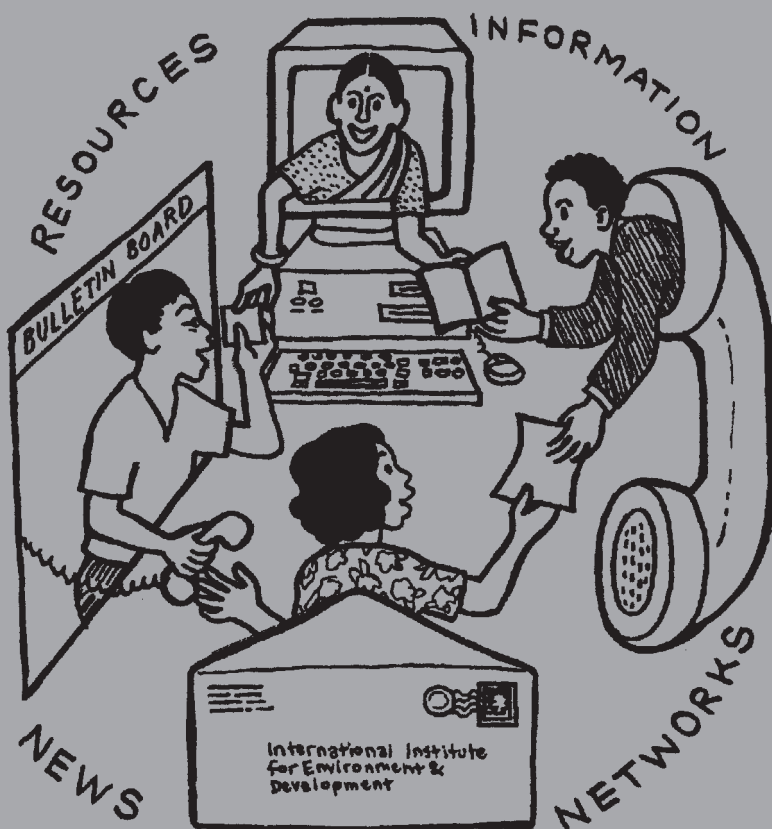


IN TOUCH



Biodiversity and culture: exploring community protocols, rights and consent

RELATED RESOURCES

Biocultural community protocols: a toolkit for community facilitators

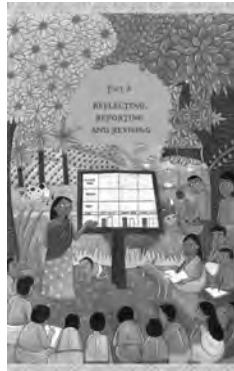
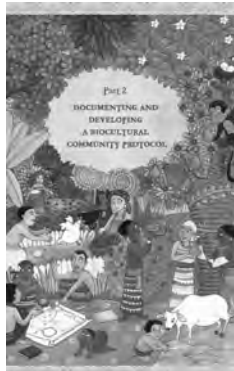
● *Edited by Holly Shrumm and Harry Jonas
Natural Justice, March 2012*

Biocultural community protocols can be used to support indigenous peoples and local communities to secure their territories, areas and resources and associated rights and responsibilities. This toolkit was developed through the Regional Initiatives on Biocultural Community Protocols with guidance and

input from other key partners from around the world. It is comprised of four parts:

- Part I: Understanding and using the toolkit
- Part II: Documenting and developing a biocultural community protocol
- Part III: Using a biocultural community protocol
- Part IV: Reflecting, reporting and revising

The toolkit is directed primarily towards facilitators from the communities themselves or from



supporting organisations with whom they have long-standing and positive relationships. It is intended for use alongside supplementary resources hosted on the community protocols portal (www.community-protocols.org). Please contact Holly Shrumm at holly@naturaljustice.org with any questions or feedback.

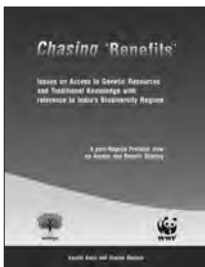
■ Available for free download at: www.community-protocols.org/toolkit

The balancing act: experiences with access and benefit-sharing under India's biodiversity law

● *Kanchi Kohli and Shalini Bhutani Kalpavriksh and Swissaid, India (forthcoming)*

This publication attempts to critically understand the experience of granting access to biological material/people's knowledge as well as determining benefit-sharing. While it draws from some of the discussions and examples from the pre-CBD phase, it locates itself in the coming into being of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002 in India and how its design and implementation has shaped the practice of access and benefit-sharing in the country. It also seeks to explore the relevance of ABS frameworks and the Nagoya Protocol to specific community realities in India.

■ For more information contact: kvbooks@gmail.com



Chasing 'benefits': issues on access to genetic resources and traditional knowledge with reference to India's biodiversity regime. A post-Nagoya Protocol view on

access and benefit-sharing

● *Kanchi Kohli and Shalini Bhutani, Kalpavriksh, 2011*

The word 'chase' implies pursuing with an

intent to catch. That was what biodiversity-rich countries were intending through an international regime on access and benefit-sharing (ABS) – hunting down 'bio-piracy'. The chase has been long and hard, lasting for over nine years. Amidst the fatigue of the last years, the text thrust in their faces at the finish line is hardly the prize countries like India were hoping for. So yes, there is a global Nagoya Protocol on paper under the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). But no, the pursuit is not yet over for provider countries of genetic resources. Neither is it the end of the pirating of their people's biodiversity-based knowledge. Catching their breath, both countries and communities have to look within as they chart their next steps for the road ahead. For the countries who are users of genetic resources, access continues while 'benefits' to communities remain illusory. This paper was prepared for the NGO Alliance on CBD (India) supported through WWF-India's CSO Initiative.

