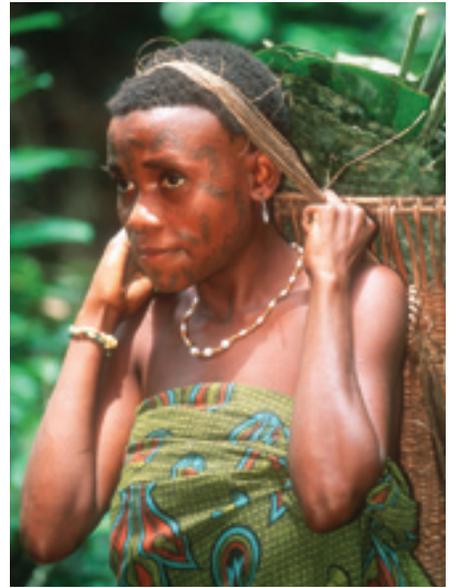


INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CONSERVATION: WWF STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES



A WWF Position Paper



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FOREWORD

Indigenous peoples inhabit nearly 20 per cent of the planet, mainly in areas where they have lived for thousands of years. Indigenous peoples are among the earth's most important stewards, as evidenced by the high degree of correspondence between the lands, waters and territories of indigenous peoples and the remaining high-biodiversity regions of the world.

During almost five decades of conservation work, WWF has collaborated with many indigenous peoples and their organizations on activities such as conservation area management, sustainable use of natural resources and policy advocacy on issues of shared concern. These initiatives include work with the Candoshi and Achuar of Peru, the Mapuche of Chile, the Awa and Embera of Colombia, the Yup'ik and Chu'pik of Alaska, the Inuit of Canada, the Ewenk of Siberia, the San of Namibia, the Bagyeli of Cameroon, the Karen of Thailand, the Rai, Lumba and Sherpas of Nepal, the Dayak peoples of Borneo, the Sibuyan Mangyan Tababukid of the Philippines, diverse peoples of New Guinea and the South Pacific and many others across the globe. Currently, WWF is working with indigenous peoples in all regions of the world: in Europe, South, Central and North America, Asia, the Pacific and Africa.

WWF's Statement of Principles on Indigenous Peoples and Conservation was first developed in 1996, making WWF the first major conservation organization to formally adopt a policy recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples. We undertook this commitment to help rectify what historically has been an erosion of the rights of indigenous peoples and establish safeguards to ensure that our conservation actions would not contribute to erosion of these rights. We undertook it also because of the enormous contribution indigenous peoples have made to the maintenance of many of the earth's most fragile ecosystems and our belief that partnership with indigenous peoples is central to achieving our conservation goals.

Since 1996, WWF has sought periodically to learn from our experiences working with indigenous peoples and share information and lessons with broader audiences. In 2000 WWF published a series of case studies on *Indigenous Peoples and Conservation Organizations: Experiences in Collaboration*. WWF and Terralingua's *Indigenous and Traditional Peoples of the World and Ecoregion Conservation*, also published in 2000, highlighted the high degree of overlap between priority conservation regions and the lands of indigenous and traditional peoples. In 2007 we published a review and recommendations on measures for *Strengthening WWF Partnerships with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities*, including a reaffirmation of the basic guiding principles of this policy and identification of actions to strengthen its implementation and monitoring.

We are now reissuing the WWF Statement of Principles, both to include new developments in international standards as well as to reaffirm our commitment to this policy and its consistent application across WWF programme areas. WWF is also undertaking actions to strengthen policy implementation and monitoring, based on our review recommendations and lessons learned. We are increasing policy support capacities at international and national levels, and have issued new policy implementation guidance as part of WWF's programme management standards. Recognizing the significant growth and development of indigenous institutions and representative organizations over time, WWF is committed to continuing to expand our partnerships with these organizations in local, national, regional and international settings.

We believe that the principles of partnership articulated in this statement are critical to the just and effective realization of our mission to conserve nature. We also recognize that as an organization we are still learning and that the statement will need to remain a living document over time. Therefore, we would be pleased to receive comment and criticism from readers of this statement, to enable us to continue to improve our approach and contribution in this field.

