

Key recommendations:

1. National governments should enhance legal frameworks for biodiversity conservation to include aspects of social-ecological resilience:
 - a. develop tools for resilience assessment and planning as a management approach for wider landscapes, in accordance with the Principles of CBD Ecosystem Approach
 - b. foster the evolution of new organizations and institutions for adaptive governance as a core component of sustainable ecosystem management in a changing world.
2. Conservation support agencies should provide training in the use of tools for resilience and adaptive governance assessment at local, regional and national level.

The above key recommendations have been instrumental in shaping the following final recommendations of the Stream:

Rec#	Title
10	Implementing policies and agreements
15	Governance capacity

Inspiring solutions: governance, sustainable living and well-being



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Maurizio F. Ferrari, Ashish Kothari, Susannah McCandless and Vololona Rasoarimanana
Time and date:	17 November 2014, 13:30-17:00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Melissa Arias, Robert Deve, Kate Heller and Aili Pyhala
Presenters:	Michael Winer, Sutej Hugu, Karau Kuna, Andrew Agyare, Jean Eric Rajaobelirinina, Ronald Zebalios, Megan Moody, Dominique Leveque, Alejandro Argumedo and Ashish Kothari

With two sets of panel speakers and substantial time for questions and discussion, this session explored alternative frameworks for governance across landscapes that take into account holistic, sustainable and equitable well-being, with a particular focus on indigenous peoples' and local community governance.

The main aims of the workshop were to (a) expand our view of diverse governance beyond the boundaries of protected areas into other types of community managed areas; (b) expand our

discourse and concept of conversation to include human well-being, not just biological conservation; (c) recognize and promote diverse types of governance across the landscape, such that all relevant actors are involved, create better conditions for sustainability and equity, and ecological/social resilience; and (d) identify the elements of governance that enable this. Through the presentations or the discussions, these aims were broadly met, in particular with the cases on ICCAs or co-management. In several presentations, a different paradigm for a sustainable lived experience with nature, outside of mainstream conservation and development, was advanced.

Key emerging lessons:

1. Traditional governance linked to language, culture, religion, and the land and nature, can be a powerful force for both indigenous self-determination and for conservation.
2. We need to move beyond and outside of our narrow idea of conservation to make space for more holistic and traditional relationships to the land and the natural world.
3. Alternative (indigenous) models of governance, economy, and management, which promote human well-being and cultures in tune with the rest of nature and are fundamentally different from the currently dominant model of 'development', need to be promoted by civil society and recognized by governments. In particular, ICCAs offer holistic and transformative frameworks of well-being, and their recognition within a diverse range of legal and governance frameworks is important.
4. Capacity facilitation for communities is very important, for them to be self-supporting and strong enough to govern their own natural resources. Donors and civil society organisations need to empower local communities as directly as possible, and be careful of the intermediaries they work with.
5. Holistic community-based natural resource management is something that can be – and is – practiced worldwide, and there is a great deal of local political will on the part of local communities to protect their landscapes and seascapes, within and outside protected areas. Collective action is key.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

- Land-use planning in the Yopno-Uruwa-Som watershed, Morobe Province, of Papua New Guinea is aimed at aligning with national and local plans to balance rural development and environmental protection, and covers 78,000 hectares of gazetted terrestrial and marine ecosystems. (Contact: Karau Kuna, mikal.nolan@treekangaroo.org)
- The system of regional parks in France attempts to integrate the conservation of natural ecosystems and wildlife with the livelihoods and developmental activities of local populations. (Contact: Dominique Leveque, dominique.leveque51@gmail.com)
- Biocultural landscape governance by the Quechua indigenous people at the Parque de la Papa in Peru, is oriented at conserving the area's enormous agricultural and other diversity

(especially potatoes), sustaining its unique culture, and providing enhanced livelihood security. (Contact: Alejandro Argumedo, ammaru@mac.com)

- At Pongso no Tao island in Taiwan, the Tao people have adopted the combination of right-based, institution-based, and knowledge-based approaches to build on traditional practices, in an attempt to withstand the modern state government, global market, and consumer society by evolving a realistic alternative for a livable community of all beings. (Contact: Sutej Hugu, sutej.hugu@gmail.com)
- TAFO MIHAAVO (Tambazotran'ny Fokonolona Mitantana ny harena voajanahary), a national network gathering 500 local communities managing natural resources, spread across Madagascar, has proposed a 2020 strategy and action plan to address the challenges of capacity, top-down imposition of inappropriate conservation models, and evolving effective community-based and co-management arrangements. (Contact: Jean Eric Rajaobelirina, jean.rajaobelirina@giz.de)
- In Tanzania, Ghana and Canada, the Canada-Africa Research and Learning Alliance (PAPR) promotes community conserved and shared governance approaches to protected areas that integrate poverty alleviation and other imperatives. (Contact: Andrew Agyare, akagyare_an@yahoo.com)
- In the Cape York Peninsula of Australia, an indigenous domain covering 137 000 square kms, with diverse cultural groups and ecosystems, indigenous people have devised and implemented their own governance structures, reforms, partnerships and vision to tackle dependency and poverty, gain land rights, assist economic development and ranger programs to manage country and conservation strategies. (Contact: Michael Winer, Mike.Winer@cyi.org.au)
- Along the west coast of North America, interesting innovations include: indigenous monitoring of protected areas through Guardian/Watchmen/Ranger programs; economic rights for indigenous people to commercial tourism in protected areas; recognition of indigenous values in new protected areas legislation; a regional conservation endowment fund to support implementation of land use agreements and protected areas. (Contact: Megan Moody, meganfmoody@gmail.com)
- At the Kaa Iya National Park, Bolivia, the indigenous peoples are attempting to stave off disastrous deforestation by community led conservation, while maintaining and enhancing their customary livelihoods and lifestyles. (Contact: Ronald Zebalios, veronica.villasenor@saviabolivia.org)

Original presentations and report are available in the event's folder (see link in annexed "Repository of original Powerpoint presentations and Rapporteur reports").

See also [selected images](#) from the workshop.

Key recommendations:

1. National governments need to adjust policies to promote community-led governance or genuine shared governance (including co-management) based on collective institutions and ownership or custodianship, and actors external to indigenous peoples and local communities should facilitate their empowerment for such governance.
2. The ongoing negotiations towards Sustainable Development Goals should put indigenous worldviews, knowledge, practices, values and systems as a central component in all goals, thereby promoting a diversity of methods of achieving human well-being in harmony with nature; many existing ICCAs and shared governance arrangements can provide important lessons for this.
3. All conservation rightsholders and stakeholders must move beyond the 'island' approach into larger land/seascapes, encompassing direct democracy, conservation (including sustainable use), livelihood and tenure rights, cultural diversity, sustainable pathways to well-being through localised economies, relations of solidarity and sharing (including non-monetised exchange), appropriate combinations of traditional and modern knowledge and technologies, and harmonious continuum between rural and urban.
4. National and international civil society actors need to facilitate the networking of indigenous peoples and local communities, from local to global levels, to enable stronger conservation and enhanced livelihood security, and to promote alternative models of human well-being.

These recommendations are in particular relevant to the 3rd strategic direction of the Stream "moving away from growth-based development models towards more sustainable, equitable and satisfying economies and societies", and have been instrumental in shaping final recommendations #19 and 20:

Rec#	Title
19	Food and water sovereignty
20	Governance for the conservation of nature and human well being