

The ICCA Consortium at the 5th IUCN World Conservation Congress



Participants' Report

6-15 September, 2012
Jeju, Republic of Korea

Credits

This report was produced by Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Holly Shrumm and Stan Stevens. Photos are courtesy of IUCN, Natural Justice and Grazia BF.

Acknowledgements

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

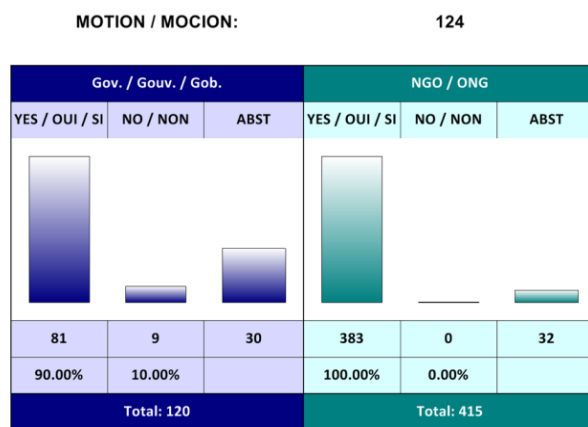
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CEESP	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy
CHN	Centre for Humans and Nature
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSVPA	Special Group on Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas
EIA	Environmental impact assessment
FPP	Forest Peoples Programme
GEF-SGP	Global Environment Facility Small Grants Programme
ICCAs	Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
LMMAs	Locally Managed Marine Areas
PAs	Protected areas
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas
RoK	Republic of Korea
SNS	Sacred natural site
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WCC	World Conservation Congress
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas

Two views of conservation, again...

It is good, at times, to let several weeks go by before finalizing a report from a major event such as the Vth World Conservation Congress (WCC), attended by the ICCA Consortium in Jeju (Republic of Korea), in September 2012. The main reason for the delay is that the WCC was immediately followed by the 11th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP11), which was also crucial for the international policy advances we care about, our own Vth General Assembly, and much more. Another reason why it may be good to have a report after some delay is that you now have in front of you a shorter and more essential document. In retrospect, the following issues stand out as having key importance for us:

1. The IUCN policy in support of ICCAs is strongly reconfirmed

The IUCN Resolution 5.094 (***Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas***), sponsored by CENESTA (Iran) and co-sponsored by thirteen other IUCN Members - CODDEFFAGOLF (Honduras), Fundación Urundei (Argentina), Sungi



Approved / Approuvée / Aprobada

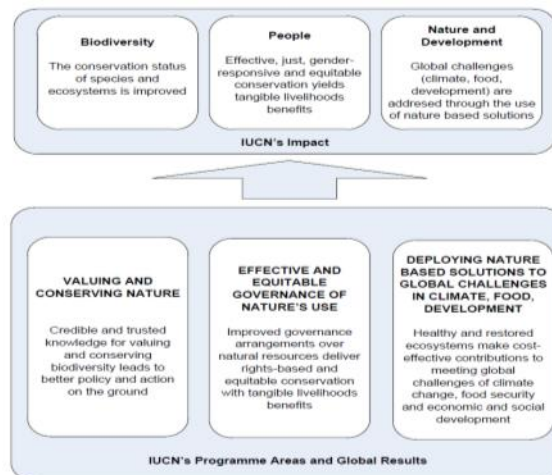
Development Foundation (Pakistan), University of the South Pacific (Fiji), GIZ (Germany), Terralingua (Canada), Tonga Community Development Trust (Tonga), The Samdhana Institute (Indonesia), SAVIA (Bolivia), CED PPN of the University of Turin (Italy), The Christensen Fund (USA), Both ENDS (The Netherlands), and the Living Oceans Society (Canada) – was passed with a large majority in both the government and NGO “chambers” of the Union. This is a strong reconfirmation of IUCN policy in favour of ICCAs and of the broad-based, cross-cultural support it enjoys among its Members.

The Resolution is reported in Annex I and available in various languages from the Web. Please look at it, because in many ways it encapsulates much of what the Consortium is all about. Its operational paragraphs do not mince words. Regarding indigenous peoples, these words are not new (they echo a number of Resolutions approved by the first WCC of 1996), but for ICCAs the concepts and language have advanced significantly. The best that could be approved in 1996 (only 16 years ago) was to “*promote best practice approaches... on community... lands and waters, including a range of incentives and other mechanisms such as management agreements with... NGO-government partnerships.*” Today, IUCN is asked to “*respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs in the implementation of all aspects of the CBD [...] without impinging upon customary governance and management systems [...] including in situations where they overlap with protected area or other designations*”. These clear words encouraged us and helped us carry forward our message to CBD COP 11 (see the relevant Consortium

report at www.iccaconsortium.org). We shall make sure that the IUCN support to ICCAs is used strategically in the years to come (e.g. at the VIth World Parks Congress in Sydney in 2014).

2. Governance concerns made it to the “heartland” of the IUCN

The IUCN vision of “*A just world that values and conserves nature*” is the key statement that inspires so many to volunteer time and resources for the Union. For the very first time, however, issues of *governance*, which many recognize as the only way of rendering operational whatever equity is about, took central stage in the IUCN programme. The name and core history of IUCN are integrally associated with biological and ecological sciences and with the conservation of species and protected areas. These issues must be dealt with by every country in the world, nourishing scientists, experts, bureaucrats, their professional, associations and the politicians who respond to their needs. This is the constituency closely related to the IUCN, which in turn supports it and ensures its status and resources, which kept the Union grounded in, and sometimes also limited to, work in the biological and ecological sciences. For the first time this year, however, after prior attempts that in some cases resulted in unhappy endings for the people involved, one of the three core results sought by the IUCN programme is “*improved governance arrangements over natural resources [that] deliver rights-based and equitable conservation with tangible livelihoods benefits*”. For some who have spent time inside the organization, this is quite remarkable. We are well outside the “biological department” and squarely dealing with socio-economic issues. Even the words chosen for it (“*rights-based*”, “*livelihoods benefits*”) are evocative of interesting discussions that must have happened within the secretariat. Undoubtedly, this is related to the fact that resources are now generally scarce, the IUCN is becoming larger and more expensive to run and it needs to tap more funds, including from aid agencies keener to finance poverty alleviation measures than initiatives focusing on habitats and species. Whether this is also related to a lasting switch in understanding and engagement it is still to be seen. Some people within the IUCN secretariat certainly know that sound governance is crucial for effective and equitable conservation— but are they the ones with the capacity to move the levers of power and resources in the institution?