James P. Leape
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INDIGENOUS PEOPLES¹ AND CONSERVATION:

WWF Statement of Principles

Principles for partnership between WWF and indigenous peoples' organizations in conserving biodiversity within indigenous peoples' lands and territories, and in promoting sustainable use of natural resources

Preamble

1. Most of the remaining significant areas of high natural value on earth are inhabited by indigenous peoples. This testifies to the efficacy of indigenous resource management systems. Indigenous peoples, their representative institutions and conservation organizations should be natural allies in the struggle to conserve both a healthy natural world and healthy human societies. Regrettably, the goals of conserving biodiversity and protecting and securing indigenous cultures and livelihoods have sometimes been perceived as contradictory rather than mutually reinforcing.
2. The principles for partnership outlined in this statement arise from WWF's mission to conserve biodiversity, combined with recognition that indigenous peoples are key stewards and protectors of nature. Their knowledge, social, and livelihood systems — their cultures — are closely attuned to the natural laws operating in local ecosystems. Unfortunately, such nature-attuned cultures have become highly vulnerable to destructive forces related to unsustainable use of resources, population expansion, and the global economy.
3. WWF recognizes that industrialized societies bear a heavy responsibility for the creation of these destructive forces. WWF believes that environmental and other non-governmental organizations, together with other institutions worldwide, should adopt strategies with indigenous peoples, both to correct the national and international political, economic, social, and legal imbalances giving rise to these destructive forces, and to address their local effects. The following principles aim to provide guidance in formulating and implementing such strategies.

I. Rights and Interests of Indigenous Peoples

4. WWF acknowledges that, without recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples, no constructive agreements can be drawn up between conservation organizations and indigenous peoples and their representative organisations.
5. Since indigenous peoples are often discriminated against and politically marginalized, WWF is committed to make special efforts to respect, protect, and comply with their collective and individual rights, including customary as well as resource rights, in the context of conservation initiatives. This includes, but is not limited to, those set out in national and international law, and in other international instruments.

In particular, WWF fully endorses the provisions about indigenous peoples contained in the following international instruments:

- Agenda 21
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - ILO Convention 169 (Convention Concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries)²
 - UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples³
6. WWF appreciates the enormous contributions indigenous peoples have made to the maintenance of many of the earth's most fragile ecosystems. It recognizes the importance of indigenous resource rights and knowledge for the conservation of these areas.
 7. WWF recognizes indigenous peoples as rightful architects of and partners for conservation and development strategies that affect their territories.
 8. WWF recognizes that indigenous peoples have the rights to the lands, territories, and resources that they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and that those rights must be recognized and effectively protected, as laid out in the ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
 9. WWF recognizes the right of indigenous peoples to exert control over their lands, territories, and resources, and establish on them the management and governance systems that best suit their cultures and social needs, whilst respecting national sovereignty and conforming to national conservation and development objectives.
 10. WWF recognizes, respects, and promotes the collective rights of indigenous peoples to maintain and enjoy their cultural and intellectual heritage.

11. Consistent with Article 7 of the ILO Convention 169, WWF recognizes indigenous peoples' right to decide on issues such as technologies and management systems to be used on their lands, and supports their application insofar as they are environmentally sustainable and contribute to the conservation of nature.
12. WWF recognizes that indigenous peoples have the right to determine priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands, territories, and other resources, including the right to require that States obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting those lands, territories, and resources.
13. WWF recognizes and supports the rights of indigenous peoples to improve the quality of their lives, and to benefit directly and equitably from the conservation and sustainable use of natural resources within their territories.
14. In instances where multiple local groups claim rights to resources in indigenous territories, WWF recognizes the primary rights of indigenous peoples based on historical claims and long-term presence, with due regard for the rights and welfare of other legitimate stakeholders.
15. WWF respects the rights of indigenous peoples to enjoy an equitable share in any economic or other benefits realized from their intellectual property and traditional knowledge, building on the provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.
16. In conformity with the provisions of the ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, WWF recognizes the right of indigenous peoples not to be removed from the territories they occupy. Where their relocation is considered necessary as an exceptional measure, it shall take place only with their free, prior informed consent, and in full respect of national and international laws and conventions which guarantee the rights of indigenous peoples.
17. In accordance with IUCN RESWCC3.056, WWF recognizes the right of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and/or initial contact to their lives, lands and territories, and to freely decide to remain in isolation, maintain their cultural values, and freely decide if, when and how they wish to contact and/or integrate with the outside world.

