESP in Europe has been a much smaller gathering of members that took place in Bonn (Germany) in the occasion of the regional IUCN Member meeting there. The gathering also allowed some useful joint discussion sessions with SSC members (and its Chair). CEESP's presence was surely visible at the meeting and welcomed, as the IUCN for the first time had proposed a programme including a social dimension ("sharing natures benefits fairly and equitably") as "core area". Technical issues and questions raised at the meeting were reported to the Steering Committee of the Commission. A number of candidates for CEESP membership were identified and their names suggested for an invitation.



CEESP Europe Members in Gerace

Grazia
Regional Vice- Chair, CEESP, Europe

CEESP Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean

The CEESP mission and vision are of fundamental importance in this region. Today, more than ever, IUCN members, secretariat and Commissions have a huge responsibility to put on the table the clear and still not reached goals of sustainable development.

We are not able to ignore anymore the social elements of development and conservation; our people requests transparency, the return to the discussion of values and ask for accountability.

During this year 2011, CEESP work in the region emphasized the following areas:

Communication

Bridging the work of the secretariat, members and our commission in the region. We now mention within CEESP information channels the importance of Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean and some of the work we are doing in the line with CEESP work.

Activities:

- Participate in the CEESP bulletin
- Write an article in the Pilates magazine (ABCs of CEESP) for our members to get them to know us.
- Link with South America in the COMET Project

Getting to know who is CEESP in CA, Mexico and the Caribbean

We have started to review the contacts of CEESP regional wise and contact people to learn about their work in relation to the CEESP program.

- Actualization of the list and interest, knowing who is who.
- Contact the members, share with them the regional forum and documents for them to better participate in the Union decision making.

Participate in the regional Forum: Towards a UNION.

- Prepare for ORMA the draft Situation Analysis (CEESP Supported CA and the Caribbean and CEC supported Mexico)
- Participation in the forum: Facilitating a round table with the Commissions vice-chairs. Present the situation analysis and support CEESP member's ideas and proposals towards the Conservation Congress in Jeju.

Looking at the future:

1. Towards Rio +20: We have worked hard in the Major groups of this region and fora....IUCN and CEESP must support the process. Women and ONG (TAI access to information, participation and justice-Principle 10).
2. Follow up and strengthen the process towards the review of small-scale sustainable fishing guidelines. (National workshops are going to start and there is a need to prepare information and material for the fishermen).

3. Follow up on COMET (Community-based Management of Environmental challenges in La) Project.
4. Objective: Create a partnership between civil society organizations in LA counties and research organizations, both European and Latin-American, with a view to identify and analyze locally owned and developed solutions put in place to prevent and resolve tensions arising from the necessary new repartition and use of natural resources. (Case studies in Mexico, Colombia and Argentina).

Vivienne Solis Rivera

Regional Vice- Chair, CEESP, Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean

CEESP North American Region

CEESP North America - Building a Regional Identity.

In preparing for the IUCN Canada and the US Office of IUCN meetings to provide input to the 2012-2016 draft work program of IUCN, it became apparent that while CEESP has a large North America membership it is not one which interacts on a regional basis.

During informal discussions in Ottawa amongst CEESP members, one idea to begin creating some regional awareness of CEESP was to begin a series that would highlight the work of CEESP members in North America. Cheryl Chetkiewicz of Wildlife Conservation Society Canada agreed to kick off this series and we present her overview below with a short biography. We would ask other CEESP North America (CEESP NA) members who would like to contribute a 500 word summary of their work with a short biography to contact us as ceespna@gmail.com. We would like to take this approach to our contribution to the CEESP newsletter over the next couple of years so we can become more aware of each other's work.

We have also tried to keep people informed regarding the outcomes of the regional workshops through the CEESP NA site

http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceesp/what_we_do/regions/north_america_and_the_caribbean.cfm. This proved to be easy for the Canadian Committee of IUCN workshop as they produced summary reports that could be posted to the site and provided a mechanism to provide feedback on the document that was submitted to IUCN. It produced a new way for CEESP members to interact with the Canadian Committee of IUCN and raised the question of whether there should be some interaction within the region between the Canadian National Committee and the Commissions. Unfortunately, we did not receive an equivalent document to post from the US meetings.

Another way to continue building some regional CEESP interaction will be provided through the new web portal that will be emerging for IUCN. Once that occurs, it will be possible to keep a fresh stream of NA stories about IUCN related themes. We will be looking for a volunteer once that portal is up and running.

Finally, our recommendation for CEESP NA is to continue building a regional identity over the next four years. We are open to ideas about how that might occur. For instance, it has occurred to us that many CEESP NA members probably attend the AAA or AAG meetings and perhaps some CEESP NA members would like to organize mixers so people can get to know one another at such events. We would also be interested in hearing about specific initiatives occurring in North America that could help move forward some of the themes in the upcoming work program. We see potential in increasing mutual awareness and networking amongst CEESP NA members in support of the goals of the upcoming IUCN work program. Our role is to facilitate initiatives that will create such interactions and provide linkages to IUCN work globally.

CEESP Member Cheryl Chetkiewicz is the Landscape Leader for WCS Canada's work in Ontario's Northern Boreal in Ontario, Canada. Cheryl is working on a variety of activities to address development and conservation activities that affect species and ecosystems and developing approaches to support First Nations management, research, and conservation needs in this socially and ecologically unique part of the world. She completed a PhD on large carnivores, connectivity models, and corridors in the Canadian Rockies after working with WCS on regional conservation programs for jaguars in the late 1990s. She is based in Thunder Bay on the north shore of Lake Superior.

Iain Davidson-Hunt and Peggy Smith, Regional Vice-Chairs, CEESP, North America

CEESP West Asia Region

Mohammad Shabaz was appointed as the new Regional Vice-Chair of CEESP West Asia Region in 2011.

Mohammad Shabaz attended the Regional Forum held in Kuwait and made a presentation on CEESP at the Forum. CEESP activity in the region has been limited and there is a need to improve communication amongst CEESP members in the region

The geopolitics of the region results in extensive damage to the environment. There is a need to consider how environmental governance is developing in the region, and to develop a dialogue platform to discuss conflict management approaches towards shared natural resources and collaborative efforts towards preventing further damage.

