

Road map for advancing rights and equity in conservation

International workshop on advancing rights and equity in the implementation of Target 3 | January/February 2024 Nanyuki, Kenya



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This Road Map was prepared by a small writing group tasked with recording the outcomes of the workshop. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this Road Map do not necessarily reflect the views of the convening organisations of the workshop, or any individual participant.

Citation: Road Map on Advancing Rights and Equity in the Implementation of Conservation, Nanyuki, Kenya (2024)

Cover photo: A person from Callería the Indigenous community managing a forest in the Peruvian Amazon. Credit: Juan Carlos Huayllapuma/CIFOR via Flickr, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 DEED

Photo: Grazing livestock Credit: Florian Dörr

Road map for advancing rights and equity in conservation



This road map is the result of an international expert group workshop on advancing rights and equity in area-based conservation, held in Nanyuki, Kenya, in January/February 2024.

The workshop was co-convened by:

- the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
- the Indigenous Movement for Peace Advancement and Conflict Transformation (IMPACT Kenya)
- the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity (IIFB)
- the Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCA) Consortium
- the Forest Peoples Programme (FPP)
- the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), including its World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN WCPA), its Commission on Economic, Educational and Social Policy (IUCN CEESP), the IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office (IUCN ESARO) and the IUCN headquarters.

Designed to ensure diversity of perspectives and voices in the room, the workshop brought together 47 people from across 24 countries, working in two languages throughout the workshop. Participants represented:

- Indigenous Peoples' networks and organisations from across Asia, Latin America and Africa
- human rights organisations specialising in land and resource rights
- conservation organisations – staff from global policy teams and from specific protected area sites
- community conservation initiatives
- UN agencies – both the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
- major conservation funders and advocacy groups.

The workshop participants reviewed opportunities to advance the recognition of rights and advance equity in area-based conservation, across different contexts and models and with specific reference to Target 3 and related elements of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.