II. Conservation Objectives

18. At the heart of WWF's work is the belief that the earth's natural systems, resources, and life forms should be conserved for their intrinsic value and for the benefit of future generations.

WWF bases all of its conservation work on the principles contained in its Mission: to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature.

In addition, WWF fully endorses the provisions about biodiversity conservation and sustainable development contained in the following documents:

- Agenda 21
 - Convention on Biological Diversity
 - Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES)
 - Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)
 - Caring for the Earth
19. WWF encourages and supports ecologically sound development activities, particularly those that link conservation and human needs. WWF may choose not to support, and may actively oppose, activities it judges unsustainable from the standpoint of species or ecosystems, or which are inconsistent with WWF policies on endangered or threatened species or with international agreements protecting wildlife and other natural resources, even if those activities are carried out by indigenous communities.
 20. WWF seeks out partnerships with local communities, grass roots groups, non-governmental organizations, governments, corporations, international funding institutions, and other groups, including indigenous communities and indigenous peoples' organizations, who share WWF's commitment to the following conservation objectives:
 - i) conserving the world's biological diversity
 - ii) ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable
 - iii) promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption

III. Principles of Partnership

21. The following principles will govern: (i) WWF conservation activities within indigenous peoples' lands and territories; (ii) WWF partnerships with indigenous peoples' organizations; (iii) WWF partnerships with other organizations whose activities may impact upon indigenous peoples.
22. Whenever it promotes conservation objectives, and in the context of its involvement in conservation activities affecting indigenous peoples' lands and territories, WWF will encourage governments to "take steps as necessary ... to guarantee effective protection of [indigenous peoples'] rights of ownership and possession" of those lands and territories, as determined by the ILO Convention 169 (Art. 14).
23. Prior to initiating conservation activities in an area, WWF will exercise due diligence to:
 - seek out information about the historic claims and current exercise of customary rights of indigenous peoples in that area; and
 - inform itself about relevant constitutional provisions, legislation, and administrative practices affecting such rights and claims in the national context.
24. When WWF conservation activities impinge on areas where historic claims and/or current exercise of customary resource rights of indigenous peoples are present, WWF will assume an obligation to:
 - identify, seek out, and consult with legitimate representatives of relevant indigenous peoples' organizations at the earliest stages of programme development; and
 - provide fora for consultation between WWF and affected peoples, so that information can be shared on an ongoing basis, and problems, grievances, and disputes related to the partnership can be resolved in a timely manner.
25. In addition, consistent with the relevance and significance of the proposed activities to the achievement of conservation objectives, WWF will be ready to:
 - assist indigenous peoples' organizations in the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of conservation activities, and to invest in strengthening such organizations and in developing relevant human resources in the respective indigenous communities;
 - assist them in gaining access to other sources of technical and financial support to advance those development objectives that fall outside WWF's mission.