■ Available in Hindi and English. For more information and to order a copy, see: <http://tinyurl.com/d45sujb> or www.kalpavriksh.org



Biocultural community protocols – a community approach to ensuring the integrity of environmental law and policy

● *Editors: Kabir Bavikatte and Harry*

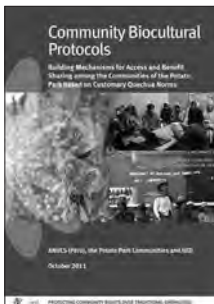
Jonas. Authors: Elan Abrell, Kabir Bavikatte, Harry Jonas, Ilse Köhler-Rollefson, Barbara Lassen, Gary Martin, Olivier Rukundo, Johanna von Braun and Peter Wood

UNEP and Natural Justice, October 2009

This book illustrates the application of biocultural community protocols to a range of environmental legal frameworks. Part I focuses on the Convention on

Biological Diversity (CBD) and access and benefit-sharing. Part II looks at other frameworks to which biocultural protocols can be applied by indigenous and local communities, including REDD, the CBD programme of work on protected areas and payment for ecosystem services schemes. Part III looks more broadly at the meaning of biocultural protocols for environmental law. According to the authors, the development of biocultural protocols is one way in which communities can increase their capacity to drive the local implementation of international and national environmental laws. Such a protocol is developed after a community undertakes a consultative process to outline their core ecological, cultural and spiritual values and customary laws relating to their traditional knowledge and resources, based on which they provide clear terms and conditions to regulate access to their knowledge and resources.

■ Online: www.unep.org/community_protocols/PDF/communityprotocols.pdf



Community biocultural protocols: building mechanisms for access and benefit-sharing among the communities of the Potato Park based on customary Quechua norms

● *ANDES (Peru), the Potato Park communities and IIED, 2012*
The Potato Park communities in Peru are deeply committed to the conservation of biocultural resources, associated knowledge and indigenous rights, and undertook this research to further investigate the role of customary norms and institutions in the protection of traditional knowledge (TK) and resources. The development of a

biocultural protocol, in the form of the Inter-community Agreement for Equitable Access and Benefit-Sharing, is the result of their efforts. In addition to providing a valuable example of effective community-based protection of TK and genetic or biological resources in praxis, this initiative is also one of only a handful of examples worldwide of working models that stem directly from customary laws and norms.

Given the present international paucity of models that adequately value and protect indigenous and local community rights, biodiversity and customary norms and practices in relation to benefit-sharing and access to resources and knowledge – the present initiative may further serve as an example of best practice in relation to the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol.

■ Download the summary report at: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03168.html> and the detailed report at: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03340.html>



Protecting community rights over traditional knowledge: implications of customary laws and practices. Key findings and recommendations (2005-2009)

● *Krystyna Swiderska, Alejandro Argumedo, Yiching Song, Jingsong Li, Ruchi Pant, Heraclio Herrera, Doris Mutta, Peter Munyi, S Vedavathy IIED, 2009*

This folder provides a summary of the findings from this IIED project, including the results of six case studies, which involved participatory research with indigenous communities in China, India, Kenya, Panama and Peru, and policy analysis. The aim was to understand existing customary law

systems for traditional knowledge protection, access and benefit-sharing and sustaining TK; develop local tools for TK protection based on customary laws (such as community protocols and registers); and inform the development of TK policies at national and international levels. The project developed the concept of 'biocultural heritage' and used it as the conceptual framework for research. The folder also provides recommendations for international policy on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/14591IIED.html>



Nagoya Protocol on access to genetic resources and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilisation to the Convention on Biological Diversity

Secretariat of the

Convention on Biological Diversity, 2011

This is the text and annex of the Nagoya Protocol, which was adopted after six years of negotiation at the tenth meeting of the CBD Conference of Parties on 29th October 2010, in Nagoya, Japan. The Protocol provides a strong basis for greater legal certainty and transparency for both providers and users of genetic resources. Specific obligations to support compliance with domestic legislation or regulatory requirements of the party providing genetic resources and contractual obligations reflected in mutually agreed terms are a significant innovation of the Protocol. These compliance provisions, as well as provisions establishing more predictable conditions for access to genetic resources, will contribute to ensuring the sharing of benefits when genetic resources leave a party providing genetic resources. In addition, the Protocol's provisions on access to traditional knowledge held by indigenous and local communities when it

is associated with genetic resources will strengthen the ability of these communities to benefit from the use of their knowledge, innovations and practices.

■ Online: www.cbd.int/abs/doc/protocol/nagoya-protocol-en.pdf



Use it or lose it: protecting the traditional knowledge, genetic resources and customary laws of marginal farmers in southwest China

● *Jingsong Li and Yiching Song*

IIED and CCAP, 2011

This report provides the findings and lessons of the action-research project Protecting Community Rights over Traditional Knowledge: Implications of Customary Laws and Practices in Guangxi, southwest China. The project, which started in 2004, sought to explore customary laws, values and practices relating to plant genetic resources (PGR) and traditional knowledge (TK) with local communities; develop innovative practices and local tools for PGR and TK protection; and inform national policy and legislation. It builds on an ongoing participatory plant breeding (PPB) project in southwest China, which started in 2000, and worked on PGR conservation and improvement with breeding institutes and local farmers.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/G02787.html>

UN-REDD
PROGRAMME

UN-REDD programme guidelines on free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)

● *Forthcoming, 2012*

Indigenous peoples and forest-dependent communities are essential to the success of REDD+ given that the majority of the

world's remaining forests in developing countries are located in their ancestral and customary lands, where they have for centuries played a historical and cultural role in the sustainable management of these forests with relative success.¹ Inadequate mechanisms for effective participation of local communities in land use decisions could seriously compromise the delivery of both local and global benefits and the long-term sustainability of REDD+ investments.

Recognising the critical role of indigenous and local communities to the long-term sustainability and effectiveness of REDD+, the UN-REDD Programme has prioritised stakeholder engagement from its inception. Following a series of extensive consultations with indigenous peoples and local communities, the UN-REDD Programme developed guidelines on stakeholder engagement, which have since been harmonised with guidance from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) on the same topic. These *Joint FCPF UN-REDD Guidelines on stakeholder engagement for REDD+ readiness with a focus on the participation of indigenous peoples and other forest-dependent communities* focus on principles for effective participation and consultation and concrete guidance on planning and implementing consultations.

