

## Mountain area research and management integrated approaches

By Martin F. Price (ed.)  
Earthscan (London), 2007. 302pp.

Short review by David Pitt

One of the essential elements in understanding (and even more coping with) climate change is for all the actors and stakeholders to work together. This book which arises from a conference at the Banff Centre Canada, under the direction of Martin Price (University of Highlands and Islands Scotland), is an excellent compilation (with many very instructive case studies) of how scientists, legislators and local people can cooperate, in the quest for sustainable development. Mountains (and the cryosphere generally) has long been the ecosystem where cutting edge debates have taken place especially about the vital issue of melting as a result of greenhouse warming, but also the periodic cooling too as may be happening this year as a result of La Nina.

The nub of the integrated approach analysed in the book is the so called 13 principles which revolve around common sense, transparent sharing and mutual trust in networks starting at the planning stage of research, and proceeding through to policies and implementation. Best of all there is a "bottom up" thrust which links the local to the global. The flagship chapter from the Messerlis at the University of Bern describes how the famous Obergurgl work in an Alpine valley, ( the template for much of UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere project) led to the transformation of interdisciplinary into *transdisciplinary* approaches applied to development policy and conservation at every step. Tradition, which governments from colonial times have largely dismissed, becomes central including adaptation to climate change as Ramkrishnan from the Jawaharlal Nehru University in India shows in the Himalaya using the illustration of the Jhum (slash and burn) system. Matson (Northern Arizona University) and Merrill (Institute of Landscape Ecology Idaho) argue that a unity of purpose as well as a theoretical focus might best be achieved by concentrating on a pressing problem, a point well demonstrated in the essay on innovation in watershed management by Brown and Schreier from the University of British Columbia.

After the general chapters there are series of case studies from around the world which extol the virtues of the integrated approach. Of particular interest is the chapter by Fagre, Petersen and McKenzie from the CLIMET project (Climate Landscape Interactions - Mountain Ecosystem Transect) which has many lessons for policy in protected areas. The CLIMET work followed a gradient in the Rockies, from coast to continental, moving through the national parks of Olympic, North Cascade to Glacier Waterton Lakes on the USA Canada Border. The last is a very useful success story which should be widely imitated since it is a rare peace park as well as a World Heritage site. A vital lesson is that conservation depends often on conflict resolution particularly across often irrational (and not only in ecological terms) national boundaries.

The book is well illustrated with succinct boxes, figures and tables and has very full bibliographies. Clearly a necessary text for the future there are nonetheless some points that should be made to make research and action ever more relevant for conservation and climate change policy (even if they were not in the brief of the authors). First and foremost ways need to be found urgently to bridge the gap between mountain and polar people. The ice *problematique* and its resolution is common to the whole cryosphere whether at altitude or latitude. A major issue, which has not been well addressed in either the conservation or climate communities (which themselves must work better together) is the resurgence of what can only be called an ugly nationalism based on a mercantilistic scramble for resources, if not a new cold war. Nations seem ready to carve up the Arctic and Antarctic both the oceans and much ice, hitherto regarded as an international preserve thus posing a very real threat to present and most of all potential protected areas if not the whole ethic of sustainable development. This together with an emerging and largely unrestrained capitalism is a deadly combination. The ultimate logic of a fully integrated approach must surely be towards more planning, even a law of the ice, or a cryosphere authority involving NGOs alongside governments, where the "constituencies" are ecosystems and the many thousands (often indigenous peoples) who live therein.

**David Pitt** (pittdelacure@bluewin.ch) is Coordinator (Mountains) IUCN/CEESP.

## Climate Change and Trade on the Road to Copenhagen

Information Note Number 6, MAY 2008 - and up-coming policy paper  
International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)  
Produced by ICTSD for the Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, May 2008

The global effort to address climate change will require a fundamental transformation of our economies and the ways we use energy. The current phase of negotiations under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is set to lay the groundwork for the necessary policy reform, and will require concerted and cooperative efforts by individual countries, the business sector and civil society. Innovation— both with regard to the technologies of the future and the regulatory frameworks used to usher them in at the scale needed— will be key to success.

In this context, and as negotiations accelerate in the lead-up to the Copenhagen meeting in December 2009 and beyond, trade-related issues have emerged as elements of the discussions and trade-offs.

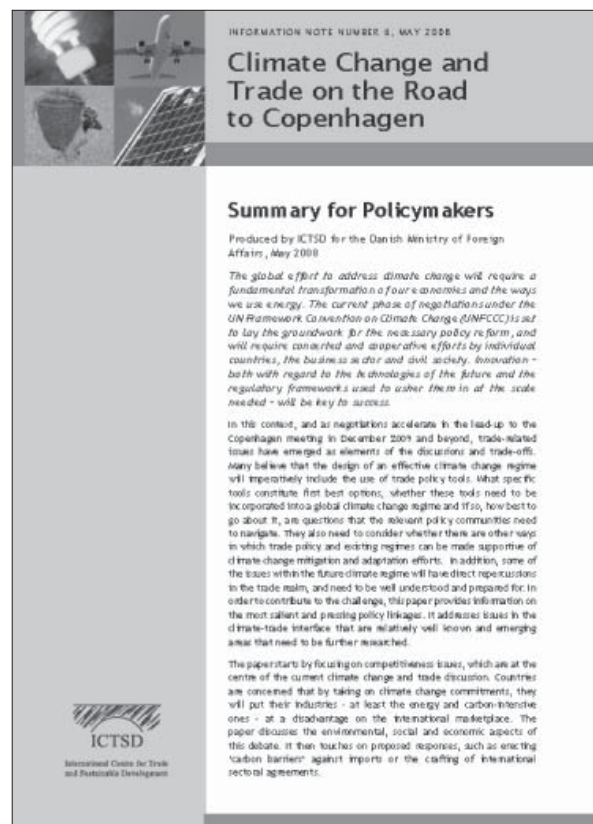
Many believe that the design of an effective climate change regime will imperatively include the use of trade policy tools. What specific tools constitute first best options,

whether these tools need to be incorporated into a global climate change regime and if so, how best to go about it, are questions that the relevant policy communities need to navigate. They also need to consider whether there are other ways in which trade policy and existing regimes can be made supportive of climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts. In addition, some of the issues within the future climate regime will have direct repercussions in the trade realm, and need to be well understood and prepared for. In order to contribute to the challenge, this paper provides information on the most salient and pressing policy linkages. It addresses issues in the climate-trade interface that are relatively well known and emerging areas that need to be further researched.