CEESP Southern Africa Region

Contributing to debates on climate change adaptation strategies & governance in Africa

CEESP in Southern Africa took advantage of the COP17 taking place in the region to consolidate its work on climate change governance in Africa. The regional chair of CEESP participated in a number of events in the run-up to COP17 where she was invited as speaker on climate change adaptation priorities for Africa. These include the following;

The World Social Forum, Dakar, Senegal

World Social Forum held in Dakar where a synthesis report produced by CEESP Regional Chair for Southern Africa on 'Climate Governance in Africa: Adaptation strategies and institutions' which was published by the Heinrich Boll Foundation in 2010 was presented and its key findings discussed with donors, civil society groupings and academics from various regions.

Africa Adapt¹ Climate Change Symposium held in Addis, Ethiopia from 9-11 March 2011

CEESP regional chair also attended the AfricaAdapt Climate Change Symposium where she participated in a panel discussion on 'National and International Policy – Linking Policy and Practice'. The symposium brought together over 120 researchers, civil society actors, donors, government officials and NGOs. It focused on evolving approaches, tools, methods and philosophies addressing the links between increasing climate change and variability in Africa and sustainable development. It featured speakers from across the continent, and also provided a space for creative new exchanges and collaboration between African researchers, media, policy, and community practitioners. The objectives of the seminar were;

- To provide a forum for exploring and promoting the latest and best in applied research on climate change adaptation and development in Africa.
- To create a space for engagement between African research, practitioner and policy communities of practice.
- To provide African media with opportunities to interact with these communities of practice so they can better communicate efforts being made to address climate change in Africa, *and* so they can articulate local concerns and priorities.

Masego Madzwamuse's presentation focused on what is required to strengthen Africa's governance to deal with climate change. The presentation looked at three critical issues whether African countries are prepared for adaptation at national level; what processes have been put in place for the development of adaptation strategies; an assessment of

¹ AfricaAdapt is hosted by Environment and Development in the Third World (ENDA-TM); Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA); IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC); and Institute of Development Studies (IDS). The network is funded through the UK Department for International Development (DFID) and the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Climate Change Adaptation in Africa programme.

the prevailing policy framework; the extent to which various stakeholders are involved and who is making decisions. Drawing from case studies commissioned by the Heinrich Boll Foundation in Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria and Ghana findings show that adaptation agenda falls short of key governance principles – participation, transparency & accountability. Additionally, government institutions face numerous challenges including coordinating the numerous agencies that have been established to deal with climate change. Many of the institutions that have been recently set up to drive adaptation and climate mitigation responses are centralised – decentralisation may help in having an impact at the local level. Lack of coordination is also a challenge facing non-state actors (like NGOs) and development partners. Another problem is that research does not adequately respond to national knowledge gaps on climate change adaptation. To adequately deal with these and other challenges, a multi-tiered approach is required to build the necessary capacity in Africa at a policy level with sound and well linked institutional frameworks in place.

Other themes explored at the Africa Adapt seminar included links between adaptation, mitigation and low carbon, or “climate compatible” development; roles of local and indigenous knowledge in addressing climate change; New thinking on community-led responses: From local to global; The roles of media and intermediaries in translating, sharing, and advocating; and National and international policy: Linking policy and practice. . The recommendations were used to form a list of recommendations to take forward to the international climate change negotiations in Durban The meeting was sponsored by the Climate and Development Knowledge Network. . For more information see ‘New voices, different perspectives: Proceedings of the AfricaAdapt Climate Change Symposium 2011’ <http://www.africa-adapt.net/>

Other key gatherings in the run-up to COP17 where CEESP was represented include the following;

- CEESP participation in seminar entitled ‘The Last Exist Durban? Preparations for the climate summit in Durban’ in Frankfurt which was organized by GIZ and the Heinrich Boll Foundation’. The CEESP Regional Chair was invited as a keynote speaker and delivered a presentation expectation of Durban COP in response to Africa’s key adaptation needs. This event focused on the complexity of the climate negotiations as well as priorities for adaptation to the climate change in southern Africa. It covered the history of the climate summits from Rio to Durban so as to place the importance of COP17 in context and facilitated the exchange of views and knowledge between climate change experts working on economic, politics, environment, development cooperation and German journalists.
- Climate Changes Development Seminar – organized by the Heinrich Boll Foundation in Berlin, November 1, 2011. The Symposium assembled experts from politics, academia, and civil society to address the challenges and options for sub-Sahara Africa facing climate change. With prominent heads, including Dr.

Youba Sokona (UNECA), Artur Runge-Metzger (European Commission), Dr. Fatima Denton (IDRC), Prof. Judi Wakhungu (ACTS), Dr. Imme Scholz (DIE), Mohamed Adow (Christian Aid), and others. The aim of the seminar was to connect the climate and agriculture communities to develop common strategies to face the existing challenges to food security and sustainable development in Africa.

- Masego Madzwamuse participated in a panel discussion on “The Double Bind: Mainstreaming Agriculture and Climate Change in Development Strategies”. Masego’s presentation noted that rather than focusing on mainstreaming agriculture and climate change into development strategies there is a need to rethink current development strategies so as to build the resilience of the agricultural sector to climate change. The current development paradigm is facing systemic failures, Poverty and inequality on the rise and environmental degradation is rampant. The sustainable development agenda has taken a knock as a result the current financial and economic crises which resulted from deregulated markets that are characteristics of globalisation & neo-liberalism has put millions of people worldwide into poverty. When this reality is juxtaposed against the reality of climate change and the environmental crises facing the world, it is obvious that farming communities in Africa are faced with tough times ahead. Mainstreaming agriculture and climate change into development strategies would thus require that this is done in a sustainable manner – balancing social, environmental & economic objectives. It further requires actors to engage with issues of social and economic justice.