■ Download the guidelines in English, Spanish and French: www.unredd.net/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=1333&Itemid=53

Free, prior and informed consent in REDD+: principles and approaches for policy and project development

● *Center for People and Forests, 2012*

The right of indigenous peoples to give or withhold their free, prior and informed consent to proposed developments that may affect their customary lands is



recognised in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and is included in the safeguard policies of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Voluntary standards for REDD+ also require proponents to respect the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC). The Carbon, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) standard requires REDD+ proponents to respect the right of indigenous peoples and local communities to FPIC. Many governments, NGOs and businesses seeking to develop REDD+ pilot sites, demonstration activities or relevant policy are asking what they need to do to respect the right of communities to FPIC. To start to address this need, with funding from GIZ, the Center for People and Forests has just published a book for REDD+ practitioners that describes in practical terms the steps involved to ensure that REDD+ proponents respect the right of communities to FPIC. There are plans to eventually translate the book into the national languages in Southeast Asia. Future versions of the book will contain revisions and additional material, so your comments and feedback are warmly welcomed.

■ Online:

www.forclime.org/images/stories/RECOFTC-GIZ_FPIC_in_REDD_2011.pdf



Biocultural diversity conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities – examples and analysis

● *Companion document to*

¹ United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD+). See: www.un-redd.org

IUCN/CEESP Briefing Note No.10, 2010
 Indigenous conservation territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) are the subject of the IUCN/CEESP briefing note. This larger document provides the examples and analysis underlying the policy advice contained in the briefing note. The document can be read as a stand-alone document, as it describes the main concepts. Although their existence is as old and widespread as human civilisation itself, ICCAs have emerged only recently as a major phenomenon in formal conservation circles. International policies and programmes, notably those of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), encourage today all countries to recognise and support ICCAs as examples of effective governance of biocultural diversity. It is clear, however, that such recognition and support need to be carefully tailored, and cannot be improvised. The briefing note and this publication offer advice and resources for governments, civil society organisations, indigenous peoples and local communities engaged in collaboration, support and joint learning on ICCAs.



Adapting agriculture with traditional knowledge

● *Krystyna Swiderska*
IIED Briefing, October 2011

Over the coming decades, climate change

is likely to pose a major challenge to agriculture; temperatures are rising, rainfall is becoming more variable and extreme weather is becoming a more common event. Researchers and policy makers agree that adapting agriculture to these impacts is a priority for ensuring future food security. Strategies to achieve that in practice tend to focus on modern

science. But evidence, both old and new, suggests that the traditional knowledge and crop varieties of indigenous peoples and local communities could prove even more important in adapting agriculture to climate change.

Also available in Chinese (traditional and modern).

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/17111IIED.html>



Protecting traditional knowledge from the grassroots up

■ *Krystyna Swiderska*
IIED Briefing, June 2009

For indigenous peoples round the world, traditional knowledge

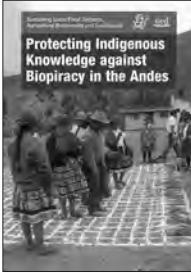
based on natural resources such as medicinal herbs, forms the core of culture and identity. But this wealth of knowledge is under pressure. Indigenous communities are increasingly vulnerable to eviction, environmental degradation and outside interests eager to monopolise control over their traditional resources. Intellectual property rights such as patents, however, sit uneasily with traditional knowledge. Their commercial focus wars with fundamental indigenous principles such as resource access and sharing. Local customary law offers a better fit, and findings in China, India, Kenya, Panama and Peru show how this pairing can work in practice. The research has identified common elements, and key differences, in customary law that should be informing policy on traditional knowledge and genetic resources.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/17067IIED.html>

Protecting indigenous knowledge against biopiracy in the Andes

■ *Alejandro Argumedo and Michel Pimbert*
IIED, 2006

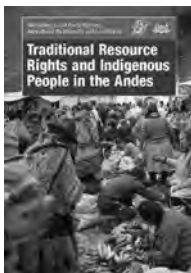
This paper presents the Indigenous Biocultural Heritage Register, an approach developed by Andean



communities in Peru in order to protect their knowledge against biopiracy and gain legal rights relating over their knowledge. The main objective of the register is to ensure

the conservation, protection and promotion of indigenous peoples' knowledge systems for sustaining their livelihoods and traditional resource rights. The Indigenous Biocultural Heritage Register, based on traditional Andean science and technology, also uses modern tools for collecting, documenting, storing and administering the contents of the register.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/14531IIED.html>



Traditional resource rights and indigenous peoples in the Andes

● *Alejandro Argumedo and Michel Pimbert*
IIED, 2005

Text and pictures are combined to highlight action-research with

indigenous communities on sustaining local food systems, diverse ecologies, rights, livelihoods and culture in the Peruvian Andes. Facilitated by ANDES (Quechua–Aymara Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development) and IIED, this participatory action-research is actively developing an integrated model to protect traditional knowledge systems based on the conservation and sustainable use of the ecosystems in which indigenous peoples' knowledge and innovations thrive. The model builds on the Andean concept of 'working landscapes' and integrates indigenous people's own concepts of rights over their knowledge and resources.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/14504IIED.html>



Intellectual property tools for products based on biocultural heritage

● *Graham Dutfield*
Shaping Sustainable Markets Paper, IIED, 2011

Products developed by indigenous peoples and traditional societies, such as food crops and medicines, can protect biodiversity and provide an important source of income. This review explores the intellectual property (IP) tools of geographical indications, trademarks and rules of unfair competition for promoting these products, and protecting them from misappropriation, misuses and imitation, and assesses their potential to contribute to sustainable development.

Intellectual property law does not easily accommodate the collective interests of groups and communities. But particular forms of IP – such as geographical indications (GIs) and trademarks, which can recognise and support group rights – may be better suited to use by groups or associations of small producers and may help protect their biocultural heritage.