The paper starts by focusing on competitiveness issues, which are at the centre of the current climate change and trade discussion. The paper discusses the environmental, social and economic aspects of this debate. It then touches on proposed responses, such as erecting 'carbon barriers' against imports or the crafting of international sectoral agreements. The paper provides information on the concept of 'embodied' carbon in trade. This refers to carbon emissions related to the production of a good, which are accounted for in the country of manufacture, not consumption, in national carbon inventories under the UNFCCC. The paper then discusses carbon labelling, a concept and practice at an early phase of development that could provide consumers with information on carbon emissions through the full lifecycle of traded products. Rapid global diffusion of clean technologies will be key to climate change mitigation. Two trade-related issues in this context are addressed— first, the potential for bringing down tariffs on environmental goods and services in the current WTO Doha Round; and second, the role of trade and trade rules with regard to technology transfer more generally. It focuses on intellectual property issues for low-carbon and mitigation technologies, a matter that is already emerging as a political bone of contention. Section 4 of the paper very briefly discusses energy and trade, given the cross-cutting nature of this topic. Section 5 focuses on the complex and multifaceted linkages between trade and land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF). The section includes a brief summary of some of the issues underlying the biofuels controversy. This defiant area will require further exploration.

The nuts and bolts of trade— the physical transport of goods around the world by water, land, and air— has until recently been off the radar screen of most climate policymakers. Section 6 of the paper provides an overview of current discussions in this area and their likely indirect implications for trade and climate mitigation. Finally, the paper provides an exploratory overview of the linkages between climate change adaptation and trade. More work is needed to shed light and explore possible needs for policy intervention in this area.

As a further contribution to analytical thinking on the linkages between trade and climate change on the road to Copenhagen 2009, ICTSD will be releasing a policy paper on trade and climate change providing an in-depth analysis of key policy issues likely to be part of the economic architecture a post-2012 global climate agreement.



## Liberalisation of trade in environmental goods for climate change mitigation: the sustainable development context

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)

The Stern Review on the economics of climate change has highlighted the potential contribution trade liberalisation in clean technologies could make to climate change mitigation. Such trade liberalisation could contribute positively towards moving economies onto “low-carbon” trajectories to the extent that it drives diffusion and access to low-carbon and energy-efficient technologies as well as to renewable sources of energy.

Trade is an important channel for the diffusion of many climate mitigation technologies and goods. Few countries have the domestic capacities or know-how to produce all that they need. This is particularly true for developing countries, and although building domestic capacities may be their long-term goal, trade liberalisation can provide rapid access to key technologies. Trade liberalisation—whether locked in through negotiations at the WTO or elsewhere, or undertaken autonomously—can also lower the costs of environmental goods by allowing consumers (industries or households) to purchase them at world market prices.

A 2007 World Bank study, *International Trade and Climate Change*, points to the potential for liberalisation in the area of low-carbon goods to lead to real increases in trade flows. According to Bank estimates, the removal of tariffs for four basic clean energy technologies (wind, solar, clean coal and efficient lighting) in 18 developing countries with high greenhouse gas emissions would result in trade gains of up to seven per cent. The removal of both tariffs and non-tariff barriers could boost trade by as much as 13 per cent. The net effect would, however, vary across technologies and across countries, depending on existing barriers and the import elasticities of demand.



Coupled with appropriate supportive measures, trade liberalisation of climate technologies can also contribute towards fulfilling the technology transfer mandates contained within the UNFCCC. Similarly, trade liberalisation can complement negotiations within the WTO Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology, which is mandated to “examine the relationship between trade and transfer of technology, and of any possible recommendations on steps that might be taken within the mandate of the WTO to increase flows of technology to developing countries.”

This ICTSD paper surveys the key issues surrounding liberalised trade in low-carbon goods. It begins with an overview of progress to date in the WTO’s negotiations on environmental goods and services. The paper then asks what the limitations of the liberalisation approach are. If the final objective is contributing to climate change mitigation by increasing the dissemination of low-carbon goods and technologies (while also fostering an open multilateral system of trade), then are there other efforts that need to be considered as necessary or desirable complements to lowering tariff barriers? Clearly, trade barriers are only one of an array of factors from fiscal incentives, the nature of investment frameworks, availability of finance and intellectual property-rights-related costs that determine access to and affordability of climate mitigation technologies. To conclude, the paper asks what modalities are available for liberalizing trade in low-carbon goods, both within and outside the WTO.

## Climate Change, Technology Transfer and Intellectual Property Rights

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD)

Technological solutions are imperative in meeting the challenges of climate change. A critical factor in greenhouse gas emissions, technology is also fundamental to enhancing existing abilities and lowering the costs of reducing these emissions.

In this context, the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol require Parties to promote and cooperate in the development and diffusion, including transfer, of technologies that control, reduce or prevent GHG emissions. Enhanced action on technology development and transfer will also be central in enabling the full, effective and sustained implementation of the UNFCCC beyond 2012, as recognised in the Bali Action Plan.

As a legal and policy measure, intellectual property is potentially both an incentive and an obstacle to the transfer of technology. IP rights, as private rights, have been established and conceived as instruments to promote innovation and the dissemination of knowledge. Yet an excessive scope or level of protection of IP rights might stifle innovation or make access to knowledge more difficult or costly. In

any policy context, including climate change, a balance between the protection of IP rights and the promotion of public objectives, such as the transfer of technology, is necessary.

From discussions on the Bali Action Plan, it would seem that UNFCCC Parties disagree on whether such a balance exists under the current legal and policy framework governing IP and technology as it relates to climate change. As a result, they also appear to have diverse positions as to whether additional measures are necessary in the international IP system and beyond to ensure the transfer of the technologies needed for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The WTO Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement), which introduced IP rights into the international trading system and remains the most comprehensive international agreement on the topic, seems to have been of particular interest and concern in ongoing discussions on the transfer of climate-related technologies.



Increased research and analysis on the links between transfer of technology and IP will be fundamental to overcome these apparent differences, and to develop effective technology-related international cooperative action on climate change. Given the complexity of the topic, this ICTSD paper does not aim to comprehensively address the topic, but merely to provide an initial review of selected issues. In the context of ongoing work on trade and climate change, the objective of this paper is thus to briefly look at the relationship between IP and the transfer of climate-related technologies and outline some of the existing and prospective measures, primarily in the TRIPS Agreement, that could be considered in support of a post-Kyoto climate regime.

