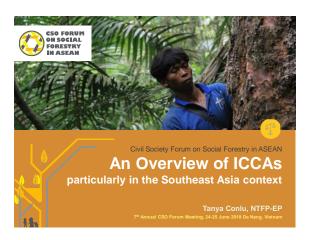


### **OBJECTIVES**



- Introduce ICCAs
- Share country experiences on ICCA initiatives
- Increase capacity on ICCA mapping and documentation



### Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCA)



- Successful examples of collective decision-making about nature
- The oldest form of 'conservation' on earth
- Closely related to peoples' livelihoods, culture and identity
- · Found everywhere
- Have thousands of local names
- · Extremely diverse





Territories and Areas Conserved by Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (ICCA)



IUCN (2004): "...natural and modified ecosystems including significant biodiversity, ecological services and cultural values voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities through customary laws or other effective means..."



## Essential characteristics that define an ICCA



- 1. IP or local community has a close connection to the area
- 2. They are the major decisionmaker and have the capacity to develop and enforce regulations
- Their decision and efforts lead to conservation of biodiversity, ecological functions and cultural values.

Governance is about "who makes decisions" and "how decisions are made".



ICCAs can be strict preservation, sustainable use, and/or restoration





- they encompass a huge range of ecosystems, habitats, species and genetic resources, maintain ecosystem functions and provide biodiversity connectivity in the landscape/seascape
- they secure energy, food, water, fodder and income for millions of people
- their coverage has been estimated as comparable to government protected areas (12% of terrestrial surface)



## International Recognition for ICCAs



- UN Convention on Biological Diversity recognizes ICCAs as "other effective area-based conservation measures"
- IUCN has passed several resolutions recognizing indigenous peoples' rights, including where ICCAs overlap with protected areas
- ICCA Registry at UNEP WCMC



## International Recognition for ICCAs



The IUCN guidance on governance of protected areas devotes extensive sections to ICCAs as one of the four main recognised "governance types"



Many international studies have shown that areas managed by communities are better conserved than strict protected areas managed by government.



## The ICCA Consortium



- international association with 121 members which are organizations and federations of indigenous peoples' and local communities, and civil society groups that work closely with them
- 275 honorary individual members











Assist in finding partners and developing initiatives to:

- restore and reaffirm governance rights and management capacity over ICCAs
- get recognition for ICCAs at national and international level (exchanges, alerts, national federations, project proposals, training, advocacy for

policy & legislation, etc.)







### **SEAsia Regional Learning Network**



a collaboration started in 2015 that provides avenues for mutual learning and exchanges towards enhanced awareness and capacities to recognize and support ICCAs





21 ICCAs documented

WGII has been pushing for revisions to relevant laws to include recognition and protection of IP rights



# **Philippines**



- 1st ICCA Conference in 2012 resulted in the Manila
- Bukluran, Inc. (the Philippine ICCA Consortium) was established in 2013
- · Government project on ICCA now on phase 2 has documented 18 ICCAs with a total of 86,000 has
- · Currently lobbying for an ICCA



## Malaysia



PACOS Trust is leading the implementation of a UNDP SGP project to document 28 ICCAs and conduct a legal review





CSO FORUM ON SOCIAL Vietnam

- · Vietnam Learning Group on ICCAs formed in 2015 with 5 organizations
- · Legal review has been conducted, and support from different agencies sought
- Assessment of status of ICCAs in the country ongoing, from which the group plans to identify 10 pilot sites



### Myanmar



- First national workshop on ICCAs held in June 2016
- Policy brief submitted to the Forestry Department
- Study visit to the Philippines
- Currently establishing a national network



### Plans for the Future



- · Establish national networks in countries where they do not yet
- Give support to establishment of national registries and to communities who want to register with the UNEP-WCMC
- Write a Southeast Asia publication on ICCAs in the region