This legal review draws primarily on experience in Europe, where GIs and trademarks have been most widely used to date, but also includes experience from developing countries, such as India's recent experience with geographical indications. Some developing countries have already been able to benefit from geographical indications and trademarks. With careful design and use, these IP tools could promote products based on biocultural heritage and economically benefit indigenous communities and small producers.

■ Online:

<http://pubs.iied.org/16506IIED.html>



La voz de la semilla/The voice of the seeds (DVD)

● *Asevida Qolla Aymara, Paqualqu Asociación para la Promoción*

Rural, Ceprosi and IIED, 2011 Spanish with English subtitles

This colourful 30-minute DVD was made with members of the indigenous Andean community in the Potato Park in Peru in conjunction with the Andean Altiplano Programme for Food Sovereignty. It shows the communities' relationship to their land and how their seeds are sacred to them. They discuss how they nurture biodiversity and view the GMO debate in Peru.

■ Watch on youtube (without subtitles): www.youtube.com/watch?v=rpwdKpAPQNs
For other videos from this programme and from IIED's research on democratising agricultural research see: www.excludedvoices.org/video



Biodiversity and poverty: ten frequently asked questions – ten policy implications

● *Dilys Roe, David Thomas, Jessica Smith, Matt Walpole and Joanna Elliott*

Gatekeeper 150, IIED, 2011

This paper is intended to stimulate discussion about the linkages between biodiversity, conservation and poverty reduction. What do we know, what do we not know, and what do we need to know? These ten questions provide a quick – hence simplistic – insight into a complicated and convoluted issue. We would therefore be very interested in your feedback. Are these the right questions? And the right answers? What else should

we be asking – and trying to answer – to better understand (and enhance) the biodiversity-poverty relationship? Please send your ideas to: pclg@iied.org. To find out more about this subject visit the Poverty and Conservation Learning Group website:

<http://povertyandconservation.info/>
■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/14612IIED.html>



Association ANDES: conserving indigenous biocultural heritage

● *Alejandro Argumedo and Tammy Stenner Gatekeeper 137a, IIED, 2008*

The Association for Nature and

Sustainable Development (ANDES) is an indigenous NGO that seeks to defend indigenous rights to genetic resources, traditional knowledge and landscape character in Peru. It was established in 1995 with volunteer staff and no funding, and has grown considerably over the years. It now works with 39 indigenous rural communities, many of whom live in conditions of poverty or extreme poverty. It has successfully bridged traditional Quechua principles with modern organisational models to assert indigenous rights to heritage in practical terms by establishing a new form of protected areas known as Indigenous Biocultural Heritage Areas (IBCHAs). These are locally and sustainably managed through community associations; form the basis for local enterprise (agricultural and cultural ecotourism); involve and benefit marginalised groups; unite communities; encourage participation by and negotiation with indigenous people; and create a model for future protection and development. The Potato Park was the first IBCHA, and brings six Quechua communities together to protect a 12,000 hectare area as a micro centre of origin of

the potato and other native Andean crops characteristic of Andean food systems. The approach also depends on close collaboration with formal and informal Quechua technicians in researching, training and developing adaptive management models for indigenous biocultural heritage – a ‘project’ rather than ‘service’ approach that works with local politics.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/14567IIED.html>



Banishing the biopirates: a new approach to protecting traditional knowledge

● *Krystyna Swiderska Gatekeeper 129, IIED, 2006*

The livelihoods of indigenous peoples and the conservation of biodiversity worldwide depend on conserving and protecting traditional knowledge of the use and functioning of biological and natural resources. This traditional knowledge (TK) has helped develop the millions of farmers’ food crop varieties in use today, as well as a wealth of traditional medicines and techniques for sustainable agriculture and resource use. Yet this knowledge is rapidly disappearing. It is under increasing threat from both intellectual property regimes and economic globalisation processes which undermine traditional rural livelihoods. This loss is occurring despite the fact that the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) requires member countries to respect, preserve and maintain traditional knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use. International and national policies have so far proved inadequate to protect traditional knowledge. The dominant paradigms of access and benefit-sharing and intellectual property rights fail to adequately protect TK

because they reflect western norms and laws, and focus narrowly on protecting intellectual rights. This paper describes how indigenous and farmers’ organisations are calling for more holistic approaches to protecting their rights to TK, bio-genetic resources, territories, culture and customary laws. These components of indigenous knowledge systems and heritage cannot be separated. A new framework for protecting TK, known as collective biocultural heritage, addresses biodiversity and culture together, rather than separating them; recognises collective as opposed to individual rights; and places them in the framework of ‘heritage’ as opposed to ‘property’.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/14537IIED.html>



Biocultural community protocols enforce biodiversity benefits: a selection of cases and experiences

● *Endogenous*

Development Magazine No. 6.

COMPAS, 2010

Community protocols need an endogenous development process – and endogenous development becomes stronger when legal frameworks are included. This issue of COMPAS Magazine is devoted to processes and legal frameworks relating to biocultural community protocols and includes information, resources and case studies from communities from Canada, Ghana, Guatemala and India.

■ Online: www.compasnet.org/blog/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/EDM-6.pdf

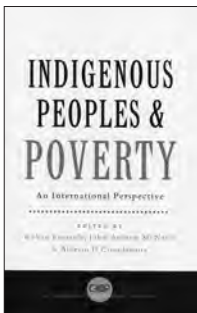
Global biodiversity outlook 3

This is the flagship publication of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Drawing on a range of information sources, including national reports, biodiversity indicators information,



scientific literature, and a study assessing biodiversity scenarios for the future, the third edition (GBO-3) summarises the latest data on status and trends of biodiversity and draws conclusions for the future strategy of the Convention.