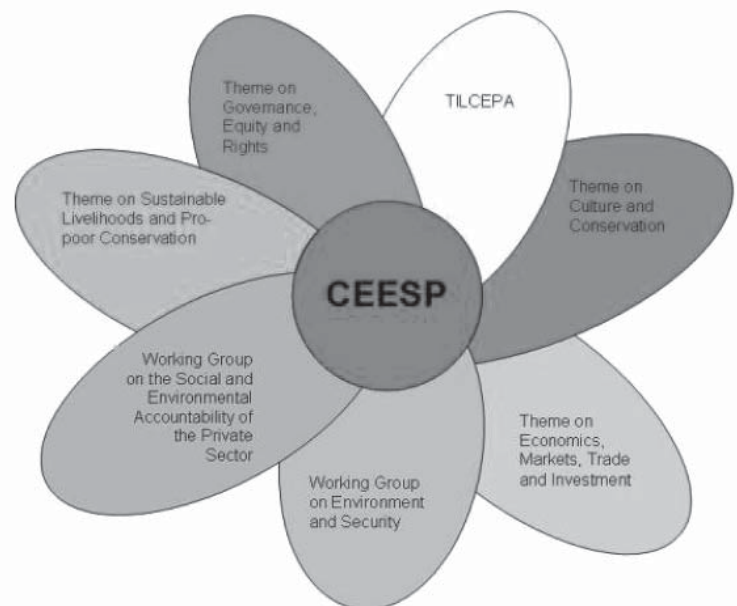


## CEESP Activities 2005 - 2008

The mission of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), adopted at the World Conservation Congress in Bangkok, is to “contribute to the IUCN Mission by providing insights and expertise on ways to harmonise biodiversity conservation with the crucial socioeconomic and cultural concerns of human communities, such as livelihoods, poverty eradication, development, equity, human rights, cultural identity, security and the fair and effective governance of natural resources.” It was decided at the congress in Bangkok that CEESP would do this through four themes:

- ▷ Governance of natural resources, equity and human rights (TGER)
- ▷ Sustainable Livelihoods and Pro-poor Conservation (TSL)
- ▷ Culture and Conservation (TCC)
- ▷ Economics, Markets, Trade and Investment (TEMTI)
- ▷ Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA, jointly with WCPA),
- ▷ and two cross-cutting priorities:
- ▷ Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector (SEAPRISE)
- ▷ Environment and Security (E&S)

With respect to prior years, the work of CEESP thus comprised some complementary thematic directions, while continuing to consolidate and build on the strong foundations of membership and expertise built in the previous quadrennial. The mission of CEESP is shared by all its working groups and themes, which thematically grow from and coalesce around the vision and core values of the Commission as illustrated by the corolla model to the right:



CEESP members deal with some of the most complex subjects that conservation faces today, in particular the dilemmas at the interface among governance of natural resources, equity (including gender equity) and human rights, and the questions around the economic and social root causes of environmental degradation. In this, they closely adhered to, and promoted, the vision and mission of IUCN.

## Governance, Equity and Rights

In the 2005-2008 quadrennium, the Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights (TGER) built on the long-standing expertise of Commission members on co-management issues (developed by the Co-management Working Group, active since 1996) and extended its work to the broader field of governance of natural resources. The group also expanded its membership to some 600 people from more than 40 countries.

A first result of the group's work is the greatly enhanced visibility and knowledge about **governance of natural resources and protected areas** achieved through dedicated events and publications distributed at international meetings (e.g. at the **Convention on Biological Diversity**) and through topical analyses and **provision of technical support** at the local and national levels (e.g. in Australia, Cambodia, China, France, Iran, Italy, Madagascar, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand and Vietnam). Just one example: the government of **Madagascar** has been structuring its expanded system of protected areas on the **IUCN Matrix** developed by TGER/TILCEPA advisors. Regarding publications, the following:

[http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/governance\\_of\\_protected\\_areas\\_for\\_cbd\\_pow\\_briefing\\_note\\_08\\_1.pdf](http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/governance_of_protected_areas_for_cbd_pow_briefing_note_08_1.pdf) is the most comprehensive available document summarising governance of protected areas issues for policy makers and practitioners alike.

The group members have been in charge of organizing several international technical events, for instance the **Sharing Stewardship Stream at the First Marine Protected Areas Congress**, a symposium on **innovative governance** at the Society for Conservation Biology, a working group session at the Almeria Categories Summit, workshops at the Bariloche meeting on protected areas in Latin America, side events on Community Conserved Areas and governance issues at meetings of the **CBD Working Group on Protected Areas** (Montecatini, 2005 and Rome, 2008) and side events at **CBD COP 8 and 9** (Cutiriba 2006 and Bonn 2008), and many more.



One of the many training courses run with the technical support of TGER.

One of the proud "distinctive initiatives" of TGER are **Regional Learning Networks** (RLNs), whereby small multi-stakeholder groups from different countries in the same region gather regularly to learn from each other's experience and initiatives. The small teams report to each others on lessons learned on a specific topic, go through some formal training and field visits together, reflect on what they can improve in their work on the basis of their joint experience and help one



another to plan how to put that into practice. TGER has been for several years providing technical support to several such RLNs, including one on **co-management of marine protected areas in West Africa**, in cooperation with the Regional Programme on Marine and Coastal Conservation, and one on **co-management of protected areas with indigenous peoples in South East Asia**, in cooperation with the Asian People Pact Foundation (AIPP) and Swedbio.

Another distinctive signature of the group is participatory action research. In 2007-2008, in collaboration with CIFOR and Yangareko and a Consortium

of European partners, TGER promoted in depth processes of **participatory action research on the governance of biodiversity** in Argentina, Bolivia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Iran, Mongolia Nepal, Niger and Turkey. The results were synthesised in individual reports, a global report of lessons learned and some distilled recommendation for the EU aid policies. As part of that, TGER has also become interested in governance of the landscape/ seascape, and in effective and equitable ways to integrate a variety of management objectives and governance types, and omnipresent change. Taking inspiration from the participatory action research just mentioned, a workshop on the **landscape dynamic mosaic** has been organised for the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona.

