



IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy

Annual Report 2010

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Table of Contents

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR	3
MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY CHAIR	4
CEESP GOVERNANCE	5
CEESP Steering & Executive Committee Meetings	5
Executive Committee Meetings	6
CEESP Budget Allocation Task Force	7
CEESP-IUCN SECRETARIAT NETWORK	8
CEESP MEMBERSHIP.....	8
CEESP THEMATIC AREAS.....	10
Theme Culture and Conservation (TCC).....	10
Theme Governance, Equity & Rights (TGER).....	13
Theme Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities, Equity & Protected Areas (TILCEPA)	17
Theme Environment, Macro-Economics, Trade & Investment (TEMTEI).....	20
Theme Environment, Conflict and Security (TECS).....	21
Theme Sustainable Livelihoods (TSL).....	21
Theme Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector (SEAPRISE)	27
CEESP REGIONAL ACTIVITIES	31
CEESP Oceania	31
CEESP Europe	32
CEESP Central America.....	32
CEESP North American Region.....	34
CEESP Southern Africa Region	35
CEESP COMMUNICATIONS - REPORTS, PUBLICATIONS & VIDEOS.....	39
CEESP MEMBER AWARDS	44
CEESP 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENT	46
2010 Financial Summary	46
2010 Grants.....	48

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIR

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.

2010 has been a very productive year for CEESP. Achievements include; over fifty publications by CEESP or by CEESP members; quarterly production of the CEESP Newsletter profiling an increasingly visible membership; strong CEESP delegations at the Convention on Biological Diversity-SBSTTA and UNFCCC and CBD COP Conference of the Parties meetings; and a significantly improved sense of belonging to a vibrant Commission that has much to offer to local and global initiatives that endeavor to improve the sustainable livelihoods of peoples all over the world.

My focus as Chair during 2010 has been on improving the infra-structure of CEESP – the ‘nitty-gritty’ details such as streamlining the membership application process, improving intra-Commission communication as well as external communication, together with the CEESP Financial Advisor and IUCN-ORO office providing regular financial accounts of CEESP expenditure, improving working relationships with key Secretariat staff; and introducing an internal Commission grants system to enable more strategic use of the limited funds CEESP receives annually that make a difference. My hope for 2011 is to be able to focus more on the actual issues of CEESP confident that our internal processes for accountability and transparency are working well.

A great deal of work in 2010 was spent in preparation for the first global conference to be convened by CEESP, “Sharing Power: A New Vision for Development”, held in Whakatane, New Zealand, 11-15th January 2011. The Conference marks a turning point for CEESP as we work together as a whole Commission leading a conference on issues of deep concern to CEESP. A call for contributions was issued in mid-2010 and over 100 proposals were received. A full Report on the Sharing Power Conference will be available on the CEESP website in due course. At this time, I would like to acknowledge our local partners in the Conference, Te Runanga o Ngati Awa and Te Whare Wananga o Awanuiarangi as well as all the sponsors who contributed to the event.

This Annual Report highlights some of the key events and activities of CEESP members during 2010 and enables others to see what an amazing group of professionals contribute to CEESP. Thank you to all members of CEESP for their contributions, IUCN-ORO for their support in managing the CEESP accounts, the CEESP Steering Committee for their guidance and particularly to the Executive Officer, Elizabeth Erasito and Financial Advisor, Richard Cellarius and to the Secretariat staff CEESP works closely with.

Aroha Te Pareake Mead, Chair
Wellington, NZ

MESSAGE FROM THE DEPUTY CHAIR

The last year has seen seismic shocks – and aftershocks – throughout the world, - from ecosystems to the economy. The social, economic, and environmental challenges facing people and the planet are now simply unprecedented in scale and urgency.

This has meant that CEESP's core issues have never been more centre stage. This IUCN Commission has indeed made major contributions in many vitally important areas, whether macroeconomic policy, energy strategies and adaptation to climate change, integrating human rights in conservation policy and practice, or the governance of institutions that shape environment and development.

Over the last year, CEESP has also become better at communicating the rationale and outcomes of its collective work to many different audiences, from the local to the global level. This Annual Report is part of this process of making our work more intelligible and visible to others in IUCN and its donors, the wider international community, and citizens everywhere. The breadth and quality of the work described in this Annual Report are a reflection of the genuine social commitment, audacity, tenacity, hard work, and vision of the members the Commission on Environment, Economic and Social Policy. CEESP's decentralized ways of working and its conscious emphasis on bottom up processes have also directly contributed to the diversity and deep relevance of the activities, ideas and outcomes described here.

The remarkable individuals, local groups and networks that make up the soul and body of CEESP will no doubt build on the work described here in the coming year. I am confident that CEESP will continue to generate the kind of ideas, practices, and evidence needed to address the social and environmental challenges of the 21st century.

Dr Michel Pimbert
Deputy Chair CEESP
Oxford, UK

CEESP GOVERNANCE

CEESP Steering & Executive Committee Meetings

Members of the Steering Committee (SC) of CEESP are appointed by the IUCN Council. According to the CEESP Statutes, the main function of the SC is to assist the Chair and Deputy Chair to guide and coordinate the implementation and reporting of the CEESP mandate and work. Steering Committee members comprise the Chair, Deputy Chair, Financial Advisor, Theme Co-Chairs, Regional Vice-Chairs and other Advisors. The CEESP Steering Committee usually meets only three times during the four year mandated term. In between the three SC meetings, a small Executive Committee meets up to two times a year. **In the period November 2009-December 2010, CEESP held one Steering Committee meeting, two Executive Committee meetings and two meetings of the CEESP Budget Allocation Committee.**

Steering Committee - 27 & 28 2009, Bangkok, Thailand

The CEESP Steering Committee met in Bangkok, Thailand November 27th and 28th 2009 immediately following the 73rd IUCN Council meeting. Eighteen Theme Co-Chairs, Regional Vice-Chairs and CEESP Officers attended the meeting together with Secretariat staff from Gland and IUCN-ROSA.



The Chair presented a Report on the highlights and issues of her first year in office. A full discussion was held on ways to create better linkages between the CEESP work plan and the IUCN Global programme. The seven Themes of CEESP provided brief reports on their projected work plans for 2010 – 2012, and discussions focused on the role of

Regional Vice-Chairs and how to strengthen CEESP regional networks. A full financial report of the 2009 accounts was also presented. Much attention was devoted to the issue of membership of CEESP, how to simplify the membership application process and how to ensure greater consistency of membership experience across the seven Themes of CEESP. Refer http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/minutes_of_ceesp_steering_2009.pdf for the meeting minutes.

Executive Committee Meetings

The Executive Committee met twice during 2010, in June and November.

(i) Executive Committee Meeting, June 5-6th 2010, Gland Switzerland. Eleven CEESP Executive members including Theme Co-Chairs and Regional Vice-Chairs were in attendance. The Chairs Report, Financial Report and Theme Reports were presented at the meeting. Critical issues addressed were the IUCN One-Program component, CEESP Focal Point within the IUCN Secretariat, the CEESP organizational review and preparations for the CEESP Sharing Power Conference 2011.

Key presentations were made by IUCN HQ staff:

- Lorena Aguilar, Senior Gender Advisor, provided the Executive Committee with a brief on the IUCN Gender program and ways to improve gender reporting by CEESP. It was noted that CEESP works extensively with women and gender issues but this was neither well captured nor specifically reported on.
- Julie Wyman, Head of Information Management Group, advised the meeting on the shift to the new Enterprise Resource Program and the implications on the CEESP website and CEESP membership management.
- Dr. Jane Smart, Head, IUCN Species Programme, presented the role of IUCN at SBSTTA and discussed ways to strengthen IUCN and CEESP at the CBD COP 10 at Nagoya. This presentation provided for more discussion on the IUCN One-Program and highlighted the need for CEESP and the IUCN Secretariat to work closely.



New Co-Chair to TGER Juanita Cabrera Lopez was welcomed to CEESP. Outgoing TILCEPA Co-Chair, Jannie Lasimbang and TEMTI Co-Chair, Peter May, were

acknowledged for their valuable contributions to CEESP. Jannie Lasimbang has been appointed as the Commissioner to the Malaysian Human Rights Commission (Suhakam).

(ii) Executive Committee Meeting, November 15th 2010, London. The main purpose of the meeting was to finalise the program for the CEESP Sharing Power Conference 2011. Eight CEESP Executive members attended the CEESP Executive meeting. Also present were Stewart Maginnis and Gonzalo Zambrana of the IUCN Secretariat and Hinauri Mead-Hetet representing Te Runanga o Ngati Awa.

CEESP Budget Allocation Task Force

In order to increase effectiveness and transparency, CEESP developed budget allocation criteria and procedures to aid in the allocation of the CEESP grant budget. Budget allocation was undertaken twice in 2010 on a competitive basis. Themes, individuals or organisations applied through a proposal submission process, which was then subject to a competitive allocation process undertaken by the CEESP Budget Allocation Task Force, appointed by the Steering Committee.

The first Budget Allocation Task Force meeting made up of five CEESP Steering Committee members was held on 10th February, 2010 at the offices of the Sierra Club, San Francisco. Eleven proposals were reviewed and nine approved.



The second Budget Allocation Task Force meeting was held on 6th June 2010 following the CEESP Executive Meeting in Gland, Switzerland. Seven proposals were reviewed and three approved. A more detailed report of approved projects is provided in the Financial Report section.

CEESP-IUCN SECRETARIAT NETWORK

Stewart Maginnis, Global Director, Environment & Development Unit was appointed in August 2010 as the new Focal Point for CEESP at the IUCN Secretariat in Gland.

A position of CEESP Network Officer was created within the Secretariat by Stewart. The main function of this position will be to facilitate networking between CEESP and the Union. It will be filled in early 2011.

As well, some IUCN Regional Offices have appointed CEESP Focal Points.

Aracely Pazmino Montero, Senior Programme Officer of Social Equity Unit is the CEESP Focal Point for the IUCN SUR (South America). The Social Equity Unit is focused on working in gender issues, livelihoods and wellbeing, governance, rights and participation in South America.

Ali Raza Rizvi, Asia Regional Group Head, Ecosystems and Livelihoods, is the CEESP Focal Point in the IUCN Asia Regional Office (ARO). He leads a team of experts who work on thematic areas that include Coastal & Marine, Environmental Economics, and Species & Biodiversity and is also responsible for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Gender focal person for Asia.

Fida Haddad, is the CEESP Focal Point for the IUCN West Asia Regional Office. Her focus is on gender mainstreaming and capacity building on gender and climate change and water and gender. She has extensive experience in stakeholder analysis, water governance, logical framework and problem analysis and rapid social appraisal. Fida is currently managing a dryland and rangeland regional project between Jordan and Africa which focuses on human livelihood and human wellbeing and people-centered development. She was also a manager of a water dialogue for integrated water management.