What can be reported from the Jeju WCC is that the campus event on governance of protected areas (a one-day training) and the presentation of the final draft of the new IUCN Guidelines on the same topic, both organized by the Consortium with



important co-sponsors, were well-attended and successful. For the ICCA movement, this is good. It brings us back to our origins, at the 2003 World Parks Congress in Durban, when ICCAs were first articulated as “conservation *de facto*”, a legitimate and important *form of governance* for nature.

3. Ideas and faces...

Congresses are about peoples and ideas, and this was certainly true in Jeju. In terms of ideas we may highlight *governance*, as just mentioned, and *human rights* concerns, which is not new, but brought out in new forms such as the Whakatane Mechanism. The Whakatane Mechanism was promoted by Consortium Member Forest Peoples Programme in response to agreements and plans made at the Sharing Power conference in New Zealand in January 2011. The Mechanism responds to requests by indigenous peoples to evaluate their protected area situations. By bringing together rightsholders and stakeholders in dialogues and field visits, the IUCN hopes to catalyze solutions to rights violations and inadequate participation in protected area governance. In a similar vein, the ICCA Legal Review coordinated by Consortium Member Natural Justice and launched at the WCC sets a clear emphasis on the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in conservation.

Let us be as selective and partial about faces as we have been about topics: we will single out two well-known professional women who gave their best, as usual, for IUCN: Carmen Miranda of Bolivia and Vivienne Solis of Costa Rica, both of whom are sources of enthusiasm, integrity and bearers of new life for the Union. They helped bring to the Union the voices of indigenous peoples and young fishermen, fighting against unsustainable development and for the right to conserve the resources on which their livelihoods and cultures depend. But let us be fair and single out two men as well. A new and inspiring male face at WCC was Giovanni Reyes, an indigenous Igorot from the Philippines. He is forceful, articulate and passionate. He did not let us forget for a second that while some of us were able to participate in international meetings, others sacrifice their lives and the lives of their children in the front line against the forces of destruction. Another face, not new to IUCN but which seemed new as he smiled broadly after being elected new Chair of the World Commission on Protected Areas, is Ernesto Enkerlin Hoeflich. Ernesto has a lengthy experience with ICCAs in Mexico and understands well their importance, as he noted in his programmatic speech and in the meeting he had with the Consortium representatives before the vote. As the Consortium is now a key partner of the IUCN Global Protected Area Programme and WCPA, it bodes well that Ernesto was also the winner of a quiz contest on ICCAs held at the Protected Planet Pavilion... and a generous winner at that, as he left the prize to the second in line! 😊

4. Two views of conservation, again...

We must end, however, with a more sober note. If you ask many WCC participants ten years from now what they remember of Jeju’s WCC, chances are that many will reply: Gangjeong. Gangjeong is a small and rather typical coastal village in Jeju. It prides itself on its water quality (considered the best in Korea), fearless women divers and seashell collectors, unique soft coral species, and charming coastline,

dotted by natural freshwater pools where people used to soak for recreation and meditation. Now peaceful Gangjeong is nothing less than a contestant in an archetypical confrontation. The confrontation is physically taking place just a few kilometres from the WCC Conference site, and many participants went there to see what was going on... In a few words, the full might of the transnational military-industrial-high tech-political complex is imposing upon Gangjeong a military naval base and related developments against the desperate protests of local residents. This is a confrontation experienced today in innumerable places throughout the world at the forefront of the battle for conservation against the forces that would wish to make us believe that “there is no alternative”. No alternative to mega-dams, military bases, tar sands and fracking, bio-fuels, large scale timber extraction and ranching, superhighways through tropical forest, industrial mining and fisheries, and the enormous financial operations that go with all of that. In fact, we are somehow accustomed if disturbed observers of the fact that there is “no alternative” from the point of view of political power and business, no matter the protest and the desperation of the people at the frontline. But we still had the hope that the conservation community at its potentially precedent-setting Congress would speak with one voice about the steam-rolling of nature before our eyes.



We were proven wrong. As recalled with more details in Annexes IV and V, an urgent motion on



Gangjeong (see Annex III) was proposed by several IUCN Members during the Congress. The motion recommended that the construction of the military base stops in order to independently assess its environmental impact, and particularly eventual damage to endangered soft coral species. The motion was passed by the NGO chamber but rejected by the government chamber of the Union. As such, the motion could not proceed, and the Union took a shameful stand by not taking a stand

at all. But it is not the lack of institutional courage and understanding on the part of the IUCN that will likely be remembered ten years from now. It is the incredible human courage and strength of the people of Gangjeong. For more than five years, they have stood up, carried out civil disobedience and hunger strikes and have been subjected to humiliations, arrests, imprisonment and personal sacrifices while witnessing a pitiless ocean of cement being poured on top of their coastlines, freshwater pools and corals. Even at the Congress, the Gangjeong people were harassed and impeded in many ways (fortunately the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy offered its exhibition booth when they were denied one of their own, and the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law provided technical support). The emergency motion that failed to be approved was yet another blow...

The last day of the Congress, most of us were depressed and defeated by the fateful negative vote that had just taken place. We were living— *once again* — the frustration that took us four years earlier, at the end of the 4th WCC in Barcelona (Spain). In that Congress, the final day was also marked by the defeat of an important motion to rescind the unclear and damaging relationship between IUCN and Shell. It was defeated after another split vote between the non-governmental and governmental chambers of the Union, representing two very different views of what conservation is about. After that vote, some Members left the Union in protest. After the vote on the Gangjeong motion, it is clear that the Consortium will need to think hard before considering a possible application to become an IUCN member...