CEESP at COP17

CEESP Regional chair for Southern Africa Masego Madzwamuse and CEESP Vice Chair TECS Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere gave presentations at an OSISA/HBF side event on ‘Climate Adaptation and Governance in Africa’

Masego Madzwamuse presentation focused on the challenge that lies ahead in realizing the adaptation agenda in Africa. While climate finance was central to the Durban negotiations, it was important to note that change finance alone will not deliver adaptive capacity. It is critical to engage on building core capacities for adaptation governance in Africa. Climate change threatens to reverse the gains of sustainable development thus putting pressure on limited human and resources in developing countries. Consequently, it is essential to integrate climate change into key economic and social policy development frameworks. The under-development of instruments for climate change adaptation governance at local level where adaptation needs to take place presents critical limitations for effective adaptation. This is *inter alia* due to a lack of strategic visioning for climate change adaptation, for example in Zimbabwe and Nigeria where there is no comprehensive planning processes for climate change adaptation in the form of National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA) and/or National Climate Change Response Strategies (NCCRS). Where NAPAs/NCCRS exist, such as in the case of Kenya, South Africa and Tanzania, these tend to narrowly focused on

biophysical vulnerabilities; based on top down vulnerability assessments carried out by teams of experts; follow sectoral and project approaches to adaptation; and fail to facilitate integrated responses as well as respond to micro-level adaptation requirements. As a result of these shortcomings the needs of the most vulnerable sectors in society (women, the poor and small-scale farmers) are not adequately reflected and addressed.

Most countries in Africa have placed climate change adaptation solely with the environment sector with little reference to other sectoral plans. This situation has in turn limited broad public and decision makers' understanding of climate change impacts and the implications for national economies. Thus posing challenges in securing political buy in and in planning for availability and optimal use of resources in an integrated manner.

Another area highlighted in the presentation is that adaptive capacity would not be enhanced without a revision of the current macro-economic policies. The drive towards attracting FDI, securing industrial competitiveness, fiscal policy, and moderation of wage increases and facilitation of economic growth marginalises the poor and undermines their adaptive capacity. This is evident in agricultural sector policies that reveal a bias towards macro-economic interests in promoting commercial agriculture in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia leading to dispossession of land and preventing access to communities 's dry season pastures. In South Africa a similar pattern has emerged in conservation wherein capital interests have led to displacements of local land owners and resource users in rural communities to make way for major tourism interests, commercial forestry and agriculture for export.

In order to address the shortcomings Masego recommended that African countries need to strengthen adaptation governance through among others the creation of adequate space for civil society and local communities to engage in effective participatory policy making and governance on the basis of internationally agreed principles such as equity, stakeholder participation, accountability and transparency. A multi-tiered (vertical and horizontal) approach is required to build the capacities of governments and communities in Africa to effectively respond to and adapt to climate change.

Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, co-chair of the *Theme on Environment, Conflict and Security (TECS)* argued that building conflict-sensitive institutions is essential for adaptation policy that supports human wellbeing and security. In many developing countries, climate change is a conflict multiplier. The increased incidence of extreme events and environmental change further strain the capacity of state and community institutions to respond effectively. This can amplify existing problems adding to social discontent and pushing people to extra-legal conflict resolution. Existing disputes around tenure and entitlements to environmental resources could be intensified, as new scarcities (and competition) emerge. Further adaptation policies, given their

redistributive aspects, can turn the physical scarcities caused by climate change, into social scarcities creating an added conflict fault line.

Transforming institutions to more effectively deal with these new challenges is essential. State institutions need to become more responsive; this hinges on effective, social learning in which multiple knowledge sources and actors are included in defining and implementing solutions. The distribution of opportunities needs to be fair and just. Water policy that entrenches social divisions by favoring commercial agriculture over subsistence livelihoods or agricultural communities over mobile pastoral people can no longer chart a course for peaceful development. Already this is driving social tensions and in regions with simmering conflict, this has already degenerated into violence. More inclusive, non-conflictual development trajectories, based on inclusive processes that prioritize and safeguard fundamental rights, including food security, are needed. Ensuring peace will demand addressing existing environmental injustice and having effective systems for resolving disputes.

CEESP delivers a Lecture on Macro-Economics, Environmental and Economic Justice, COP 17 Durban

The Economic Justice Network (EJN) of FOCCISA together with OSISA organised a workshop on the importance of understanding the impact of macro-economics as well as environmental and economic justice. The lecture was given by Professor Alejandro Nadal (Centre for Economic Studies , |El Colegio de Mexico and CEESP Vice Chair of TEMTI). The workshop, was attended by close to 20 participants mainly from the National Christian Councils as well as other civil society organisations. Professor Nadal highlighted a need for people working on economic justice to understand how each country's fiscal and monetary policy contributes to economic and environmental injustices at a national and global level. Participants were encouraged to relate to economics not only as a science but as a way through which economic, climate and environmental justice for the poor people can be achieved.

After meeting with Alejandro Nadal, opportunities for collaboration were explored such as having a macro-economic training course to strengthen the discourse for more just economic development with faith-based groups and other CSOs, amongst others.

Promoting Social and Environmental Accountability in Extractive Industries in SADC

Having joined the Open Society Initiative of Southern Africa the Regional Chair of CEESP continued to use the CEESP expertise to support the development of a programme of work on promoting social and environmental accountability in the extractive sector in SADC. This work culminates from the support that CEESP provided to the Southern

African Resource Watch² (an initiative of OSISA) during the course of 2010. The social and environmental accountability programme was born out of the realization that in Africa considerable overlap exists between areas that possess incredible mineral wealth and simultaneously important biodiversity and ecosystem values.

OSISA through its SARW and Economic Justice Programmes and UNDP launched a three year project on “Promoting Social and Environmental Accountability in Southern Africa Mining Sector.” The main objective of the project is to provide a clear understanding of the potential biodiversity risks associated with mining development in SADC region as well as the role of mining in fueling land grabs in Africa. The project combines research, advocacy, capacity building and networking and will focus initially on 7 countries (Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mozambique, South Africa and Angola), but in later stages will cover the entire SADC region and it will attempt to incorporate other countries beyond SADC.

The project will help SARW and key partners in the SADC region to identify biodiversity areas and heritage sites which are at risk from mining activities. It will assist SARW in raising awareness (of CSO, citizens, governments, financiers and the mining companies about the potential negative impacts of extractive industries particularly from a human rights and development perspective and contribute to the process of finding solutions to minimize these impacts. The project is envisaged to develop CSO knowledge based advocacy so as to enable them to work with stakeholders in the extractive industries (communities, companies and government) to increase social and environmental accountability in the SADC region. It is envisaged that this project will develop a strong movement of civil society actors working in the realm of economic justice, corporate social responsibility and environment to effectively play their role in monitoring social and environmental accountability in extractive industries.

This initiative is quite strategic for CEESP as it will provide a basis for drawing lessons and messages out of Africa as well as strengthening its membership base, particularly for CEESP. Furthermore there is an opportunity to work closely with IUCN Esaro. The regional chair for Southern Africa and the Chair of Seaprise need to work closely together to make sure this becomes a reality.