CEESP MEMBERSHIP

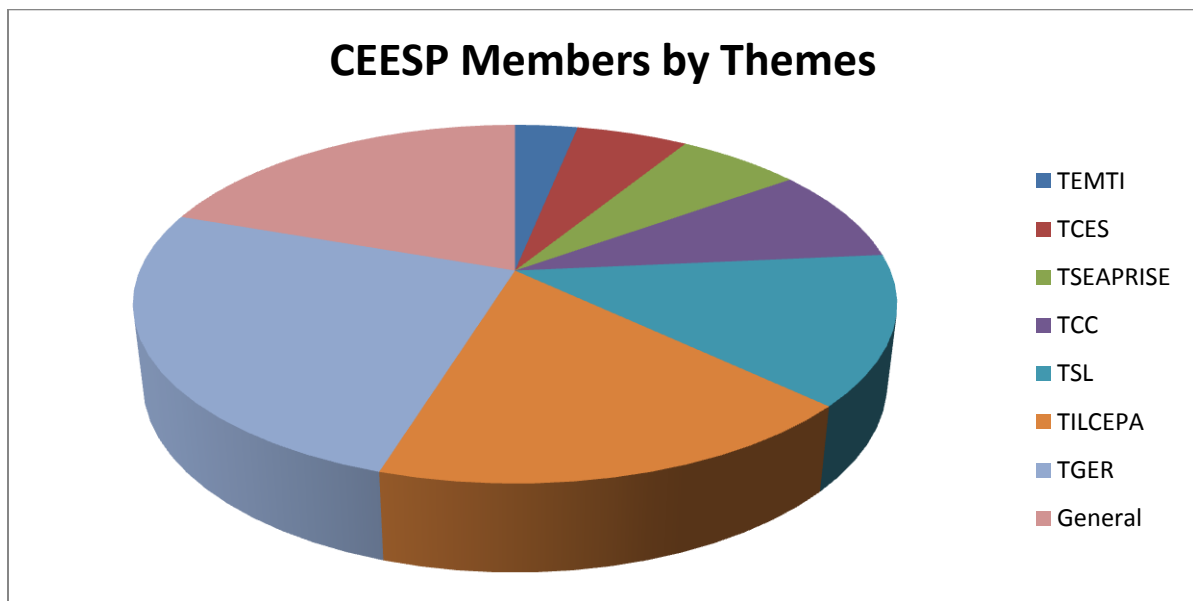
The membership of CEESP is a network of 1265 volunteer experts who actively provide advice on the environmental, economic, social and cultural factors that affect natural resources and biological diversity. This network provides guidance and support towards effective policies and practices in environmental conservation and sustainable development. CEESP projects occur regionally and in collaboration with partners across the globe.

There are 1265 CEESP members distributed across the seven themes and the statutory regions of CEESP. The gender composition of CEESP membership is 495 women and 626 men with 144 members unknown (because gender data wasn't recorded until 2010).

Regional distribution of CEESP 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 membership application system for CEESP has been simplified. It is now possible to apply on-line. 141 new members were added in 2010. The current membership of CEESP can be viewed at:

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



CEESP THEMATIC AREAS

Theme Culture and Conservation (TCC)

The Charles Darwin Foundation (CDF) hosted the second in its series of international workshops on Island Sustainability held 28-30 September 2010 in Puerto Ayora on the theme of “Cultural Identity and Sustainable Lifestyles in Galápagos.” Over a dozen expert panelists from islands around the world shared socio-historical background and development experiences with local participants including numerous residents together with representatives from a range of Galápagos public and private agencies, and NGOs.

Panelists Aroha Te Pareake Mead, Chair, IUCN CEESP and Associate Dean of Maori Research at the Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand; and Dr. Kapua Sproat, law professor at the University of Hawai’i, both descendants of ancient indigenous Pacific Island cultures that were shattered by European colonization, described efforts to reclaim and restore core elements of their respective island cultural traditions while preserving the natural environment. The CEESP Chair made three presentations at this workshop.



Ken MacDonald, Co-Chair of the CEESP Theme on Culture and Conservation together with CEESP members Lisa Campbell, Pete Brosius and Noella Gray led an international team of researchers from several universities on a *Collaborative Event Ethnography (CEE)* at the 10th Conference of the Parties (CoP10) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010.

Other CEESP members participating include Rebecca Witter, Sarah Hichner and Ted Maclin. This work is building on similar research conducted during the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona. The results of that work will be published in the online journal [*Conservation and Society*](#).

The research approach treats meetings such as the CBD-COP10 as sites or moments of negotiation and decision-making in on-going, broader policy-making processes that provide opportunities for researchers to examine how ideas about conservation emerge, gain traction, and are contested, debated and traded-off against one another. This research probes the processes at stake in determining what conservation is, who participates in such processes, and with what consequences.

The research builds on experiences with and lessons learned from the first CEE, undertaken at the 4th World Conservation Congress of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in 2008. The Conservation Biology volume on the World Conservation Congress has been published. It is available online at: <http://www.conservationandsociety.org/showBackIssue.asp?issn=0972-4923;year=2010;volume=8;issue=4;month=October-December> Since its online release on March 17, it has been viewed 1773 times.

Volumes related to the follow up research on the CBD are currently in preparation and some of the research will be presented at the upcoming "Nature Inc." conference, 30 June – 2 July 2011, at the Institute for Social Studies in The Hague. Based on the preliminary program, the research of CEESP members will be strongly represented at that meeting.

Work on the institutional cultures of biodiversity conservation will continue at RIO+20 and a proposal is currently before the National Science Foundation for funding to support that work.

The Indigenous Peoples' Biocultural Climate Change Assessment Initiative organised a side-event at the CBD COP 10 in collaboration with the SCBD Secretariat, Indigenous Knowledge desk to present the 1st IPCCCA Progress Report and the most relevant cases from our local assessments.

The majority of Steering Committee members of the IPCCCA are CEESP members. The main objective of the IPCCCA is to empower indigenous peoples to develop and use indigenous frameworks to assess the impact of climate change on their communities and ecosystems and to develop and implement strategies for building indigenous resilience and adaptive strategies to mitigate impacts while enhancing biocultural diversity for food sovereignty and self determined development or “Buen Vivir.” Tero Mustonen of Snowchange Cooperative in Finland has written recently about the relevance of the IPCCCA initiative to the Arctic Indigenous Climate Change work.

Asia-Pacific Science, Technology and Society Network (APSTSN) held its inaugural conference in late 2009. CEESP supported the participation of several indigenous delegates to the conference.

The focus of APSRSN is on developing stronger regional networks and collaborations in the Asia-Pacific, to better address environmental, cultural, social, ethical, and political and policy issues raised by scientific innovation and technological change in our region.

The conference called *Our Lands, Our Waters, Our Peoples* attracted 140 participants from China , Japan , the Pacific Islands , Australia , Taiwan , Aotearoa New Zealand, Singapore and Indonesia . The conference enabled critical discussions about regional S&T developments concerning environment, culture, indigenous knowledges/perspectives, techno-life sciences, citizenship and governance. The strong focus on environment and Indigenous themes was considered by many as a valuable 'point of difference' from other more formal US and European organisations. CEESP provided sponsorship for Indigenous participation. The conference report can be found on: <http://www.esr.cri.nz/competencies/socialscienceandsystemsthinking/Pages/Asia-PacificScienceConference.aspx>

The 18th annual Hawai‘i Conservation Conference held over August 4-6 2010 attracted over 1,100 people with its various lectures, symposia, and other presentations focusing on the theme Pacific Ecosystem Management and Restoration: Applying Traditional and Western Knowledge Systems. CEESP Chair, Aroha Mead was a keynote speaker at the conference.



Theme Governance, Equity & Rights (TGER)

Juanita Cabrera-Lopez was appointed as Co-Chair of TGER, in June 2010, serving together with Co-Chair Dr. Janis B. Alcorn. Ms. Cabrera-Lopez is Maya Mam from Guatemala and has worked in defense of indigenous peoples' human rights for over fifteen years. She received her B.A. in Psychology from Beloit College, and is working toward her M.A. in International Public Policy at the School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) at Johns Hopkins University.

TGER Co-Chair, Dr. Janis Alcorn was one of the speakers at the 5th Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change, June 22nd organised by the Rights & Resources Initiative. Janis noted differing national contexts in Brazil, Thailand and Indonesia, highlighting that in some cases implementation of REDD threatens to negatively impact rights of local communities. Underscoring a "REDD gold rush," she said communities are willing to sign onto agreements without fully understanding the implications.



The fifth Rights and Resources Initiative (RRI) Dialogue on Forests, Governance and Climate Change opened on Tuesday, 22 June 2010, in Washington D.C., USA. It was attended by approximately 100 participants representing more than 18 countries. The Dialogue engages representatives of governments, indigenous peoples, civil society, investors and businesses, and conservation and development organizations from around the world. Andy White, RRI, opened the

meeting and described the goal of the Dialogue of sharing experiences and improving governance of forests to ensure that climate change responses are effective in reducing emissions and contributing to economic and social development. In the first morning session, participants took stock of developments from the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference, which led to the establishment of the Interim REDD+ Partnership.

An analysis of options for establishing an **Independent Inspection/Grievance/Advisory Panel for evaluating human rights complaints against conservation projects and protected areas** has been prepared by CEESP TGER

to provide important inputs into analyses being developed for re-imagining conservation with social justice. This initial analysis developed by TGER member O.J.Lynch, J.D., offers options for an independent panel that can assist local people having complaints about conservation activities by bringing them into a process that will assist them, conservation agencies, and governments to open dialogues and bring redress if needed. The panel responsibilities would include: assessing complaints, visiting countries, sometimes convene dialogues, and issuing recommendations.

The full analysis will be posted on the CEESP website, and is entitled: TOWARDS CONSERVATION AND JUSTICE: Options for Collaborative Efforts by IUCN to Address Human Rights Concerns and Complaints Related to Conservation Initiatives, prepared for CEESP by Owen J.Lynch, J.D.

TGER continues to lead CEESP "Video Voices" work encouraging rural people to take advantage of new opportunities of modern technologies and communications media to bring their voices and ideas about biodiversity and sustainable development to global debates via videos posted on the internet. A training workshop was held in Villa Montes, Bolivia, in the Gran Chaco-- a high biodiversity region that includes the world's largest dry forest.

The purpose of the Villa Montes video training was to encourage Bolivian Chaqueño youth to participate in constructing the new Bolivian society through the use of new tools to express their visions, worries, and alternative proposals for natural resources management, particularly important in light of Global Climate Change in the arid Gran Chaco environment.

Weenhayek and Tapiete indigenous youth from southeastern Bolivia were trained in use of Flip video cameras and editing videos, using the facilities of Fundación Yangareko in Villa Montes, December 2009. The Tapiete are an "endangered people" managing their 25,000 hectare territory that is habitat to endangered species along the Pilcomayo River. The Weenhayek (known as Wichi in Argentina) are fisher people living along the Pilcomayo River, and actively involved in radio and press coverage of fisheries issues. Video offers them a new medium for raising public awareness of Gran Chaco issues.



The Bolivian NGO Fundación Yangareko will follow up and assist these youth as they explore this new technology. For more information, please visit www.cuencadelplata-granchaco.org and www.yangareko.org . For information about the TGER Video Voices initiative, please contact Alonzo Zarzycki, Fundación Urundei, CEESP TGER secretariat, (urundei@gmail.com).

