ACTAS/*MINUTES*

III Seminario Permanente sobre Conservación Comunal/ *III Permanent Seminar on Communal Conservation*

Programa de Seminarios Permanentes del CENEAM/ *Permanent Seminars Programme of the CENEAM*

PROGRAMA/ *PROGRAMME*

12 marzo / *12ᵗʰ March 2019*

Workshop on the CBI Strategy on Commons and Common Land Rights in Europe, Middle East and North Africa

(Taller sobre la estrategia del CBI sobre Comunales y derechos comunales sobre la tierra en Europa, Oriente Medio y Norte de África)

13 marzo / *13ᵗʰ March 2019*

ICCA Consortium Regional Members meeting in Europe and Circumpolar North

(Asamblea Regional del ICCA Consortium de Europa y Polo Norte)

14-17 de marzo / *14-17ᵗʰ March 2019*
III Seminario Permanente sobre Conservación Comunal e ICCA/ *III Permanent Seminar on Communal Conservation*

14 marzo / *14ᵗʰ March*

MAÑANA/ *MORNING*

07:45 – 08:30 Paseo matinal por el bosque/ *morning walk in the forest*.

08:00 – 09:00 **DESAYUNO/ *BREAKFAST*:** Comedor del CENEAM/ *CENEAM cantina.*

09:15 – 09:45 Ponencia inaugural: **"Commons in Romania"**(en inglés), a cargo de George-Adrian Iordachescu (comunero y antropólogo social)/ *Opening Conference: "Commons in Romania" (in English), by George-Adrian Iordachescu (commoner and social anthropologist).*

09:45 – 10:15 Comentarios y preguntas/ *Comments and questions.*

10:15 – 10:30 **Presentación y bienvenida** al Seminario Permanente a cargo de Álvaro de Torres Suárez (director del CENEAM) y Sergio Couto (ICCA Consortium e iComunales)/ *Opening and*

welcome to the Permanent Seminar by Álvaro de Torres Suárez (director of the CENEAM) and Sergio Couto (ICCA Consortium and iComunales).

10:30 – 11:00 **Introducción al concepto de ICCA y el Registro internacional de ICCA de UNEP-WCMC** (Sergio Couto, ICCA Consortium e iComunales)/ *Introduction to the ICCA concept and the ICCA Registry of UNEP-WCMC (Sergio Couto, ICCA Consortium and iComunales).*

11:00 – 11:30 Pausa-café/ *Coffee break*

11:30 – 14:00 **Ronda de presentación de los asistentes**, situación los comunales en sus respectivos ámbitos e interés potencial del registro ICCA (máximo 5 minutos de intervención por participante)/ *Round of presentation of the attendants, current situation of the commons in their own countries/ áreas and potential interest of the ICCA registry (maximum 5 minutes intervention each attendant).*

14:00 – 16:00 **COMIDA/ *LUNCH*:** Comedor del CENEAM/ *CENEAM cantina.*

TARDE/ *AFTERNOON*

16:00 – 19:30 **Taller sobre Medios de Vida Sostenibles y Comunidades.** Aili Pyhälä. Miembro del Consejo del ICCA Consortium para Europa del Norte y Rusia. Presidente del Comité de Membresía del ICCA Consortium/ *Workshop on Sustainable Livelihoods and Communities. Aili Pyhälä. Council Member of the ICCA Consortium with special responsibility for Northern Europe and Russia. Chair of the Membership Committee of the ICCA Consortium.*

20:30 **CENA/ *DINNER*:** Comedor del CENEAM/ *CENEAM cantina.*

15 marzo / *15th March*

MAÑANA/ *MORNING*

07:45 – 08:30 Paseo matinal por el bosque/ *morning walk in the forest*.

08:00 – 09:00 **DESAYUNO/ *BREAKFAST*:** Comedor del CENEAM/ *CENEAM cantina.*

09:15 – 11:00 **Taller para la consulta sobre el Marco Global de Biodiversidad post-2020 del Convenio para la Diversidad Biológica/ *Workshop for the Convention on Biological Diversity Consultation on the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework*.** Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend. https://www.cbd.int/post2020/

11:00 – 11:30 Pausa-café/ *Coffee break*

11:30 – 11:45   **Presentación de los tres bloques de intercambio de ideas**: Territorio, Comunidad y Conservación de la Naturaleza/ *Presentation of the three sections of exchange of ideas: Territory, Community and Nature Conservation.*

BLOQUE I: TERRITORIO- El concepto de **Territorio** para las Comunidades Locales y los Pueblos Indígenas/ *SECTION I: TERRITORY- The concept of Territory for the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples.*