In the current quadriennium TGER also initiated a new line of work for IUCN on **Conservation and Human Rights**. As part of this, it produced a dedicated issue of *Policy Matters* on Conservation and Human Rights (372 pages, more than 30 articles), which is a first on the topic. A **symposium at the meeting of the Society for Conservation Biology was also organised in July 2007 in tandem with a dedicated 3-day workshop in Bavianskloof Megareserve (South Africa)**, which produced a technical report with recommendations. A working paper collection, including a **discussion paper, example tools and mechanisms, and case studies on rights-based approaches to conservation** was developed with several partners (IUCN, CIFOR, ELP). It will be shared at a related workshop organised at the 2008 World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, and published by the end of 2008. The WCC workshop is part of a full "Journey" about the topic across several events at the Congress. A specific Task Force on the subject has been created and members are expected to meet and strategise further in Barcelona.

Last but not least, TGER has worked very closely with TILCEPA on a large number of initiatives and events on Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, as reported below.



Social communication for natural forest co-management in Sichuan, China.

## Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and Protected Areas

The Strategic Direction on Governance, Communities, Equity and Livelihood Rights in Relation to Protected Areas (TILCEPA) is a joint theme between CEESP and WCPA. Having achieved significant progress at the international policy front—especially with the inclusion of Element 2 on Governance, Equity, Participation and Benefit Sharing in the **CBD Programme of Work (PoW) on Protected Areas**—TILCEPA has focused the quadrennial on the national and local implementation of progressive conservation policies. As an example, TILCEPA has initiated a survey of PoW progress in different countries and developed a database (available at <http://www.iccaforum.org>).

Also in collaboration with TGER, TILCEPA members have been active in refining the concept of **protected area governance**, through consideration of both “type” and “quality”. A number of papers offer a basis for an IUCN position on governance of protected areas, currently included as part of a revised version of the **IUCN Best Practice Guidelines on protected areas categories (and governance types)**. As part of that, TILCEPA and TGER organised **numerous events on governance of protected areas**, one example being the **workshop stream on governance** for the First Marine Protected Areas Congress in Geelong (Australia) in 2005.

TILCEPA has further been working towards Understanding, Strengthening and Promoting **Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs)**. Since 2005, a **survey** has been developed to keep track of **policy/legal developments with respect to ICCAs**. A database of 15 countries is available on a dedicated page also accessible through the ICCA Forum mentioned above. **Regional reviews of ICCA status and needs** were carried out for Eastern Africa, South-West China, the Arctic and Mesoamerica and are underway for the South Pacific, North Africa, the Andes and West Asia. Specific **field-based initiatives to support CCAs** in need were undertaken in Mexico and Rwanda. TILCEPA has supported over **20 grassroots discussions** on ICCAs through a GTZ-funded project. An **international workshop on ICCAs** was organised in Turkey in October 2007, bringing forth the idea of a global alliance in support of ICCAs. The result of these studies and discussions are synthesised in a **Briefing Note** for the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona and an outline of a **Best Practice Guidelines** for the support of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas. Papers, cases studies and information on various aspects of ICCAs are available from a new dedicated site: <http://www.ICCAforum.org>.



Co-management of protected areas with indigenous peoples— successful end of training in Thailand.

TILCEPA and TGER promoted the concept of ICCAs at various international meetings, most recently the second meeting of the **Working Group on Protected Areas of the CBD** (Rome,

February 2008) and the 9<sup>th</sup> Conference of the parties of the CBD (Bonn, May 2008). Several side events and meetings about ICCAs were held at these conferences. At the World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, TILCEPA and TGER are hosting an alliance workshop and a permanent exposition space on ICCAs at the Community Poble, in collaboration with the UNDP Equator Initiative. TILCEPA members have been active throughout the quadriennium as key organisers or resource persons in a number of regional and thematic workshops relating to PAs across various regions.



Participatory mapping in Morocco.

At CBD COP 9, TILCEPA facilitated a major **meeting between Indigenous Peoples, Local Community representatives and representatives of the largest Conservation NGOs**, to begin a dialogue process towards common understanding of various perspectives on conservation and protected areas, common principles and common actions. This dialogue will continue to be facilitated by TILCEPA and a small group of focal points from conservation NGOs and IP/LC representatives. Benchmarks for progress in the dialogue process will be COP 10 in 2010, and the next World Parks Congress in 2013.

A new **TILCEPA Task Force on Protected Areas, Equity and Livelihoods** is addressing social equity and poverty concerns in the conceptualisation and management of protected areas, and is helping to operationalise the recommendation on Protected Areas and Poverty endorsed by the 2003 World Parks Congress. The TF has held **3 regional meetings** and is consolidating its workplan for the next few years.

An **alert system** has been set up, whereby problems with issues of equity and rights in protected area management are followed by members and addressed through letters and other means. Recent examples include letters sent by the TILCEPA Co-chairs to the President of Ethiopia and the Director of Protected Areas of Nepal.

TILCEPA is also the link point for collaborations between WCPA and the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL). A Task Force is directed to investigating the need to strengthen implementation and enforcement regimes for publicly owned, privately held and community-conserved areas, on a global, regional and national basis.

In mid 2008 TILCEPA initiated a process to identify new Co-chairs for the next quadriennium, and two excellent candidates have been identified through a participatory process.

## Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector

The Working Group on the Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector (SEAPRISE) has supported civil society organisations and governments affected by **mining and gas operations** in many countries including Alaska, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea Bissau; Kenya, Lebanon, Mauritania, Nigeria, Peru,



Mining in the Philippines

Philippines, Senegal, and Tanzania. The group helped organise lesson-learning trips to the Niger River Delta for senior government officials and civil society members from both East and West Africa. These trips were followed by training courses in Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Mauritania and Tanzania. Similar training was also organised in Peru in 2007. To help the training, the SEAPRISE team produced a publication, "Environmental Management of Offshore Oil Development and Maritime Oil Transport" (in

English and French with a summary in Portuguese). SEAPRISE also worked with the Governments of Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Mauritania and Tanzania as well as with UNEP-WCMC on spatial planning and mapping. The combination of the training and spatial mapping had a major effect on the way in which a number of countries planned their oil and gas development.

One of SEAPRISE's biggest successes was its contribution to the 5th meeting of the Nairobi Convention in Johannesburg in November 2007, when 30 National Delegations from East and West Africa agreed to carry out **strategic environmental assessments** prior to allocating any further oil licenses. UNEP congratulated SEAPRISE members for their support during the meeting.