CEESP participates in a regional roundtable meeting of Southern African Economists with the theme “In Search of Alternatives for Sustainable Inclusive Economic Development Models in Southern Africa” convened by OSISA, 12-13 December 2011 in Johannesburg

Alejandro Nadal Vice Chair of CEESP was invited to deliver a keynote speech at the above meeting. Global leaders and development practitioners are locked up in debates

² SARW’s objective is to strengthen natural resources governance in Southern Africa, promote revenue transparency, foster community participation, and monitor companies’.

on the most appropriate responses that will address the crises and lead to a new economic development path. These discussions have taken shape in solutions that include rescue packages for major banks, in policies circles towards the preparations for Rio+20 which have focused on the green economy, discussions in relation to finance for climate adaptation and mitigation in relation to the UNFCCC COP17 and beyond, in relation to the future role of development aid. Unfortunately current responses to the crisis are based on the premises of the same failed system – market based growth and development which took over manufacturing corporation's & pursued short-term profitability over long-term sustainability. This short sightedness is characterized by the drive to bail out the financial sector, market based responses to the climate crises and the current debates dominating developments around the Green Economy. What is likely to happen is multiple crises the world is currently facing will be deeper, last longer and continue to affect the jobs of millions around the world and expose the global community to more natural disasters. Furthermore the search for solutions tends to be issue based and for instance views the financial crisis in isolation from other developmental challenges

Southern Africa is not immune to the current multiple crises described above. Regional economists tackled the question of how to infuse sustainability, human rights, social and economic justice into the regional economic developmental path. For CEESP this meeting proved to be strategic as it provided the TEMTI chair with access to economic practitioners in the region who are interested in the questions of sustainability, natural resource economics and other key focus areas of TEMTI. The group provided a network through which membership for TEMTI can be drawn.

Initiated a Study on Natural Resource Governance in Africa's Drylands in collaboration with ESARO

The Regional Vice Chair worked with ESARO on a draft baseline report on Governance of Natural Resources in Africa. The purpose of the regional baseline study is to provide an overview on the status of governance in Africa's Drylands and identify constraints, opportunities and experiences in strengthening natural resource governance in Africa (and beyond). The baseline study provides a thorough literature review that will inform and guide the country partners in their implementation and to identify key policy recommendations at regional level to inform future dialogue with global and regional partners. The study draws attention to the common capacity gaps in Africa's Drylands Governance and identify best practices that will inform multi-stakeholder policy dialogue at different levels. The baseline study will thus identify governance related challenges to natural resources management, the current state of knowledge, existing good practices for strengthening governance, remaining bottlenecks in policy or planning at regional, sub-regional and national levels, and opportunities (and challenges) for effectively promoting change.

This study will enable the drylands programme to position country learning within a wider field of governance and to support scaling up experiences from country to regional and global levels..

CEESP and ESARO have decided to include much wider groups of experts from CEESP in the further production of this study, thus providing an opportunity to move the work of a Drylands working group under TILCEPA which was approved at the CEESP Steering Committee meeting in New Zealand. Plans are underway to constitute this group and finalise this output as a starting point.



IUCN Council Members - meeting with communities, India, November 2011

NEW AREAS OF SPECIALITY FOR CEESP

Youth

In 2008, at the World Conservation Congress held in Barcelona, the IUCN Members' Assembly adopted Resolution 4.098 "Intergenerational partnerships: fostering ethical leadership for a just, sustainable and peaceful world." Since then, five Commissions, including CEESP, have created youth networks to support intergenerational partnerships, four have young Steering Committee members, and since 2010 a young councilor represents youth at the IUCN Council. Catie Burlando from Canada and Italy was appointed CEESP Youth & Intergenerational Advisor in November 2011.

Goals of the CEESP Youth Network

- a. Our vision is an intergenerational community of leaders who learn and work together within and through IUCN, for a just, sustainable and peaceful world.
- b. Our mission is to contribute to CEESP's work program through intergenerational partnerships between emerging leaders and CEESP thematic and regional groups.
- c. Our goals for 2011-2013 are:
 - 1) To recognize and support emerging leaders in the structures, policies and activities of CEESP;
 - 2) Promote the involvement of youth in development of CEESP policy and in policy-making; and
 - 3) Foster cross-commission collaboration.

Accomplishments of the CEESP Youth Network between June and October 2011:

1. A facebook page for [Young CEESP Members and Friends](#) was first created in July 2011 and has 115 members as of October 15, 2011. Biozid Jessorey, Catie Burlando, and Mahina-a-rangi Baker, co-administer the page.
2. Catie Burlando and CEC Steering Committee member Dominic Stucker published the first CEESP Youth Network newsletter "[We're in this together:](#)" promoting youth engagement and intergenerational partnership within and through CEESP" in August, 2011.
3. A [wikispace](#) was created with other IUCN Commissions Young Professionals Groups. This page includes a presentation of Vision, Mission and Goal; News Briefs, and a Youth Leadership Team page.
4. The Youth Leadership Team comprises 10 active members, and has convened twice since August 2011.
5. In September 2011, the IUCN Council appointed CEESP youth member, Catie Burlando, to the [CEESP Steering Committee](#) as Youth Engagement and Intergenerational Partnership Advisor.

6. Member of the CEESP Youth Leadership Team, Catie Burlando, participated in the development of a cross-Commission online survey to collect input on the draft IUCN Program for 2013-2016. Thirty-seven respondents from CEESP (out of a total of 257) participated.
7. Members from the CEESP Youth Leadership Team, Biozid Jessorey, Catie Burlando and Daniela Barguil Gallardo, developed a [cross-Commission proposal](#) for the World Conservation Congress in 2012 that was accepted.
8. The CEESP Youth Leadership Team partnered with the [Environment and Biodiversity of India](#) conference that was held in India, December 2011. As a knowledge partner, the CEESP YLT promoted the activities of the Team and encouraged dedicated young people to participate in the CEESP YLT regional events and activities. Two members of the Youth Leadership team, Khuraijam Jibankumar Singh and Mohammad Sajid Idrisi helped to coordinate the activities of the conference.
9. The CEESP Youth Leadership Team also endorsed a youth focused knowledge café proposal submitted to the World Conservation Congress that was accepted.

