



# Indigenous and Traditional Peoples at the IUCN World Conservation Congress

Report from the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress Forum, 6-9 October 2008, Barcelona, Spain



by Annelie Fincke

# Ensuring that indigenous voices are heard

IUCN's quadrennial World Conservation Congresses (WCC) are among the world's largest and most important conservation events, and a central decision making institution in the IUCN governance system. They provide a unique space for exchange between IUCN member organizations, Commissions, Secretariat, indigenous and local communities, UN Agencies, private businesses, and others, with indigenous peoples and related issues taking a prominent role.

In this report we provide an overview of indigenous participation in the 4th World Conservation Congress (Barcelona 5-14 October 2008), along with a summary of Forum activities (6-9 October) on issues related to indigenous peoples and local communities, and a synopsis of related resolutions and recommendations adopted at the Congress.

More than 150 indigenous people were present from Africa, Asia, the Americas and Oceania. They represented over 100 organizations, including local organizations and national, regional or global organizations and networks. Around 50 Forum events dealt with issues closely related to indigenous peoples and local communities, and most of these were part of the Journey on Bio-Cultural Diversity and Indigenous Peoples and the Journey on Rights and Conservation. Several other informal meetings between indigenous peoples and conservation actors also took place outside these organized events.

The UNDP Equator Initiative invited a number of representatives from local and indigenous peoples to the WCC, and hosted the UNDP Poble, where many of these events took place. During the Congress, the Equator Initiative presented the Equator Awards to 25 winners, in recognition of the outstanding efforts of their communities to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

Several Resolutions and Recommendations relating to indigenous peoples and local communities were adopted at the Congress, and these will guide the work of IUCN over the next four years towards better relationships and new partnerships between conservation practitioners and indigenous peoples and local communities.

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## Acknowledgements

Many institutions contributed funding and other support to bring indigenous and community participants to the World Conservation Congress. In particular, IUCN would like to thank The Christensen Fund, Ministerio Español de Medio Ambiente y Medio Rural y Marino, FINNIDA, DGCS (Italian Cooperation for Development), ALCOA Foundation, the Equator Initiative, GAIA Foundation, the Inuit Circumpolar Circle, the Forest Peoples Programme, the Rights and Resources Initiative, the Global Diversity Foundation, Conservation International, GTZ (German Technical Cooperation), Land is Life, League for Pastoral People and Endogenous Livestock Development (LPP) and the Wildlife Conservation Society.

Front cover photos. Top left: Equator Prize 2008 Award Ceremony: Equator Prize 2008 representative Tashka Yawanawa (right) with Equator Prize 2002 representative Donato Bumacas (left) and Equator Prize 2006 representative Chavez Munoz (centre); photo: Equator Prize 2008 Award Ceremony, Lauren Hermele. Top right: International Fair for Women Environmental Entrepreneurs; photo: IUCN Photo Library © IUCN/Group J. Muntaner. Bottom left: Njadjonji Traditional Owner Warren Canendo from the wet tropics region of Australia facilitates a group during workshop session 140; photo: CSIRO. Bottom right: participant in workshop 1198: 'Mobile indigenous peoples governing the landscape: flexibility and resilience in the face of climate change' (UNDP Poble); photo: Christian Chatelain.

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Chonmurunova Chachykei, Elder from Kyrgyzstan, Guardian of Chynar Terek sacred site, and traditional healer.

Photo: IUCN/Annelie Fincke

## 1. Background

Indigenous and traditional peoples inhabit a significant part of the Earth's most bio-diverse regions and are holders of important knowledge for sustainable livelihoods and biodiversity conservation. A considerable part of the Earth's biodiversity is located in areas and territories under indigenous peoples' and traditional communities' ownership, control and/or management. At the same time these peoples and communities are also the ones who are most affected by the degradation and loss of their natural environments. Indigenous peoples' voices are crucial components for shaping a sustainable future, and they help guide and support the future actions of the conservation community and partners.

After an initially protectionist approach to conservation, within the last few decades the conservation community has increasingly recognized that conservation of biodiversity in the long-term is intimately linked with socio-cultural values and practices, as well as with the rights of all peoples to live in security and dignity. The struggles of indigenous peoples and local communities have influenced the thinking and practice of most of the conservation community. IUCN adopted its first policy decisions in support of indigenous and traditional peoples in 1975. Meanwhile the rights and importance of indigenous peoples have increasingly been recognized by several international legal and policy processes like the 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity and its subsequent policy developments, the 2003 World Parks Congress, and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which was adopted in 2007.

All these realizations and developments show that it is vitally important to facilitate the participation of indigenous and traditional peoples in important events that shape the conservation agenda, such as the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC), in order to provide opportunities for them to make their voices heard. Indigenous and traditional local communities are crucial actors and partners for progressing towards the implementation of IUCN's vision and mission. Much can be learned from them for further shaping the agenda for a sustainable approach to future conservation.