In response to a request from members in the Philippines and from the Catholic Bishops, SEAPRISE provided technical support to a team led by Claire Short (MP and former UK Minister for Overseas Development), including a visit to the Philippines and the production of a report: "**Mining in the Philippines, Concerns and Conflicts**". The report was presented in Manila and circulated among both Philippines and UK Parliaments.

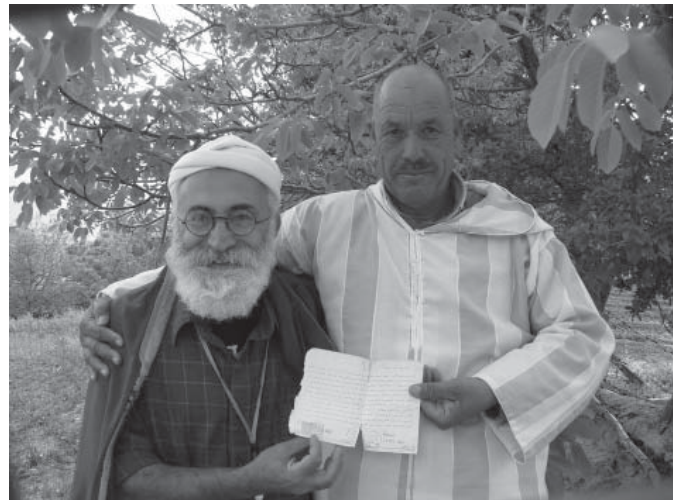
SEAPRISE also collaborated with the Nigerian Director of Biodiversity in the Ministry of Environment and a team of 20 local scientists and activists, during a **scoping mission on Oil Spills in the Niger Delta**. The affected areas and affected communities were visited, followed by a workshop. The scoping mission report highlighted the 4,000-6,000 oil spills that have taken place in the area over

the last 50 years. The team also produced a briefing/training film with Reuters and an oil spill map.

Other worldwide activities of SEAPRISE included an **assessment of the major oilspill that affected Lebanon after the war in 2006** and a subsequent follow-up mission one year later and advocacy work against activities of the Dutch **bottom fish dredging** fleet near the Park National du Banc d'Arguin in Mauritania.

### Sustainable Livelihoods

The **Theme on Sustainable Livelihoods and Pro-Poor Conservation (TSL)** focused a great part of its work on supporting the organisation of social groups with critical impact on the governance of natural resources, reviving customary institutions for the conservation of nature and the sustainable management of natural resources and defending their customary rights to autonomous governance of their natural resources. **Food Sovereignty and pro-poor conservation** were new emphases brought in the 2005-2008 Mandate. So was the **IUCN Policy on Mobile Indigenous Peoples** (the "Mobile Peoples Resolution" of Bangkok 2004), which also constituted a major focus and achievement of this Theme. In line with this policy, TSL promoted, supported and facilitated the World Gathering of Nomadic Pastoralists, as well as the **First Congress of WAMIP (World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples)**— a movement which owes its beginning to the World Parks Congress of 2003 in Durban). The Congress was held in Segovia, Spain in September 2007 and approved a revised version of the Statutes of the organisation, which now counts hundreds of members, in particular customary mobile indigenous institutions (tribes, clans, etc.) and supporting organisations and individuals. Also, as a result of the Gathering mentioned above, nomadic pastoralists of the world now have their own situation analysis of the state of their natural resources and development, a long term vision for conservation and sustainable livelihoods, and a strategy for moving forward in between the two.



Discussing traditional systems of natural resource management in the High Atlas Mountains.

TSL members actively participated in articulating the links between human well being, food security, human rights and the conservation of biodiversity and natural resources under the "food sovereignty" paradigm. Notable in this sense are the publication of a CEESP Occasional Paper on *Agro-ecology versus Eco-Agriculture*, and a book on *Agro-ecology and food sovereignty in the Americas*



Transboundary protected area planning in Mali and Burkina Faso.

with Yale University and IIED. Participation in a new IIED-run project on democratizing research and development in food production systems and agro-biodiversity, and the active role in organising and running workshops at the **World Forum on Food Sovereignty** (Nyeleni, Mali, February 2007) were other highlights. In the field of genetic resources, TSL supported an ICARDA/ International Centre for Irrigation Research/ CENESTA project on participatory plant breeding. It also engaged in the implementation of the **IUCN's Moratorium on GMOs Resolution** by setting up and maintaining the **IUCN web site** on the Moratorium, as requested by the IUCN Council. TSL also co-sponsored

in 2007 the publication in a dozen languages of a CD on PGIS (Participatory Geographic Information Systems) together with a number of other institutions around the globe.

TSL has emphasised linkages and mutual learning among local organisations engaged in strengthening local food systems, livelihoods and agro-biodiversity. This has included collaboration with indigenous Andean communities (Asociación ANDES, Peru), Dalit women in the Indian subcontinent (Deccan Development Society, India), rice farmers in Indonesia (Farmers IPM movement) and nomadic pastoralists in Iran (Centre for Sustainable Development, CENESTA) through a project of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED, UK). A great deal of mutual learning has enriched the base of experience concerning sustainable livelihoods in these usually marginalised communities. TSL has supported national and regional projects on pastoral stewardship of arid and semi-arid lands, sustainable livelihoods, indigenous peoples' rights and community-based natural resource management in Iran and neighbouring countries. TSL has also supported the secretariat of WAMIP, as an affiliated network of CEESP.

TSL has worked closely with other CEESP themes and Working Groups. With TGER and TILCEPA, it participated in a number of Community Conserved Areas (CCA) initiatives. With E&S, it supported the Conference on Forces for Sustainability (World Court Building, The Hague, March 2007). With E&S and SEAPRISE, it supported the Emergency Assessment of the marine pollution in Lebanon as a result of Israeli bombing of a power plant's oil deposits in Jiyeh, including its assessment a year later.

TSL members engaged in field based training, awareness and policy work on desertification, co-management of natural resources, and common property

resource management systems in Afghanistan, Cambodia, China, Iran, Morocco and West Africa. It supported the **Caucasus Biodiversity Council** in the development of the Caucasus Eco-region Profile and the conservation programme of the six countries of the region (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Russia and Turkey).