In Jeju, at the close of WCC, a powerful super-cyclone was heading towards the island and everyone wanted to leave in a hurry. Besides the sense of defeat, the reminder of climate change upon us was darkening our mood and adding a sense of powerlessness. As we were leaving the Congress, however, we could hardly believe what we saw. A group of residents from Gangjeong, first among them their Mayor, was dancing and singing in front of the building. They thanked us warmly, shared once again their determination and enthusiasm for their cause, and provided us with unforgettable inspiration. The people of Gangjeong, the ones who would stay to endure the super-cyclone, the ocean of cement, and the seemingly insurmountable battle... were full of energy and hope. They would stay and keep fighting, unshakable from the pursuit of justice.



Objectives

This was the first time that the ICCA Consortium participated in a World Conservation Congress and our events focused on the following broad objectives, besides some specific ones:

- *Diffusing and discussing ICCA concepts and information while making sure that Congress delegates understand they are supported by an expanding platform of organisations and people committed to action (i.e. the Consortium)*
- *Establishing links with IUCN Members and Partners and learning from their experiences and initiatives*
- *Promoting the ICCA Motion and ensuring its adoption as a Resolution*
- *Supporting other Motions relevant to indigenous peoples and local communities*
- *Launching the ICCA Legal Review document and deepening connections with members of the Commission on Environmental Law*
- *Gathering contributions for the forthcoming IUCN Guidelines on Governance of Protected Areas (Best Practice in Protected Areas Series)*

WCC Forum Events

The ICCA Consortium and its Members organised several events during the WCC Forum in the following formats:

- Events at the Pavilions
- Conservation Campuses
- Knowledge Cafés
- Workshops
- Events at the Community Ma-eul organised by the UNDP Equator Initiative



The table below lists the key Forum events organised by the Consortium and its Members that are of direct relevance to ICCAs.

Date	Venue	Event	Key Info
Friday 7 Sept	12:30-13:00 Media Centre, Main Press Conference Room	Press Conference: Major global review of laws that relate to Indigenous peoples' territories and community conserved areas (Natural Justice, ICCA Consortium)	This press conference launched the ICCA legal reviews and included highlights from the Philippines and Bolivia national reports, the Americas regional report, and the overall findings from the synthesis report. Contact: Harry (harry@naturaljustice.org)
Saturday 8 Sept	11:00-13:00 Community Ma-eul, Room 101	Workshop: Reaching and surpassing Aichi Target 11 through the appropriate recognition of ICCAs (ICCA Consortium)	This workshop explored examples and key characteristics of ICCAs as well as context-appropriate avenues and tools to recognise and support ICCAs as “effective area-based conservation measures” both within and outside of formal protected area systems. A full report and powerpoints are available here .

			Contact: Grazia (gbf@iccaconsortium.com)
	11:00-13:00 Halla A	Workshop: What constitutes a resilient food system? (International Institute for Environment and Development, Stockholm Resilience Centre, et al.)	This workshop included cases from the Chaco region of South America that compared and contrasted traditional food systems with industrial agricultural systems, a summary of relevant rights issues, and a simplified resilience assessment framework for sustainable livelihoods. Contact: Janis (janisalcorn@yahoo.com)
	11:00-13:00 Blue Planet Pavilion	Pavilion: Inter-cultural dialogue on MPAs: Can LMMAs provide a foundation for national MPA networks? (LMMA Network, et al.)	This event included small group discussions led by marine delegates from the Pacific and Meso-American Regions about experience with Locally Managed Marine Areas, with emphasis on the use of traditional knowledge, local governance systems, and sharing of equitable benefits. Contact: Hugh (hgoan@gmail.com)
	14:30-15:30 Protected Planet Pavilion	Pavilion: Everything you ever wanted to know about Aichi Target 11 and ICCAs... but never dared to ask! (ICCA Consortium)	This interactive event consisted of a quiz (with prizes!) of questions surrounding differences between protected areas and ICCAs, government recognition of ICCAs, and the meaning of “other effective area-based conservation measures”. Contact: Grazia (gbf@iccaconsortium.com)
	15:30-16:30 Protected Planet Pavilion	Pavilion: Custodians and Safeguarding Sacred Natural Sites (SNS Initiative, CSVPA)	This event focused on how community experiences with building capacity of sacred site custodians, including using the IUCN-UNESCO Best Practice Guidelines on Sacred Natural Sites in Venda, South Africa, and using GIS in the Amazon and Andes. Contact: Bas (basverschuuren@gmail.com)
	19:00-21:00 Protected Planet Pavilion	Pavilion: Governance of Protected Areas: From Understanding to Action – Intro to new WCPA Guidelines (GIZ, ICCA Consortium, et al.)	This event presented the draft IUCN Best Practice Guidelines on Protected Area Governance, which will be published in early 2013 with the CBD Secretariat. Contact: Barbara (barbara.lassen@giz.de)
Sunday 9 Sept	09:00-18:00 Ruby Room, Lotte Hotel	Conservation Campus: Governance of Protected Areas (ICCA Consortium, GIZ, IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme)	This Campus used presentations and group activities to “unpack” governance (including types, quality, actors, and levels) and consider methods for assessing, evaluating and improving governance. Contact: Grazia (gbf@iccaconsortium.com) and Barbara (barbara.lassen@giz.de)
Monday 10 Sept	09:00-18:00 Crystal Ballroom 3, Lotte Hotel	Conservation Campus: Learning from the Guardians of SNSs: Dialogue and Exchange (SNS Initiative)	This Campus consisted of two main parts: cross-cultural learning with sacred site guardians and a dialogue about relevant laws and policies. Contact: Bas (basverschuuren@gmail.com)
	11:00-13:00	Knowledge Café:	This Café, led by young representatives of