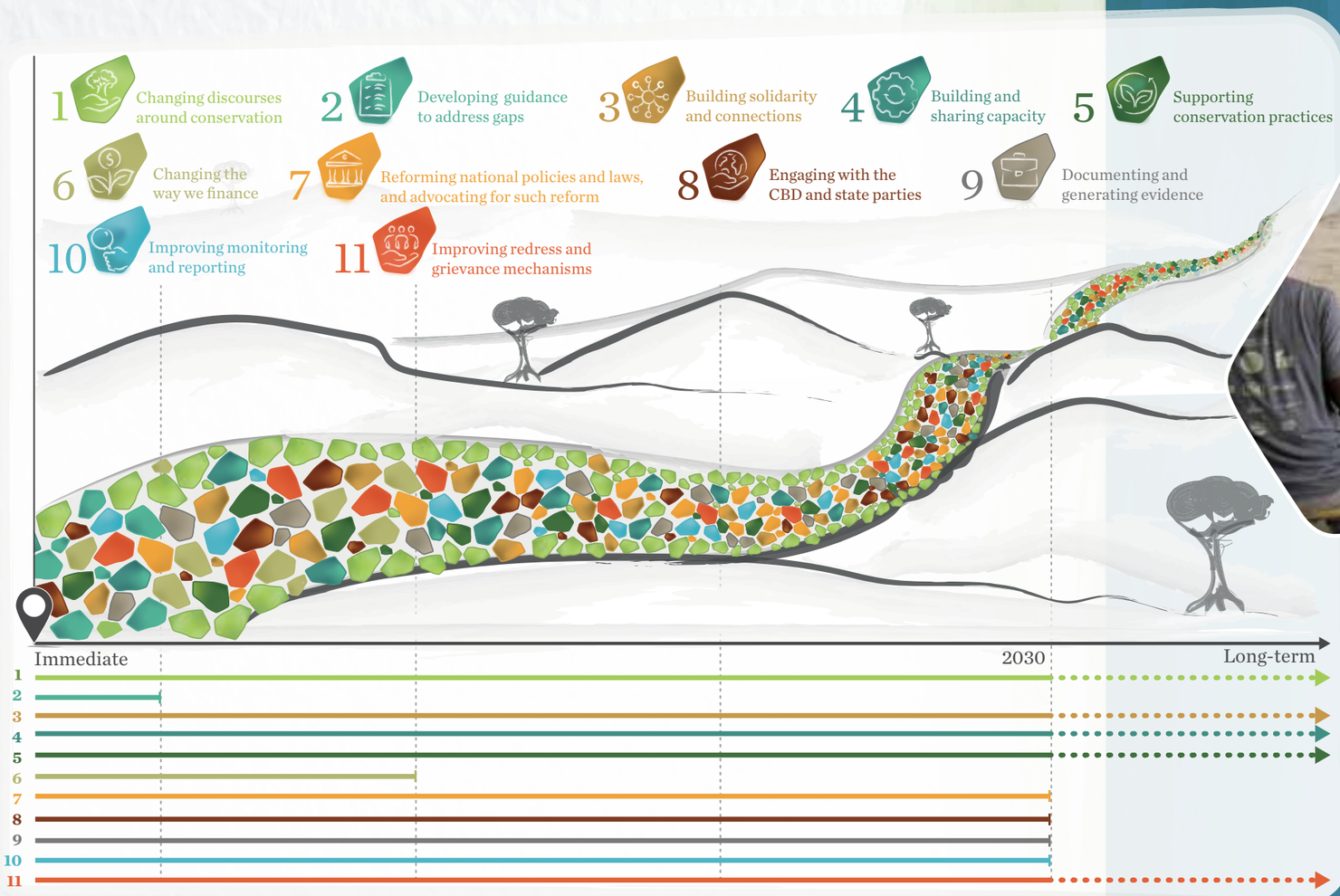
Target 3

Ensure and enable that by 2030 at least 30 per cent of terrestrial, inland water, and of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem functions and services, are ***effectively conserved and managed through ecologically representative, well-connected and equitably governed systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, recognizing indigenous and traditional territories where applicable****, and integrated into wider landscapes, seascapes and the ocean, while ensuring that any sustainable use, where appropriate in such areas, is fully consistent with conservation outcomes,* ***recognizing and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, including over their traditional territories.***

This road map details the actions considered by participants to be most critical in creating momentum towards advancing rights and equity at all levels. Although presented here as 11 discrete areas of action, they interact in several ways. Links to cross-cutting activities are included throughout the road map. The order of the Action Areas is not intended to indicate level of priority or urgency. All actions are needed immediately and on-going up to 2030 and beyond.

Photo top left: Attendees at the equity workshop. Credit: Helen Tugendhat

Key action areas





Where the road map begins

An important and early action worth highlighting, and with which this road map begins, is the need to highlight and communicate clearly that the conservation ambitions in Target 3 are firmly sited within the overall KM-GBF. Target 3 needs to be implemented through the human-rights-based approach and other commitments made in the GBF's Section C, and the critical commitments in Targets 22 and 23 to access to information, to access to justice, to gender equity and to recognising rights over lands, territories and resources, among others.[i]

Statement of purpose

Gathered in Nanyuki at the foot of Mt Kenya and in the ancestral lands of the Maasai, we are united by a common belief in the importance of advancing rights and equity in achieving effective conservation. We come from a diverse range of organisations, communities, networks, movements, and peoples. We see opportunities in the implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework and the conservation of nature and our natural world.

With the strategic partnerships; changes in laws, policies, and practices; new collaborations; and the reformation and expansion of financing for conservation, success in achieving conservation in ways that promote recognition of rights and enhance equitable governance can be advanced. We recognise our own distinct and diverse responsibilities to ensure that this work is done, and we acknowledge the critical roles and responsibilities that Indigenous Peoples and local communities assert as part of their relationships with their lands, seas, territories, and resources.

The challenge in front of us is significant and urgent. We need to create transformative change to deliver on what is needed and to overcome the ever-growing pressures on our natural world. Collaboration, solidarity, and support for the work that we all have to do is crucial in achieving this.[ii]

Ownership of actions

The workshop co-convenors are committed to addressing priority areas within Action Area 2: Developing guidance to address gaps. Priority areas for rapid development of guidance were identified by participants as:

- Indigenous and traditional territories
- human-rights-based approaches
- equitable governance.