The 4th World Conservation Congress (Barcelona 5-14 October 2008) took as its theme 'A diverse and sustainable world', and invited participants to embrace a broader perspective of diversity, including diverse cultural aspects such as indigenous peoples' perspectives and wisdom, when looking for a vision and solutions for a sustainable future.

This was facilitated by bringing more indigenous participants to the WCC than ever before, by creating a specific thematic Journey on Bio-Cultural Diversity and Indigenous Peoples as part of the Forum, and by several resolutions and recommendations related to indigenous peoples.



Discussion at Knowledge Cafe event no. 617, "Effective Forest Policies: Implementing the CBD vs. REDD". Photo: Langelle/GJEP-GFC.



Julia Marton-Levèfre, IUCN Director General, receives a Jidaki from Aboriginal representatives of Dhimurru Indigenous Protected Area, Australia. Photo: IUCN.

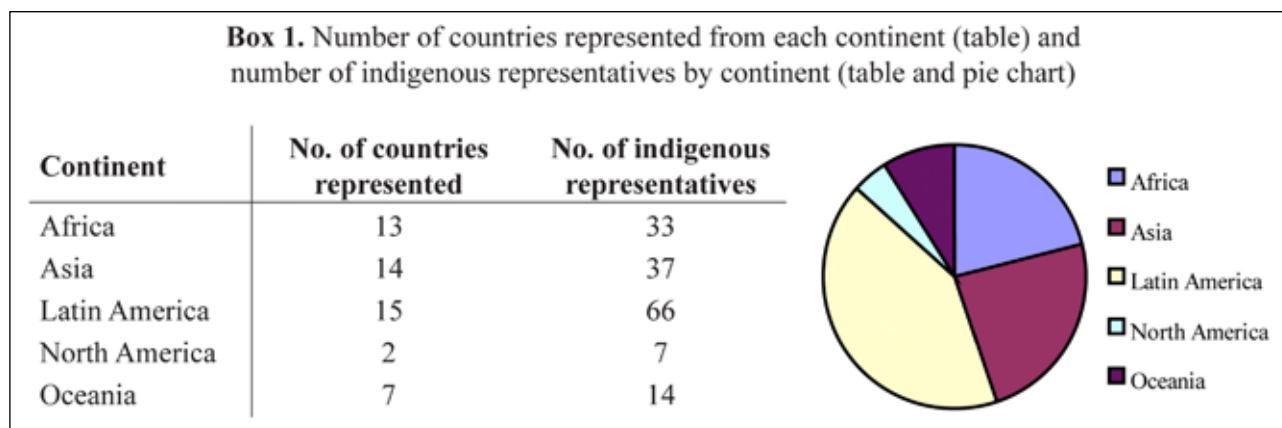
## 2. Participation of indigenous peoples' representatives in the WCC

In this section, we give an overview of the participation of indigenous people's representatives in the 2008 World Conservation Congress. The numbers of participants are collated from personal contact with the representatives. However, it is likely that more indigenous people were present in their roles within various conservation organizations.

### *The number of indigenous participants*

We received information on the participation of 157 representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities, originating from more than 50 countries, and we estimate that in reality at least 200 indigenous participants were represented. In absolute numbers, this is more than at previous congresses.

The largest number of participants came from Latin America, followed by representatives from Asia and Africa (Box 1). Smaller numbers of people represented Oceania and North America. There were also representatives from Europe, like from the Saami and the Inuit peoples, but we lack the exact information on the numbers.



### *Constraints to indigenous peoples' participation*

Apart from financial constraints, representatives of indigenous peoples often have specific difficulties for attending large international meetings, for example lack of passports and difficulties obtaining visas, due to long travelling distances to reach the respective offices, lack of fixed addresses or political constraints. There were a number of cases in which indigenous peoples' and community representatives were finally unable to come to this year's World Conservation Congress due to such problems, despite all the effort that they, their sponsors and we at IUCN made to solve the problems.

### *The organizations they represented*

The 157 indigenous participants that we were able to ask represented at least 112 different organizations, ranging from local organizations like community committees for specific areas, to national, regional or global organizations and networks like the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues of UNESCO. Most of the organizations had one single representative. About 21 of the indigenous participants didn't represent any organization and attended in their personal capacity as community members.

### *Organizations that helped to fund their participation*

More than twenty organizations contributed to enabling the participation of indigenous peoples' representatives, ranging from intergovernmental organizations and state agencies to small NGOs. IUCN contributed funding to bring around 15% of the participants, while other organizations such as the UNDP Equator Initiative, The Christensen Fund, the Forest Peoples Programme, IFAD, the Rights and Resources Initiative, Land is Life, the GTZ, Almaciga, and others made important contributions, too. Some representatives were self-funded.

### 3. Overview of Forum events related to indigenous peoples and local communities

The Congress Forum provides a unique space for exchange between IUCN member organizations, omissions, Secretariat, indigenous and local communities, UN agencies, governments, private business, and other organizations. The 4<sup>th</sup> WCC was structured around three core streams: safeguarding the diversity of life; healthy environments - healthy people; and a new climate for change. To help participants take full advantage of the range and richness of issues, IUCN also identified 12 thematic Journeys, which took participants through all three Forum streams.