	Room 102	Marine Governance: Reflections on conservation, sea access rights and social and cultural resilience (CoopeSolidar, International Collective in Support of Fishworkers, et al.)	fishing communities from Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, explored different factors that ensure resilience such as identity, culture, knowledge, and social organisation. Contact: Vivienne (vsolis@coopesolidar.org)
	12:00-13:00 Protected Planet Pavilion	Pavilion: Space to Place New Steps of Change: An Analysis of International, Regional and National Laws Relevant to ICCAs (Natural Justice, ICCA Consortium)	This event highlighted how international and national legal systems have a direct impact on community governance and management of territories, lands and resources. Drawing on experiences from the Philippines, Fiji, and it illustrated how Indigenous peoples and local communities are actively engaging with key legal frameworks to secure their territories and areas and contribute to conservation efforts. Contact: Harry (harry@naturaljustice.org)
	19:00-21:00 Room 202	Workshop: Whakatane Mechanism: A Multi-stakeholder Approach to Solving Human Rights Issues in PAs? (FPP, CEESP)	This workshop explored the process, results to date, and future plans for the use of the Whakatane Mechanism in two pilot sites (Mt. Elgon, Kenya, and Ob Luang National Park, Thailand) as a method for multi-stakeholder conflict resolution between communities and national parks. Contact: Justin (justin@forestpeoples.org)
	19:00-21:00 Room 303	Workshop: More Effective and Equitable Nature Conservation: Lessons on governance of a diversity of protected areas (Québec Labrador Foundation, ICCA Consortium, et al.)	This workshop provided conceptual guidance on how to move forward and consolidate protected area governance work within IUCN. It also provided examples of governance best practice in a diversity of protected areas, including ICCAs, private protected areas, and World Heritage Sites. Contact: Brent (brentmitchell@qlf.org)
Tuesday 11 Sept	11:00-13:00 Community Ma-eul, Room 101	Workshop: Promoting a New Conservation Ethic based on Respect for Indigenous Peoples (CEESP et al)	This workshop focused on finding common ground and new policy directions in the topics of: a) Indigenous peoples' practices in the preservation of lands, territories and natural resources; b) western conservation practices and threats to Indigenous peoples' stewardship; c) mechanisms to protect Indigenous peoples' rights under domestic and international law; and d) how to move forward from ideas to joint action. Contact: Janis (janisalcorn@yahoo.com)
	17:00-19:00 WCPA Office	<i>Consortium meetings with candidates for WCPA Chair</i>	Several members of the Consortium met informally with the three candidates for WCPA chair and asked questions about their experiences with and views about social and community-related issues. Contact: Stan (sstevens@geo.umass.edu)



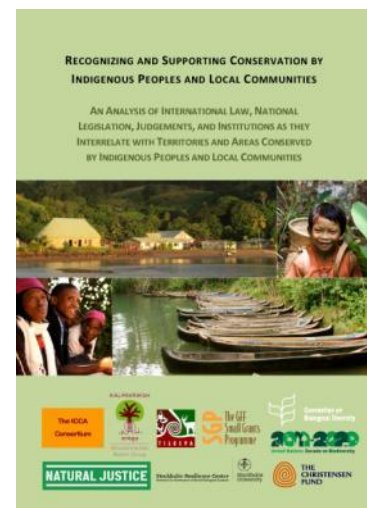
Key Resources & Publications

A number of key reports, resources and other publications were launched and discussed at the WCC, including the following:

ICCA Legal Review

From 2011-2012, on behalf of the ICCA Consortium, Natural Justice and Kalpavriksh undertook an international-to-local analysis of a spectrum of laws relevant to ICCAs. The national, regional, international, and synthesis reports analyse the effects of laws, policies and implementing agencies on ICCAs, and explore the diversity of ways in which Indigenous peoples and local communities are using the law to sustain the resilience of their ICCAs.

Jonas, H., A., Kothari, and H. Shrumm, 2012. **An Analysis of International Law, National Legislation, Judgements, And Institutions As They Interrelate With Territories And Areas Conserved By Indigenous Peoples And Local Communities**. Natural Justice and Kalpavriksh: Bangalore and Pune, India. Available at: <http://naturaljustice.org/library/our-publications/legal-research-resources/icca-legal-reviews>.



Whakatane Mechanism

The draft framework for the Whakatane Mechanism is [available here](#) and more information can be found on the dedicated website: <http://whakatane-mechanism.org>.

WCC Members' Assembly

The outcomes of the Members' Assembly, including adopted Resolutions and Recommendations, the IUCN Programme 2013-2016 (which was adopted as the guiding framework for the next four years of work across the entire Union), Committee reports, amended Statutes and Regulations, and more, are available at: http://www.iucnworldconservationcongress.org/member_s_assembly/.

Resolutions & Recommendations

The ICCA Consortium and its members actively participated in Contact Groups that took place throughout the Forum in preparation for the final voting process and in the Members' Assembly itself. The most relevant motion for ICCAs (see Annex I) has three operative paragraphs: 1) calling upon IUCN (members, Secretariat, and Council) to respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs by promoting, adopting and fully implementing laws, policies and programmes that recognize and uphold Indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights under international law (including to self-determination, self-governance, full and effective participation, and so on); 2) urging IUCN to strengthen support to the CBD Secretariat and collaborations with the ICCA Consortium to enhance commitment and capacity of Parties to the CBD in various areas; and 3) urging IUCN to call upon global financing mechanisms to ensure appropriate recognition of and support for ICCAs and associated rights and responsibilities in all aspects of their funding processes.

Many other motions of direct relevance to ICCAs were adopted, including the following (in numerical order):

- [Resolution 47](#): Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the context of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention
- [Resolution 77](#): Promoting Locally Managed Marine Areas as a socially inclusive approach to meeting area-based conservation and Marine Protected Area targets
- [Resolution 82](#): Supporting the sustainability of Jeju *Haenyeo* as a unique marine ecology stewardship
- [Resolution 92](#): Promoting and supporting community resource management and conservation as a foundation for sustainable development
- [Resolution 95](#): Traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples and local peasant communities in the Andes and the Amazon Rainforest as a mechanism for adaptation to climate change
- [Resolution 96](#): Recognizing the indigenous territories as conservation areas in the Amazon Basin
- [Resolution 97](#): Implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
- [Resolution 99](#): IUCN Policy on Conservation and Human Rights for Sustainable Development
- [Resolution 102](#): Human rights and access to natural resources in Mesoamerica
- [Resolution 104](#): Food security, ecosystem restoration, and climate change

- [Resolution 106](#): Safeguarding the contribution of wild living resources and ecosystems for food security
- [Resolution 115](#): Strengthening biocultural diversity and traditional ecological knowledge in the Asia-Pacific island region
- [Recommendation 147](#): Sacred Natural Sites: Support for custodian protocols and customary laws in the face of global threats and challenges
- [Recommendation 170](#): To enhance community procedures to improve the management of coastal fishing
- [Recommendation 175](#): Strengthening the autonomy of Colombia's black communities for sustainable natural resource management in their areas, with special emphasis on mining



Elections

The new president of IUCN is Zhang Xinsheng (China).