All participants in the workshop are committed to advancing actions identified within the Road Map, according to their own organisational priorities, and many identified priorities are being carried forwards by other actors. It is hoped that presenting these actions as holistic and inter-connected can help many actors identify their own roles and how they connect to the work of others.

The co-convenors look forward to continuing to work with all participants and re-engaging during key moments in 2024 and beyond to finalise these guidance products and to advance further along this road map.

i For more detail about these elements of the KM-GBF that provide rights-based context for Target 3, see: Tugendhat H, Castillo AR, Figueroa VE, et al. Respecting the rights and leadership of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in realizing global goals. *Oryx*. 2023;57(3):275-276. For full details on the KM-GBF, see: https://www.cbd.int/gbf

ii Note: this is not a collective statement of the organisations that sponsored this workshop, but rather the individuals who attended, bringing their collective experiences, knowledge, and passion. It does not imply organisational endorsement.

Photo: Community men using the site-level assessment of governance and equity to assess protected area governance in Zambia. Credit: Phil Franks, IIED

1. Changing discourses around conservation

The focus of the workshop was on practical actions and steps needed to advance equity and rights in conservation. Participants noted that conservation is understood and practised in a wide variety of ways and that advancing rights and equity can achieve better conservation outcomes but that this is not widely or well understood by many actors. There is a need to engage with the discourses around conservation to highlight and emphasise that advancing rights and equity is closely linked to more effective and sustained conservation outcomes, and that realising individual and collective human rights, such as rights to traditional territories and knowledge systems, must be part of the strategy to realising the ambition of the GBF. The following actions are intertwined with all the 11 action areas in this road map:

1. Advance understanding of equity and rights in conservation

a. Communicate the gender and intersectional dimensions of Target 3 linked to the whole of the GBF; the human rights commitments; the spatial implications of Targets 1–3; and the cross-cutting importance of Targets 22 and 23.

b. Collaborate on communication and knowledge-sharing initiatives to explain equity and equitable governance more effectively, using existing tools and supporting new ones, amplifying Indigenous and community voices, diversifying communication media and supporting dialogues.[iii]

c. Develop and disseminate communication materials that reject "fortress conservation" practices, and the doctrines that underpin it, including *terra nullius*, and the Doctrine of Discovery (whereby land not inhabited by Christians could be "discovered", claimed and exploited).[iv]

2. Raise awareness of and respect for the diverse values of Indigenous and local knowledge systems

a. Recognise Indigenous knowledge and traditional practices, embed the recognition of such knowledge and practices in global processes and in national laws and policies.

b. Recognise, respect, apply and uphold traditional, Indigenous, and local knowledge and knowledge systems across all conservation actions, while recognising the importance of intergenerational transmission of traditional knowledge and women's distinct roles in this.



Photo: A Marine Research Officer with the Seychelles National Parks Authority mapping coral reefs in the waters, Seychelles. Credit: UN Women/Ryan Brown via Flickr, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 DEED

iii Emphasise dialogues (face-to-face), new technologies, cross-site learning (e.g. community to community; community to government). Celebrate examples of transformation of fortress conservation into inclusive and equitable governance (e.g. through awards, the IUCN Green List, side events to the CBD).

iv Including supporting the implementation of Resolution 7.119 Renunciation of the Doctrine of Discovery to Rediscover care for Mother Earth, adopted at the 2020 IUCN World Conservation Congress. See: https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/49791

2. Developing guidance to address gaps

Much of the excellent guidance that already exists would benefit from being further translated, simplified and shared. Additional guidance for specific audiences or specific topics is also needed. All new and revised guidance should link to Action Area 4: Building and sharing capacity and Action Area 9: Documenting and generating evidence.

3. Create and share guidance on 'Indigenous and traditional territories'

a. Support Indigenous Peoples and local communities in clarifying terminology and definitions around Indigenous and traditional territories; Indigenous and community conserved areas; and the relationship between these.[v]

b. Support the co-production of processes to recognise Indigenous and traditional territories, tailored to different contexts and countries.

c. Produce guidance for governments, funders and conservation organisations on recognising Indigenous and traditional territories, covering why and how to recognise them, and good practices and examples.