CEESP Youth Network Priorities

Strengthen CEESP Youth Network:

- (1) Develop a dedicated CEESP Youth members list-serve that cuts across CEESP Themes.
- (2) Develop Regional Teams that can be mobilized at the country or regional levels, with a focus on young members who are active in community conservation and sustainability issues at the local level.
- (3) Increase youth membership within CEESP by 10% per year.
- (4) Develop a logo that represents 'youth engagement and intergenerational partnerships' across Commissions, and a specific logo for CEESP Youth Network.
- (5) Develop roles and responsibilities for the YLT.

Foster intergenerational partnerships:

- (6) Facilitate processes for exchange (for example, through a 'Buddy Program') while enabling individuals to match their own interests to those of commission members.
- (7) Increase regional collaboration to foster greater integration between youth members and CEESP Chairs and IUCN Secretariat by developing regional youth groups; and coordinating events at the regional level to gain leverage on the ground and to receive feedback and suggestions regarding the development of the youth group and its contributions to CEESP. In our previous report we highlighted the need to strengthen youth participation in resource management, for example by developing a focus on three, four regional contexts (that we work directly with) to get at the driving issues of concern and to understand how youth visualize change.

- (8) Communicate with thematic Chairs to understand issues/priorities/process, and identify areas of convergence where youth can become involved, ie., the Conservation and Human Rights Initiative.

Representation:

- (9) Work towards a youth representative in each of CEESP's Themes.
- (10) Work towards a youth representative at the level of the secretariat focal point (as in CEC) that can represent the Commission internationally, and that can help IUCN/CEESP reach out to youth.

Youth fund:

- (11) Provide funding resources for youth to participate in policy development and decision-making processes within IUCN, across Commissions and as part of IUCN networks at key international events. For example, funding was a barrier to participation in some of the Regional Conservation Forums, but should be provided to participate at major events such as the World Conservation Congress, to co-organize and participate in international youth gatherings, and to move forward CEESP Youth Network activities.

Strengthening strategic and creative communication:

- (12) Developing a pamphlet that will outline 1. Background information on CEESP; 2. CEESP Youth Network objectives; 3. What we do; 4) Message from the CEESP Chair and message from the CEESP Intergenerational Advisor; 5) contact information; 6) front picture.
- (13) Provide a space for youth to share their stories, experiences and challenges in conservation and natural resource management, and make more visible the range of activities that CEESP youth are involved to create synergies and partnerships with regions and themes within CEESP.

Participation in the World Conservation Congress

<http://intergenerationalpartnership.wikispaces.com/wcc2012>)

- (14) Support the knowledge café on the subject of Marine Conservation, Governance and Coastal communities' participation which will bring young fisherfolks from MesoAmerica.
- (15) Help to coordinate the cross-Commission workshop: "Youth Engagement and Intergenerational Partnership for Sustainability: Toward a Cross-Commission Action Plan".
- (16) Contribute to CEESP's organization of the World Conservation Congress Venue that will showcase Core Programme Area 2.
- (17) Contribute to CEESP's next Steering Committee meeting.

Level of support the CEESP Youth Network might be able to provide.

The CEESP Youth Network is recent but has a number of young members who are already active within their thematic areas, who have close ties to community conservation issues and sustainable development alternatives, and who are committed to the work of CEESP. The Youth Leadership Team represents a small group of committed and dedicated members who are working to participate at the World Conservation Congress, facilitate the participation of youth at the WCC, and strengthen the Youth Network beyond 2012. They are also looking at ways in which they can become more involved in CEESP's programme area and mandate, strengthen collaboration, and foster opportunities for intergenerational partnerships and mutual learning.

Participation in CEESP's Steering Committee will provide an important venue for ensuring that the CEESP Youth Network can understand CEESP's programme and contribute to the CEESP's mandate in a more specific and focused way. Whether this will be an output 'product' for our group, a work program or a project that we develop with regional or thematic chairs, and within CEESP's work program, we will be developing a process that will help us build our mandate for 2013-2016.

Catie Burlando
CEESP Youth & Intergenerational Advisor

Specialist Group on Indigenous Peoples, Customary & Environmental Laws and Human Rights (CEESP/CEL Joint SG)

A Specialist Group on Indigenous Peoples, Customary & Environmental Laws & Human Rights (SPICEH) was established this year by the Chairs of CEESP and CEL.

The initial work of the SPICEH will be to:

- (a) implement relevant elements of the post- Whakatane mechanism
- (b) monitor and reporting on the implementation of relevant WCC resolutions
- (c) collaborate with key CEESP Themes to profile and progress SPICEH issues.
- (d) collaborate with key CEL Specialist Groups and initiatives, particularly the CEL Ethics Specialist Group and the Judicial portal, to profile and progress SPICEH issues.

Two Co-Chairs, Kristen Walker Painemilla (USA) and Rodrigo de la Cruz (Ecuador), were appointed to lead the newly formed joint Commission Specialist Group on Indigenous Peoples, Customary & Environmental Laws and Human Rights (SPICEH).

Kristen Walker Painemilla is Vice President at Conservation International and of CI's Social Policy and Practice Department (SPP). This department draws on the accomplishments and talents of the previous Indigenous and Traditional Peoples Program and performs a broad set of responsibilities, including rights-based approaches to conservation, partnerships, social responsibility, gender, engagement with development organizations and other critical social components of conservation.

Rodrigo de la Cruz is Kichwa from Ecuador. He previously served as the Assessor for oil, biodiversity, traditional knowledge and intellectual property policies of the Coordinating Body of the Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA). He is currently the Director of the Traditional Knowledge and Genetic Resources unit at the Ecuadorian Institute of Intellectual Property

Specialist Group on Sustainable Use (CEESP/SSC Joint SG)

Dr Rosie Cooney was appointed Chair of the CEESP/SSC Specialist Group on sustainable Use. SUSG Chair at the end of 2011 after an extensive recruitment process. Rosie has worked for leading international conservation organisations, most notably Resource Africa and WWF International, in collaboration with colleagues across the globe, and her current work is a mix of independent consulting to governments, NGOs and the private sector, and research and teaching at two leading Australian universities. She is Visiting Fellow and Lecturer in the Institute of Environmental Studies of the University of New South Wales and in the Fenner School of Environment and Society of the Australian National University.