11:45 – 12:15   Presentación introductoria I: **El concepto de territorio para las Comunidades Locales y los Pueblos Indígenas**/ *Keynote presentation I: The concept of territory and Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples.*

12:15 – 13:30   **Intercambio de ideas I:** discusión sobre el concepto de territorio en Comunidades Locales y Pueblos Indígenas/ *Keynote discussion I: The concept of Nature Conservation in commons and ICCAs.*

14:00 – 16:00   **COMIDA/ LUNCH:** Comedor del CENEAM/ *CENEAM cantina.*

TARDE/ *AFTERNOON*

BLOQUE II: COMMUNIDAD- El concepto de **Comunidad** en los comunales y las ICCA/ *SECTION I: COMMUNITY The concept of Community in Commons and ICCAs.*

16:15 – 16:35   Presentación introductoria II: **El concepto de Comunidad en los Comunales**. Rita Serra, Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra/ *Keynote presentation II: The concept of Community in the Commons. Rita Serra, Centro de Estudos Sociais da Universidade de Coimbra.*

16:35 – 17:30   **Intercambio de ideas II:** El concepto de Comunidad en los comunales y las ICCA/ *Keynote discussion II: The concept of Community in the Commons.*

17:30 – 18:00   Pausa-café/ *Coffee break*

BLOQUE III: CONSERVACIÓN DE LA NATURALEZA - El concepto de **Conservación de la Naturaleza** en los comunales y las ICCA/ *SECTION III: NATURE CONSERVATION- The concept of Nature Conservation in Commons and ICCAs.*

18:00 – 18:30   Presentación introductoria III: **El concepto de Conservación de la Naturaleza en las ICCA.** Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Coordinadora Global del ICCA Consortium/ *Keynote presentation III: The concept of Nature Conservation in commons and ICCAs. Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Global Coordinator of the ICCA Consortium*

18:30 – 19:30   **Intercambio de ideas III:** El concepto de Conservación de la Naturaleza en los comunales y las ICCA/ *Keynote discussion III: The concept of Nature Conservation in commons and ICCAs.*

20:30   **CENA/DINNER:** Para la cena se degustarán <u>productos locales traídos por todos los participantes</u>/ *For dinner we will have <u>local products brought by the attendants</u>. Please, do not forget yours!*

16 marzo / *16ᵗʰ March*

MAÑANA/ *MORNING*

07:45 – 08:30 Paseo matinal por el bosque/ *morning walk in the forest*.

08:00 – 09:00 **DESAYUNO/ *BREAKFAST*:** Comedor del CENEAM/ *CENEAM cantina*.

09:15 – 09:45 Ponencia inaugural: **"Los Comunales en Rumanía"**(en castellano), a cargo de George-Adrian Iordachescu (comunero y antropólogo social)/ *Opening Conference: **"Los Comunales en Rumanía"** (in Spanish), by George-Adrian Iordachescu (commoner and social anthropologist)*.

09:45 – 10:15 Comentarios y preguntas/ *Comments and questions*.

10:15 – 11:00 **Definiciones clave** para el concepto de ICCA y los comunales (Territorio, Comunidad y Conservación de la Naturaleza). ¿Entendemos todos lo mismo? Resumen del Seminario Permanente Internacional/ ***Key definitions*** *for the concept of ICCA and commons (Territory, Community and Nature Conservation). ¿Do we all understand the same? Abstract of the International Permanent Seminar*

11:00 – 11:30 Pausa-café/ *Coffee break*

11:30 – 14:00 **Intercambio de ideas** sobre la actualización del Protocolo de Revisión por Pares para el Registro ICCA/ ***Discussion*** *on the updating of the Protocol for the Peer review on the ICCA Registry*.

14:00 – 16:00 **COMIDA/ LUNCH:** Comedor del CENEAM/ *CENEAM cantina*.

TARDE/ *AFTERNOON*

16:00 – 17:30 **Intercambio de ideas** sobre la actualización del Protocolo de Revisión por Pares para el Registro ICCA/ ***Discussion*** *on the updating of the Protocol for the Peer review on the ICCA Registry*.

17:30 – 18:00 Pausa-café/ *Coffee break*

18:00 – 19:30 **Intercambio de ideas** sobre el Registro ICCA ¿Objetivo o Herramienta?/ ***Discussion** on the ICCA Registry ¿Goal or Tool?*

20:00   Salida hacia **Segovia** (vehículos privados)/ *Departure to **Segovia** (private cars)*

17 marzo / *17th March*

MAÑANA/ *MORNING*

07:45 – 08:30 Paseo matinal por el bosque/ *morning walk in the forest*.