■ Available to download in Arabic, Chinese, Russian, French, Spanish, English, Portuguese and Japanese: www.cbd.int/gbo3



Indigenous peoples and poverty: an international perspective

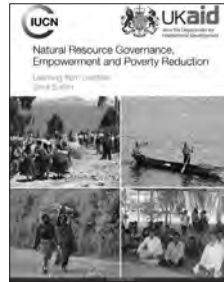
● Edited by Robyn Eversole, John-Andrew McNeish and Alberto D. Cimadamore
CROP (Comparative Research Programme

on Poverty), 2005

This book brings together two of today's leading concerns in development policy – the urgent need to prioritise poverty reduction and the particular circumstances of indigenous peoples in both developing and industrialised countries. The contributors analyse patterns of indigenous disadvantage worldwide, the centrality of the right to self-determination, and indigenous people's own diverse perspectives on development. Several fundamental and difficult questions are explored, including the right balance to be struck between autonomy and participation, and the tension between a new wave of assimilationism in the guise of 'pro-poor' and 'inclusionary' development policies and the fact that such policies may in fact provide new spaces for indigenous peoples to advance their demands. In this regard, one overall conclusion that emerges is that both differences and

commonalities must be recognised in any realistic study of indigenous poverty.

■ Available from Zed Books Ltd., 7 Cynthia Street, London N1 9JF, UK
Online: www.crop.org/viewfile.aspx?id=98



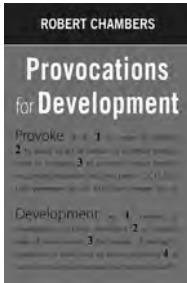
Natural resource governance, empowerment and poverty reduction: learning from practice

● Jordi Surkin
IUCN Social Policy, 2011

This document was developed through a review of existing project learning and other documents. It is divided into three sections. The first examines learning on various aspects of natural resources governance. This is followed by a section focusing more specifically on project implementation, planning and management lessons. Finally, it concludes with some suggestions on possible future niches for IUCN in the natural resources governance arena. This document aims to contribute to strengthening the natural resource governance work of IUCN and partners and provide valuable learning for institutions involved in governance.

■ Online:
http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/dfid_governance_lessons_final.pdf

GENERAL RESOURCES



Provocations for development

● *Robert Chambers IDS, 2012*

Do we use obscure words to impress our colleagues – or fashionable ones to win research

proposals? How do poor people define their poverty? How can we use aid budgets most effectively? Are many of our actions against poverty simple, direct and wrong? *Provocations for Development* is an entertaining and unsettling collection of writings that questions concepts, conventions and practices in development. It is made up of short and accessible writings by Robert Chambers, many from the past ten years and some from earlier, reflecting on the evolution of concepts like participation and of organisations like the World Bank. Besides provocations, there is mischief, verse and serious fun. The book is organised into four sections. The first, *Word play*, irreverently examines vocabularies of development and how words are instruments of power. The second, *Poverty and participation*, challenges concepts of poverty, presents empowering breakthroughs in the current explosion of participatory methodologies, and concludes with what can be done at the personal level. The third, *Aid*, is critical of past and present procedures and practices in aid and points to feasible changes for doing better. The provocations in the last section *For our future* touch on values, ethics, gender and participation, immersions, hypocrisy and paradigms, and sees hope in children. The final provocation invites readers to find answers to the question ‘what would it take to eliminate poverty in the world?’

Provocations for development will be enjoyed by development professionals, including academics, students, NGO workers and the staff of international agencies, as well as the wider public.

■ Available to buy from the IDS bookshop at: www.ntd.co.uk/idsbookshop/details.asp?id=1278



Principle 10: public participation in environmental decision-making (DVD)

● *FIELD, 2011*

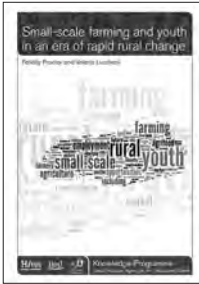
Poor people in developing countries often rely heavily on their immediate environment for their livelihoods. However, they are often underrepresented or absent from decision-making processes that affect their environments and the natural resources that sustain their communities. Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development calls for public access to information, participation in decision-making and access to justice as key principles of environmental governance. Only when these principles are protected by the law and embodied in government practices can decisions be equitable, responsive to people’s needs and environmentally sustainable.

The film *Principle 10: public participation in environmental decision making* provides a snapshot analysis of the principle’s relevance in law and practice. On the basis of various interviews and research in Ethiopia, the 20-minute film reflects on some of the work under way to improve environmental decision-making, existing barriers and challenges. Version with Spanish subtitles forthcoming.

■ Watch the film at:

<http://vimeo.com/30856233>

For more information on this research visit FIELD’s website: www.field.org.uk



Small-scale farming and youth in an era of rapid rural change

● *Felicity Proctor and Velerio Lucchesi IIED/HIVOS, 2012*

This is the second in a series of papers from the Knowledge

Programme: Small Producer Agency in the Globalised Market. The paper focuses on developing and emerging economy regions of the world, providing an overview of trends in small-scale farming and agrifood markets, demographic changes and trends in employment – particularly that of youth. It reflects on the aspirations of rural youth and identifies some of the drivers and innovations that have engaged youth in agriculture – and which might help to inform and shape the future. It identifies some emerging policy implications that address small-scale farming and youth in an era of rapid change, including knowledge gaps which, if filled, could better inform the debate on the future of small-scale agriculture and on who will be the next generation of farmers.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/14617IIED.html>



High level policy dialogue between the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and small scale farmers on the priorities and governance of agricultural research for development in West Africa

IED, APPG on Agroecology, CNOP, Kene conseils, Centre Djoliba, IRPAD, 2012

This photo story highlights key moments in a policy dialogue on agricultural research for development that involved small-scale farmers and representatives of the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA). Over one hundred people participated in the policy dialogue. This

unprecedented event was chaired by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food and took place on 1st–3rd February 2012 in Accra, Ghana.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/G03349.html>