The Chairs of the Commissions for the following four years are:

- **Commission on Education and Communication:** Juliana Zeidler (cec@iucn.org)
- **Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy:** Aroha Te Pareake Mead (Aroha.Mead@vuw.ac.nz)
- **World Commission on Protected Areas:** Ernesto Enkerlin Hoeflich (enkerlin@itesm.mx)
- **World Commission on Environmental Law:** Antonio Herman Benjamin (planet-ben@uol.com.br)
- **Commission on Ecosystem Management:** Piet Wit (wit@syzy.nl)
- **Species Survival Commission:** Simon Stuart (simon-stuart@btconnect.com)

Annex I: List of Consortium Participants

First Name	Surname	Consortium Role	Email
Alonzo	Zarzycki	Member: Fundacion Urundei	alonzozarzycki@hotmail.com
Barbara	Lassen	Honorary Member and Partner: GIZ	barbara.lassen@giz.de
Bas	Verschuuren	Honorary Member	basverschuuren@gmail.com
Brent	Mitchell	Member: Québec-Labrador Foundation and Honorary Member	brentmitchell@qlf.org
Carmen	Miranda	Coordinator: Amazon region	cemirandal@gmail.com
Colleen	Corrigan	Honorary Member and Partner: UNEP-WCMC	colleen.corrigan@unep-wcmc.org
Dave	De Vera	Member: PAFID	jamindevera@yahoo.com
Edmund	Barrow	Honorary Member	edmund.barrow@iucn.org
Emmanuel	Freudenthal	Member: Forest Peoples Programme	emmanuel@forestpeoples.org
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Giovanni	Reyes	Member: KASAPI	isagada2002@yahoo.com
Gleb	Raygorodetsky	Honorary Member	kibii@me.com
Grazia	Borrini-Feyerabend	Global Coordinator	gbf@cenesta.org
Harry	Jonas	Member: Natural Justice	harry@naturaljustice.org
Holly	Shrumm	International Policy Assistant and Member: Natural Justice	holly@naturaljustice.org
Hugh	Govan	Honorary Member	hgovan@gmail.com
Janis	Alcorn	Member: Fundacion Urundei and Partner: TGER	janisalcorn@yahoo.com
Jessica	Brown	Member: Québec-Labrador Foundation and Honorary Member	jbrown@qlf.org
Justin	Kenrick	Member: Forest Peoples Programme	justin@forestpeoples.org
Kail	Zingapan	Steering Committee and Member: PAFID	kail.zingapan@gmail.com
Kyra	Busch	Honorary Member and Partner: TCF	Kyra@christensenfund.org
Mike	Jones	Honorary Member	mike.jones@stockholmresilience.su.se
Nigel	Crawhall	Member: Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee and Partner: TILCEPA	nigel.tilcepa@gmail.com

Nigel	Dudley	Honorary Member	nigel@equilibriumresearch.com
Rob	Wild	Honorary Member	robgwild@gmail.com
Simone	Lovera	Member: Global Forest Coalition	simone.lovera@globalforestcoalition.org
Stan	Stevens	Treasurer	sstevens@geo.umass.edu
Sudeep	Jana	Member: Forest Action Nepal	janasudeep@gmail.com
Sutej	Hugu	Member: Tao Foundation	sutej.hugu@gmail.com
Syaman	Vongayan	Member: Tao Foundation	taofoundation2010@gmail.com
Taghi	Farvar	President and Member: CENESTA	taghi.farvar@gmail.com
Terence	Hay-Edie	Honorary Member and Partner: GEF-Small Grants Programme	terence.hay-edie@undp.org
Trevor	Sandwith	Honorary Member and Partner: IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme	trevor.sandwith@iucn.org
Vololona	Rasoarimanana	Honorary Member and Partner: GEF-SGP	ravo_niaina@moov.mg

Annex II: Resolution 5.094 (Respecting, recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas)

Approved

AWARE that a considerable part of the Earth's biological and cultural diversity is concentrated in the customary territories and areas of indigenous peoples and traditional communities, including both mobile and sedentary peoples;

ACKNOWLEDGING the significant role that such Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Areas (ICCAs) play in the global preservation, sustainable use, and restoration of biodiversity, natural resources, ecosystem functions and cultural (including linguistic and spiritual) values, in the prevention of natural disasters and in local adaptation to global change, including climate;

UNDERSTANDING the intrinsic value and irreplaceable nature of our global biocultural heritage for future survival and well-being;

STRESSING that ICCAs embrace customary and contemporary collective efforts for sustainable livelihoods, culturally sound development and the practice of *buen vivir* among indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities around the world;

CONCERNED that the commercialization of life, militarization of economies, inequitable "development", massive infrastructure and large-scale, unsustainable extraction and use of renewable and non-renewable resources pose enormous threats to the rights and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities and to the unique biocultural diversity embedded in their territories and areas;

ALSO CONCERNED that indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities are often disproportionately affected by the costs of imposed development and conservation measures, including dispossession from customary territories and areas, exclusion from decision-making processes, and lack of free, prior and informed consent before activities are undertaken that affect them;

AWARE that lack of respect and inadequate or inappropriate recognition and support for ICCAs by governments, conservation organizations and donors, among others, undermine their integrity and conservation effectiveness and violate a range of procedural and substantive rights;