### *Environment and Security*

The Environment and Security Working Group organised the European launch of the State of the World Report 2005 entitled "**Redefining Global Security**", in which the environmental dimension of security was analysed, described and illustrated with examples. The launch took place first in the Peace Palace, The Hague in March 2007, and the next day in the European Parliament, in Brussels, with the participation of high level speakers such as the Dutch ministers for Development Cooperation and for the Environment as well as Members of the European Parliament. In 2006 the group supported financially the mission of Professor Richard Steiner of CEESP SEAPRISE to assess the environmental impacts of the **oil spill in the Mediterranean** after the Israeli Air Force had bombed the oil tanks of the power station at Jiyeh on the Lebanese coast. In July 2006, it financed his follow-up visit to Israel to discuss the report with the Israeli government. It also commissioned a report on the **legal (liability) aspects of the spill**, which was published in February 2007 and submitted to the IUCN Commission on Environmental Law (CEL).

In March 2007, the group organised the **Conference on Forces for Sustainability**, in the **Peace Palace**, which focused on new roles for the military to promote environmental security and on the responsibility of the private sector, especially the extractive industries, to prevent the violation of human rights and the destruction of the environment and nature, to compensate for damage done and to accept the guidance of citizens councils in the areas of



Conference on Environment and Security at the Peace Palace, The Hague.

operation. Many of the participants of the Conference have become new members of the expanding Working Group. On 10 December 2007 the chair of E&S, Wouter Veening, addressed a major side event at the **Bali Conference** of the Parties of the Climate Change Convention on the **security aspects of (on-going) climate change**, and preparations have been made to organise with the Polish government a major side event on that subject at the next Conference of the Parties in December 2008 in Poznan, Poland, following a combined event, jointly with the Commission on Education and Communication (CEC) on the same issue at the Fourth World Conservation Congress in October in Barcelona.

### *Environment, Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment*

The Theme on Environment, Macroeconomics, Trade and Investment (TEMTI) evolved from the former Working Group on Environment, Trade and Investment. The chair of TEMTI assembled a new steering committee for the group and approached foundations with project proposals to support TEMTI's workplan. A project proposal was also submitted to IUCN's 3IC Fund, which was approved



Discovering a Community Conserved Area in Turkey.

in October 2007. The project, "**The Macroeconomic Connection: Monetary and Fiscal Policies for Sustainability**" is focusing regionally on **Latin America** (Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Costa Rica and Mexico). Project activities have begun and preliminary results will be presented at the WCC in Barcelona.

Meanwhile, TEMTI continuously engaged in networking for membership and action-oriented research, starting at the Biannual Conference of the International Association of Ecological Economics in New Delhi, December 2006 and other subsequent international events. TEMTI's Chair Alejandro Nadal participated as a member of the drafting committee

of the Memorandum on Natural Resource Governance for the XXIst century to the G8 Summit in Heiligendamm, Germany, organised by the Heinrich Boell Foundation. During this session new contacts were established with African colleagues and discussions for a regional strategy for TEMTI in Africa were undertaken. TEMTI was active in several national contexts, such as the jury of the Independent Peoples Tribunal of the World Bank Group in India, and the establishment of the Upland Maize Germplasm Sanctuary in Mexico.



## Culture and Conservation

The Theme on Culture and Conservation (TCC) was convened in early 2005 with a core group of members drawn primarily from contributors to the publication of a dedicated volume of *Policy Matters*, "History, Culture and Conservation". This membership has expanded in this quadrennial and now includes culturally and nationally diverse members from all areas of the globe. The main objective of TCC is to improve knowledge, policy and practice through linking cultural and biological diversity, their common threats and by strengthening opportunities, and the group set out to achieve this through action in a number of areas.

Knowledge dissemination activities of TCC have included the organisation of a conference entitled **Sustaining Cultural and Biological Diversity in a Rapidly Changing World** to be held at the American Museum of Natural History in April 2008; the production of an edited volume entitled "**Conservation, Culture and History**" which contains case studies of the relations between cultural practice and biodiversity conservation; and the production of a "**Source Book on Bio-cultural Diversity**" in cooperation with Terralingua, a volume that provides case studies from communities around the world on relations between biological and cultural diversity.

Action-research activities included the engagement of Maori peoples in biodiversity and conservation genetics research of native New Zealand species through collaborative research and community outreach to *iwi* (tribes); the integration of traditional knowledge and advanced GIS/GPS technologies/techniques towards conservation of key wetland resources in Mauritania; continuing research examining discrepancies between cultural understandings of nature in northern Pakistan and market-based conservation incentives introduced by IUCN and other INGOs; research on the institutional dynamics that structure vulnerability to disaster in Kashmir; and the role of culture, traditional knowledge and local institutions of authority in the effective management of coastal resources in Ghana. Advocacy activities have included support for community biocultural diversity initiatives in Mexico, legal testimony on indigenous intellectual property rights in New Zealand, and the preparation of collective submissions on bio-prospecting to the New Zealand Government.



Role playing in Mauritania.

## Chair contributions to Council and other areas

The Chair of CEESP, Dr. Taghi Farvar, was present and actively engaged during all sessions of the IUCN Council, focusing on upholding the **collegial spirit and form of the governance of the Union**. In addition, he continued his active engagement in regional issues in WESCANA and other regions of the world. Among his many contributions to the life of the Commission, he delivered key note addresses at the Mesoamerican Parks Congress, at the annual gathering of all North American foundations that support biodiversity, and at the Conference on Environment and Security at the Peace Palace in The Hague.

## The life of the Commission

Overall, CEESP engaged in addressing the causes of environmental degradation and supporting the positive forces for conservation and sound environmental management through:

- ▷ fostering the engagement of society as a whole, and in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, not just conservation professionals;
- ▷ working to attain basic environmental justice and human rights;
- ▷ promoting the full valuation of nature accompanied by more equity in the sharing of the related benefits and burdens;
- ▷ peeling off of the myth of the only and overpowering “economic value” and revitalizing/ strengthening the multiplicity of other values— identity, health, security, cultural, spiritual, religious—that are also embedded in nature.



One of the CBD side events organised by TILCEPA and TGER.