4. Create and share guidance on human-rights-based approaches

a. Produce and disseminate guidance on human-rights-based approaches to implementing the GBF, including Target 3, for all actor groups.

b. Produce guidance for duty-bearers on human-rights-based approaches, including grievance redress mechanisms. Link to Action Area 11: Improving redress and grievance mechanisms).

5. Create and share guidance on equitable governance

a. Update CBD Decision 14/8 Annex on voluntary guidance on equitable governance and, when adopted, produce guidance to build understanding on implementation.

b. Produce an IUCN WCPA issues paper that provides technical underpinning for the updated voluntary guidance.

c. Hold a global workshop or dialogue with IIFB, the Secretariat of the CBD, IIED, the IUCN and other interested actors to discuss the voluntary guidance.

6. Update or enhance IUCN policy and guidance to strengthen equity and rights in conservation

a. Update or refine the IUCN governance framework to examine and more clearly recognise and characterise the balance of power and authority between Indigenous Peoples and local communities and other key actors.

b. Fill gaps and update existing IUCN guidance, including producing guidance on shared governance, reviewing guidance on management planning, and contributing to the revision of the IUCN WCPA good practice guidelines on OECMs to support rights and equity.

7. Make existing guidance more accessible

a. Use the 30x30 Solutions website to share good practices and guidance.

b. Support outreach and translation for the upcoming launch of IUCN best practice guidance on overlapping protected areas and Indigenous and Community Conservation Areas (ICCAs).

c. Identify existing sources of guidance on collaborative conservation, on diversity and inclusion, on ICCA self-strengthening, and on decolonising conservation that can be shared more widely.

d. Simplify OECM guidelines and processes and ensure people know and use the rights and equity components of the IUCN guidelines and assessment tool on OECMs.

e. Share information in accessible ways, including information about international and regional agreements and guidance[vi] related to rights, equity and governance and relevant to area-based conservation[vii].

f. Allocate dedicated funding for translation of guidance into other languages so that more people can access and share the information and knowledge.

v Link this action to the IUCN WCPA work on harmonising classifications of area-based conservation. Gather broader input from Indigenous Peoples and local communities into the Indigenous and traditional territories guidance (via regional consultations, with associated budget). Consider presenting definitions through IUCN resolutions (IUCN Word Conservation Congress). Present and include the definitions in decisions of the CBD Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and in the WG8j Glossary of relevant key terms and concepts. Note that global guidance and regional contexts may differ.

vi Examples of international agreements include the GBF itself, and regional agreements such as Escazu.

vii See, for example, the Tkarihwaié:ri Code of Ethical Conduct and the Mo'otz Kuxtal Voluntary Guidelines for the development of mechanisms, legislation or other appropriate initiatives related to consent processes.



3. Building solidarity and connections

Building on the multi-actor approach of the workshop, participants need to enhance solidarity and connections among the diverse actor and rightsholder groups we represent, and beyond.

8. Enhance connection, exchange and mutual support among Indigenous Peoples, local communities, and other rights-holder groups

a. Support learning networks among Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth groups, related to equity and rights in area-based conservation, including prioritising sharing of experiences on recognising 'Indigenous and traditional territories' across and between regions.

b. Co-organise more collaborative platforms in landscapes, creating local platforms where people can access opportunities. This includes Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women, youth groups, civil society organisations and networks.

9. Enhance dialogue and coordination among rights-holders, duty-bearers and other actors

a. Coordinate around IUCN regional forums to bring national and sub-national government representatives, and NGO members, together with Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, and youth groups to have horizontal dialogues.

b. Establish and support a regular (every two years) forum on human rights and conservation linked to UN or other multilateral forums.

c. Encourage workshop participants and colleagues to join professional networks or advocacy groups for sharing knowledge and developing capacity.[viii]

d. Enhance coordination for developing, disseminating, and implementing guidance related to equity and rights in area-based conservation.

e. Establish and maintain partnerships with academic institutions and research centres to address co-identified research gaps regarding human rights and equity in conservation.

viii Alliances and networks represented at the workshop are options for people to join: ICCA Consortium, AICA, IIFB, CBD Women Caucus, IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and IUCN WCPA. IUCN WCPA to prioritise a working group for indigenous peoples in the Commission.