CELEBRATING the 2007 adoption of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) by the United Nations General Assembly and the endorsement by IUCN of UNDRIP;

RECALLING that the Durban Action Plan of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) called for global action to recognize and support ICCAs and thus secure the rights of indigenous peoples, including mobile indigenous peoples, in relation to natural resources and biodiversity conservation;

REAFFIRMING Resolutions 4.049 Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and Other Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas, 4.050 Recognition of Indigenous Conservation Territories, 4.052 Implementing the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 4.053 Mobile indigenous peoples and biodiversity conservation, 4.056 Rights-based approaches to conservation, and

Recommendation 4.127 Indigenous peoples' rights in the management of protected areas fully or partially in the territories of indigenous peoples, all adopted by the 4th IUCN World Conservation Congress (Barcelona, 2008);

EMPHASIZING that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) adopted the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) in 2004, including its Programme Element 2 on Governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing and thirteen suggested activities of relevance to ICCAs;

HIGHLIGHTING the adoption of Decision X/31, paragraphs 31–32 on fair and equitable sharing of costs and benefits, full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities in governance, and recognition of ICCAs as a type of protected area governance at the 10th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP10) to the CBD;

STRESSING the essential role that ICCAs can play towards fulfilling Aichi Targets 11, 14, and 18 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 as either fully recognized protected areas or “other effective area-based conservation measures”; and

WELCOMING the important advances made by some governments, international organizations, and donors to respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs;

The World Conservation Congress, at its session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6–15 September 2012:

1. CALLS UPON all IUCN Members, Commission members, Secretariat and Council to respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs by promoting, adopting and fully implementing laws, policies and programmes that:
 - a. recognize and uphold indigenous peoples' rights to self-determination, self-governance, full and effective participation in decisions that affect them, equitable sharing of costs and benefits, and other essential rights and responsibilities enshrined in UNDRIP, ILO Convention No. 169 Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, and other international human rights instruments;
 - b. recognize indigenous peoples' and traditional and local communities governance of and rights to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired;
 - c. recognize and engage accordingly with customary laws, institutions, protocols and decision-making processes and practices, also by using indigenous and local languages, as relevant;
 - d. refer to indigenous peoples as “indigenous peoples”, in accordance with UNDRIP and their right to self-identification;
 - e. recognize and support ICCAs in situations where they overlap with protected area or other designations, including through customary mechanisms for conflict prevention, management and resolution;
 - f. encourage and strengthen the capacities of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities to monitor, document and assess ICCAs and all values therein;
 - g. uphold the intrinsic natural and cultural values present in ICCAs; and
 - h. support the CBD Secretariat and Parties in relevant regional and sub-regional capacity-building initiatives, in particular those concerning the implementation, monitoring, evaluation and revision of Element 2 of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas and of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans;

2. URGES the IUCN Council, the Director General and Commissions to strengthen support to the CBD Secretariat, through appropriate mechanisms and collaboration, such as with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) and the ICCA Consortium, to enhance the commitment and capacity of the Parties to the CBD to:
 - a. strengthen international, national and sub-national environmental and other laws and policies and their implementation in accordance with international human rights standards, particularly UNDRIP;
 - b. respect and appropriately recognize and support ICCAs in the implementation of all aspects of the CBD, including but not limited to PoWPA, Articles 8(j) and 10(c), and Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18, without impinging upon customary governance and management systems;
 - c. utilize and further develop and support available resources such as the Global ICCA Registry, hosted by UNEP-WCMC, on conservation by indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities; and
 - d. promote the increase of contributions to the CBD Voluntary Fund to support the participation of indigenous peoples and traditional and local communities in relevant decision-making processes;
3. FURTHER URGES the IUCN Council, Director General, Commissions and the Secretariat in particular to call upon global financing mechanisms, including but not limited to the Global Environment Facility, the UN Indigenous Peoples Partnership, official development assistance, LifeWeb, and international financial institutions and lenders, to establish new or strengthen existing policies, programmes, mechanisms and procedures to ensure appropriate recognition of and support for ICCAs and associated rights and responsibilities in all aspects of their funding processes; and
4. REQUESTS the Director General, given the impending CBD COP11, to take timely and forceful action on the previous paragraphs in its direct communication and IUCN liaison initiatives with the CBD Secretariat and Parties.

State and agency Members of the United States abstained during the vote on this Motion for reasons given in the US General Statement on the IUCN Resolutions Process.

Annex III: Emergency Motion 181 (World Appeal to Protect the Nature, Culture and Heritage of Gangjeong Village)

Not approved

UNDERSTANDING that Gangjeong Village, also known as the Village of Water, on the island of Jeju, also known as Peace Island, is a coastal area home to thousands of species of plants and animals, lava rock freshwater tide pools (“Gureombi”), endangered soft coral reefs, freshwater springs, sacred natural sites, historic burial grounds, and nearly 2,000 indigenous villagers, including farmers, fishermen, and *Haenyo* women divers, that have lived sustainably with the surrounding marine and terrestrial environment for nearly 4000 years;

NOTING that Gangjeong Village is an Ecological Excellent Village (Ministry of Environment, ROK) of global, regional, national and local significance, sharing the island with a UNESCO designated Biosphere Reserve and Global Geological Park, and is in close proximity to three World Heritage Sites and numerous other protected areas;

NOTING that numerous endangered species live in and around Gangjeong Village, including the Boreal Digging Frog (*Kaloula borealis*) listed on IUCN’s Red List of Threatened Species; the red-footed crab (*Sesarma intermedium*); the endemic Jeju fresh water shrimp (*Caridina denticulate keunbaei*); and the nearly extinct Indo-Pacific bottlenose dolphins;

NOTING the global uniqueness of the Jeju Soft Coral habitats, designated as Natural Monument 422 of Korea: the only location in the world known to have temperate octocoral species forming a flourishing ecosystem on a substrate of andesite, providing ecological balance to the Jeju marine environment and the development of the human culture of Gangjeong Village for thousands of years;