The REDD and Communities Task Force of CEESP and the Global Forest Coalition have started a new initiative to map, document and promote successful examples of Indigenous and non-Indigenous community-driven forest conservation and restoration, and the incentive systems and policy frameworks that have made them work.

The purpose is to promote appropriate incentive systems and policy frameworks to support Indigenous territories and community conserved areas (ICCAs), including within the scope of policies to reduce deforestation as a climate change mitigation strategy.

As a first step, the task force called upon CEESP members to send examples of successful ICCAs, and information on the incentive systems and other factors that have made these initiatives a success. The aim is to come to an analysis of the so-called “underlying causes of forest conservation and restoration”, that is, the factors that have played a key role in motivating communities to conserve and/or restore their forests, instead of destroying them.

While economic factors have certainly played a role in many ICCAs, there has been a tendency, especially within the negotiations on REDD (reducing emissions of deforestation and forest degradation) to overlook non-economic incentives to conserve and restore forests and other ecosystems. Such non-economic incentives include clear recognition of land rights and traditional practices, community self-esteem, and cultural and communal value systems. By gathering and dissemination information on what really has made ICCAs into a success, the task force will be able to analyze what policy frameworks and incentive systems have proven to be most appropriate and effective in supporting ICCAs. This analysis was published in a report at the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biodiversity in October 2010 and the 16th Conference of the Parties of the Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2010.

Initial information gathering and analysis on the root causes of forest conservation has already started by local GFC partner groups in Uganda, Tanzania, Colombia, Panama, India, Nepal and Brazil. Groups in these countries will also organize one or more local workshops with community leaders to gather their views on what they see as appropriate incentives and policy frameworks for community conservation. For more information on these initiatives, please contact Simone Lovera simonelovera@yahoo.com

The Global Diversity Fund (GDF), IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), and IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) co-facilitated a workshop on ‘ **Community Conservation in Practice** ’ (CCIP) from 6 – 8 May 2010, in Tofino, British Columbia, Canada.

Led by Eli Enns, Tla-o-qui-aht Nation Building Program (Canada) and Jamili Nais, Deputy Director, Sabah Parks (Malaysia), the workshop brought together forty-five participants from Australia, Canada, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, and Vanuatu to explore international and national policies, contemporary concepts and exemplary case studies of community conservation. The meeting was hosted by the Tla-o-qui-aht community in Tofino, Vancouver Island, British Columbia. The Tla-o-qui-aht First Nations are a part of the Nuu-chah-nulth First Nations whose *ha'boulthee* or territories stretch along 300 kilometers of the Pacific Coast of Vancouver Island. Dr. Janis Alcorn, TGER Co-Chair, represented CEESP at this meeting.

The CCIP workshop provided creative opportunities for community-to-community exchange of ideas and experiences about innovations and progress on local conservation efforts, while also informing participants about the latest on REDD and other international policy issues relevant to community conservation efforts. Participants explored ways of enriching networks that focus on community conservation, especially the Indigenous and Community Conserved Area Consortium (ICCA Consortium), IUCN's Joint WCPA and CEESP Theme/Strategic Direction on Governance, Communities, Equity, and Livelihood Rights in Relation to Protected Areas (TILCEPA); CEESP Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights (TGER), the Specialist Group on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (CSVPA), and the WCPA Protected Landscapes Task Force.



CCIP workshop participants then shared their results and perspectives at the International Society of Ethnobiology (ISE) congress (9 – 14 May), as well as engaged in a discussion of **“Dueling Designations: Supporting official recognition of indigenous participation in community protected areas and sacred natural sites”** at the International Funders for Indigenous Peoples (IFIP) annual meeting (15 – 17 May), also in Tofino. The CCIP workshop was

made possible by support from The Christensen Fund.

TGER member Elizabeth Fox attended the launch event for the [FAO Policy on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples](#). The Policy document represents a formal commitment from FAO and provides a framework to FAO's work on Indigenous People.

TGER co-chair, Dr. Janis Alcorn represented CEESP on a panel entitled, Human Rights, Equity and Conservation, organized by the D.C. Bar Association, Washington D.C. 22 September 2010 Her presentation was entitled "Human Rights, Equity, and Conservation in a REDD-focused World". Other panelists included representatives from the InterAmerican Commission on Human Rights Indian Law Resource Center, and World Resources Intitute. The audience, including representatives from USAID, World Bank and Interamerien Development Bank, participated in a lively "off the record" discussion.

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

Social Assessment, Rights & Participation

A workshop to share experiences between three constituencies in the CEESP-WCPA cluster of IUCN Commissions, namely the Protected Areas Equity and Livelihoods (PAEL) taskforce, the Theme on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), and the focal point on Protected Areas Management Evaluation (PAME) in the WCPA was conducted in Bangkok, Thailand (18 - 19 February 2010) with the following objectives:

1. Review the current situation regarding social assessment in PA Management Evaluation and reporting;
2. Review the progress of PAEL's Social Assessment in Protected Areas (SAPA) work;
3. Identify synergies and mutually reinforcing lessons between PAME and SAPA;
4. Discuss other potential opportunities to incorporate social assessments within conservation initiatives;
5. Set out a strategy and communication plan to help CBD Parties and stakeholders understand how social policy in the PoWPA can be more effectively achieved in the new CBD work plan;
6. Harmonise the work of TILCEPA and PAEL in their joint mandates under CEESP and WCPA.

- English language SAPA-PAME publication released in April 2010;
- Publication launch at CBD SBSTTA 14, Nairobi along with IIED new SAPA publication;
- IUCN Southern African conference on transboundary conservation and social policy, at Golden Gate National Park, South Africa – April 2010;
- Agreement in principle with WWF International on a workshop in Congo Basin with indigenous peoples and Protected Areas managers (postponed into 2011);
- Sub-regional Participatory 3D Modelling exercise in Gabon, September 2010

- Contribution by a number of TILCEPA members to the 2010 Policy Matters on rights issues;

Governance Toolkit

- Neema Pathak-Broome & team have prepared CD training toolkit;
- Supported by GTZ and part of CBD online training course;
- Feedback and meeting at SBSTTA 14 and CBD COP10;
- Draft version reviewed during 2010;
- TILCEPA members to participate in Commons conference, Hyderabad India, January 2011;

Biome specific-Social Policy Specialist Groups

- **Marine** Protected Areas / Locally Managed Marine Areas Specialist Group TOR drafted in cooperation with WCPA Marine and fishworkers advocacy groups;
- **Mountain** Connectivity & Transboundary social policy Specialist Group TOR drafted in cooperation with WCPA Mountain and CSVPA;
- Meetings with Greenpeace and Fishworkers advocacy organisations at COP10 in Nagoya;
- Dialogue with ICIMOD, Mountain Partnership and WCPA and emails with TILCEPA members;

World Heritage Sites

- Several complaints by members about indigenous peoples' rights in relation to WHS applications and reviews;
- Meetings in July 2011 in Geneva and Gland with IUCN Secretariat on WHS procedures and issues about community rights, governance and livelihoods in relation to Natural WHS applications and reviews;
- Formal TILCEPA submissions to IUCN on Ngorongoro Crater WHS (UR of Tanzania) and Tri-National Sangha WHS application (CAR, Cameroon & Congo Republic);
- Correspondence on Hawai'i WHS issues and Himalayan / Nepalese WHS process and rights;
- TILCEPA participation at youth forum and panel on WHS at CBD COP10 in Nagoya (video online)

ICCAs / Sacred Natural Sites

In conjunction with CBD COP 10, the “**ICCA Consortium**” is an association of organizations with experience and commitment in supporting indigenous peoples' conserved territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) at local, national and/or international levels.

Its members are indigenous and non indigenous grassroots organisations and small NGOs, while its honorary members (with advisory role but no voting rights at the General Assembly) are individuals with similar proven capacities and commitment. The Consortium was established in an informal way at the World Conservation Congress of 2008 in Barcelona (Spain) and, since then, has been steadily collaborating with a number of key partners – such as GEF SGP, UNEP WCMC and GTZ, and with the IUCN CEESP Commission (TILCEPA and TGER in particular) for the organisation of relevant meetings, workshops and side events at international policy gatherings (including forthcoming events at CBD COP 10) and to develop and diffuse relevant publications.

The Consortium promotes the appropriate recognition of ICCAs, and their positive, non-destructive support at local, national and international levels. This is particularly important today, as the Convention on Biological Diversity is recognising the value and conservation importance of ICCAs and is asking national governments to follow up on their obligations under the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas. Much can be gained but much, unfortunately, can also be lost in this delicate moment of “recognising and supporting” phenomena that are, for their very nature, uniquely grounded in local cultures and values. The Consortium has been active on this, providing advice to national actors and policy makers and distilling lessons learned from past policy and practice. A voluntary system by which indigenous peoples and local communities can inscribe their ICCAs into a special Registry at UNEP WCMC is also under development and the Consortium has been providing advice on that as well. The specifics of the Free Prior and Informed Consent procedures for the Registry will be further discussed in a dedicated workshop in Nagoya.

In June 2010, the ICCA Consortium acquired legal personality as non-profit association under the Swiss Civil Code and its next General Assembly is now scheduled to happen in Nagoya, in the occasion of CBD COP 10.

- ICCA and SNS side-events at CBD SBSTTA 14 & COP10;
- ICCA Workshop and planning meeting in Japan at time of COP10;
- SNS book launched with panel presentation at COP10;

CBD PoWPA Lobbying

- TILCEPA-PAEL recommendations to SBSTTA 14 on Social Assessment (text included by CBD parties);
- ICCA text adopted by SBSTTA and COP10;
- Written review by TILCEPA of the IUCN HQ submission on PoWPA to CBD COP10 (governance, equity, social assessment, ICCAs / non-State actors, benefit sharing, UNDRIP);
- Recommendation sent to WCPA on PoWPA social policy implementation ahead of VIth World Parks Congress, 2012 – more need to follow this up from CEESP and TILCEPA;

COP17 & Rio+20 Preparations

- Meeting with Director of the Alliance of Religion and Conservation (ARC) on policy cooperation and Chinese conference preparations on sacred landscapes;
- Meeting with World Council of Churches on inter-faith and indigenous peoples' COP17 strategy;
- Tokyo workshop with Japan Network of Engaged Buddhists on CBD and FCCC, as well as global Buddhist conference on climate changes;
- ICIMOD / WCPA participation in Bhutan regional climate meeting, October 2011;
- Workshops and planning with Southern African Faith Environmental Institute and SADC Church Councils on COP17 preparations;
- Dialogue with IUCN Asia Regional Office and International Network of Engaged Buddhists on responses to climate change and environment – conference due in 2012;

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

Alejandro Nadal (IUCN CEESP TEM TI/El Colegio de Mexico) / Alejandro Nadal, co-Chair of the Theme on the environment, macroeconomics, trade and investment (TEM TI) attended the workshop of the Green Economy Thematic Priority Area of IUCN, in Gland (August 18-19). The main message carried by TEM TI to this meeting was that macroeconomic policies should not be ignored by IUCN or its commissions.