08:00 – 09:00 **DESAYUNO/ *BREAKFAST*:** Comedor del CENEAM/ *CENEAM cantina.*

09:00   **Entrega de llaves en la recepción del CENEAM/ *Return of the room keys in the CENEAM reception***

09:00 – 11:00 **Ronda de valoración sobre el Seminario de los asistentes**, ideas y sugerencias (máximo 5 minutos de intervención por participante)/ ***Round of valoration of the Seminar by the attendants**: ideas, suggestions (around 5 minutes for attendant).*

11:00 – 11:30 Pausa-café/ *Coffee break*

11:30 – 13:30 **Grupos de trabajo** para el reparto de tareas para el Seminario Permanente de 2020/ ***Working groups** for the sharing of work on the preparation of the Permanent Seminar 2020.*

13:30   **Despedida y clausura del seminario/ *Closure and farewell of the seminar.***

Workshop on the CBI Strategy on Commons and Common Land Rights in Europe, Middle East and North Africa

12th March 2019, Valsaín (Segovia, Spain)

Acronyms:
International Land Coalition (ILC)
Commitment Based Initiative (CBI)
Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK)
Territories of Life (ToL)

1.   General Introduction & Updates
1.1 Intro to the ILC and the Commons Working Group, Sergio
WG established in 2014 to work on Commons and common land. Also met in Berne & Edinburgh. WG developed a Strategy in Granada in 2017 circulated by email in order to discuss & update in this Workshop in Segovia.

1.2 Intro to ILC Strategy 2019-2021, David
- ILC est. 1995. Currently has 260 Members in 64 countries. Membership is very diverse: Grass roots organisations, NGOs, Multi-lateral organisations, Universities, this diversity promotes dialogue and finding solutions.
- ILC Central objective = to realise land governance for & with the people at country level, responding to the needs and protecting the rights of those who live on & from the land.
- 10 commitments for people-centred land governance, prioritised by the Members
- Current Strategy has 3 objectives: Connect, Mobilise, Influence
- The 3 objectives are coordinated through Global, Regional & National level initiatives. Actively working in 30 countries (Theory of Change).
- Looking to change policy

- Currently carrying out an Independent Mid-term Review -a learning experience: what has been the Coalition to date and what are the changes we want to bring about?
- Results: Overall, we have done well but now we need to change to better serve our diversity & complexity, we have grown from 75 members in 1995 to 260 of all different scales. ILC members have different needs; some organisations look for International support because their voices are not heard at national level, some large organisations look for space to share their knowledge, resources and influence. Now we need to move from direct support to Members to a multi-nodal support platform to the coalition of the local level platforms that have developed organically over last years. Key Pointers from the Council: enable more grass roots, include more women & youth, strengthen regionalisation but strengthen 1 global team.
- Principles to develop the Strategy (see ppt for details):
Country-level, full participation, address inequality of capacities, bottom-up, ILC to support strategic platforms with technical & financial assistance but not projects, celebrate & let go: platforms should be more autonomous.
- The potential of ILC's impacts lies in how effective the platforms are. This aim will guide the evolution of the new operating model 2019-2021. Criteria for ILC core support will be decided around 4 dimensions:
  1) platform capacity, 2) supporting capacity for distributed leadership, 3) transformative capacity (innovative, best opportunities in each thematic area), 4) host capacity
- Today, the workshop participants are invited to discuss the governance of the EMENA Platform: how to include gender & intergenerational capacity (how to encourage women & youth to take leadership roles) and how to distribute responsibilities amongst members, prioritising bottom up approaches.

1.3 Plenary 1: List the 4 most important sub-targets for your Organisation and map them onto the ILC strategic framework (Influence Politics; Mobilise Behaviours & Decision Makers; Connect Platforms)
Aim: to compare targets synergies amongst members present in this Workshop

RESULTS	1						2											3										4							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Moldova							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		■	■	■	■				■	■					■			
Croatia	■					■														■	■														
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Morocco							■	■	■	■											■			■								■			
Siberia		■			■																■														
ASFOSO						■																													