Photo: A local resident takes advantage of brackish water ponds that surrounded Pulau Dua Nature Reserve to catch fish, Indonesia.
Credit: Aulia Erlangga/CIFOR via Flickr, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 DEED

4. Building and sharing capacity

Building and sharing capacity of duty-bearers, Indigenous Peoples and local communities was identified as a priority by the workshop participants. It also links closely with other action areas because building capacity is always for another purpose.

10. Build the capacity of duty-bearers

a. Build the capacity of protected area staff and NGO staff in human rights[ix], and in the contributions and challenges of Indigenous and traditional territories, including ethical issues related to these territories being part of Protected and Conserved Area (PCA) systems. See also Action Area 2. Developing guidance to address gaps.

b. Build the capacity of government agencies to manage the inclusion of Indigenous and traditional territories in the GBF.[x]

c. Build the capacity of protected area staff and NGO staff in social safeguards for FPIC, human rights and equitable governance, including human rights and ethics in curricula for rangers and eco-guards, and in training for all actors delivering conservation initiatives at the community level.

11. Build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities

a. Empower Indigenous Peoples and their organisations and communities, and local communities, in relation to human rights and conservation laws.

b. Build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local community organisations in areas related to conservation outcomes, as requested, providing technical and financial support.

c. Build the capacity of Indigenous Peoples and local communities to support Indigenous and traditional territories in self-reporting as Indigenous Protected Areas, Indigenous and traditional territories, or OECMs. Link to monitoring and to third-party reporting in Action Area 10: Improving monitoring and reporting.

ix Including, without prejudice, the rights of Indigenous Peoples, on the rights of local communities, women's rights and intergenerational equity.

x Capacity building with government agencies and actors can take many forms. Workshop participants particularly recommended field visits and mutual learning, with government representatives in CBD meetings and related meetings being invited to Indigenous territories.

5. Supporting conservation practices

12. Support and enhance quality of participation in area-based conservation

a. Mobilise and support communities to participate in national and sub-national processes related to the implementation of all pathways, protected areas, OECMs, and Indigenous and traditional territories. Link to national advocacy in Action Area 7: Reforming national policies and laws and advocating for such reform.

b. Ensure Indigenous Peoples and local communities are part of protected area management teams, and that reporting of change over time is built into Protected Areas Management Effectiveness (PAME) reporting systems.

13. Support increased assessment of rights, equity and governance in sites and systems

a. Support the assessment of site-level governance quality using tools such as the IUCN Green List, Site-level assessment of governance and equity (SAGE), Social assessment for protected areas (SAPA), Governance at protected and conserved areas (GAPA), the Natural Resource Governance Framework and other context-appropriate approaches and tools, including balance-of-power considerations.

b. Support the development of new tools for assessing governance appropriate for Indigenous and traditional territories, and for other PCAs led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities', using their own ways of assessing. Link to improved monitoring in Action Area 10: Improving monitoring and reporting.

c. Reflect on and document good practices in governance assessment.

d. Encourage reporting on assessment of governance and equity into UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre databases, including to guide where support should be directed.

14. Support specific actions to improve governance and rights in sites and systems

a. Support implementation of action plans arising from governance/rights assessments.

b. Support improvement in shared governance agreements to enhance equity.

15. Support and enhance accountability for rights, equity and governance

a. Strengthen rapid support and response mechanisms to support protection of environmental defenders.[xi]

b. Support Indigenous Peoples and local communities to develop and implement FPIC and safeguard processes.

c. Support the establishment of local, site, project, and broader grievance mechanisms. Link to Action Area 11: Improving redress and grievance mechanisms.