Around 54 sessions of the Forum dealt with issues closely related to indigenous peoples and local communities (listed in Appendix I). Most of the events formed part of the Journey on Bio-Cultural Diversity and Indigenous Peoples, but some were also part of other journeys like the Journey on Rights and Conservation; **journey reports** are available from the respective journey websites: [http://www.iucn.org/congress\\_08/forum/journeys/biocultural/](http://www.iucn.org/congress_08/forum/journeys/biocultural/) and [http://www.iucn.org/congress\\_08/forum/journeys/rights\\_conservation/](http://www.iucn.org/congress_08/forum/journeys/rights_conservation/).

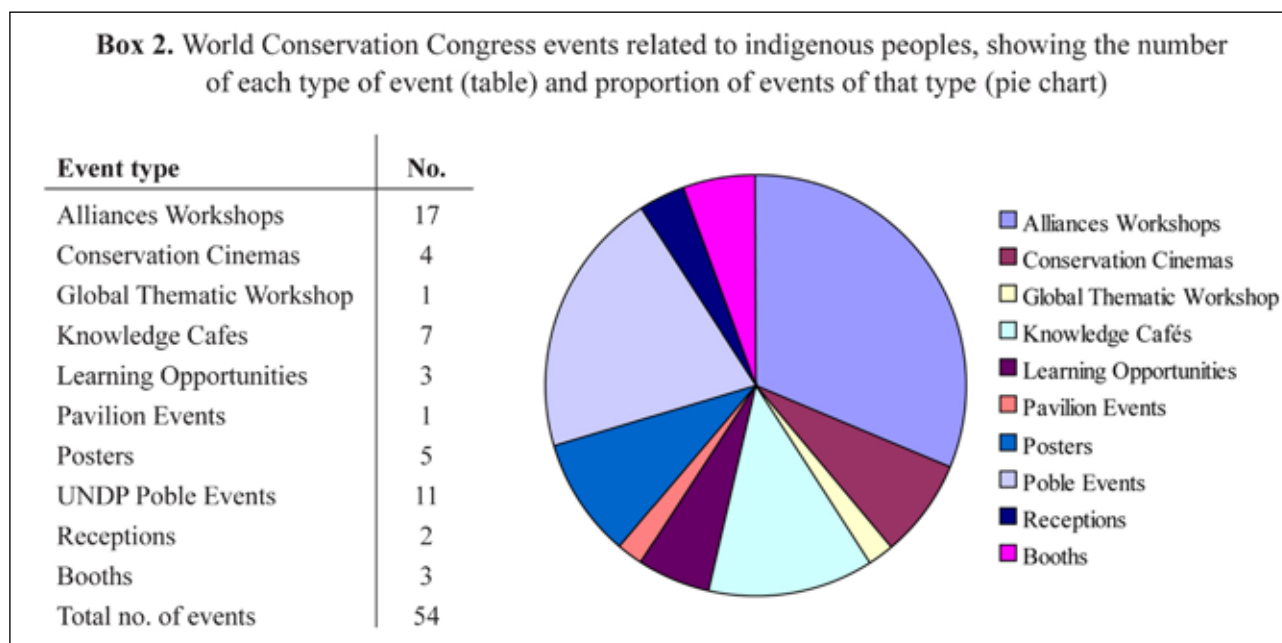
The activities comprised a range of different formats as shown in the table and chart below (Box 2). Most of them were Alliances Workshops, events in the UNDP Poble and Knowledge Cafés.

Three exhibition booths also formed part of the Journey on Bio-Cultural Diversity and Indigenous Peoples, and they acted as important sources of information and central meeting points. The three booths were: the IFIP (International Funders for Indigenous Peoples) booth; the Biocultural Diversity Booth (hosted by the Global Diversity Foundation GDF, The Christensen Fund and Insightshare); and the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) booth.

Appendix I gives a more detailed overview of the Forum activities related to indigenous peoples and local communities.

#### ***Indigenous representatives contributing to high level events***

Indigenous peoples’ representatives not only contributed to and participated in the above mentioned events, but also spoke at a number of events on other topics. For example, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, Chairperson of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, was a speaker at a number of events focusing on topics such as climate change vulnerability, rights and justice. Such opportunities for participation were important as they helped to mainstream issues related to the situation and interests of indigenous peoples.