The newly-re-established SUSG will take on the issues of sustainable use in the broader context, and will conduct its work to deliver in three key areas of endeavour: (1) Enhancing our understanding of theory and practice ; (2) Exploring, adapting and innovating ; and (3) Enabling and supporting implementation towards the achievement of sustainable outcomes The SUSG's work will not be restricted to large mammals but will also include the use of plants (from medicinal to timber species) and marine living resources, and draw on the lessons from community-based natural resource management around the world.

SECTION SIX

CEESP COMMUNICATIONS - REPORTS, PUBLICATIONS & VIDEOS

Communications has been a key issue for CEESP during 2011. Internally, the IUCN 'indaba' list serve provided sporadic service meaning that many CEESP Themes were unable to communicate. The indaba system collapsed in November and this has had a marked impact on CEESP communication at a very crucial time when we are preparing for the upcoming World Conservation Congress. Two Themes maintained an independent (from IUCN) list and these are the only Themes that have been able to keep in regular contact.

CEESP Newsletters were published in 2011 (April, August and December) and Issue 18 of the peer-reviewed CEESP Journal 'Policy Matters' was launched in New Delhi in November 2011. Policy Matters Issue 19 focuses on 'Macroeconomic Policies, Livelihoods and Sustainability.' For the first time ever, CEESP published an Annual Report for 2010 and this Report was disseminated to the Secretariat, IUCN Member organizations and other Commissions and is on the CEESP website. The Annual Report also included a financial report for CEESP expenditure received from IUCN. This is the second CEESP Annual Report.

Policy Matters is the flagship peer-reviewed Journal of CEESP. The 18th edition of the peer-reviewed CEESP Journal Policy Matters was launched at a special function with CEESP Executive Committee members, IUCN Councillors and Secretariat staff in New Delhi, India on 9 November 2011. IUCN DG Julia Marton-Lefevre launched the edition together with PM18 Guest Editor, Alejandro Nadal (Co-Chair of TEMTI) and Aroha Mead, Chair of CEESP. One of the contributing authors, Aseem Shrivastava from India was also present.

This special edition of Policy Matters provides case studies in Meso and South America (Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, and India). Policy Matters, Issue 18 will be downloadable on-line at: www.iucn.org/ceesp from January 2012.

In addition to Policy Matters, CEESP members were contributing authors for over 50 articles, books, chapters in Journals.

CEESP 2010 Annual Report. The 2010 Annual Report of CEESP was tabled at the 76th meeting of the IUCN Council in May 2011. In her introduction to the Report, CEESP Chair wrote, "The Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) has over 1000 members spread across all regions of the world. It is no easy feat to foster

cohesiveness in a voluntary network of experts whose expertise traverses environmental, economic, social and cultural policy, but it has been my honour and pleasure to contribute to achieving exactly this since Barcelona”.

Rethinking Macroeconomics for Sustainability by Alejandro Nadal. Rethinking Macroeconomics of Sustainability explores the relationship between macroeconomic policies and environmental sustainability, arguing that monetary and fiscal policies are as important for environmental stewardship as they are for growth and prosperity -- something that has not been adequately recognized this far.

<http://www.zedbooks.co.uk/book/paperback/2011/rethinking-macroeconomics-sustainability>

Virtuous Circles: Values, systems and sustainability. A book published by IIED and CEESP paints a vivid picture of an alternative future in which food, energy and water supplies are sustainable and in the control of local communities. The book shows how the linear systems that shape our world are flawed as they assume a limitless supply of resources and a limitless capacity for the environment to absorb waste and pollution.

The global food system’s dependence on fossil fuels that contribute to local pollution and global warming is just one example of an unsustainable system. The authors call instead for circular systems that mimic natural cycles to produce food, energy, materials and clean water.

“Circular economy models that reintegrate food and energy production with water and waste management can also generate jobs and income in rural and urban areas,” says co-author Dr Michel Pimbert, a principal researcher at IIED. “This ensures that wealth created stays within the local and regional economy.”

Polycentric Governance of Forest Ecosystems by Harini Nagendra and Elinor Ostrom

Native forests are shrinking in area and degrading in quality, while the human footprint on all parts of the world continues to extend and intensify. Human-induced causes of both deforestation and afforestation, however, occur at multiple levels. The theme of this special issue stresses, is that it is essential to adopt a multilevel approach to the analysis of human action that impacts over time the quality and extent of forests in diverse parts of the world.

Izilwane This non-profit online magazine takes an anthropological approach to biodiversity loss, exploring the place of humans in the global ecosystem. *Izilwane* promotes biodiversity conservation through shared knowledge and experience. The goal of the writers and editors of *Izilwane* is to educate the public about the need to slow the global rate of biodiversity loss by enhancing public awareness of and connection to the natural environment through articles, interviews, photo galleries, video galleries and other multimedia.

In a few short months, *Izilwane* has published articles on the Sixth Great Extinction, wolf reintroduction in Idaho, the return of the Aplomado falcon to New Mexico, and how the Youth Conservation Corps programs inspire young people to care about nature. Photo

galleries include “The Galapagos,” “Philippine Marine Life” and others. There are interviews of filmmaker Chris Palmer and Michael Soule, the grandfather of conservation biology. <http://www.izilwane.org>

Federated States of Micronesia - 4th National Report. A recent report from the FSM - FSM Fourth National Report to the Convention on Biodiversity - has just been published and is available. The report - what President Manny Mori has declared "the most broadly comprehensive document in the FSM environment sector library that we have available to us" was finalized in 2010, and published in February 2011. CEESP member Olivier Wortel served as the National Consultant for this project, and was the primary researcher and writer.

Environmental Justice & the Survival of a People: Uranium Mining & the Oglala Lakota People. This publication is intended to provide awareness about the Lakota worldview of water, about In Situ Leach/Recovery Uranium mining and its effects, about work to challenge the corporations from continuing to mine uranium and to build new uranium mining developments. CEESP member Kent Lebsack contributed to this publication.

Sui Generis model laws created for the protection of TK. The Pacific Islands region has developed two sui generis model laws for the protection of traditional knowledge. The first addresses expressions of culture and was endorsed by Pacific Ministers of Culture in 2002. The second, developed by the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), focuses on traditional biological knowledge, innovations and practices. The Guidelines provide a simple but complete approach to implementing national level legislation. Although they were designed specifically for the Pacific they are a useful reference for those interested in the protection of traditional knowledge more widely.