Putting citizens at the heart of food system governance

● *Michel Pimbert IIED Briefing, 2012*

Establishing inclusive governance of food systems – where farmers

and other citizens play an active role in designing and implementing food and agricultural policies – is not just a matter of equity or social justice. Evidence shows that it can also lead to more sustainable livelihoods and environments. And yet, across the world, food system governance is marked by exclusionary processes that favour the values and interests of more powerful corporations, investors, big farmers and large research institutes. How can we tip the balance and amplify the voice and influence of marginalised citizens in setting the food and agricultural policies that affect them? This briefing describes six tried and tested ways that, when combined, can empower citizens in the governance of food systems.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/17125IIED.html>



Putting farmers first: reshaping agricultural research in West Africa

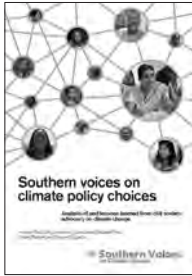
● *Michel Pimbert IIED Briefing, 2012*

How agricultural research is funded, organised, controlled and practised

can have a huge impact on small-scale producers in the global South. In many countries, such research is driven by external funds, priorities and technological fixes, such as hybrid seeds, which can erode crop diversity. But food

producers across the world are beginning to raise their voices to ensure that agricultural research better meets their needs and priorities. This briefing explains how a series of farmer assessments and citizens' juries in West Africa has helped farmers assess existing approaches and articulate recommendations for policy and practice to achieve their own vision of agricultural research. In 2012, a high-level policy dialogue between farmers and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa hopes to take this discussion to the next level and develop a shared agenda that can serve development and the public good.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/17122IIED.html>



Southern voices on climate policy choices: analysis of and lessons learned from civil society advocacy on climate change

● *Hannah Reid, Gifty Ampomah, María Isabel Olazábal Prera, Golam*

Rabbani and Shepard Zvigadzwa
IIED, 2012

This report provides an analysis of the tools and tactics advocacy groups use to influence policy responses to climate change at international, regional, national and sub-national levels. More than 20 climate networks and their member organisations have contributed to the report with their experiences of advocacy on climate change, including over 70 case studies from a wide range of countries – including many of the poorest – in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific. These advocacy activities primarily target national governments, but also international and regional processes, donors and the private sector.

Analyses and case studies show how civil society plays key roles in pushing for new laws, programmes, policies or strategies on climate change, in holding governments to account on their

commitments; in identifying the lack of joined-up government responses to climate change; and in ensuring that national policy-making does not forget the poor and vulnerable.

The report is the first joint product of the Southern Voices Capacity Building Programme, or for short: Southern Voices on Climate Change. The executive summary is available in English, Spanish and French.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/10032IIED.html>



Building climate change adaptation on community experiences: lessons from community-based natural resource management in southern Africa

● *Nyasha E. Chishakwe,*

Laurel Murray, Muyeje Chambwera
IIED, 2012

This publication, produced in collaboration with WWF Southern Africa, looks at how community-based natural resource management (CBNRM) can inform and contribute to climate change adaptation at the community level, specifically to community-based adaptation (CBA) to climate change. It provides a framework for analysing the two approaches at conceptual and practical levels.

Using case studies from southern Africa, the publication demonstrates the synergies between CBA and CBNRM, most important of which are the adaptation co-benefits between the two. While local incentives have driven community action in CBNRM, it is the evolution of an enabling environment in the region, in the form of institutions, policies, capacity and collaboration which characterises the scaling up of CBNRM to national and regional levels.

■ Online: <http://pubs.iied.org/10030IIED.html>

Events and training

EVENTS

Second meeting of the Open-ended Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Committee for the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing (ICNP)

● 2nd–6th July 2012

New Delhi, India

The ICNP will consider the following issues:

- the development of a programme budget for the biennium following the entry into force of the Protocol;
- the elaboration of guidance for the financial mechanism and resources mobilisation for the implementation of the Protocol;
- consideration of the rules of procedures for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Protocol;
- elaboration of the draft provisional agenda for the first meeting of the Parties;
- the need for and modalities for a global multi-lateral benefit-sharing mechanism; and
- continued consideration of items taken

up at the first meeting of the ICNP, as needed.

■ For more information see:
www.cbd.int/icnp2/



XI Conference of Parties
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
HYDERABAD INDIA 2012

and the CBD Secretariat

● 16th October 2012

Hyderabad, India

An overview of the key lessons from *PLA 65* will be presented, along with some of the experiences reviewed in this issue. More information will be available on the IIED website nearer the time:
www.iied.org

■ For information on COP 11 see:
www.cbd.int/cop11

Participatory Learning and Action 65 launch at the side event at the Convention on Biodiversity's 11th Conference of Parties (COP11, 8th–19th October 2012), organised by IIED

The Workshop 2012

16th Praxis Annual Commune on Participatory Development

The Workshop 2012: The 16th Annual International Commune on Participatory Development

● 5th–12th September 2012

Bengaluru, Karnataka, India

Organised by Praxis India, The Workshop provides a theoretical understanding of participatory approaches/tools as well as the opportunity to apply them in the field. It provides an opportunity to debate on and discuss relevant thematic issues.

While the diversity and the wealth of experiences participants bring with them makes each workshop unique and unrepeatably, the workshop has followed a common learning programme over the last 15 years. This involves an introductory, common module on attitudes, behaviours and change (ABC), interactive classroom sessions in pre-selected thematic modules, field work, evening talks, film screenings and thematic group discussions.

The workshop objectives are:

- to provide an in-depth understanding of the principles, approaches and methods of participatory practices;
- to provide a forum for exchange of ideas and experiences;
- to inform participants of the latest innovations developed by practitioners from across the world;
- to create a worldwide network of trained PRA/PLA practitioners;
- to provide a hands-on learning experience through fieldwork; and
- to make the participants capable of using participatory methods in their thematic area of work.

Over the past 15 years, the workshop has attracted more than 1400 participants from 47 countries. Among them are policy makers, development professionals from INGOs, NGOs and CBOs, students and proactive individuals.