#### 4. Key themes related to indigenous peoples at the Congress Forum

Key issues related to indigenous peoples that were specifically highlighted and advanced during the Congress Forum include the following topics:

- A specific advance was the integration of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) in most of the discussions and in several resolutions and recommendations related to indigenous peoples. As the first Congress since the UNDRIP was adopted by the UN General Assembly, WCC4 provided an initial forum for discussion on how to translate UNDRIP into practice. It was emphasized that the UNDRIP should be a guiding framework for conservation work taking place in the lands, territories and resources of indigenous peoples.
- A related issue, considered vital and urgent by indigenous peoples and discussed in relation to several events and motions, was the **restitution of indigenous rights to lands, territories and resources in protected areas**.
- Indigenous peoples' rights were a prominent issue within both the 'Journey on Bio-Cultural Diversity and Indigenous Peoples' and the 'Journey on Rights and Conservation'. **Rights-based approaches** were proposed as one way to incorporate indigenous peoples' rights in conservation.<sup>1</sup>
- Support for **indigenous governance in protected areas** was substantially advanced by greater understanding and wider acceptance of indigenous peoples' conserved territories and conservation practices, which integrate culture, nature, customary law, traditionally constituted authority and knowledge. The new IUCN *Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories* can be a useful instrument to support further recognition of the value and legitimacy of indigenous governance within protected areas.
- The Congress contributed to a growing understanding and recognition of **sacred natural sites and their custodians**. This was enhanced through several related events and discussions, the launch of the IUCN/WCPA *Best Practice Guidelines on Sacred Natural Sites* which asks conservation initiatives to further recognize and encourage sacred natural sites, and adoption of a specific resolution.
- It was highlighted that **indigenous women** play a key role in the conservation of biodiversity and that their contributions and rights need to be better acknowledged and reinforced.
- Different **regional processes** specifically from **Latin America** came together and led to new perspectives for advancing the agenda for a regional indigenous alliance.
- The Congress Forum provided an important space for dialogue on the role and rights of **indigenous peoples in climate change adaptation and mitigation**, their special vulnerability, the ways in which their traditional practices and knowledge can contribute to problem solving, and potential benefits and impacts of mitigation and adaptation measures on indigenous peoples. Indigenous peoples' representation, roles, rights and capability in climate change discussions and negotiations need to be strengthened at local, regional and global scales.
- Discussions on mechanisms for **Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)** received particular attention. Discussions focused both on their potential for providing benefits and on rights and justice concerns. It was emphasized that benefits need to reach the local stewards of natural areas, and that representatives of indigenous peoples need to play a more direct role in the design and implementation of climate change mitigation schemes such as REDD, by participating on equal terms at deliberations. Furthermore REDD and similar mechanisms need to be rooted in an understanding of indigenous peoples' rights, including those recognized in the UNDRIP.

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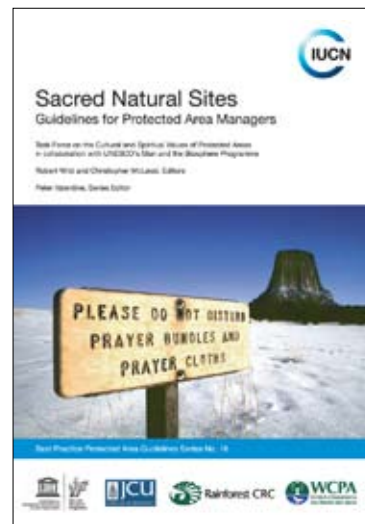
<sup>1</sup> See separate report on the Rights and Conservation Journey at the respective Journey webpage for more information.

## 5. IUCN Publications Launched at the WCC

Important publications relevant to indigenous peoples and local communities launched at WCC include the Best Practice Guidelines ‘Sacred Natural Sites – Guidelines for Protected Area Managers’, and the ‘Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories’.

### *Launch of the Best Practice Guidelines ‘Sacred Natural Sites – Guidelines for Protected Area Managers’*

On 8<sup>th</sup> October the IUCN Protected Area Best Practice Guidelines Series No. 16 on Sacred Natural Sites were launched. The new publication includes 44 guidelines and 16 case studies from around the world, focusing primarily on the sacred places of indigenous communities, and summarizing experience to date in recognizing, planning and managing sacred natural sites in a variety of Protected Areas.

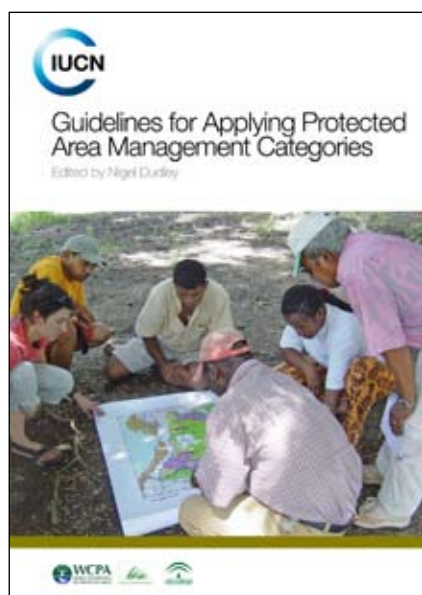


The event took place in the presence of and with contributions from indigenous custodians of Sacred Natural Sites from eight countries on four continents. IUCN’s Director General Julia Marton-Lefèvre was moved when presented with a Yidaki (widely known as didgeridoo) as a gift and potent reminder of the importance of Sacred Natural Sites, not only to the Aboriginal people of Australia but to countless indigenous peoples and faith communities of all kinds around the world.