26. In the context of its involvement in conservation activities affecting areas inhabited by indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and/or initial contact, WWF will:
 - not seek contact, nor promote actions which will affect the peace and tranquillity of these peoples and their chosen rights to remain in voluntary isolation and/or initial contact;
 - consult with and work through appropriate institutional channels including responsible agencies and representative indigenous organisations;
 - promote and support policy and practical measures to protect the rights, livelihoods, lands and natural resources of indigenous peoples living in voluntary isolation and/or in initial contact, consonant with WWF conservation priorities.
27. In instances where states or other stakeholders, including long-term residents, contest the rights of indigenous peoples, WWF will be ready to assist indigenous peoples to protect, through legally accepted mechanisms, their natural resource base, consistent with the achievement of WWF's Mission and subject to availability of resources.
28. Where the resource rights of indigenous peoples are challenged by national governments, private corporations, and/or other groups, and the defence of those rights are deemed relevant and significant to the achievement of its Mission, WWF will, in coordination and consultation with indigenous peoples' organizations and subject to availability of resources:
 - seek out and/or invest in the development of legitimate and transparent mechanisms to resolve conflicts at local, regional, national, and international levels, as appropriate;
 - seek to ensure that the primary rights and interests of indigenous peoples are well represented in such fora, including investment to inform and prepare indigenous peoples' representatives to take part in negotiations.
29. Consistent with WWF conservation priorities, WWF will promote and advocate for the implementation of Article 29 of the UN Declaration the Rights of Indigenous Peoples calling on States to establish programmes to fulfil "the right of indigenous peoples to conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources"; and Article 7 of the ILO Convention 169 calling on governments to take measures, in co-operation with the peoples concerned, to protect and preserve the environment of indigenous territories.

30. WWF will not promote or support, and may actively oppose, interventions which have not received the prior free and informed consent of affected indigenous communities, and/or would adversely impact - directly or indirectly - on the environment of indigenous peoples' territories, and/or would affect their rights.

This includes activities such as:

- economic or other development activities;
- natural resources exploitation;
- commercially oriented or academic research;
- resettlement of indigenous communities;
- creation of protected areas or imposition of restrictions on subsistence resource use;
- colonization within indigenous territories.

31. With respect to the existing knowledge of indigenous communities, prior to starting work in a particular area, WWF will establish agreements with the indigenous organizations representing local communities, to ensure that they are able to fully participate in decisions about the use of knowledge acquired in or about the area they inhabit, and equitably benefit from it. These agreements will explicitly determine the ways and conditions under which WWF will be allowed to use such knowledge.

32. In the context of its partnerships with organizations other than those specifically representing the interests of indigenous peoples (including national governments, donor agencies, private corporations, and non-governmental organizations), WWF will:

- ensure that such partnerships do not undermine, and if possible serve to actively promote, the basic human rights and customary resource rights of indigenous peoples;
- ensure that all relevant information developed through such partnerships and accessible to WWF, is shared with the appropriate representatives of indigenous peoples;
- ensure that any national or international advocacy or fundraising activity related to indigenous peoples will be undertaken in consultation with representatives of relevant indigenous peoples' organizations.

33. WWF recognizes that the resolution of problems related to indigenous peoples may require action in international fora, in addition to national interventions. In pursuit of the foregoing principles, and in order to enhance its own understanding of indigenous peoples' issues, and when consistent and relevant to its conservation objectives, WWF will:
- actively seek inclusion and engagement in relevant international, as well as national fora;
 - initiate an ongoing process of dialogue with indigenous peoples' groups on the principles for partnership proposed herein.
34. WWF commits itself to promoting nationally and internationally, whenever possible and appropriate, the implementation of all of these principles in the context of conservation actions within indigenous peoples' lands and territories.
35. WWF is committed to upholding the above principles, and the spirit that informs them, to the best of its abilities.

Notes

- 1 In this position statement, as well as in other institutional documents, WWF refers to indigenous and tribal peoples using the definition of the ILO Convention 169. Unless explicitly said otherwise, the term "indigenous peoples" includes both concepts, "indigenous" and "tribal".
- 2 Adopted by the General Conference of the International Labour Organization on 27 June 1989.
- 3 As adopted by the UN General Assembly at its sixty-first session, September 2007 (UN document A/RES/61/295).

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Indigenous Peoples and Conservation

Indigenous peoples are among the Earth's most important stewards and are critical to WWF's mission to build a future where human needs are met in harmony with nature. WWF is committed to working with indigenous peoples and organizations to conserve and sustainably use natural resources and to advocate on issues of shared concern. We believe that collaboration depends on lasting partnerships based on recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and interests, appreciation for their contributions to biodiversity conservation and understanding of the links between biological and cultural diversity.

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