UNDERSCORING that of the 50 coral species found in the Soft Coral habitats near Gangjeong, 27 are indigenous species, and at least 16 are endangered species and protected according to national and international law, including *Dendronephthya suenisoni*, *D. putteri*, *Tubastraea coccinea*, *Myriopathes japonica*, and *M. lata*;

THEREFORE CONCERNED of the Civilian-Military Complex Tour Beauty project, a 50-hectare naval installation, being constructed within and adjacent to Gangjeong Village, estimated to house more than 8,000 marines, up to 20 warships, several submarines, and cruise liners;

NOTING the referendum of Gangjeong Village on Aug 20, 2007 in which 725 villagers participated and 94% opposed the construction;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the construction of the military installation is directly and irreparably harming not only the biodiversity, but the culture, economy and general welfare of Gangjeong Village, one of the last living remnants of traditional Jeju culture;

NOTING the *Absolute Preservation Act, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (1991)* and that Gangjeong Village was named an Absolute Preservation Area on October 27, 2004: a permanent designation to conserve the original characteristics of that environment from the surge in development, therefore

prohibiting construction, the alteration of form and quality of land, and the reclamation of public water areas;

CONCERNED that this title was removed in 2010 to allow for the Naval installation, and that this step backwards in environmental protection violates the Principle of Non-Regression;

RECALLING the numerous IUCN Resolutions and Recommendations that note, recognize, promote and call for the appropriate implementation of conservation policies and practices that respect the human rights, roles, cultural diversity, and traditional knowledge of indigenous peoples in accordance with international agreements;

CONCERNED of reports that the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) for the naval construction was inaccurate and incomplete and may have violated well-known principles of international law concerning EIAs, transparency, public and indigenous participation, right to know, and free, prior and informed consent;

CONCERNED of the destruction of sacred natural sites in and near Gangjeong Village, noting that the protection of sacred natural sites is one of the oldest forms of culture based conservation (Res. 4.038 *recognition and conservation of sacred natural sites in Protected Areas*);

ACKNOWLEDGING that IUCN's Mission is "To influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable;" and that "equity cannot be achieved without the promotion, protection and guarantee of human rights.";

NOTING Resolution 3.022 *Endorsement of the Earth Charter* (Bangkok, 2004) that endorsed the Earth Charter as "the ethical guide for IUCN policy and programme," and that the military installation violates every principle of the Earth Charter;

NOTING the UN World Charter for Nature (1982), and that the military installation violates each of its five principles of conservation by which all human conduct affecting nature is to be guided and judged;

AND ALARMED by reports of political prisoners, deportations, and restrictions on freedom of assembly and speech, including the arrests of religious leaders, for speaking against the naval installation and for speaking in promotion of local, national, regional and world conservation and human rights protections;

NOTING Res. 2.37 *Support for environmental defenders*, "UNDERSTANDING that the participation of non-governmental organizations and individual advocates is essential to the fundamentals of civil society to assure the accountability of governments and multinational corporations; and AWARE that a nation's environment is only truly protected when concerned citizens are involved in the process;"

NOTING principles enshrined in the Draft International Covenant on Environment and Development such as those concerning military and hostile activities (Art. 36), culture and natural heritage (Art. 26), and the collective rights of indigenous peoples (Art. 15);

FURTHER ACKNOWLEDGING that militarization does not justify the destruction of a community, a culture, endangered species or fragile ecosystems;

AND UNDERSCORING that IUCN's aim is to promote a just world that values and conserves nature, and sees itself as nature's representative and patrons of nature;

The IUCN World Conservation Congress at its 5th session in Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6-15 September 2012:

1. REAFFIRMS its commitment to the UN World Charter for Nature and the Earth Charter;
2. CALLS ON the Republic of Korea to:
 - a) immediately stop the construction of the Civilian-Military Complex Tour Beauty;
 - b) allow an independent body to prepare a fully transparent scientific, cultural and legal assessment of the biodiversity and cultural heritage of the area and make it available to the public; and
 - c) fully restore the damaged areas.

Sponsor – Center for Humans and Nature

Annex IV: More Information on Gangjeong Village and Emergency Motion 181

In late July 2012, an open letter was sent to the IUCN Secretariat and called on the members to boycott the WCC due to the construction of a naval base in and around Gangjeong village, an area of outstanding biodiversity value and cultural heritage. The villagers and others (including scientists, local NGOs, etc.) have been opposing the base since 2007. More information is available at www.savejejunow.org.

An emergency motion was then drafted by the Centre for Humans and Nature (CHN) also with the support of Natural Justice, a member of the Consortium, and discussed with the villagers on 4 September. The motion (see Annex III) called for a moratorium on the construction and an EIA to be carried out by an independent group of experts. It was submitted to the motions committee and was subsequently debated in a contact group. The discussion was heated, and was abruptly closed by outgoing IUCN President Ashok Khosla (see *Annex V* for a Korean NGO's reaction).

Several of us from the Consortium joined CHN in Gangjeong again on 13 September to amend the motion with the villagers and Mayor. This second version of the motion, which hoped to reach an acceptable compromise, commended RoK for hosting WCC, but also added language relating to the letter (dated 30 May 2012) from the UN Special Rapporteurs on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, Human Rights Defenders, and Peaceful Assembly and Association to the government regarding alleged ongoing human rights violations against peaceful protestors in Gangjeong (the government was asked to respond to this letter within 60 days and still has not done so).

A second heated contact group took place to review the revised motion but ended again without resolution. A small group was then formed to continue the discussion. Three people each from the motion proponents (primarily NGOs and villagers) and opponents (primarily RoK government) met separately but were again unable to reach a compromise. The original motion was thus put to the floor for a vote. It was passed by the NGO house (63% in favour, 30% against, 7% abstained), but voted down by the governments (22% in favour, 69% against, 9% abstained).