The guidelines are the outcome of a seven year process initiated by the IUCN Task Force on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (CSVPA) and UNESCO’s Man and Biosphere Programme. The Sacred Natural Sites guidelines are breaking ground for the recognition and appropriate management of these places in protected areas, as well as bringing wider recognition of the importance of cultural and spiritual values in nature conservation. While the guidelines are not aimed at the custodians themselves, who have been caring for the sites for generations, it is anticipated that the guidelines will promote respectful cooperation over Sacred Natural Site recognition and management more broadly.

### *Launch of the Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories*

Another vital publication launched at the Congress is the ‘Guidelines for Applying Protected Areas Management Categories’. It is a result of joint efforts and long consultations across the IUCN Secretariat, WCPA members, indigenous peoples’ organizations and a number of IUCN members.



This is reflected in various new features relevant to indigenous peoples. The guidelines adopt a new definition of protected areas that is inclusive of cultural values. Furthermore the Guidelines encourage the application of different governance models for protected areas across all the categories, including governance by indigenous peoples and local communities, and specifically Indigenous Conservation Territories as a legitimate form of protected area governance.

These new guidelines are a pivotal step to further recognizing indigenous peoples and local communities in the framework of protected area management, as the IUCN System of Protected Area Management Categories is recognized worldwide as a leading product of IUCN that helps countries and the protected areas community to set up and manage national systems of protected areas.

## 6. Further meetings important for indigenous peoples

Apart from these general Forum activities, a range of further informal and specific formal meetings were crucial for exchange on indigenous peoples' issues and for advancing their agendas. These included for example:

- An indigenous peoples' preparatory meeting on October 4-5, organized by the Forest Peoples Programme. This meeting provided background information to indigenous participants and a space for them to discuss their agenda.
- A World Bank consultation with indigenous peoples on its Forest Investment Program (FIP) on October 8<sup>th</sup>.
- A meeting to advance dialogue between representatives of indigenous peoples, local communities and conservation NGOs on October 9<sup>th</sup>, where the key conclusion was that a smaller working group should prepare a work plan for the next couple of years, leading up to the CBD COP10 in October 2010.
- A range of informal meetings between indigenous participants and various conservation and other organizations.

## 7. The UNDP Equator Initiative

The UNDP Equator Initiative played a key role in bringing representatives from local and indigenous peoples to the WCC and advancing related issues. Their activities included:

- bringing a diverse group of about 35 representatives of local and indigenous peoples from 19 countries to the Congress;
- the Community Poble, which offered a 'home' for community members and organizations to engage with partners, present their initiatives, learn from each other, and host and influence key events and outcomes.

Among the many themes addressed at the Community Poble were: the Community Knowledge Service; marine biodiversity conservation; Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas; REDD, climate change, and local communities; conservation of agricultural biodiversity; and biodiversity and business.

Highlights included:

- the Equator Prize 2008 Award ceremony, when 25 winners were recognized and celebrated for their outstanding community efforts to reduce poverty through the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity;
- a Local - Global Leaders Dialogue between community participants and global policy makers;
- the creation of an organization by community representatives to coordinate the future work of the Equator Prize 2008 winners and continue sharing information between them.



The Equator Initiative has prepared a separate report. Official opening of the UNDP Poble: the crowd at the Community Poble. Photo: UNDP Community Poble, Equator Initiative.

## **8. Election of indigenous leaders to positions within IUCN Commissions**

IUCN members elected a prominent indigenous leader, Ms Aroha Te Pareake Mead, from the Ngati Awa and Ngati Porou tribes (Maori) of the North Island of Aotearoa, New Zealand, as the new Chair of its Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP). She has a long-standing record in environment and development issues, particularly in relation to indigenous peoples and local community rights.

Furthermore, TILCEPA (Theme on Governance, Communities, Equity and Livelihood Rights in Relation to Protected Areas), a joint initiative of IUCN's Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and World Commission of Protected Areas (WCPA), is now co-chaired by an indigenous leader, Ms Jannie Lasimbang from the Asia Indigenous People Pact Foundation and also a member of the United Nations Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP), and Mr Nigel Crawhall, Director of the Secretariat of the Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC). Moreover, Mr Li Bo from the Bai indigenous people from North Western Yunnan in China became co-chair of CEESP's Theme on Governance, Equity, and Rights (TGER).

## **9. Congress Resolutions and Recommendations relevant to indigenous peoples**

The Members' Assembly of the WCC adopted the following resolutions and recommendations important to indigenous peoples and local communities:

Resolution 4.033: Arctic legal regime for conservation

Resolution 4.036 Best practice protected area guideline for ecological restoration

Resolution 4.038: Recognition and conservation of sacred natural sites in protected areas

Resolution 4.041: Following up on actions called for by the 2nd Latin American Congress on Protected Areas and Other Protected Areas (Bariloche, 2007)

Resolution 4.047: Empowering local communities to conserve and manage natural resources in Africa

Resolution 4.048: Indigenous peoples, protected areas and implementation of the Durban Accord

Resolution 4.049: Supporting indigenous conservation territories and other indigenous peoples' and community conservation areas