■ For more information see the RCPLA Network pages in this issue and see: www.theworkshop.in

TRAINING

MOSIAC Inc. training courses

Mosaic.net International, Inc. is a private consulting firm based in Ottawa, Canada offering innovative solutions to development issues. Development is a complex process requiring a wide range of skills and experience. Mosaic's network is comprised of partners from Latin America, Africa and Asia and they work locally and internationally.

Advanced results-based management workshop

● 30th July – 1st August 2012

University of Ottawa

MOSIAC.net International Inc., 705

Roosevelt Avenue, Ottawa, Canada

K2A 2A8

This workshop is designed for those who already have an understanding of RBM.

Stakeholder participation in planning, needs assessment, monitoring and evaluation using PRA/PLA and SARAR methods (in Spanish)

● 4th–9th February 2013

Tepoztlan, Mexico

Organised by Sarar Transformacion and Mosaic.net International, Inc.

■ For more information on these courses and to register see: www.mosaic-net-intl.ca/index.html

VIPP training courses

VIPP (Visualisation in Participatory Programmes) training of trainers and global action workshop

● 8th–12th October 2012

St. Ulrich near Freiburg, SW Germany

This workshop is for experienced trainers and facilitators to develop their training project, to try out new methods and tools,

to discuss with fellow facilitators and trainers and to join the global community of VIPP trainers. The workshop will be run by Maruja Salas, Neill McKee and Timmi Tillmann as members of the VIPP core group.

**Asian VIPP training of trainers –
advanced-level workshop**

12th–16th March 2013

Malaysia

■ For more information see:

<http://vipv.wordpress.com>

E-participation

ANDES – Association for Nature and Sustainable Development – Asociación para la Naturaleza y el Desarrollo Sostenible

www.andes.org.pe/en

ANDES works cooperatively with indigenous organisations at the community level to develop models of adaptive management of biocultural heritage that affirm the rights and responsibilities of communities and strengthen food sovereignty, health and local livelihoods. ANDES uses community development strategies based on the cosmovision and traditional values of the Andean culture, ensuring that its interventions are holistic, democratic, participatory and locally effective.

In recent years, ANDES has become recognised nationally and internationally in the field of indigenous rights over genetic resources, traditional knowledge and the protection and conservation of centres of origin of Andean native crops and the nature of the Andean landscape. ANDES is a pioneer in the promotion and

establishment of biocultural territories, based on an innovative strategy that combines conservation and sustainable use of agrobiodiversity and the landscape, the development of novel strategies of local livelihoods and poverty reduction. The Potato Park is the flagship project of this new conservation-development proposal.



Biocultural Heritage

www.bioculturalheritage.org

IIED's Biocultural Heritage (BCH) website is dedicated to promoting understanding and action to support the interlinked biological and cultural riches of indigenous peoples and local communities. Biocultural Heritage includes a wealth of biological resources

from genetic to landscape level, and long standing knowledge and practices that are vital for food and health security. The website is divided into four sections:

- **About BCH:** explores the functions of biocultural heritage in the context of climate change, and the nature of biocultural systems as complex dynamic systems.
- **Tools and materials:** provides information and examples of tools that can be used to protect these systems and related community rights: community biocultural protocols, registers, products, territories and partnerships.
- **Policy and practice:** reviews how the provisions of international and national laws support, or undermine, biocultural heritage, and how various organisations are supporting BCH in practice.
- **Outputs and partners:** provides reports, publication and short films produced by the project Protecting Community Rights over Traditional Knowledge: Implications of Customary Laws and Practices (2005-2009).

The website is updated regularly with relevant research, and will soon include information and outputs from a new EC project: Smallholder Innovation for Resilience.



Community protocols portal

www.community-protocols.org

This portal is administered by Natural Justice and contains comprehensive resources on community protocols, including: background and context; legal

reviews and e-learning modules on key legal frameworks; key publications such as reports, articles, books, magazines and journals; short films, slideshows and photo stories; networking opportunities; and links to existing community protocols from Africa, Asia-Pacific and the Americas.

■ Visit the page on legal instruments:

<http://tinyurl.com/cp-legal>

Full URL: www.community-protocols.org/toolkit/additional-resources/legal-resources/legal-instrument

See also on Facebook:

www.facebook.com/communityprotocols

COMPAS

www.compasnet.org

COMPAS (COMPARing and Supporting Endogenous Development) is a capacity-building programme to develop and mainstream endogenous development methodologies for strengthening biocultural diversity. It has field programmes with local partners in developing countries, and its work includes the development of community protocols.

Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD): the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing

www.cbd.int/abs

The official CBD website on the Nagoya Protocol. The fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources is one of the three objectives of the CBD.

Democratising agricultural research: making excluded voices count in food and agricultural policy making

www.excludedvoices.org

This action-research programme, with IIED and partners, aims to identify and support processes that can help democratise the governance of food and agricultural research. Initiated in 2007, this project has become established in

four regions, with one country acting as host for each region: West Africa (Mali), South Asia (India), West Asia (Iran) and the Andean region in Latin America (Bolivia/Peru). The website includes videos arising from some of these in-country participatory processes.

Forest Peoples Programme

www.forestpeoples.org

The Forest Peoples Programme supports the rights of peoples who live in forests and depend on them for their livelihoods. It works to create political space for forest peoples to secure their rights, control their lands and decide their own futures. Recent reports include those on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP).

Kalpavriksh – Environment Action Group

www.kalpavriksh.org

Kalpavriksh was established in India in 1979 and works on environmental awareness, campaigns, litigation, research and other areas. It has taken a position on a number of environment-development issues, more often than not confronting the State through measures ranging from protest letters to street demonstrations. The Kalpavriksh website is part of the BioDWatch listserv and the Campaign for Conservation and Community Control over Biodiversity.

Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs)

www.iccaforum.org

ICCAs are natural and/or modified ecosystems containing significant biodiversity values, ecological services and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities, both sedentary and mobile, through customary laws or other effective means. The ICCA Consortium has been involved in a process to: deepen

the understanding of the ICCA phenomenon with respect to varying historical and regional contexts; identify and support field-based initiatives where ICCAs can be crucially safeguarded, enabled, strengthened and/or promoted in practice; and support consequent national, regional and international policy. This website includes a number of results and analyses generated by this process, as well as a wealth of downloadable publications relevant to ICCAs.