Sitting on the fence? Policies and practices in managing human-wildlife conflict in Limpopo province, South Africa. CEESP member, Brandon Anthony (Central European University, Hungary) and colleagues recently published an evaluation of managing human-wildlife conflict along Kruger National Park's (South Africa) western border. The article uses a 'good governance' framework to explore the issue and recommends a number of strategies by which local institutions may pursue to alleviate the conflict. The article, published in the latest issue of Conservation and Society, can be freely accessed via the web.

Participatory research and on-farm management of agricultural biodiversity in Europe by Michel Pimbert. Drawing on experience in Europe and the wider literature, this paper offers some critical reflections on how—and under what conditions—the EU might support the development of innovative participatory approaches for the management of agricultural biodiversity in Europe. Recommendations for the European Union and its citizens are offered on how to address three challenges in particular: transforming knowledge and ways of knowing for the local adaptive management of agricultural biodiversity and resilience in the face of

climate change and uncertainty; scaling up and institutionalising participatory research and innovation in plant breeding, varietal selection, and agroecological research; and policy reversals for the participatory management of agricultural biodiversity.

Perspectives of Effective and Sustainable Community-based Natural Resource Management: An Application of Q Methodology to Forest Projects. CEESP Member James Gruber has published in the open-source journal *Conservation and Society*. Community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) has been recognised as an effective governance approach for sustainably managing commons or common-pool resources. Yet there is limited empirical research on answering the critical question: What are the principles and key characteristics that are needed to ensure longterm effective and sustainable CBNRM programmes? The research described here helps answer this question.

Science and Craft in Concert By Michel Pimbert, Oxford Real Farming Conference, 2011. Open and respectful dialogues between scientists and food providers are needed to transform the dominant paradigm of agricultural development. But genuine and effective intercultural dialogue must be based on processes that give the least powerful actors more significant roles than before in the production and validation of knowledge as well as in defining upstream strategic research priorities and policies. This presentation highlights some of the enabling factors that are important in this regard, including:

- Free prior informed consent, jointly developed rules of engagement, and a mutually agreed code of research ethics
- formation of safe spaces for intercultural dialogue
- reversals from normal professional roles, behaviors and attitudes
- cognitive justice - acknowledging the right for different knowledge systems to exist
- extended peer review and diverse gatekeepers of knowledge
- the roles of local organizations and federations in mediating countervailing power and knowledge for food sovereignty.

A Global Citizens Report on the State of GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms)- False Promises, Failed Technologies. Published by Navdanya (India), Navdanya International, the International Commission on the Future of Food with the participation of the Center for Food Safety and contributions from other partners and groups around the world. These new reports highlight scientific research and empirical experiences from around the globe demonstrating how genetically modified (GM) seeds and crops have failed to deliver its advertised promises. The reports document and expose how contrary to the myths of feeding the world and protecting food and environmental safety, GMOs have increased the prevalence of herbicide resistant 'superweeds' and pests, have led to farmer debt and suicides from the high price of seeds, have degraded ecosystems and have benefitted the corporate industry while failing to increase food production.

The reports further illustrate the alternative solutions we need to see real food security, just agricultural systems, and outline how we can act together to see this necessary transition.

Community Biocultural Protocols. The Potato Park communities in Peru are deeply committed to the conservation of biocultural resources, associated knowledge, and indigenous rights, and undertook this research to further investigate the role of customary norms and institutions in the protection of traditional knowledge (TK) and resources. The development of a Biocultural Protocol, in the form of the Inter-community Agreement for Equitable Access and Benefit Sharing, is the result of their efforts. In addition to providing a valuable example of effective community-based protection of TK and genetic or biological resources in praxis, this initiative is also one of only a handful of examples worldwide of working models that stem directly from customary laws and norms.

Given the present international paucity of models that adequately value and protect indigenous and local community rights, biodiversity and customary norms and practices in relation to benefit sharing and access to resources and knowledge – the present initiative may further serve as an example of best practice in relation to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

SECTION SEVEN

CEESP 2011 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) Final Financial Summary for 2011

The table summarizes the total funds available and expenses for the Commission for the calendar year 2011, based on the January-December 2011 report from the IUCN Oceania Regional Office (ORO) in Fiji, which now does the CEESP accounting; ORO accounting is done in US dollars (USD). For ease of comparison, the approximate values in Swiss francs (ChF) have been calculated based on the ratio of the basic 2011 allocation from the IUCN Council of ChF 167,200.00 to the actual amount received in USD, \$189,998.00.

At the time of this writing, some expenses still need to be processed through the ORO accounts. They are included in the attached report based on present knowledge of the expense amounts, but some final adjustment of the figures may occur.

Funds Available:

In addition to the allocation from the Council, CEESP received a grant from the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) for publication of the proceedings of the Sharing Power Conference held in Whakatane, New Zealand in January, 2011.

Expenses:

The explanation of most expense items should be clear from table. However some may need some additional comment:

1. Chair and Deputy Chair expenses: Commissions are expected to cover the expenses related to the Chair's and Deputy Chair's attendance at Council meetings from the Commission budget. Other expenses primarily relate to additional travel to other meetings during the year.
2. Executive Committee costs were higher than anticipated due to the cost of meeting in New Delhi, India, with a larger number of attendees for the development of the Commission's Programme Priorities for 2013-2016. Plans are for no more than one smaller meeting in 2012.
3. The Steering Committee met in Whakatane, New Zealand, just prior to the Sharing Power Conference there. Much of the travel expense for that meeting was incurred in 2010, reducing the impact on 2011 finances. The Steering

Committee will meet in Jeju, South Korea, in connection with the 2012 World Conservation Congress. We anticipate this will be a major expense in 2012, although some travel expenses have been prepaid.

4. A CO₂ emissions charge appeared in the final 2010 accounting from the Regional Office in 2011. In anticipation, a similar charge has been included in the table below, estimated based on a similar proportion to the overall expense. The actual charge is yet to be determined.
5. The expense for the Sharing Power Conference includes a final \$20,000 contributions to the conference host, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa, as well additional conference expenses. Two contributions of \$20,000 to the host were made in 2009 and 2010 and were reported in those annual reports.
6. The Proceedings of the 2011 Sharing Power Conference will be published as the 2012 issue of the CEESP *Policy Matters*. The funding for that purpose using the grant from IIED has been held as a reserve in the 2011 accounting.