Macroeconomic policies affect rates of activity, income distribution, allocation of resources for structural change, etc. Macroeconomic policies will need to be adapted to the structural changes that will be needed to transition to the Green Economy. It will not be possible to define the Green Economy/sustainability without a very strong component of macroeconomic policy.

The question is not to simply think about business friendly macroeconomic policies based on financial liberalization, the obsession with stability and fiscal austerity, privatization and deregulation. The financial crisis that today engulfs the entire world coexists with a severe environmental crisis. This shows there is an urgent need to understand the roots of this crisis and to design strategic alternatives to an economic model that has shown to be inadequate for healthy growth and job creation, that destroys peoples' livelihoods and that has been so reckless with the environment.

Macroeconomic policy is about monetary policy, financial mechanisms, exchange rates, fiscal policy (income and expenditure), capital accounts (balance of payments), income policy, key economy-wide prices (energy, foodstuffs). It is also about trade liberalization and has an international dimension (monetary system, capital flows). All these components work together, not in isolation. The reluctance to meet the challenges macroeconomic policy has resulted in serious setbacks for sustainability. It is urgent to recognize that we cannot afford to lose the battle against “reset the economy” syndrome. In fact, we cannot afford to lose the battle against austerity and zero-deficit fiscal policy –

this is all highly relevant to what is going to happen to the environment and to peoples' livelihoods for decades to come.

The key word today among economists is “recovery”. However, the reality is that it is back to business as usual. If we are to protect our environment and transition to sustainability, we need to redefine macroeconomics. At a domestic level this requires redefining monetary policy priorities, re-regulating finance (the banking and non-banking sectors), putting in place capital controls and making a space for policy, initiating fiscal reform, instituting an incomes policy for sustainable livelihoods. At the international level reform of the international monetary system is required, along with a solution to the international debt problem, and new governance schemes for the international trade system.

Alejandro Nadal, chair of TEMTI finished writing and revising his book on *Rethinking Macroeconomics for Sustainability* (published by Zed Books in the UK). This is a groundbreaking analysis of how macroeconomic policies need to be redesigned in order to attain the objectives of environmental and social sustainability.

Mr. Nadal is editing papers that are to be published as a Special Issue of CEESP's Policy Matters. These papers include the final reports for TEMTI's project on Macroeconomic Policies and Sustainability in Latin America. This project involved detailed analysis of monetary and fiscal policies in five Latin American countries (Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Costa Rica and Mexico). The *Policy Matters* special issue will also include two papers from India and will be published in the second half of 2011.

Theme Environment, Conflict and Security (TECS)

This theme was not active in 2010. Theme Co-Chair Ton Boon von Ochssee resigned in late 2010 and new TECS Co-Chair Jennifer Clare Mohamed-Katerere was appointed in March 2011 to work with Co-Chair Arzu Rana Deuba- TECS has initiated renewed consultation with its membership to determine new activity and expects to commence new activities for TECS in 2011

Theme Sustainable Livelihoods (TSL)

TSL co-chair Taghi Farvar visited the territories of West African nomadic pastoralists of the Sahel in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali for three weeks in mid-autumn 2009 to initiate and improve communication among indigenous nomadic tribes and tribal associations of the world. There are some 250 million nomadic pastoralists in the world, most of them indigenous, whose main livelihood system is herding of domesticated or semi-domesticated animals ranging from reindeer to camelids (dromedaries, Bactrian

camels, alpacas and llamas), equids (horses, donkeys and mules), bovines (yaks and cattle), and ovines (sheep and goats).

Billital Maroobe, a member of WAMIP (World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples) and associate member of TSL was the host. The visit was supported by WISP (World Initiative for Sustainable Pastoralism)—a project operated by IUCN out of Nairobi. Billital Maroobe is an association of pastoralist organisations in West Africa with an effective network of members in 7 countries. It works with very large indigenous pastoralist groupings such as the Tuareq and Fulani as well as with many smaller ones. One of the results was decisions to seek funding for joint work to improve the rights and livelihoods of indigenous nomadic peoples together with other regions and WAMIP. A project concept has been developed jointly with Billital Maroobe (Niger and Bourkina based), CENESTA (Iran, host institution to TSL), SCOPE (Pakistan), Marag (India) and others for submission to various support organisations.

A team consisting of TSL members including Colombian conservationists and health workers visited Vaupe region in the Colombian Amazon to support the recognition of one of the most remarkable examples of community conservation by indigenous peoples of the Amazon region. Colombia is one of the foremost countries in recognising the rights of indigenous peoples over their territories. Some 40% of the surface of the country is under indigenous management using their own customary systems. Using extensive rotational agricultural (swidden) systems, they move from plot to plot each year, with the result that each plot has the opportunity to return to natural forest by the time they return to the same plot many years later. The local indigenous peoples have profound knowledge of the biological diversity of the forest, both plants and animals, and use a large number of species for health and livelihoods. Each tribe's territory is considered a very well conserved ICCA.

At the request of the Afghanistan Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock a national workshop on Community Based Natural Resource Management was organised by TSL and CENESTA in January of 2010 in Kabul. Some 60 participants representing various stakeholders (local communities including villagers and nomadic tribal peoples, civil society organisations, international agencies and NGOs and government departments) interacted with TSL's co-Chair Taghi Farvar who was the chief facilitator, Samira Farahani, TSL Programme Officer, Abbas Didari, CENESTA expert on natural resource management, and Reza Salehi, an Iranian nomadic pastoralist, over 5 days to learn participatory resource management techniques. After a panel of international agencies describing their experiences in Afghanistan on CBNRM, participants went through the present predicament of natural resource management in Afghanistan together with a timeline of the history of changes that have taken place over the recent political history of the country. A visioning exercise helped them define a long-term desirable future situation, followed by tracing a road map (strategy) for how to get to the desirable

future vision from the current problem-infested predicament. Against the backdrop of this road map a 5 year work plan was devised. The exercise was designed to help the Afghan stakeholders to arrive at a national strategy and action programme in CBNRM. The work is continuing with a more substantive level of input for support of Afghan efforts in this direction.

In partnership with IIED, the regions of South Asia, West Africa, West Asia and Andean highlands in South America have engaged in bringing back control of research on food and agriculture to the farmers, fishing folks, pastoralists and other indigenous and local producers. Examples include participatory plant breeding in West Asia, safeguarding and improving endemic livestock in Iran, returning to the indigenous crops and their heritage knowledge in Bolivia and Peru, return to local varieties of millet in India, learning to avoid GMO cotton and other crops in southeast Asia and West Africa—all based on local research and investigation by indigenous peoples and local communities, often including innovative techniques such as evolutionary plant breeding and peasant citizen juries.

With a small grant from CEESP, three side events were organised during the technical preparatory session of CBD SBSTTA in Nairobi in May. The topics included ICCAs (strengthening what works), Governance issues in protected areas, and climate change and agro-biodiversity. These were co-sponsored by CEESP's TGER, TILCEPA and TSL and other institutions including ICCA Consortium, WAMIP, CENESTA and Bioversity International. Participation of both governmental and civil society was active and a strategy meeting was held for the future of the ICCA Consortium including the decision to establish and register it as soon as possible.



Supporters of the ICCA Consortium resolved to form a legal entity based in Switzerland.

TSL participated in the UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and also used the occasion to hold discussion group sessions on ICCAs. With a number of the

members of the ICCA Consortium, all of them indigenous peoples organisations and those serving them, including IPACC (Africa), PACOS (Malaysia), WAMIP (global) and CENESTA (West Asia), the Consortium was established in conformity with the laws of Switzerland. CEESP, including TSL, is a partner network of experts with the ICCA Consortium. CEESP members Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Stan Stevens, Jannie Lasimbang and Taghi Farvar were elected Coordinator, Treasurer, Auditor, and President, respectively.

Twelve independent pastoralist tribal confederacies and independent tribes of Iran held a workshop in July to discuss the forthcoming CBD regime for access and benefit sharing (ABS), which is a part of Article 8(j) of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Concerned with increasing bio-piracy of their indigenous knowledge of plant and animal diversity, they decided to investigate their biodiversity heritage (both wild and domesticated plants and animals) through the preparation of CBRs and their registration in all available platforms.

Their plan includes surveying, collecting, labelling, photographing and identifying all of the “wild” plant species in their ancestral territories. In much of the country, each territorial area contains hundreds of species of plants, most of them endemic, with hundreds of still unknown species to western science. At the same time, community elders from these tribes — both female and male— know nearly all of the species, can identify them by local names, and have a deep knowledge of their properties for food, feed, medicine and industry (including as dyes and gums). They will carry out the surveys over a two year period four times a year, during the main seasons of summering grounds, autumn migration, wintering grounds and spring migration.

A second workshop in September brought them together with the help of TSL host CENESTA where they shared their experiences in their first collection exercise, registered the collections in a computer, and got technical support from a CENESTA botanist in the systematisation of their work and identification of the “scientific” names of the plant species they had collected. A report of their work was presented in a Nagoya CBD side event in late October by one of the indigenous ethno-botanists and a CENESTA facilitator/interpreter.

Their future plans include establishment of the Community Biodiversity Registers, establishment of tribal and regional research herbariums where the collected materials will be kept for tribal research purposes, taking of decisions on the protocols for access and benefit sharing, collaboration in elaborating a national community biodiversity protocol, advocacy to include the said protocol as a basis for a national ABS regime, and collaboration with national and international entities in the registration and protection of the rights over this biodiversity heritage. IIED project on democratising food and agricultural research, the GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme and CENESTA have supported this work, and Natural Justice, a South Africa based civil society organisation of lawyers will assist in the international legal issues.

TSL and other CEESP members and associates participated in co-organising two side events, a major three-day workshop, and participated in a number of other side events in Nagoya during the second half of October. The major theme was ICCAs, including marine and terrestrial, and a major meeting of the CEESP-affiliated ICCA Consortium was held during the middle weekend. Separate reports of the Nagoya events have been submitted by CEESP regional Vice-Chair Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend. The Nagoya activities were made possible by grants from the GEF/UNDP Small Grants Programme, The Christensen Fund, and CEESP. TSL members also participated in the daily meetings of the IIFB.



Participants in the ICCA Consortium General Assembly in Nagoya.

As a result of these activities, the concept of ICCAs and the role of indigenous peoples and local communities (called ILCs in the CBD jargon) in the conservation of nature and natural resources, including the need to protect the rights of IPs and ensure their effective participation in the governance of protected areas, was given a prominent place in the documents and decisions emerging from Nagoya, including the special situation of nomadic/mobile peoples in the conservation of nature.

P easant farmers, indigenous pastoralists and civil society organisations working with them in South Asia, West Africa, West Asia and Andean highlands in South America met among themselves to review outcomes of the “Democratising Food and Agricultural Research” initiative facilitated by IIED. This was then followed by intensive workshops with social movement representatives such as Via Campesina, WAMIP, Consumer unions and Pesticide Action Network in Penang, Malaysia in the last week of October 2010 to exchange experiences. Both international workshops were designed by Michel Pimbert, who is the IIED project coordinator and Deputy Chair of CEESP. The result was a strengthening of both the field based projects described in Item 5, above and the social movements involved who committed to further joint actions in support of food sovereignty.