16. Advance recognition and security of land, sea and water tenure

This action links with advocacy in Action Area 7: Reforming national policies and laws and advocating for such reform.

a. Demarcate and map Indigenous and traditional territories, including via local NGO support and supporting associated spatial planning.

b. Support the identification and securing of women's and girls' right to ownership and control over lands, and their right to access resources.

c. Map protected areas that overlap with territories and support community conservation planning for communities within / overlapped by protected areas. Harmonise community conservation plans with protected area management plans.



6. Changing the way we finance

17. Improve and enhance standards and guidance for conservation finance

a. Develop (or identify and share) guidance for the finance sector about investments in Indigenous and traditional territories.

b. Develop guidance or information resources about financial mechanisms and build capacity in other ways for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including to empower and enable them in asserting their rights in negotiations.

c. Develop, communicate and build support for human rights standards for conservation funders.

18. Improve the governance of finance mechanisms

a. Through coordinated mapping, lobbying, advocacy and education, work with financial institutions, investors, and finance-market actors to reinforce inclusion of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

b. Develop more transformative guidance, led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, for nature market finance, including FPIC processes. Draw on existing guidance/analysis for identifying barriers and actions.[xii]

c. Analyse current and proposed changes to financing for conservation and build on this analysis and lessons-learnt to mobilise and improve finance governance and new partnerships, including co-designing and co-creating funding strategies with and for Indigenous Peoples and other rights-holder groups.[xiii]

19. Enhance (direct, flexible, trust-based, unrestricted) access to finance for Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth

a. Advise donors to increase focus towards providing and improving direct and gender-responsive financing for Indigenous-led and community-led conservation practices (across governance types).[xiv]

b. Connect Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including women and youth, to existing organisations such as Path to Scale, CLARIFI, The Tenure Facility (and others) which aim to provide Indigenous Peoples and local communities a more direct flow of funds from global pools, as well as more power over how they use these funds.

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xi Refer to the Regional agreement on access to information, public participation and justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, adopted in Escazú, Costa Rica, on 4 March 2018 and entered into force on 22 April 2021.

xii See Greening the grassroots and The Future of Philanthropy for Biodiversity for deeper analysis.

xiii See, for instance, Coast Funds, a unique conservation trust fund, developed by First Nations people in collaboration with conservation practitioners and the forestry industry to support stewardship of the Great Bear Rainforest and Haida Gwaii regions of British Columbia.

xiv This includes by developing and/or supporting accessible terms and/or flexible terms, with accountability and transparency. Consider supporting a community of practice among donors on funding conservation initiatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities (link with existing donors, such as Synchronicity Earth and Maliasili). Develop culturally appropriate, flexible, and accessible monitoring and reporting frameworks for donor funding, with accountability and transparency.

Photo: A person from Callería the Indigenous community managing a forest in the Peruvian Amazon.
Credit: Juan Carlos Huayllapuma/CIFOR via Flickr, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 DEED

7. Reforming national policies and laws and advocating for such reform

To provide an enabling environment for improved practice, critical actions need to be taken at the national level to reform policy, create regulatory frameworks, and support national-level take-up of the key recommendations for advancing rights and equity in area-based conservation.

20. Conduct and support analysis for law and policy changes to advance equity and rights in area-based conservation

a. Produce policy briefs at the country/context level for Target 3 in relation to advancing equity and to Indigenous and traditional territories. Include analysis to identify where policy and law is a barrier to advancing rights and equity, and/or where they are not being fully implemented.

b. Undertake and/or support system-level assessments, through inclusive processes, to inform and strengthen recognition and support of governance diversity.

c. Convene national and subnational dialogues on protected areas, on OECMs, and on Indigenous and traditional territories (including opportunities for and identification of these).

21. Support enhanced recognition of rights under national laws and policies

a. Engage in policy reform processes for increasing recognition of land and sea tenure, access, and ownership rights at national level, including for recognition of Indigenous and traditional territories in national laws and regulations.

b. Lobby for laws that preclude eviction in protected area establishment, with grievance and redress mechanisms. Link this to Action Area 11: Improving redress and grievance mechanisms.