The net operations of the Commission resulted in a positive balance of \$8,141.76, income less expense. Based on the ratio of US dollars to Swiss francs as actually received, the balance in Swiss francs is ChF 7,164.82. However, using the exchange rate at the end of 2011, the balance in Swiss francs is ChF 7,641.45.

In consideration of the present lower USD/ChF exchange rate compared to the 2011 average and a 5% reduction in the Commission's allocation from IUCN, I anticipate as much as a 13% reduction in available funds for the Commission in 2012.

Respectfully submitted,
Richard Cellarius, Finance Chair, CEESP.
27 January 2012

CEESP Financial Report Summary for 2011	Amount (USD)*	Amount (ChF)*
Net Allocation less overhead	\$ 189,998.00	ChF 167,200.00
Grants received	\$ 11,989.54	ChF 10,550.91
Total Funds available	\$ 201,987.54	ChF 177,750.91
Chair & Deputy Chair Expenses including \$11228.81 for Council Administration including Staff	\$ (26,443.21)	(ChF 23,270.27)
Executive Committee Travel and Meeting Expense	\$ (45,114.43)	(ChF 39,701.12)
Steering Committee Meeting expense	\$ (15,998.50)	(ChF 14,078.83)
Communications=Policy Matters, Newsletter, Internet	\$ (12,230.62)	(ChF 10,763.06)
Allocations & Grants including Theme and Regional Projects	\$ (29,779.01)	(ChF 26,205.80)
Miscellaneous: CO₂ Emissions charge	\$ (949.99)	(ChF 836.00)
Sharing Power Conf.--CEESP Core Expense	\$ (27,022.76)	(ChF 23,780.28)
Total Expense	\$ (181,856.24)	(ChF 160,035.18)
Sharing Power Proceedings Policy Matters Reserve	\$ (11,989.54)	(ChF 10,550.91)
Total Expense and Reserve	\$ (193,845.78)	(ChF 170,586.08)
Total Income less Expense	\$ 8,141.76	ChF 7,164.82
Total Income less Expense at 31 December Exchange Rate	\$ 8,141.76	ChF 7,641.45

*Note: All USD amounts are actual income and expense. The Net Allocation less Overhead amount in Swiss Francs (ChF) is also the actual amount dispersed. All other ChF values are based on the net exchange rate of 1.136, the ratio of the USD/ChF Net Allocation. At the 31 December 2011 exchange rate of 1.065, the actual value of Total Income less expense is ChF 7641.45.

Report prepared 1/27/2012, some expense values subject to final review

2011 Grants, Theme and Regional Allocations

The CEESP SC approved a grant pool of 30,000USD to 40,000USD for January 01 2011 to December 31 2011. Proposals submitted were required to be results based and clearly linked to the CEESP of Global Programme priorities. Proposals were reviewed by the Grant Allocation Committee.

In addition to grants, the CEESP SC approved an allocation of 2,000USD per theme and region to support CEESP related activities.

The table below describes the Theme and Regional Allocations accessed, and the Grants awarded by CEESP and utilized in 2011.

Source/Theme	ACTIVITY	Awarded (USD)
TGER Allocation (Feb 2011)	Translating TGER list messages Spanish-English, and TGER administrative tasks. Managing TGER and reaching out to Latin Americans and other Spanish speakers. Argentine NGO (Urundei) provides in-kind support through office space and equipment for TGER administration.	2000
Oceania Allocation	Attendance at the ACIUCN (April 2011) Attendance at the Regional Forum and preparatory meeting in Brisbane (August 2011) CEESP Oceania Communications support.	2000
TILCEPA Maurizio Ferrari (April 2011)	TILCEPA participation at the important meeting on the future of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, Vilm, Germany (May 2011) at the invitation from UNCBD. Maurizio Farhan Ferrari represented TILCEPA at the meeting and played a leading role in monitoring and lobbying on indigenous peoples and local community issues at the CBD COPs dealing with the PoWPA.	1000(GBP)
TGER Simone Lovera (May 2011)	The TGER REDD Task Force co-organized, together with GFC and the International Consortium on Indigenous and Community Conserved Territories and Areas, a seminar on The 'do's and don'ts' of supporting forest conservation and restoration initiatives by local communities and indigenous peoples", which took place parallel to the 17th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Durban.	7300
TGER/TILCEPA Alejandro Argumedo, Associate	Bridging local goals with regional and national policies for protection of biocultural heritage, the example of Cusco, Peru. Develop a response strategy together with the	5680

Director of Asociacion ANDES (June 2011)	<p>regional government authorities of Cusco and other civil society organizations such as the farmer's federations and the Q'eros Nation.</p> <p>Release communiqués and press releases on both issues (the new GMO law and the Genographic Project intentions in Q'eros) will be widely publicized in Cusco, Peru and internationally.</p> <p>A group of 50 representatives of indigenous and farming communities to travel to Lima to perform a symbolic act of cleansing native potatoes with the mayor of Lima.</p>	
SEAPRISE (June 2011)	Support to Civil Society, particularly Indigenous people in the Philippines, which are threatened by Mining and oil and gas Companies.	3500
CEESP Europe (June 2011)	One week workshop on community conservation in Europe to discuss inter-commission collaboration to advance conservation outcomes in Europe and to focus on concrete follow-up for policy change (from World Heritage Convention to CBD's PoWPA, from national to EU legislation) and the development of programmatic Resolutions for the IUCN's 2012 Congress.	5000 (CHF)
TILCEPA Shalini Dhyani (Dec 2011)	Dr. Shalini Dhyani (TILCEPA) will attend the conference PLANET UNDER PRESSURE from 25th - 29th March 2012 in Excel London to present her work on fodder bank entitled 'Utility of fodder banks for reducing impacts of anthropogenic pressure and climatic changes from forests of Western Himalaya' at the conference.	2500
TECS Allocation (Jan 2012)	Attend the UNFCCC COP in Durban (December 2011). Collaborate with TGER in the seminar on "The 'do's and don'ts' of supporting forest conservation and restoration initiatives by local communities and indigenous peoples" which took place parallel to the 17th Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Durban.	2000 (NB This was paid in Jan 2012)
	<i>TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED & ALLOCATIONS UTILISED</i>	<i>31,880USD</i>

There were no grants applied for and not accessed.