A preparatory workshop was organised in Nairobi by TSL co-chair Lucy Mulenkei for the East African woman pastoralists slated to participate in the World Gathering of Woman Pastoralists. The result was capacity building to participate more effectively in the Gathering, and a series of recommendations that helped the East African indigenous women influence the Declaration from the Gathering.

Following the Segovia World Gathering of Nomadic and Transhumant Pastoralists in 2007, a special world gathering was organised in Mera, Gujarat, India in 2010 by Marag, an Ahmedabad based civil society organisation dedicated to promoting the rights of indigenous nomadic and transhumant pastoralists in India. The Gathering was financially supported by IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development, Rome) and co-organised by WAMIP, WISP, ILC and the League for Pastoralist Peoples. Around 200 participants considered issues of highest concern for woman pastoralists from around the world, and ended the Gathering with a Declaration that takes off from and supplements the Segovia Declaration. TSL co-chair Taghi Farvar was a member of the organising committee and facilitated the selection and participation of indigenous woman pastoralists from West Asia, Central Asia and other regions of the world.

Assalouyeh was a traditional area in the Persian Gulf consisting of a number of coastal villages whose livelihoods were based on fishing and farming. Today, however, these settlements and the marine and coastal regions are undergoing massive transformation as they are located on one of the major oil and gas exploitation regions of the world. Although some environmental, social and health impact assessment studies have been undertaken, ultra rapid industrialisation has outpaced them. A project with the collaboration of TSL host institution CENESTA, the University of Tehran's Institute for Petroleum Engineering and the Living Earth Foundation, financed by the EU has started in 2010 called "Dialogue and Development in Iran" with the purpose of bringing the main stakeholders together, including local communities of fishing-folks, farmers, industrial workers, government agencies, the Free Economic Zone authorities, and independent experts to build capacity in understanding and solving problems of an environmental, social and technical nature. TSL is supporting this effort through advice and help in the organisation of facilitated workshops, studies and methodologies/approaches such as collaborative management and multi-stakeholder governance.

DryNet, an international network of 14 civil society organisations in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America was formed four years ago with the support of a grant from the European Union to help advance the aims of the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and its consequent National Action Plans (NAPs) to Combat Desertification, and to promote synergy with other multilateral environmental agreements. CEESP's TSL participated in supporting this effort through its host institution CENESTA and helped in capacity building for public and civil society

stakeholders in Iran, Afghanistan and Azerbaijan. The EU funds ran out in early 2010 but the partners managed to secure continuation for another three years 2011-2013 through a Swiss and a Norwegian grants.

TSL worked with IIED's project on Sustaining Local Food Systems, Agro-biodiversity and Livelihoods to help indigenous nomadic pastoralists in Iran through to revitalise their customary institutions for the management of natural resources and their conservation. These revitalised customary institutions (councils of elders) decided to incorporate themselves as legal entities on behalf of their respective tribes with their statutes being based on customary law and traditional structures.

During 2010 about a dozen tribal confederacies and independent tribes came together and decided to form the national union of indigenous nomadic tribes in order to be able to influence public policy and better defend the rights of mobile indigenous peoples in Iran and beyond. The Union is a federation dedicated to the defence of rights and livelihoods for nomadic indigenous peoples, and is expected to be registered in 2011.

Two of the first activities of the Union, even during its formative period, have been (a) co-organising the Community Biodiversity Registers and ABS Protocols mentioned above, and (b) proposing successfully an alternative model of Territory-Based Range Management Programme for nomadic pastoralists—who are currently using well over a third of all rangelands in the country. The latter is in contradistinction with the conventional ranching schemes that the government had been promoting in the country. This scheme and another one based on de-stocking the rangelands have effectively been stopped as a result of advocacy work of the now organised indigenous nomadic tribes and CENESTA, with the technical support and advice of TSL. The latter scheme was based on technocratic notions of outdated scientific models of carrying capacity that now need to give way to the new approaches of non-equilibrium ecosystems (NEE), something that Iranian nomadic organisations and civil society actors intend to help academic and government institutions catch up with.

Theme Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector (SEAPRISE)

SEAPRISE had a very active year with members engaged with extractive industries in many regions including the Arctic, Asia, Australia, East and West Africa, Latin America, Central America. A few of the activities are shown below. Some new members have joined SEAPRISE which now has more than 100 members.

West Africa

SEAPRISE members produced a book with WWF "Extractive Industries & Sustainable Development, a best practise guide for offshore oil and gas development in the West African Marine Ecoregion". They also helped UNEP-WCMC produce a map covering

the 7 countries from Mauritania to Sierra Leone in the same Eco region. This highlighted both the best practises and the risks involved in drilling for oil in the shallow coastal regions which are the main fish breeding and fishing grounds on which millions of people depend.

SEAPRISE members also helped Amnesty with their publication “Nigeria: Petroleum, Pollution and Poverty in the Niger Delta” which highlighted the environmental and human rights/ social problems in the Niger Delta.

However, there are new challenges that SEAPRISE will engage in over the coming months. The recent reports of lead poisoning from illegal gold mines that that lead to the death of over 111 children among 163 (official estimates) in remote villages of northern Nigeria as well as the discharge of waste into community sources of surface water by cement factories require policy engagement with the government of Nigeria to control these negative trends.

Philippines

The Philippines continues to receive support from a number of CEESP members both in the Philippines and Internationally. Major companies such as Xstrata, BHP Billiton and Intex and the financial institutions that support them have been challenged locally and internationally by SEAPRISE members. Local NGOs and Civil society groups have been given technical support to help them challenge companies who want to damage their environment.

Regrettably, SEAPRISE has to report that more people, working for NGO’s or other civil society organisations including churches that SEAPRISE has been helping, have been killed during the year. The total number killed over the last three years is now at least 8. Even one death of an environmental defender is too much.

CEESP members in the ALDAW Network (Ancestral Land/Domain Watch) working with the CEESP Theme SEAPRISE, have identified that in addition to the alarming expansion of nickel mining on Palawan island indigenous peoples are now being confronted with the threats posed by the expansion of oil palm plantations.

The province of Palawan is part of the “Man and Biosphere Reserve” program of UNESCO and hosts 49 animals and 56 botanical species found in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. It is also the home of isolated and vanishing indigenous communities.

ALDAW preliminary findings, obtained in collaboration with the Centre for Biocultural Diversity (CBCD) – University of Kent, indicate there is a scarcity of public records showing the processes and procedures leading to the issuance of land conversion permits and environmental clearances to oil palm companies, as well as to the local cooperatives created in the various barangays. Moreover, ALDAW is also in the process of mapping all oil palm locations in Palawan, through the use of geotagging technologies. Evidence indicates that – in most cases - members of indigenous communities, who have ‘rented’

portions of their land to the oil company, have no clear understanding of the nature of such 'agreements' nor they possess written contracts countersigned by the company. There is a risk that members of local communities who have joined the so-called 'cooperatives' will soon become indebted with the oil company. In fact they provide very cheap labor and also barrow funds to purchase fertilizer, pesticides and equipment, while the company control every aspect of production.

Latin America

CEESP SEAPRISE members reported that one study has shown that there are 118 mining conflicts in 15 countries in Latin America. Mining projects involving hundreds of Latin American communities. Currently, of the 337 mining projects in the region, 139 are in conflict with different communities.

La Base de Datos, on the initiative of the Observatory of Environmental Conflicts (OLCA) and Executive Coordination Observatory of Mining Conflicts in Latin America (OCMAL) is an information system for community management of social and environmental conflict in the region.

So far, 118 organizations reported mining conflicts in 15 countries in the region, which affect 150 communities. Under the system, the Brazilian communities are most affected by the activity: 21 projects, 37 companies, generating 21 conflicts in 34 communities. According to the Observatory, conflicts involve 190 companies - mostly subsidiaries of multinationals - which work in different countries of the region. Besides Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and the Dominican Republic suffer with the problem.

The Database of Mining Conflicts in Latin America is designed to provide organizations, institutions, communities and stakeholders, information on the conflicts in the region. The idea is to follow the actions of mining companies in Latin America, especially for projects, conflicts, strategies of intimidation, criminalization, corruption and cooptation of communities and leaders.

Prof Richard Steiner and Dr Robert Goodland both visited Salvador to try to help with the problems mining companies are causing.

Sandra Kloff continue work on a polluting oil refinery in Spain and assesses oil and gas impacts on the marine environment in other countries.

SEAPRISE member Doris Cellarius attended a 3-day meeting at IUCN in Gland, Switzerland, as a representative of CEESP to assist in defining **IUCN's vision for sustainable bioenergy**. The meeting was designed to build stronger linkages between the

IUCN Secretariat, its regional offices, Commissions and external partners. The external partners participated in the second day only of the meeting. Those attending included World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, Wetland International, United Nations Environment Programme and Shell.

As reported by Doris Cellarius, "We discussed emerging bioenergy problems such as how governmental mandates have increased pressure to develop new feedstocks, even in countries far from those where the fuels are used. This had worsened indirect impacts such as land use changes that compete with food production, damage biodiversity and threaten livelihoods in local communities. To assist in addressing these problems we agreed IUCN needs to ensure that sustainability principles are adopted and complied with by expand communication to more entities in the global community. Activities should include land use mapping for biodiversity, case studies for documenting "on-the-ground" experiences, and the transfer of information about how countries can encourage development of more effective, protective programs. IUCN is ideally positioned to assist governments in land use planning that can assure that when biofuels projects permitted, they will be sustainable, protect all environmental resources, and benefit local communities".

After evaluating many possible options, the group wrote a vision statement to help IUCN move forward: "By 2016, bioenergy responsibly contributes to biodiversity conservation, climate change solutions and sustainable livelihoods, as part of building resilient ecological and socio-economic systems."

SEAPRISE member and CEESP Finance Officer, Richard Cellarius, was an invited participant at the **"Planning Meeting" between IUCN and representatives of the International Council for Mining and Metals (ICMM) at IUCN headquarters in Gland in November, 2010.** The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Identify levers that IUCN and ICMM are well positioned to use to improve performance across the industry
- Identify opportunities for enabling implementation of good practice in national/regional contexts and drawing lessons from national/regional experiences into global standards.
- Create a shared understanding on the work of the Dialogue to date
- Expand the group of people from the IUCN and ICMM constituencies engaged in the Dialogue

Another implied objective was to see if the two organizations should renew the Dialogue established by the initial 5-year (2003-2008) Terms of Reference agreement that resulted, *inter alia* in the production of the "Good Practice Guidance for Mining and Biodiversity" (ICMM, 2006). The final result of the meeting was the following list of potential joint project areas with an indication of their priority ranking by the participants:

- Developing a landscape perspective for the mining projects in a larger area and related biodiversity/endangered species/ecosystem management concerns that goes beyond individual sites and species for a more comprehensive overview of the total impact of mining and conservation needs.
- (tie) A "strategic communication" program to inform communities, companies, and local and regional organizations about mutual concerns and interests.
- Developing a program to include protection of ecosystem services in mining projects.
- Building in impacts on climate change and reducing CO 2 emissions in mining.
- Work to improve water protection and supply in mining projects.
- (tie) Restoration and rehabilitation of legacy mining sites.