Resolution 4.050: Recognition of indigenous conservation territories

Resolution 4.051: Indigenous rights and protected areas of la Mosquitia in Mesoamerica

Resolution 4.052: Implementing the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

Resolution 4.053: Mobile Indigenous Peoples and Biodiversity Conservation

Resolution 4.055: Integrating culture and cultural diversity into IUCN's policy and Programme

Resolution 4.056: Rights-based approaches to conservation

Resolution 4.068: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD)

Resolution 4.099: Recognition of the diversity of concepts and values of nature

Recommendation 4.127: Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of Indigenous Peoples

Recommendation 4.136: Biodiversity, protected areas, indigenous peoples and mining activities

The full text of all these resolutions and recommendations can be found at:

[http://www.iucn.org/congress\\_08/assembly/policy/index.cfm](http://www.iucn.org/congress_08/assembly/policy/index.cfm).

## 10. Links and downloads

### Links:

Web page of the Journey on Bio-Cultural Diversity and Indigenous Peoples

[http://iucn.org/congress\\_08/forum/journeys/bioucultural/](http://iucn.org/congress_08/forum/journeys/bioucultural/)

The report from this journey is also available from this page.

Web page of the Journey on Conservation and Rights

[http://www.iucn.org/congress\\_08/forum/journeys/rights\\_conservation/](http://www.iucn.org/congress_08/forum/journeys/rights_conservation/)

The report from this journey is also available from this page.

IUCN Social Policy web page

[http://cms.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social\\_policy/index.cfm](http://cms.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social_policy/index.cfm)

Inuit Circumpolar Circle (ICC)

<http://www.inuitcircumpolar.com/>

International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)

<http://www.treatycouncil.org/>

Terralingua

<http://www.terralingua.org/>

The Christensen Fund (TCF)

[www.christensenfund.org](http://www.christensenfund.org)

The UNDP Equator Initiative

<http://www.equatorinitiative.org/>

IFIP International Funders of Indigenous Peoples

<http://www.internationalfunders.org/>

They also publish a newsletter “Sharing Network”

Global Diversity Foundation

<http://www.globaldiversity.org.uk/>

Insightshare Participatory Video

[http://www.insightshare.org/act\\_BCD.html](http://www.insightshare.org/act_BCD.html)

Resurgence Magazine

<http://www.resurgence.org/>

### Downloads:

Book with all *Resolutions and Recommendations of the WCC4*.

Available from: [http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/res\\_rec\\_book\\_final.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/res_rec_book_final.pdf) (12.7 MB)

*Guidelines for applying protected area management categories* (edited by Nigel Dudley). Produced by IUCN. Available from: <http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/PAPS-016.pdf> (2.07 MB).

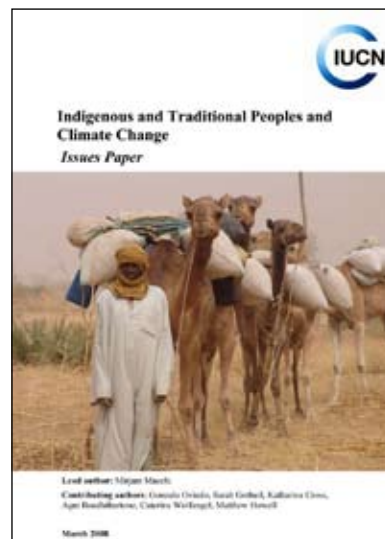
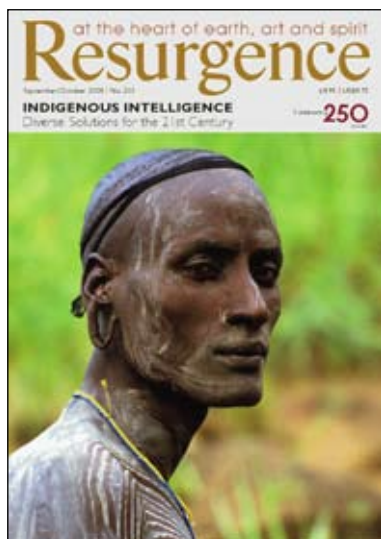
*Sacred Natural Sites - Guidelines for Protected Areas Managers* (edited by Robert Wild and Christopher McLeod). Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Number 16. Produced by the IUCN Task Force on the Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas, in collaboration with UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Programme. Available from: <http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/PAG-016.pdf> (9.97 MB).