International Institute for Environment and Development blog: Community protocols can bring real benefits for communities and combat biodiversity loss

<http://tinyurl.com/cp-iiied-blog>

A blog post by Krystyna Swiderska, lead guest editor of this issue of *PLA*, providing some background on community protocols and outlining the participatory processes involved in developing an inter-community agreement with the Quechua communities.

■ Full URL: www.iiied.org/community-protocols-can-bring-real-benefits-communities-combat-biodiversity-loss

International Society of Ethnobiology (ISE)

<http://ethnobiology.net>

ISE actively promotes and supports the inextricable linkages between biological and cultural diversity and the vital role of indigenous and local peoples in stewardship of biological diversity and cultural heritage, which includes recognition of land and resource rights, as well as rights and responsibilities over tangible and intangible cultural and intellectual properties. The ISE is committed to understanding the complex relationships which exist between human societies and their environments. A core value of the ISE is

the recognition of indigenous peoples as critical players in the conservation of biological, cultural and linguistic diversity. The ISE Code of Ethics for research includes a set of principles including PIC, and is available online: ■ www.ethnobiology.net/code-of-ethics

IUCN Social Policy – governance of natural resources

<http://tinyurl.com/iucn-gnrp>

The IUCN Social Policy Unit works to deliver conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources from the global to local levels. Under this agenda, one of its priority areas of work is to manage nature for human well-being and promote an understanding that conservation and livelihoods are inextricably linked. This project advocates for legal, policy and institutional changes that promote recognition and respect for the rights of poor and marginalised natural resource-dependent people. By empowering communities to hold officials, state agencies and local institutions to account and take responsibility for their own natural resource management, IUCN believes that its work will help secure livelihoods and bridge the institutional gap between conservation and human well-being.

■ Full URL: www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/social_policy/governance_of_natural_resources_project

People and Parks

www.peopleandparks.com

The South African People and Parks Programme (P&PP) engages local communities in preserving protected areas and was borne out of the World Parks Congress held in Durban in 2003. The resource section of the website includes useful documents and electronic resources relating to conservation in South Africa and the programme.

Poverty and conservation – the information portal of the poverty and conservation learning group

<http://povertyandconservation.info>

The Poverty and Conservation Learning Group (PCLG) is a multi-stakeholder forum, coordinated by the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), for promoting dialogue and fostering learning on the links between biodiversity conservation and poverty reduction.

Tebtebba

<http://tebtebba.org>

Tebtebba (Indigenous Peoples' International Centre for Policy Research and Education) is an indigenous peoples' institution borne out of the need for heightened advocacy to have the inherent human rights of indigenous peoples respected, protected and fulfilled.

Tebtebba is a word used by the indigenous Kankana-ey Igorots of Northern Philippines, which refers to a process of collectively discussing issues and presenting diverse views with the aim of reaching agreements, common positions and concerted actions. Tebtebba's website includes links to other relevant websites.

The Potato Park – *Parque de la Papa*

www.parquedelapapa.org

The official site (in Spanish and English) of the Potato Park – an Indigenous Biocultural Heritage Area (IBCHA) in Peru.

The United Nations Environment Programme

www.unep.org/communityprotocols

The community protocol section of UNEP's website is a database of protocols developed by communities and other institutions to establish standards for engaging with communities regarding a number of activities. It provides various stakeholders with information, tools and resources to enable the culturally

appropriate interaction between a variety of stakeholders and indigenous peoples and local communities. It also links to the Traditional Knowledge Commons, an open source non-commercial research platform.

The United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)

www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii

The Permanent Forum is one of three UN bodies mandated to deal specifically with indigenous peoples' issues. The others are the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms of Indigenous Peoples. The Permanent Forum is an advisory body to the Economic and Social Council with a mandate to discuss indigenous issues related to economic and social development, culture, environment, education, health and human rights. Among other things, it seeks to promote implementation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIPs). The UNPFII produced some guidelines for FPIC in 2005, in relation to mining, which came out of a technical workshop.



The Union for Ethical BioTrade (UEBT)

www.ethicalbiotrade.org/resources

The resources section of the UEBT website provides several documents that may be of interest to readers. For example, it includes three case studies of benefit-sharing in practice, including one dealing with biocultural dialogues. The Ethical BioTrade standard also specifically addresses the issue of prior informed consent. Please find the direct links below:

■ Benefit-sharing in practice: biocultural dialogues

<http://tinyurl.com/uebt-bd>

Full URL: www.ethicalbiotrade.org/news/wp-content/uploads/UEBT.note2_BioCultural.Dialogue.BenefitSharing.2012.pdf

■ Benefit-sharing in practice: Talapetraka

<http://tinyurl.com/uebt-talapetraka>

Full URL: www.ethicalbiotrade.org/news/wp-content/uploads/UEBT.note3_Talapetraka.BenefitSharing.2012.pdf

■ Benefit-sharing in practice: Villa Andina

<http://tinyurl.com/uebt-villa-andina>

Full URL: www.ethicalbiotrade.org/news/wp-content/uploads/UEBT.note1_VillaAndina.BenefitSharing.2012.pdf

■ STD01: Ethical BioTrade Standard – 2012-04-11

<http://tinyurl.com/uebt-std01>

Full URL: www.ethicalbiotrade.org/news/wp-content/uploads/STD01-Ethical-BioTrade-Standard_2012-04-11_ENG.pdf

Visualisation in Participatory Programmes (VIPP) community of practice

<http://vipp.wordpress.com>

This community of practice was established by a core group of VIPP facilitators and trainers. It offers a space for exchange and consultation about facilitation for fellow facilitators worldwide. The members of the VIPP community of practice share the same practice of facilitation, even if they work in different fields. VIPP now has a Spanish website, where you can find details of the Spanish VIPP manual: www.vipp.es