Richard's recommendation at the closure of the meeting:

- IUCN should revive the WGEIB, composed of representatives of NGO members, State members, and commissions. The group should be consulted and meet regularly, at least by e-mail and conference calls. It should have a role in reviewing the agreements and terms of reference with extractive industry companies and organizations such as ICMC *before* they are signed/finalized. This may go beyond the principles in the *Operational Guidelines for Private Sector Engagement* (Version 2.0, 2009), but in contested relationships it is essential for the Secretariat to get such internal review and comment.
- Based on the constructive interaction between the IUCN "delegation" and the ICMC delegation at this meeting, there should be an annual face-to-face meeting of comparable groups from each organization including member representatives.. The purpose of this meeting would be to review progress, suggest additions and/or revisions to the workplan, and, perhaps most importantly, put a living face to each organization for the other.

CEESP REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

CEESP Oceania

Thanks to the sponsorship of James Cook University of North Queensland, Australia, a CEESP Oceania list-server became operational during 2010. As well as contributing to IUCN Oceania office and CEESP newsletters, the CEESP Oceania network was involved in the following activities during 2010:

- Organization of a meeting to link the global Social Assessment of Protected Areas Initiative with Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (February 2010).
- Healthy Parks, Healthy People Congress in Australia (Melbourne, April 2010) through contributing to the organization of a workshop on "Healthy Parks Healthy People - Just

as Relevant in the Developing World - Applying the Concept in Nepal; Presentation at a workshop: “Healthy Parks – Caring for Country, Understanding the Link with Indigenous Community Health and Wellbeing”; Representation at several side-events.

- National Indigenous Land and Sea Management Conference in Australia, (October 2010) through a presentation on new development in international policy and its application to indigenous land and sea management in Australia, participation at various discussion forums , and distribution of CEESP materials/publications.
- Participation at a Linking Landscapes Forum to develop a national initiative in Australia (December 2010) and particularly in relation to social, economic, and cultural issues related to landscape scale management (eg; governance was a particular topic highlighted).
- 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).
- Provision of technical advice on governance related to landscape scale conservation initiatives in Australia at the operational level (ongoing).
- Planning and technical input as part of the core team to an international initiative on *Social Assessments of Protected Areas (SAPA)* and its linkages with development of social standards for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation bringing an Oceania perspective (ongoing). [Including the release of a publication on this topic in May 2010.]

CEESP Europe

A Side event entitled “ *Area Protette e Rete NATURA 2000/Protected Areas and Natura 2000 Network* ”, was organized by CED PPN at the recent EUROPARC Conference 2010.

Summarised by CEESP member Roberto Gambini, “The meeting has focused on the relationship between Parks and Protected Areas set up by national and regional governments of the whole Europe , and Natura 2000 Network set up by European Union. The debate started from the results of a new research, still in progress by CED-PPN with the help of EUROPARC, which enlightens such relationship taking into account divergences and overlaps of both systems. The debate on the involved problems suggested further actions for a better coordination among nature conservation policies at the different levels”.

CEESP Central America

CEESP Central America was involved in regional discussions and work concerning issues of interest for the Commission and its program of work.

Together with the IUCN Senior Gender Advisor, CEESP supported Central Americas regional work concerning gender and the impacts of climate change. There

are important differences as to how women cope with the effects of climate change. These differences should be taken into account when addressing the human rights of women and Central America's urgency to adapt and mitigate the impacts of climate change. The process in which, CEESP Central America was involved has supported the Women's Forum for Central American Integration-FMICA and RUTA, working together with the Global Gender and Climate Change Alliance- GGCA, and CoopeSoliDar R. L., summarizing and making available to decision makers the contributions and concerns of women engaged in actions targeting a more equitable and balanced model, including actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts.

CEESP supported the facilitation of workshops promoted by FMICA-RUTA in selected territories (La Ceiba- Honduras, Nicaragua-Honduras border (Las Segovias); Panamá-Costa Rica border (Changuinola), Trifinio region (Esquipulas-Guatemala) which allowed the participatory analysis on the differentiated impacts of climate change on women and men, and discussions about potential mitigation, prevention and adaptation actions to respond to such impacts. The workshops brought about additional knowledge on the subject as well as on the development of action plan proposals and brought this ideas and needs in what now is the Central American Regional Climate Change Strategy that has been officially presented in the different Convention of Climate Change Fora.

On March 7-12, 2010, more than 800 Mesoamerican participants, together with a number of researchers and scholars from around the world for the III Mesoamerican Congress on Protected Areas (Merida Yucatan) to discuss about the main experiences on protected areas management in the region.

In this Third Congress, held in the welcoming town of Merida there was an important participation of direct representatives of local communities and indigenous peoples from a number of Mesoamerican territories a clear indication that **the efforts of local communities, indigenous peoples and coastal communities concerning the conservation and land use issues is being recognized.**

CEESP Central America, Conservation International (CI), the IUCN Mesoamerican Regional Office (ORMA-IUCN) and CoopeSoliDar R.L. worked together with CONANP and PRONATURA in an effort for accomplishing a Symposium devoted to discuss social and cultural issues on conservation within a human rights framework.

The Symposium was titled “Land management and governance in Natural Protected Areas.” The third session, chaired by CoopeSoliDar R.L and CEESP-IUCN concerning the strengthening of community governance experiences, was titled “Contributions by indigenous peoples and community conservation areas to food security, cultural identity, territoriality and biodiversity conservation.”

The recommendation of the workshop summed to the others of the Congress to be presented in the next World Park Congress as part of the discussion related to the better management of protected areas and especially recommendations related to the respect to

human rights of local and indigenous communities and governance schemes such as the recognition of Community and Indigenous Peoples Conservation the recognition and strengthening of the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in the conservation of protected areas, promotion of dialog platforms as well as mechanisms for conflict resolution between Protected Natural Areas *vis-à-vis* Indigenous Territories and Local Communities.

CEESP Central America's support to the "One Program" Situation Analysis of the Mesoamerican Region and Caribbean Initiative. This is the first time that the Commission works together with other Commission Members and the IUCN Regional Secretariat to voluntarily support the elaboration of the Situation Analysis that will guide the elaboration of the Mesoamerican and Caribbean Initiative program of work for the next period 2013-2016. Issues of interest to the CEESP like the consideration of human rights in conservation, development model, governance of protected areas, poverty and equity imbalances have been incorporated and will be part of the discussion that will occur towards the elaboration of the regional program of work that will be done in Dominican Republic in October of this year, thanks to CEESP support.

CEESP Vice-Chair South America, Gonzalo Zambrana has established a platform of coordinated work between IUCN Sur, National Committees and CEESP South America.

The aim is to strengthen the CEESP membership action in South America with only one program thus increasing quantitative and qualitative the CEESP membership.

Objectives of the South American Program are:

- To improve the coordinate actions of the South America membership
- To strengthen and enhanced the membership of South America in all the themes and work groups
- To make a platform of coordination with the UICN Sur office
To design a work program for South America in all the themes of the CEESP
- To promote the joint action between the institutional and CEESP specialist members of South America.

CEESP North American Region

2010-11 Goal: Increase visibility of CEESP within the North American region through a focus on First Nation responses to boreal conservation programs, plans and policies.

Actions Completed:

1. Boreal Aboriginal scholar brought on as co-vice chair for CEESP North America
2. Facilitated participation of seven Canadian Aboriginal delegates in Sharing Power Conference from boreal region of three provinces.
 - funding raised from The Christensen Fund, Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, University of Canterbury
3. Organized two workshops allowing for sharing of Aboriginal perspectives & projects regarding boreal conservation at Sharing Power Conference.
4. Prepared two CEESP newsletter articles regarding Aboriginal perspectives on boreal conservation programs, plans and policies.
5. Initiated discussion about CEESP membership with Aboriginal participants to Sharing Power Conference.
6. Held discussions with CEESP members and IUCN member organizations about activities in boreal regions and Aboriginal concerns raised through letters to IUCN and IUCN members of the CIHR initiative.

CEESP Southern Africa Region

The Southern Africa “regional Vice Chair – Masego Madzwamuse was involved in assisting the Southern Africa Resources Watch (SARW) initiative of the Open society Initiative of Southern Africa in setting up a programme on strengthening social and environmental accountability of the private sector. SARW’s objective is to strengthen natural resources governance in Southern Africa, promote revenue transparency, foster community participation, and monitor companies’.

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 (Carter, 2008). The demand for Africa’s mineral resources has increased as emerging economies such as China and India seek raw materials to meet local demands. The demand for large quantities of mineral resources is forcing mining companies to widen their exploration activities including into biodiversity-rich areas. Many biodiversity-rich areas could be under threat from mining exploration and extraction. There are also possibilities for conflict with local communities whose livelihoods maybe directly dependent on the use of biodiversity and natural resources. The capacity of local civil society organizations to monitor the activities of the mining sector is weak while robust institutional and policy frameworks are lacking. The chair thus provided technical support to SARW and Conservation International to design a project which is aimed at *providing a clear understanding of the potential biodiversity and environmental risks associated with mining development in the SADC region and build the capacity of civil society organizations and governments for monitoring and improved landuse planning*”.

The project will be implemented in Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Mozambique, Malawi and Tanzania in partnership with an IUCN

member Conservation International. This project provides an opportunity for the SEAPRISE to grow its membership in the Southern African Region.

CEESP was further part of a technical team which accompanied SARW on reconnaissance monitoring visits to copper and platinum mines Zambia (Chibuluma Mines) and Zimbabwe (Zimplats) respectively in August 2010. The visits were a follow-up to a recently completed SARW assessment of the corporate governance and social responsibilities adopted by South African mining companies operating in southern Africa which raised a number of concerns about the nature of SA investments and the extent to which the companies are contributing to the development of communities within which they operate, particularly where there are weak regulatory and enforcement capacities.

The objective of the visit was to engage with the mine, local NGOs and relevant Government agencies so as to confirm the research findings and get an update on the status of the key issues raised in the book '*South African Mining Companies in Southern Africa: Cooperate Governance and Social Responsibility*'.

In Zimbabwe the team found that Companies' EIA, EMS/Environmental Policy are not readily available in the public domain making it difficult for local communities and other stakeholders to hold the mine accountable and monitor its activities. One can safely argue that these policies and strategies are purely for minimal compliance as they are only availed to Government institutions. Best practice worldwide indicates the need for companies to extend beyond conventional analyses particularly where national legislation is found to be weak. Zimbabwe has not updated regulations and procedures which govern environmental accountability in the mining sector over a long-time. Although the Environmental Management Bill was drafted in 2003 and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations adopted in 2007, the development of EIAs is largely based on guidelines which were developed in 1997. These guidelines are outdated as they do not take into account further developments in this area such as Strategic Environmental Assessments; Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tools (IBAT); ICMM Sustainable Development Framework; the work programme of the CBD on Business and Biodiversity and the World Bank's Policy on Environment, Social and Gender Policy. Similar shortcomings were noted in the case of Zambia and the copper mines record in corporate social responsibility and environmental accountability.