*Protected Landscapes and Cultural and Spiritual Values* (edited by Josep-Maria Mallarach). Volume II in the series of Values of Protected Landscapes and Seascapes; produced jointly by the IUCN WCPA Protected Landscapes Task Force and the Task Force on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas. Published on behalf of IUCN, GTZ and Obra Social de Caixa Catalunya by Kasperek Verlag, Heidelberg. Available from: <http://data.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2008-055.pdf> (5.52 MB)

*Global Source Book for Biocultural Diversity - Worldwide Experiences in an Integrated Approach to Sustaining Cultures and Biodiversity*. By Luisa Maffi and Ellen Woodley. A Terralingua production. Pre-publication. Available from: <http://www.terralingua.org/GSB/The%20Global%20Source%20Book.pdf> (4.73 MB)

*Resurgence Magazine: "Indigenous Intelligence: Diverse Solutions for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century"*. This special 250<sup>th</sup> issue was published to coincide with the congress, and was made possible by a grant from the Christensen Fund. Some of the articles are available online from: <http://www.resurgence.org/magazine/issue250-Indigenous-Intelligence-Diverse-Solutions-for-the-21st-Century.html>

*Indigenous and Traditional Peoples and Climate Change - Issues paper* (by Mirjam Macchi with contributions from Gonzalo Oviedo, Sarah Gotheil, Katharine Cross, Agni Boedhihartono, Caterina Wolfangel and Matthew Howell). Produced by IUCN. Available from: [http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/indigenous\\_peoples\\_climate\\_change.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/indigenous_peoples_climate_change.pdf) (1.49 MB)



## Appendix I: World Conservation Congress Forum Events Related to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

More information about many of these events, including the presentations given at the events and the reports about the individual events, is available from the World Conservation Congress Forum Resource Centre: <http://208.112.69.59/agenda>.

CODE	TITLE*	TYPE**	ORGANIZER
60	Dhimurru Indigenous Protected Area. Ngilimurru bukma djaka wangawu. All of us together looking after country. (ENG)	CC	Parks and Wildlife Service of the NT Australia
102	Hunter gatherers of the 21st century depend on rich traditional knowledge attached to forests to safeguard climate change and sustainable development (ENG; N/A)	POB	Ogiek Peoples Development Program
139	In the Light of Reverence: Conflicts Over Sacred Sites in Protected Areas (ENG)	CC	Sacred Land Film Project of Earth Island Institute
140	Indigenous Cultural Action for Biological and Cultural Conservation and Human Well-Being (ENG)	AW	CSIRO
160	Losing Sacred Ground - The Growing Global Movement to Protect Sacred Natural Sites (ENG)	CC	Sacred Land Film Project of Earth Island Institute
191	Recognizing and Managing Sacred Natural Sites - Towards a Global Partnership for Sacred Natural Sites PART 1 (ENG)	AW	IUCN Task Force on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (CSVPA)
286	Indigenous Latin American women in biodiversity scenarios (ESP)	AW	Fundación Natura Colombia, UICN-Sur, ORMA, Red de Mujeres Indígenas, Universidad Nacional de Colombia
349	Saving Spiritual Capital - Building global support for sacred natural sites and landscapes – PART 3 (ENG)	AW	IUCN Task Force on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (CSVPA)
351	When Contemporary Science and Indigenous Knowledge Collide - Two Ways of Knowing to Survive and Thrive as the Climate Changes (ENG)	AW	Inuit Circumpolar Council
437	Can the Amazon resist Climate Change? Indigenous territories and Parks offer hope and an integrated approach to biodiversity, sacred sites and livelihoods. (ENG)	AW	Fundación Gaia Amazonas
484	Common Agenda between Indigenous Peoples and Conservation (ENG (ESP))	POB	Conservation International
570	Living Culture – Sacred Nature and Economics of the Sacred - Towards a Global Partnership for Sacred Natural Sites – PART 2 (ENG)	AW	IUCN Task Force on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (CSVPA)
571	Community Forest Tenure, Governance and Benefits: The missing links to cc mitigation and adaptation	AW	Rights and Resources Initiative
598	Local & Indigenous Peoples and REDD (ENG)	POB	Conservation International
603	Recognizing and supporting indigenous and community conserved areas - Part I (ENG)	POB	IUCN -TILCEPA/ TGER/ CEESP
611	From Chico Mendes to Copenhagen: Learning from Forest Peoples how to make REDD work	AW	Environmental Defense Fund
614	Life as Commerce? Market-based conservation mechanisms, community governance and Indigenous Peoples' rights (ENG)	POB	Global Forest Coalition
636	Traditional practices of adaptation to climate change and variability (ENG)	AW	IUCN Social Policy, IUCN Forest Programme and Commission on Environment, Economic and Social Policy