Through its periodical journal “*Policy Matters*”, CEESP has continued to explore emerging and controversial conservation topics, creating a precious space for real discussion and exchange of ideas. The journal is not “designed in advance”, but built on the basis of the submissions by the members answering a series of questions on a set topic, often in conjunction with major international events. The editorial board then reflects upon the sum total of the submissions and develops an “editorial synthesis” of what the members have expressed, usually oriented towards

recommendations for both policy and practice. The Commission is particularly proud of the issues published in the last three years: on **History, Culture and Conservation**; on **Poverty, Wealth and Conservation**; and on **Conservation and Human Rights**. This issue you have in your hands-- to be launched at the 2008 IUCN Congress – is on the topic of **Climate Change, Energy Change and Conservation**, with other special issues in the offing.

CEESP members come from a wide variety of geographical, cultural and professional backgrounds, including indigenous peoples and academics, field-based practitioners and community elders, policy makers and young professionals (the Commission is the most “progressive” of IUCN in this sense, according to the last Commission Review). Members are well balanced between people in the North and the South (about 50/50) and more than one third of the members are women (a special achievement in gender balance among the IUCN Commissions). One of the strengths of CEESP has been its engagement with a variety of right-holders and stakeholders, which include IUCN members (governments and NGOs) but also direct representatives of civil society (indigenous peoples and local communities).

CEESP members worked in all continents through a flexible network with lean coordination, managing to take advantage of specific occasions for meetings and/or developing projects and obtaining funds for joint initiatives. Typically, and as a **hallmark of the Commission**, they dealt with the **critical links between practice and policy** (e.g. feeding local experiences into national and international policy processes and promoting the implementation of sound policy in specific contexts). This is crucial work towards “*a just world that values and conserves nature*”.

|||||

## CEESP STEERING COMMITTEE 2005-2008

Name and Affiliation	Role/Area of Responsibility	Nationality/ Residence
<b>Themes and Working Groups &amp; Focal Points for the Regions</b>		
<b>Taghi M. Farvar</b> (taghi@cenesta.org) CENESTA, Chair of the Board of Directors	Chair of CEESP; Co-Chair for the Theme on Sustainable Livelihoods ( <b>TSL</b> )	Iran
<b>Wouter Justus Veening</b> (wouter.veening@nciucn.nl) Institute for Environmental Security, Policy Director	Deputy Chair of CEESP; Vice Chair for the Working Group on Environment and Security ( <b>E&amp;S</b> )	The Netherlands
<b>Thematic Vice Chairs</b>		
<b>Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend</b> (gbf@cenesta.org), Independent consultant	Vice Chair for the Theme on Governance of Natural Resources, Equity and Rights ( <b>TGER</b> ); Vice Chair of joint CEESP/WCPA Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas ( <b>TILCEPA</b> )	Italy/ Switzerland
<b>Steven R. Brechin</b> (sbrechin@maxwell.syr.edu) Department of Sociology at the Maxwell School, Syracuse University, Professor of Sociology	Vice Chair for the Theme on Governance of Natural Resources, Equity and Rights ( <b>TGER</b> )	USA
<b>Chimere M. Diaw</b> (c.diaw@cgiar.org) Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) Scientist Regional Coordinator for West Central Africa	Vice Chair for the Theme on Governance of Natural Resources, Equity and Rights ( <b>TGER</b> )	Senegal/ Cameroon
<b>Sandra Kloff</b> (srkloff@hotmail.com) Independent Consultant	Vice Chair for the Working Group on Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector ( <b>SEAPRISE</b> )	The Netherlands/ Spain
<b>Ashish Kothari</b> (ashish@nda.vsnl.net.in) Kalpavriksh Environment Action Group, Founder- member	Vice Chair for the Theme on Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas ( <b>TILCEPA</b> )	India
<b>Ken MacDonald</b> (kmacd@utsc.utoronto.ca) University of Toronto, Department of Geography, Interdisciplinary Programme in International Development Studies, Professor	Vice Chair for the Theme on Culture and Conservation ( <b>TCC</b> )	Canada
<b>Aroha Te Pareake Mead</b> (aroha.mead@vuw.ac.nz) Victoria University of Wellington, Senior Lecturer, IUCN Councillor	Vice Chair for the Theme on Culture and Conservation ( <b>TCC</b> ); Senior Advisor for Indigenous Peoples Policy	New Zealand
<b>Alejandro Nadal</b> (anadal@colmex.mx) Colegio de Mexico, Professor of Economics	Vice Chair for the Theme on Economics, Markets, Trade and Investment ( <b>TEMTI</b> )	Mexico
<b>Emmanuel Asuquo Obot</b> (ncf@hyperia.com) Nigerian Conservation Foundation (NCF), Acting Executive Director	Vice Chair for the Working Group on Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector ( <b>SEAPRISE</b> )	Nigeria
<b>Michel Pimbert</b> (michel.Pimbert@iied.org) International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), Principal Associate Sustainable Agriculture and Livelihood Programme	Vice Chair for the Theme on Sustainable Livelihoods ( <b>TSL</b> )	UK / France
<b>Elizabeth Reichel-Dolmatoff</b> (elizareichel@yahoo.fr) Independent Consultant	Vice Chair for the Theme on Culture and Conservation ( <b>TCC</b> )	Colombia/ Switzerland
<b>Clive Wicks</b> (Clive.Wicks@wicksfamily.plus.com) Independent Consultant	Vice Chair for the Working Group on Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector ( <b>SEAPRISE</b> )	UK
<b>Senior Advisors and Regional Vice Chairs</b>		
<b>Alejandro Argumedo</b> (ipbn@web.net) The Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN), Coordinator	Vice Chair for Latin America; Senior Advisor for Indigenous Peoples Policy	Peru
<b>Li Bo</b> (qianhushan@gmail.com) Centre for Biodiversity and Indigenous Knowledge(CBIK), Affiliate	Vice Chair for China	China
<b>JoJi Cariño</b> (tongtong@gn.apc.org) Tebtebba Foundation, Indigenous Policy Adviser and European Desk Coordinator	Senior Advisor for Indigenous Peoples Policy	Philippines/ UK