CEESP joined a panel of experts who made presentations at the SADC Parliamentary Forum's workshop 'Towards enhancing legislative and oversight role in extractive industries sector'. The workshop was held on the 30th of October in Johannesburg. The meeting, amongst other things, dealt with important matters such as Contract Negotiations, Regional Policy Harmonization, Revenue Transparency, Environmental Protection, Sustainable Development and Social Empowerment through Corporate Social Responsibility.

Some of the resolutions emanating from this forum include the following;

- Whilst the enhanced China-Africa relations seem to have created new opportunities and alternatives to the traditional trade with the West, African countries are urged to prioritize their own development needs and zealously guard national interest and sovereignty. The foregoing paradigm must be cognizant of an overarching regard for human rights and human dignity in every respect;
- The legislative and institutional environments currently obtained are weak and urgently require strengthening to ensure greater returns from the extraction of natural resources;
- It is imperative that Strategic Environmental and Social Impact Assessments be prepared by reputable experts, who are independent of both government and private sector interests, after due consultation with local communities and other stakeholders prior to commencement, to be adhered to and reviewed throughout the lifespan of any extractive operation and beyond;
- Local communities living adjacent to extraction areas, including those who are moved from their traditional lands, are often neglected and there is a need to ensure that they become ultimate beneficiaries through participation and overall empowerment;
- Environmental degradation resulting from the mining activities adversely affects local communities and the country at large, but the burden of consequent rehabilitation is normally left to governments instead of the operators. Mining companies should be held liable for remediation for the entire operation;
- The oversight role of Parliament must be strengthened through legislative review, gathering more information, enhanced interaction between the relevant portfolio Committees and concerned stakeholders, tracking contributions of the extractive industries to the national budgets and audit thereof. This can be achieved through requisite training and capacity building exercises with development partners and Civil Society;
- The creation of common benchmarks/standards and best practices for policy and legislation on environment and natural resources management for extractive industries must be pursued with ardent diligence;
- There is thus a need for a SADC Parliament that, amongst other objectives, which would ensure harmonization of legislation and lead to greater regional oversight of extractive operations;
- The role of civil society including media is crucial in providing a sound partnership in tracking, raising public awareness on critical issues as well as assisting in the oversight function.

The parliamentarians also requested SARWs assistance in developing a Resource Governance Barometer for the region which presents an opportunity for CEESP and IUCN to provide technical support. Visit <http://www.sarwatch.org/mining-contract-revisions/dr-congo/186-dr-congo/1527-parliamentary-statement.html> for a full statement.

CEESP participates in a Regional Workshop on ‘Improving Protected Areas Governance for Livelihood Security and Rights in Southern Africa’ hosted by IUCN ESARO and SADC.

CEESP represented by the regional vice chair and other ceesp members who included Jessica Campessa, Holly Shrum and Simon Metcalfe participated in a workshop on "Improving Protected Area Governance Livelihoods Security and Rights in Southern Africa" convened by IUCN ESARO. The workshop which took place in 13-16 April 2010 brought together participants representing Governments, NGOs and Community Groups from various countries of the SADC region. Its overall objective was *"To identify challenges, opportunities for improving PA governance particularly in Transfrontier conservation Areas, in Southern Africa in order to strengthen PA management effectiveness, better ensure that PA establishment and management is in line with rights, and enhance the contribution of PAs to sustainable livelihoods"*

The workshop was particularly ground breaking in the sense that community rights in protected areas are largely neglected in the region. There is no regional policy framework to facilitate community rights. The much celebrated community based natural resource management approaches largely operate in the fringes of protected areas and with an increased drive for top down TFCAs most communities with insecure tenure rights are faced with real dangers of displacement. While the workshop explored various challenges facing protected area governance in Southern Africa it also yielded key strategic outcomes. The most significant being a set of recommendations for the recently held SBSTTA and a proposal for a regional programme aimed at enhancing PA governance for livelihood security in the region.

As an offshoot of this workshop the Southern Africa Regional Vice Chair produced a short critique of the applicability of rights-based approaches in the Southern African protected areas published in the CEESP Journal Policy Matters Issue Number 17.

CEESP further worked with Heinrich Boll Foundation to undertake research on the state of adaptation preparedness in Africa. This work culminated in the production of a report on 'Climate Governance in Africa' by the Regional Chair Masego Madzwamuse which draws on case studies undertaken in Botswana, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Ghana and Nigeria. The report provides strategic recommendations to policymakers on adaptation priorities as well as informs ongoing discussions on areas for climate finance, further policy development and enhancing the capacity of key institutions.

This report was presented at in a side event organised by the Heirnrich Boll at the Seventh African Development Forum '*Acting on Climate Change for Sustainable Development in Africa*' which took place in Addis in October 2010. The report further informed stakeholders' preparations for Cancun. To down load the report visit <http://www.boell.org.za/web/climate-change-631.html>

CEESP has not yet appointed Regional Vice Chairs for South & East Asia or for Northern Africa. We are still in the process of trying to locate suitable nominees.

CEESP COMMUNICATIONS - REPORTS, PUBLICATIONS & VIDEOS

Communications has been a key priority during 2010. Many new initiatives were instigated in order to improve communications within the Commission and to better inform and share the work of CEESP across IUCN and the many networks that CEESP members are involved in.

CEESP produced a quarterly newsletter, each one profiling the work and achievements of CEESP members. These newsletters provide an invaluable mechanism to foster a sense of belonging to this Commission in a more direct way. The four 2010 Newsletters were distributed to all IUCN National Committees and are available on the CEESP website.

Policy Matters is the flagship peer-reviewed Journal of CEESP. The 17th edition of the peer-reviewed CEESP Journal Policy Matters was published in October 2010 "Exploring the Right to Diversity in Conservation Law, Policy, and Practice" featured contributions from over thirty authors. It was launched in October at the 10th Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan.

This issue of Policy Matters is titled, "Exploring the Right to Diversity in Conservation Law, Policy, and Practice". Thirty-five articles and 4 book reviews from a variety of countries in Africa, Asia, and the Americas explore initiatives of duty-bearers, initiatives of rights-holders, and challenges and opportunities presented by the law, policy, and practice of rights-based approaches in topical themes such as protected areas and ICCAs, forests and REDD, and the protection of traditional knowledge and customary ways of life.

As well as Policy Matters, CEESP members published over 50 articles, books, chapters in Journals. The following are some of the CEESP publications:

CEESP SEAPRISE Members Clive Wicks and Sandra Kloff and Paul Siegel published a best practice guide 'Extractive Industries and Sustainable Development'. Available in English and French. They write, "Some of the world's most valuable coastal and marine ecosystems are found in the West African Marine Eco-region and these are being threatened by a range of factors – notably fishing, land-based pollution, coastal development, dam building in river basins, tourism, climate change and, more recently, by a renewed interest on the part of the oil and gas industry. Virtually the whole coastal and marine zones – including hotspots of biodiversity, key fishing grounds and important

tourism areas – have been divided into blocks open for oil and gas exploration. Many companies are looking for oil and gas and one consortium is already producing.

Virtuous Circles: Values, Systems and Sustainability. By Andy Jones, Michel Pimbert and Janice Jiggins, 2010. In recent years, simultaneous crises in energy costs, the price and availability of food, water supplies, biodiversity loss, the financial system and climate change have all had a major impact on lives and livelihoods across the globe.

Democratising agricultural research for food sovereignty in West Africa, Michel Pimbert, Boukary Barry, Anne Berson, Khanh Tran-Thau. This multimedia publication is available online only. A hardcopy version will be printed in early 2011. This multimedia book reports on an initiative in West Africa that seeks to create safe spaces in which food providers and consumers can discuss how to build an agri-food research system that is democratic and accountable to wider society. An explicit aim of the entire process is to strengthen the voices and effectiveness of small-scale producers and other citizens in the governance of agricultural research as well as in setting strategic research priorities and validating knowledge.

The book combines text, photos, video and audio recordings to describe the methodologies used in processes of deliberation and inclusion that involved small scale producers (farmers, pastoralists, fishermen and food processors) and holders of specialist knowledge on agricultural research. The policy recommendations that emerged out of two citizens' juries and farmer led assessments of agricultural research are presented here along with some critical reflections on the process so far. The outcomes of these citizen deliberations have significant implications for current debates on the future of food, farming and environment in West Africa.

Bio-cultural Diversity Conserved by Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities - Examples and Analysis.(Also available in French, Spanish and English) Indigenous conservation territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities– ICCAs- are the subject of an IUCN/CEESP Briefing Note launched at CBD SBSTTA in May 2010.¹ This larger document provides the examples and analysis underlying the policy advice contained in that Briefing Note. The document can be read in conjunction with the Briefing Note or as a stand-alone, as main concepts are described again here. Although their existence is as old and widespread as human civilisation itself, ICCAs have emerged only recently as a major phenomenon in formal conservation circles. International policies and programmes, notably those of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), encourage today all countries to recognise and support ICCAs as examples of effective governance of bio-cultural diversity. It is clear, however, that such recognition and support need to be carefully tailored, and cannot be improvised. IUCN/CEESP's Briefing Note no.10 and this document of complementary resources offer advice about

that, addressing governments, civil society organizations, indigenous peoples and local communities engaged in collaboration, support and joint learning about ICCAs.

Briefing Note No.10 - "Recognizing and supporting indigenous and community conservation - from lessons to action". Briefing Note 10 is available in 3 languages.