672	Visualizing sustainable futures (ENG)	LO	IUCN FCP-LLS
892	From concepts to operational tools: traditional knowledge in environmental protection (FRA)	AW	Università di Bergamo
922	Rescuing the last shelter of Biodiversity - the Sacred Groves of India. (ENG)	CC	Applied Environmental Research Foundation
925	Observatories of biocultural diversity: establishing long-term community conservation projects (ENG)	KC	Global Diversity Foundation
927	Participatory Video: A Tool for Promoting Biocultural Diversity, Community Conservation and Ethnoecology	POB	Global Diversity Foundation; Insightshare
962	Indigenous Bio-cultural Territory: the political and cultural dimension of diversity in protected areas	POB	Dirección de Pueblos Originarios y Recursos Natura; Unión Mundial para la Naturaleza
966	An intercultural approach to protected area management: indigenous peoples and the administration of national parks in Argentina (ESP)	PO	Dirección de Pueblos Originarios y Recursos Natura (DIPOREN)
980	Indigenous Peoples and Extractive Industries (ENG)	AW	IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy
982	The role of Customary Law in Conservation & Protected Areas (ENG & ESP)	AW	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
985	Indigenous participation in the management of protected natural areas: white lies or shared truths? (ESP)	PO	Ministerio del Ambiente, Perú - ECOSIRA y APECO
997	Launch of the IUCN/WCPA best practice guidelines; Sacred Natural Sites - guidelines for protected area managers	Reception	IUCN Task Force on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (CSVPA)
1003	Recognition and Conservation of Sacred Natural Sites in Protected Areas - Initiating an Ongoing Dialogue Between Custodians of Sacred Places (ENG)	KC	IUCN Task Force on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (CSVPA)
1015	Des concepts aux outils opérationnels: les savoirs traditionnels dans la protection environnementale (FRA)	PO	Università di Bergamo
1055	Enhancing the role of pastoralism in the conservation of dryland eco-systems (ENG)	AW	League for Pastoral Peoples and Endogenous Livestock Development
1077	Nature and Territory, the Legambiente approach to nature conservation and development (ENG)	PO	LEGAMBIENTE O.N.L.U.S.
1087	Engaging Indigenous Peoples in Climate Change (ENG)	KC	Conservation International
1191	Land Tenure, Resource Rights and Conservation: Collaborative Experiences and Lessons for Future Practices	AW	WWF - US
1198	Mobile indigenous peoples governing the landscape: flexibility and resilience in the face of climate change (ENG)	POB	African Studies Centre
1203	The Delos Initiative: including the intangible values of Protected Areas (ENG)	KC	IUCN Task Force on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (CSVPA)
1206	Maori Community Goals for Enhancing Ecosystem Health (ENG)	POB	He Oranga mo nga Uri Tuku Iho Trust (He Oranga Trust)
1209	Indigenous peoples in a plural state: An essential review of national legislation on protected areas (ESP)	KC	Foro Indígena América Latina y el Caribe – UICN SUR
1210	Transboundary Conservation: Opportunity for biodiversity conservation and protection of indigenous peoples in Amazonia (ESP)	KC	ProNaturaleza- Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza
1211	Return of indigenous territories in protected areas: justice and interculturality in a plural world (ESP)	AW	Foro Indígena de Areas Protegidas, IUCN Regional Offices for South America and Meso America, IUCN Senior Advisor for Social Policy

1216	Waiapu Koka Huhua (Waiapu Mother of Many): A community approach to enhancing ecosystem health with traditional knowledge and collaboration (ENG)	PO	He Oranga mo nga Uri Tuku Iho Trust
1223	Waiapu Koka Huhua (Waiapu Mother of Many): A community approach to enhancing ecosystem health with traditional knowledge and collaboration (ENG)	KC	He Oranga mo nga Uri Tuku Iho Trust
1240	Developing Effective Legal and Institutional Frameworks part 2: the CBDPOW on Protected Areas and innovative governance in the field. (ENG)	AW	Commission on Environmental Law (Specialist Group on Protected Areas)
1523	Governance of indigenous protected areas in Latin America: the legal, political and cultural dimensions of biodiversity (ESP)	GTW	Foro Indígena de Areas Protegidas - IUCN Regional Offices for South America and Meso America - IUCN Senior Advisor for Social Policy
2005	Community Mapping and Participatory Video: Primer course on Interactive Methods and Data Analysis in Biocultural Diversity, Ethnoecology and Community-based Conservation (ENG)	LO	Global Diversity Foundation (GDF) and Insightshare
2006	Cultural Domain Analysis and Social surveys: Primer course on Interactive Methods and Data Analysis in Biocultural Diversity, Ethnoecology and Community-based Conservation. (ENG)	LO	Global Diversity Foundation (GDF)
3012	IFIP Reception	POB	IFIP (International Funders for Indigenous Peoples)
3015	Recognizing and supporting indigenous and community conserved areas - Part II (ENG)	POB	IUCN -TILCEPA/ TGER/ CEESP
7020	Protected Areas, Indigenous Peoples and Poverty Alleviation - Lessons learned from Latin America	PAV	IUCN SUR
Stand no.026	Biocultural Diversity Booth/ Exhibit	Booth	GDF/ TCF/ insightshare.org
Stand no. 027	International Funders for Indigenous Peoples - Booth	Booth	IFIP
Stand no. 145	IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy Information Booth	Booth	CEESP
	The Christensen Fund - Reception (by invitation only)	Reception	The Christensen Fund

\* (ENG) events primarily held in English, (ESP) in Spanish, (FRA) in French.

**\*\* Types of Events:**

SD – Sustainability Dialogue

AW – Alliances Workshop

CC – Conservation Cinema

COM – Commission Workshop

GTW – Global Thematic Workshop

KC – Knowledge Café

LO – Learning Opportunity

PAV – Pavilion Event

PO - Poster

POB – UNDP Poble