<b>Richard Cellarius</b> (richard@cellarius.org) Sierra Club (USA), Vice President for International Affairs	Vice Chair for North America	USA
<b>Michael Cernea</b> (Mcernea@worldbank.org) George Washington University, Research Professor of Anthropology and International Affairs, Senior Adviser for GEF/ World Bank	Senior Advisor for Social Policy	Romania/ USA
<b>Ali Darwish</b> (ali@greenline.org.lb) Green Line Association, President	Vice Chair for the Arab Region	Lebanon
<b>Chachu Ganya</b> (cganya@pisp.org) Pastoralist Integrated Support Program (PISP) Executive Director; and World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP) Member, International Coordinating Council	Vice Chair for the East Africa; Senior Advisor for Indigenous Peoples Policy	Kenya
<b>Augusta Henriques</b> (augusta_sh@hotmail.com) Tinguena (This Land is Ours), Secretary General	Vice Chair for West Africa	Guinea Bissau
<b>Ricardo Melendez</b> (melendez@ictsd.ch) International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development (ICTSD), Executive Director	Senior Advisor for Trade and the Environment	Colombia/ Switzerland
<b>Jurgene Primavera</b> (nykjprim@skynet.net) Aquaculture Department of the Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Centre, Senior Scientist	Vice Chair for South East Asia	The Philippines
<b>Marcela Villarreal</b> (marcela.villarreal@fao.org) UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Director of Gender and Population Division	Senior Advisor for Gender and Population Policy	Colombia/ Italy
<b>Jacques Weber</b> (weber@cirad.fr) Institut français de la biodiversité, Director	Vice Chair for Europe	France
<b>Afriyie Allan Williams</b> (landnetcaribbean@tstt.net.tt) Independent Consultant	Vice Chair for The Caribbean	Guyana/ Trinidad
<b>CEESP Staff Contact Persons</b>		
<b>Tasneem Balasinorwala</b> (tilcepa@vsnl.net); +91 20 25654239	Member Co-ordinating Team TILCEPA	India
<b>Jessica Campese</b> (jessica@cenesta.org)	TGER Focal Point for Conservation and Human Rights	USA/ Tanzania
<b>Ron Kingham</b> (rkingham@envirosecurity.org)	Executive Officer, Working Group on Environment and Security	The Netherlands
<b>Barbara Lassen</b> (barbara@cenesta.org)	Executive Officer, CEESP and Executive Officer, Theme on Governance, Equity and Rights (TGER)	Germany/ Switzerland
<b>Nahid Naqizadeh</b> (nahid@cenesta.org); +98 21 66-972-973	Programme Officer	Iran
<b>Manjusha Mishra</b> (manjusha@cenesta.org)	Programme Officer Theme on Sustainable Livelihoods (TSL)	Iran/ USA
<b>Maryam Rahmanian</b> (maryam@cenesta.org)	CEESP focal point for GMOs and Food Sovereignty	Iran
<b>CEESP Main Office</b> C/o CENESTA: Centre for Sustainable Development & Environment 142 Azerbaijan Avenue, 13169 Tehran, Iran Telephone: +98 21 66-972-973 Fax: +98 21 66-400-811 Email: ceesp@iucn.org; CEESP web site: <a href="http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp">http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp</a>		
<b>IUCN Secretariat Focal Points</b> <b>Gonzalo Oviedo</b> , IUCN Senior Advisor, Social Policy (gonzalo.oviedoa@iucn.org); telephone: ++41 22 999 0287 <b>Joshua Bishop</b> , IUCN Senior Advisor, Economic Policy (Joshua.bishop@iucn.org); telephone: ++41 22 999 0266		

**Policy Matters** is the journal of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP). It is published approximately twice a year and distributed to CEESP's 1000 members and the IUCN Secretariat offices, as well as at relevant conferences and meetings throughout the world. When possible, it is published concurrently with major global events as a thematic contribution to them and to the civil society meetings around them.

**IUCN**, The World Conservation Union, is a unique Union of members from some 170 countries including nearly 90 States, over 200 government agencies, and some 1000 NGOs. Over 10,000 internationally-recognised scientists and experts from more than 180 countries volunteer their services to its six global Commissions. The vision of IUCN is "A just world that values and conserves nature".

**IUCN's six Commissions** are principal sources of guidance on conservation knowledge, policy and technical advice and are co-implementers of the IUCN programme. The Commissions are autonomous networks of expert volunteers entrusted by the World Conservation Congress to develop and advance the institutional knowledge, experience and objectives of IUCN.

**CEESP**, the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, is an inter-disciplinary network of professionals whose mission is to act as a source of advice on the environmental, economic, social and cultural factors that affect natural resources and bio-cultural diversity and to provide guidance and support towards effective policies and practices in environmental conservation and sustainable development. Following the mandate approved by the **3rd World Conservation Congress** in Bangkok, November 2004, CEESP contributes to the IUCN Programme and Mission with particular reference to seven thematic areas:

- ▷ Theme on Governance of Natural Resources, Equity and Rights (**TGER**),
- ▷ Theme on Sustainable Livelihoods (**TSL**, including poverty elimination and biodiversity conservation)
- ▷ Working Group on Environment and Security (**E&S**)
- ▷ Theme on Economics, Markets, Trade and Investments (**TEMTI**)
- ▷ Theme on Culture and Conservation (**TCC**)
- ▷ Working Group on the Social and Environmental Accountability of the Private Sector (**SEAPRISE**)
- ▷ Theme on Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas (**TILCEPA**, joint between CEESP and the IUCN World Commission for Protected Areas)

Each issue of **Policy Matters** focuses on a theme of particular importance to our members and is edited by one or more of our Themes/working groups focusing on the seven thematic areas. Past issues have focused on themes such as "Poverty, Wealth and Conservation", "Community Empowerment for Conservation", "Collaborative Management and Sustainable Livelihoods", "Trade and Environment", "Environment and Security" and the Caspian Sturgeon, including issues of trade, conflict, co-management, and sustainable livelihoods for communities of the Caspian Sea ("The Sturgeon" issue). For more information about CEESP and to view or download past issues of **Policy Matters**, please visit our website: <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp>.

**CEESP** is hosted by the Iranian Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment (**CENESTA**). For more information about CENESTA please visit <http://www.cenesta.org>. Please send comments or queries to [ceesp@iucn.org](mailto:ceesp@iucn.org). We look forward to hearing from you!

**Design and layout artist:** Jeyran Farvar ([Jeyran@cenesta.org](mailto:Jeyran@cenesta.org)).

**Publisher:** CENESTA

**Prepress, Press and Binding:** Saleh Graphics Printing Corporation

**Photo Credits:** front cover: © ephotocorp.com– Reality Information Systems Pvt. Ltd.; inside front cover: courtesy PRCM West Africa; inside back cover: CENESTA; back cover: Clive Wicks.