Poverty, Governance and Conservation in the Gran Chaco of South America. CEESP members Janis Alcorn and Alejo Zarzycki co-authored this article: *Abstract*: The Gran Chaco is the second largest ecosystem in the Plata basin of South America, after the Amazon rainforest. The high biological and cultural diversity offer diverse opportunities for conservation, despite development threatening both of them. The greatest concentration of biodiversity remain in areas of northern Argentina and southern Bolivia where levels of poverty are very high, and indigenous peoples and poor criollo cattle raisers coexist. By improving informed governance, it is possible to stabilize biodiversity levels and provide a basis for poor local people to collaborate, and to improve their situation in the face of threats from development. <http://www.tc-biodiversity.org/> Alcorn, J.B., A.Zarzycki and L.M.de la Cruz. 2010. Poverty, governance and conservation in the Gran Chaco of South America. *Biodiversity* 11:31-38

Theme on Culture and Conservation members contributed a series of articles to a special edition of *Conservation Biology* on the Barcelona World Conservation Congress. These included:

Collaborative Event Ethnography: Conservation and development trade-offs at the fourth world conservation congress p. 245 J Peter Brosius, Lisa M Campbell

Business, Biodiversity and New 'Fields' of conservation: The world conservation congress and the renegotiation of organisational order p. 256 Kenneth Iain MacDonald

Setting the stage for new global knowledge: Science, Economics, and Indigenous knowledge in 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity' at the Fourth World Conservation Congress p. 276 Chad Monfreda

The politics of indigeneity: Indigenous strategies for inclusion in climate change negotiations p. 286 Amity A Doolittle

NTFP and REDD at the Fourth World Conservation Congress: What is In and What is Not p. 292 Pablo Peña

Climate change impacts, conservation and protected values: Understanding promotion, ambivalence and resistance to policy change at the world conservation congress p. 298 Shannon Hagerman, Terre Satterfield, Hadi Dowlatabadi

Setting the stage for biofuels: Policy texts, community of practice, and institutional ambiguity at the Fourth World Conservation Congress p. 312 Edward M Maclin, Juan Luis Dammert Bello

Heart of borneo as a 'Jalan Tikus': Exploring the links Between indigenous rights, extractive and exploitative industries, and conservation at the World Conservation Congress 2008 p. 320 Sarah L Hitchner

Sorting out roles and defining divides: Social sciences at the World Conservation Congress p. 339 Meredith Welch-Devine, Lisa M Campbell

Communities and Bio-Cultural Diversity in Cambodia— Options for Policies and Action Whose Time has Come! Report for IUCN/CEESP by Grazia and Jeremy Ironside, February 9 2010. This paper is concerned with the bio-cultural patrimonies of Cambodia that still are, or would benefit being, under the governance and care of the indigenous peoples and local communities customarily associated with them.

NEW WEBSITES

Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas: A Bold New Frontier for Conservation
The ICCA Forum has a new website which includes a variety of ICCA information, analyses and reports from all over the world: www.ICCAforum.org. You are welcome to submit ICCA-relevant case studies and other insights, announcements and materials that you would like to propose for uploading.

JUST **C**ONSERVATION launched a Facebook page by the same name in order to broaden the debate and create a focus at the sharp end where people work directly with the reality of conservation, Facebook was chosen because it is interactive and accessible through mobile phone technology which brings it closer to communities and Community based organisations than a traditional web page.

We hope very much that the CEESP community will spread this Facebook page as widely as possible so that those with real information can have a simple to use platform that ensues their active engagement with this debate.

Rights-Based Approach to Conservation Portal - The IUCN Environmental Law Centre (ELC) - with the support of the IUCN Senior Adviser for Social Policy, as well as individual members of the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) - launched an interactive, web-based “Rights-Based Approach to Conservation Portal” to promote and encourage rights-based approaches to conservation (RBAs to Conservation). The RBA Portal can be accessed at: <https://community.iucn.org/rba1/default.aspx>

Although administered by the ELC, the portal is to be supported by IUCN staff and Commission members working on rights-related issues in various contexts. While still developing, the Portal is ultimately intended to serve as a clearing-house providing a “one-stop shop” for sharing relevant information and for learning about worldwide initiatives on RBAs to conservation. The Portal aims to enhance synergies, coordination, exchange of experiences, and learning, and in so doing, to support adoption and application of RBAs to conservation. This tool will also contribute to effective implementation of IUCN Resolution 4.056 – Rights based approaches to conservation.

Ngā Wawata o ngā Rangatahi is a Māori (New Zealand) phrase that means 'the aspirations of the world's youth.' This is the name given to the new global CEESP Sharing Power Facebook youth network. The network now has over 300 members. Initially set up to encourage youth participation at the Sharing Power Conference, the network continues to discuss issue of mutual interest. [Facebook Group 'Ngā Wawata o ngā Rangatahi](#)

CEESP MEMBER AWARDS

Professor Elinor Ostrom, a long-standing member of CEESP, was awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences in late 2009. Professor Ostrom, who is involved with the CEESP Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights, shared the prize with Oliver E. Williamson, for "her analysis of economic governance, especially the commons". She is the first woman to win the prize in this category.



Ostrom's work emphasizes how humans interact with ecosystems to maintain long-term sustainable resource yields. Common-pool resources include many forests, fisheries, oil fields, grazing lands, and irrigation systems. She conducted her field studies on the governance of ground-water in California, of irrigation systems in Nepal, and of forests in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Ostrom's work has considered how societies have developed diverse institutional arrangements for managing natural resources and avoiding ecosystem collapse in many cases, even though some arrangements have failed to prevent resource exhaustion. Her current work emphasizes the multifaceted nature of human-ecosystem interaction and argues against any singular "panacea" for individual social-ecological system problems.

Nnaemeka Ikegwuonu, a member of both CEESP and CEC, was one of five winners of the Rolex Young Laureate Awards. Nnaemeka is the Executive Director of the Smallholders Foundation - a network which uses radio to allow thousands of farmers in Nigeria to receive and share vital agricultural, environmental and commercial information, leading to improved crop yields and better lives.

Doris Cellarius - an active member of CEESP and SEAPRISE with a leadership role working on biofuel issues - was presented with the 2010 William E. Colby Award, the Sierra Club's highest award for service to the Club itself; it “honors an outstanding record of leadership, dedication, and service to the Sierra Club as typified by William E. Colby” (Sierra Club Director and Officer 1900-1949; founder of the Club's Outings program), at the annual Sierra Club Awards Dinner in San Francisco on Saturday, September 25, 2010.

Professor Rick Steiner, who left the University of Alaska earlier this year after almost three decades of service, received the Cook Inletkeeper's highest annual award at a ceremony in Anchorage on December 4 2010.

CEESP 2010 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

2010 Financial Summary

The following table summarizes the total funds available and expenses for the Commission for the calendar year 2010, based on the final year-end report from the 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 allocation from the IUCN Council of ChF 176,000 to the actual amount received in USD, \$168,995.

Funds Available:

In addition to the allocation from the Council, the Director General authorized the use of CEESP's operational surplus from 2009 for expenses related to the very successful 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's expenses: Commission chairs are expected to cover their expenses for 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 high cost of meeting in Switzerland, particularly at the time of the new building inauguration. An attempt will be made to reduce these expenses in 2011.
3. Because of funds limitations, the CEESP Steering Committee generally meets in person only every other year, so there is no Committee meeting expense for 2010. However, travel expenses for Steering Committee members and others for the Sharing Power Conference were paid and recorded in 2010. The Steering Committee met in Whakatane just prior to the Conference.
4. A CO₂ emissions charge was included in the final accounting from the Regional Office. I do not know if this is a standard IUCN or ORO charge and how it is calculated.
5. The expense for the Sharing Power Conference includes two \$20,000 contributions to the conference host, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa, for conference expenses. One of these was from the CEESP core allocation and the other from the 2009 surplus mentioned above. A final \$20,000 contribution was paid to Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa in early 2011.

Respectfully submitted,
Richard Cellarius, Finance Chair, CEESP.
2 May 2011

CEESP Financial Report Summary for 2010	Amount (USD)	Amount (ChF)
Net Allocation less overhead	168,995.00	176,000.00
2009 Surplus Applied to Conference Expenses	58,266.34	60,681.53
Total Funds available	227,261.34	236,681.53
Chair's Costs including attendance at Council	(25,320.81)	(26,370.38)
Administration including Staff salary and travel	(28,388.71)	(29,565.45)
Executive Committee Travel and Meeting Expenses	(10,890.94)	(11,342.38)
Communications=<i>Policy Matters</i>, Newsletter, Internet	(12,517.64)	(13,036.51)
Allocations & Grants including Theme and Regional Projects	(42,254.05)	(44,005.52)
Miscellaneous: CO₂ Emissions charge	(1,113.34)	(1,159.49)
Sharing Power Conf.--CEESP Core Expenses	(46,206.06)	(48,121.34)
Steering Committee and others Conference Travel	(38,514.65)	(40,111.12)
Total Expense	(205,206.20)	(213,712.19)
Total Income less Expense	22,055.14	22,969.35

The IUCN ORO which manages the release and reporting of the CEESP funds at no administrative cost to CEESP is especially acknowledged for their support, assistance and management.

Note from CEESP Chair

The above financial statement provides a report on how the Core Operating Fund (COF) CEESP receives from IUCN is spent.

Not included in this statement is an accounting of the additional financial support CEESP members receive from other organisations to convene meetings, produce publications and translations of publications, and to provide travel assistance for participants to CEESP related events; OR the partner organizations that provide employment conditions, provisions and salaries that enable some CEESP members to devote substantial time to CEESP; OR in the in-kind support CEESP receives through volunteers.

Without the additional financial support together with in-kind and voluntary support that CEESP receives, we would not be able to achieve as much as we did in 2010.

Thank you.

Aroha Te Pareake Mead, Chair, IUCN-CEESP

2010 Grants

The total numbers of grants awarded by CEESP and utilized in 2010 are summarized in the table below.

Source/Theme	ACTIVITY	Awarded (USD)
TILCEPA	TILCEPA Workshop on Assessment of Management Effectiveness Indicators held in Bangkok on 18 -19 February 2010.	11,480.00
M. Castelo	To attend a regional meeting of the Guarani indigenous people.	750.00
CEESP Central America	To attend the Meso American Protected Area Congress to be held in Mexico from the 9-11 March 2010.	1,500.00
TGER/Global Forest Coalition	The specific objective of the project is to map, document, and promote successful examples of Indigenous and non-Indigenous community-driven forest conservation and restoration, and the incentive systems and policy frameworks that have made them work, so that these incentive systems and policy frameworks can be replicated in national and international forest policies, taking into account the current negotiations on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.	3,500.00
CEESP Oceania	Co-sponsor the Inaugural International Healthy Parks Healthy People Congress held in Melbourne, Australia on the 12 th -16 th April 2010.	750.00
TILCEPA	Organise two side events at the 14 th CBD SBSTTA meeting in Nairobi 10 – 15 May, 2010.	6,000.00
TGER/Fundacion Urundeï	To support the Administration of TGER Database	2,500.00
TILCEPA	To support the Administration of TILCEPA Database	960.00
TGER	Preliminary investigation of options for a joint Independent Inspection/Grievance/Advisory Panel to assist in resolving human rights complaints against conservation activities.	3,000.00
TCC	Indigenous Participation at the ‘Conference on Climate Change and the Universal Declaration on the Rights of Mother Earth’ held in Bolivia on April 19 – 22 2010	1,394.05
TILCEPA	Organising and running of three side events and an ICCA workshop at CBD COP 10, Nagoya, on October 18-29, 2010.	9,400.00
	TOTAL GRANTS AWARDED	42,254.05

As well, five grants were awarded but not accessed by the grantees. The unspent grant funds were returned to the CEESP COF for general expenditure.

Source/Theme	ACTIVITY	Awarded (USD)
TEM TI	Conference on Macroeconomics for launch of Policy Matters	6,000
TILCEPA-PAEL	Guidelines for Social Assessment of Conservation Initiatives	6,000
TILCEPA	Indigenous Peoples–Conservation NGO Dialogue and Principles, Congo Basin	2,000
TCC	Case Study Oceania on Cultural Policy in Pacific Forum countries	3,000
SEAPRISE	Travel & Communication Philippines	3,000