22. Support and enhance recognition of rights-based approaches for area-based conservation in all pathways and PCA governance types

a. Advocate at national level for recognition and support of Indigenous and traditional territories, including in national legislation and policy, including through ACT 30.

b. Review OECM criteria at national level for rights and equity considerations, and advise or lobby governments for inclusive OECM processes.

23. Enhance accountability for rights, equity and governance

a. Establish, require and/or advocate for grievance mechanisms for rights and equity in area-based conservation. Link to Action Area 11: Improving redress and grievance mechanisms.

b. Establish, require and/or advocate for effective mechanisms to protect environmental defenders, including effective and accessible legal support.

c. Support third parties reporting on the CBD/GBF through local to national processes, building on existing institutions (e.g. ICCA networks).

d. Advise/lobby governments on accountability and transparency mechanisms related to PCAs and improve access to information, participation and justice.

e. Advocate for diverse inclusion and participation in national-level decision-making, including having Indigenous persons on national delegations.[xv]

xv As per Target 22: "Ensure the full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive representation and participation in decision-making")

8. Engaging with the CBD and state parties

24. Engage with national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAP) processes (2024) and reporting processes (from 2025) at national and global levels

a. Review NBSAPs[xvi] for incorporation of rights, equity and participation, and for alignment with the CBD's Gender Plan of Action [PDF] in planning and monitoring progress.

b. Advocate globally and nationally for inclusion of Indigenous and traditional territories in NBSAPs, providing financial support towards this. Link to Action Area 7: Reforming national policies and laws and advocating for such reform.

c. Support national implementation of NBSAPs, including strengthening the engagement of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women and youth to the point of it being full, equitable, inclusive, effective and gender-responsive.

d. Promote and support civil society monitoring and reporting on government commitments under the GBF, including Target 3, via third-party reporting.

25. Provide input to the development of policy levers to advance human rights and equity in CBD processes related to Target 3

a. Provide technical input to the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) working on developing the monitoring framework for adoption in COP16 to advance rights and equity, human-rights-based approaches, and traditional knowledge indicators. This work is ongoing through AHTEG meetings, and through meetings of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) and the Subsidiary Body on Implementation (SBI).

b. Provide technical input to the CBD Resource Mobilisation Committee to embed human rights-based approaches in the CBD resource mobilisation strategy.

xvi Countries may refer to their NBSAP by another name. See also relevant work through the NBSAP Accelerator Partnership.



Photo: Maasai of Ngorongoro, Tanzania Credit: David Denicolò via Flickr, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 DEED

9. Documenting and generating evidence

Across documentation and evidence, it is important to ensure that focal topics and approaches reflect and advance the actions listed in all other action areas of this road map, including on changing discourses, building solidarity, and practices at the site, territory and system level. Several workshop participants also clarified the importance of gender considerations in both the process and content of documentation and in the generation of evidence. Across all evidence collection and documentation, it is important to tailor for specific audiences, such as practitioners, protected area managers or policymakers.

26. Support rights-based and inclusive approaches to documenting / generating evidence

a. Support research/documentation approaches led and co-developed by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including action research documenting their conservation approaches and outcomes.

b. Connect/integrate/incorporate both Indigenous and local knowledge (with FPIC) and western-based-science.

27. Document evidence of conservation led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, including their contributions to conservation

a. Support and increase documentation and mapping of Indigenous and traditional territories (both sea and land) under the leadership of and with the FPIC of the traditional owners or other governing authority, including for contributions to conservation and to Target 3.

b. Support replication of Indigenous-led success models and stories for documenting and mapping territory (e.g. ICCA mapping in the Philippines), and support (where wanted) registration of territories in the ICCA Registry, including via the Mapeo app.

c. Document evidence for conservation outside of protected areas, including challenges and solutions that have worked, such as the Inclusive Conservation Initiative and include a section on Indigenous and traditional territories in the next Protected Planet Report, showing the contribution of Indigenous and traditional territories to the global conservation network.