From one perspective, the villagers and their supporters engaged in the IUCN process and after a full and frank exchange of views, the result was that the motion failed.¹ However, it was apparent to many that the IUCN Secretariat was openly supporting the Korean government and worked to frustrate the process – a far cry from providing an impartial forum for debate. Examples include: the offhanded way in which the Secretariat responded to three well-written open letters from the villagers; Ashok Koshla's public statement at the end of the contact group, which some considered shocking; several requests for

¹ This is the IUCN film that speaks to that version: <http://tinyurl.com/8asyozc>.

press conferences turned down with no justification; the Motions Committee recommending just before the vote that the motion be completely removed (no justification was given and their suggestion was voted down by both houses); and IUCN Director-General Julia Marton-Lefèvre tearing onto the dais at the last moment to read an email from UNESCO stating that the base is not being built in the Biosphere Reserve, when in fact the issue is that the *shipping lanes* will pass through the Reserve. To many, it seemed that the Secretariat blatantly sided with the government's position despite maintaining a façade of impartiality. It is also said that the Secretariat received around \$50 million from the Korean government (the proponent of the base) and an undisclosed amount from the main corporate sponsor of WCC, Samsung, which is also a main contractor for the base.

It is essential to engage business and not simply ostracize them for past injustices. By inviting companies into decision-making fora and using their funds to host the meeting, however, a line can be crossed that irrevocably changes the nature of the relationship. In this sense, it is for all to judge whether the funds the IUCN Secretariat gathered for WCC have had an effect on its impartiality and possibly muzzled an



international union set up to “protect nature”. Whatever one thinks about national defence imperatives, the villagers of Gangjeong are the epitome of what IUCN promotes, championing balanced coexistence with nature. The military base is the exact opposite. What we saw at Jeju WCC were the heads of IUCN pouring scorn on the villagers and their supporters and rushing to the assistance of RoK representatives.

Underscoring the irony of the situation, shortly before the motion was rejected, another motion promoting the sustainability of the Jeju *Haenyeo* (women free divers), many of whom are from Gangjeong, was passed almost unanimously; right after, a motion to ‘mainstream human rights’ across IUCN was adopted with flying colours. IUCN must come to terms with the fact that words have meaning. And that meaning has consequences, not only the façade that allows people to feel good and apply for funding from aid agencies that boost those words in their mission.

Annex V: Open Letter to IUCN President Regarding the Gangjeong Motion

OPEN LETTER TO ASHOK KHOSLA SEPTEMBER 12, 2012

RE: IMPROPER CONDUCT AT SEPT. 12 CONTACT GROUP FOR MOTION 181: PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE, NATURE, CULTURE AND HERITAGE OF GANGJEONG VILLAGE

Dear Mr. Khosla,

My name is Sukhyun Park. I am a Research Fellow with the Korean IUCN member organization, Citizens Institute for Environmental Studies.

This evening, September 12, a Contact Group was held for the deeply controversial issue regarding the construction of a navy base at Gangjeong Village. I'm afraid I must write to let you know that I am extremely offended by statements you made this evening concerning Korean environmentalists.

You spent much valuable time during our Contact Group discrediting the Open Letters to IUCN concerning the Gangjeong navy base. You said that because so few Koreans were included in the letter's long list of signatories that the campaign to save Gangjeong is actually a colonial-style case of foreigners coming to a sovereign land to tell people what to do and how to do it. Wow! Talk about flawed logic! With all due respect, Mr. Khosla, you are thoroughly mistaken. Please do not project your own colonial experience on us. Instead, if you truly care about what the local people in this country want, as you say you do, then please listen to what WE have to say, instead of obsessing on the foreign colonials!

We told you, in our own open letter of July 10, 2012, signed by 125 Korean organizations totaling thousands of members, that we are opposed to the navy base that is slated to destroy Gangjeong Village. We told you that 3,000 university professors and five leading religious groups in South Korea oppose the Four Rivers Restoration project. We told you that we environmental organizations in South Korea are united in opposition to this project. We asked you if you were aware of the serious environmental and human rights violations that have been committed by the Korean government in the construction of the navy base at Gangjeong Village.

But we Koreans from civil society seem to be invisible to you, even when there are thousands of us signing. You did not once this evening acknowledge the open letter that we Koreans wrote. You only continued to discredit our brave international allies, notably the Center for Humans and Nature. You wasted a lot of our Contact-Group time with that. We are invisible to you. It appears we count for nothing.

We had already gotten a taste of being treated as second-class citizens by the IUCN. No, I'm not talking about when the Gangjeong villagers were denied their booth. I'm referring to Julia Marton-Lefevre's

August 28, 2012 letter stating that “no IUCN Members from Korea are signatories to this and previous open letters.” This remark was made in an effort to discredit the letter’s genuine pleas for the human dignity of the Gangjeong villagers. How cheap.

Actually, my organization is both an IUCN Member and a signatory to the open letter. But you, nor Julia, seem to be paying attention. When members of my group, Citizens Institute for Environmental Studies, read Ms. Marton-Lefevre’s letter, of course we felt like second class citizens. Then, tonight, your behavior at the Contact Group meeting confirmed our suspicions that we count for nothing in the eyes of the IUCN.

If you are interested, there is a reason that our open letter was separate from the internationals’ open letters. It is because when the internationals asked us to sign on, they also asked us to sign our personal names. Unfortunately, in our repressive nation, doing so would lead to employment blacklisting. South Korea is a democracy only in name. This is why we chose to write our own open letter, which has no individual signatories, only organization names, in order to protect people from government persecution.

So, Mr. Khosla, please don’t assume that every non-European fits into your specific experience as a colonized person. You have proven tonight that you know very little about the situation in Korea or the Korean people.

And if the Open Letter from 125 Korean civil society organizations could not convince you of the corrupt and oppressive human-rights violations that the Korean government levies on its people, then would you be convinced by the letter from the United Nations that was also cited at tonight’s meeting? At the meeting, the woman from Gangjeong Village spoke about a letter sent by three UN Rapporteurs: Frank La Rue, Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression; Maina Kiai, Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; and Margaret Sekaggya, Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders. Their 30 May 2012 letter of inquiry was sent to the Korean government regarding numerous “acts of harassment, intimidation and ill-treatment of peaceful protestors in Gangjeong village,” requesting a response within 60 days. That was three and half months ago. The government never responded. But being ignored is nothing new to us.

You are living proof of that.

Very sincerely,
Sukhyun Park