28. Develop case studies

a. by Indigenous Peoples and local communities on areas they conserve, manage or use (link to / publish on the Local Biodiversity Outlooks platform)

b. on current good practice in equitable governance and advancing rights in protected and conserved areas, including documenting and evidencing links between improved governance and better conservation outcomes

c. on community protocols for grievance redress mechanisms and FPIC

d. on identifying OECMs: good practice, costs and benefits in relation to / with a focus on rights and equity at both site and systems levels

e. on identifying/recognising Indigenous and traditional territories



Photo: A PhD student measures the circumference of a Funtunia Africana in the forest reserve near the village of Masako. Kisangani, Democratic Republic of Congo. Credit: Ollivier Girard/CIFOR via Flickr, CC BY-NC-ND 2.0 DEED

10. Improving monitoring and reporting

29. Develop and improve databases – global focus but include national databases

These actions are focused on the World Database on Protected Areas (the WDPA) and the World Database on OECMs (the WD-OECM) which are managed and maintained by the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). Other databases are also referenced, including the ICCA Registry.

a. Scale up and support reporting on protected areas and OECMs governed by non-state actors, including by supporting governments to recognise and report sites with diverse governance and by supporting non-state actors to report data directly and where necessary, review existing global and national registries and refine them to suit the inclusion of Indigenous and traditional territories.

b. Review current data and encourage increased reporting to ensure the WDPA, the WD-OECM and the ICCA Registry include accurate information on tenure, governance type, governance quality. Link to Action Area 8: Engaging with the CBD and state parties.

c. Create more opportunities for peer review by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, to support inclusion and self-reporting of Indigenous and traditional territories in global conservation databases and CBD monitoring frameworks.

d. Identify alternative mechanisms for reviewing government-reported data to the WDPA and the WD-OECM; for example, governments can opt in to have their data reviewed externally.

30. Improve monitoring approaches and data governance

a. Complement monitoring approaches based on western-based-science by enabling, supporting, and advocating for inclusion and recognition of approaches defined and led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and culturally appropriate methodologies.

b. Identify existing guidance and, if needed, develop further guidance on ethical data governance, including with respect to governance assessment and as guidance led by Indigenous Peoples and local communities. For example, see Our Knowledge, Our Way, developed by Indigenous Peoples in Australia, and the Collaboratory for Indigenous Data Governance.

c. Support the recognition of additional third-party data gathering and reporting on rights and equity issues (see the CEESP-led survey on local approaches to monitoring human rights impacts), also need to advocate for recognition via the CBD (see Action Area 8: Engaging with the CBD and state parties).

d. Monitor GBF implementation progress related to human rights through other UN processes, via the Universal Periodic Review process.

e. Disaggregate data by gender with an intersectional approach.

11. Improving redress and grievance mechanisms

Workshop discussions on redress and grievance mechanisms addressed two distinct areas of action: (i) the development of improved and responsive site-level grievance mechanisms to ensure rapid and effective response to problems as they arise, and (ii) the longer-term need to address historical injustices in the establishment of some PCAs and the ongoing legacies of these exclusions.

31. Commission and support a scoping paper to cover:

a. existing and prior grievance redress mechanisms in and around protected areas in different contexts, challenges. and opportunities, including a review of the work done under the Whakatane mechanism

b. the nature of conflicts and serious human rights violations in protected areas, including land legacy issues and their ongoing impact and procedural equity.

32. Explore the possibilities for:

a. repatriation initiatives of Indigenous Peoples and local communities as part of protected area governance and management.

b. meaningful truth and reconciliation processes, where needed.

c. returning protected area ownership, governance and management to Indigenous Peoples and local communities where land has been taken.



Photo: A herd of elephants sharing the landscape with the Maasai. Credit: Sue Stolton



For more information, please contact

IUCN

WCPA
WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

CEESP
Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy

iied

The ICCA Consortium

IMPACT

International Indigenous IIFB Forum on Biodiversity

Forest Peoples Programme

Supported by

Gordon and Betty Moore Foundation

ARCADIA

Inclusive Conservation Initiative

gef

Conservation International

IUCN

Photo: Women outside a seed bank that stores farm-managed indigenous seeds, in Kambi ya Simba Village in Karatu District, Tanzania.
Credit: Roshni Lodhia/Panos/IIED