Greece																															

Comments and additions:
1) Albania, Hungary, Spain: 1.1 (all EU Ag. Policies and forestry, not just CAP)
2) Spain (ASFOSO): 1.6 and other
3) Moldova: 1.7, want to add 2.12 (participation)
4) Italy: 2 (add mapping of biocultural areas to identify value of common areas). Missing: linking to other international networks (eg: Tierra Madre) for collaboration & to influence policy
5) Albania: 3.3 (add TEK for ecosystem restoration), 4.6. Missing Research on forest-based commons, livelihoods on community, influence of cultural practices on
6) Russia: 1.5 (add TEK), 2.8 & 4.5 (make more specific re: training respecting FPIC, i.e. training designed by whom, delivered by whom & how?) Missing: IPs live more in the Asian part of Russia, not the European part, but we feel this is currently not adequately included.
7) Sapmi (Finland): 3 (missing: Reducing pressures on common land from multiple external threats eg: mining + wind turbines + forestry)
8) ICCA: Proposes amalgamating the sub-targets to make them stronger by looking at 2 of the ICCA priorities being put forward for CBD revision (1. better understanding & more support for ICCA Territories of Life, 2. halt industrial drivers of destruction, i.e. CAP *promotes* & incentivises these drivers of destruction)

1.4 Introducing the EMENA Common Lands Network website, Sergio

Responding to the need to know each other better, identified in the Edinburgh WG meeting. Not online yet, looking for a permanent administrator

Purpose: 1. to share information, news, powerpoints, online resources, courses, find NGOs to partner with or to contact to support your research in a certain topic.

2. To build a profile of the distribution, quantity & values of ENEMA common lands as currently no record exists in order to reference why protection & support are needed.

Concern: How do we make this effective so that it derives benefit and serves the strategic objectives to influence, connect & mobilise. Beware we are not duplicating without generating benefit. Look for what is it that unites these groups?

1.5 Research on Commons and Common Agricultural Policy, Concha

CAP for 2019-2025 is currently being negotiated. There is a first draft, but progress has just been suspended until after the upcoming EU elections. Concha is producing a Policy Brief on how the CAP is influencing the Commons.

Please send info about this to Concha about how the CAP is influencing the Commons in your country and how can this be improved.

Deadline: By next week.

2. EMENA Membership Platform Goal & Governance: David, Sergio, Concha

ILC is promoting membership autonomy & empowerment. It is up to each regional platform to decide their goal, which members best fit, what roles are needed and how to distribute the roles and leadership.

ILC will provide financial support so the platform has some shared resources to pay personnel & fund activities. ILC will assess at the end of the 3 years how effective the funding has been in order to decide if they continue to fund the platform or not. EMENA can look for further resources as necessary.

The current difficulties of the EU platform that we need to overcome are:
1) maintaining engagement levels and progress between each meeting,
2) increasing the personnel, more sharing of the workload

3) clear coordination,
4) more regular changing of leadership roles

If we establish a platform, we establish ourselves as a community. We are all busy but we have to be dedicated if we want the community to work.

Today we must define 1) the identity & overarching goal, 2) the membership responsibilities 3) the governance & decision-making mechanisms, 4) the needs to support this structure.

Focus on: Coordination, internal communication, decision-making.

2.1 Defining the CBI Overarching goal
The current goal (defined in Granada) is:
"*Good governance of natural resources by empowered existing & future communities based on values of equality, fairness and sustainability*".

ILC has requested that the current goal (defined in Granada) is made more specific, less wide. Ask yourselves why are you here?, what do you want to achieve via this collaboration?

Discussion:
- Commons are all around, biologically, socially & economically useful and can help address the challenges of the 21st century
- In front of the greatest global challenges (economic pressures, climate change) the commons have a lot to say (social inclusion, climate change resilience, gender equality, food security). We need to prove what the commons provide and how they improve biodiversity, cultural values etc.
- Consider the threat that strengthening the commons has on the existence of the big NGOs, big business & politics, be realistic about it and address it. Be clear about the limits of the commons.
- Borrow the goal from ILC: promote the appropriate recognition & support to Commons/ToL
- It is difficult to compare the 3 units of E, ME, NA. They are too different contexts
- Ask ourselves why do we need Commons?
- Separate the 2 levels Env (Intrinsic) & Soc. (mgt social inclusion, stewardship)
- Look at what happened without them eg: Balkans, the Commons were eradicated to establish nationalistic states in the colonial, capitalist model
- All interests need to be considered (Commons) include IPs
- Get connection to the natural environment
- ToL is a better term, sophisticated & inclusive governance for the future melded with traditions of the past
- ToL and Commons are very different terms. ICCA ToL have 3 clear criteria that most EU Commons don't meet but at the same time they are more all-encompassing, therefore we need something that captures the uniqueness of Commons and work with both these situations.
- Commons to have good coexistence of shared resources
- Moldova: Be careful that we don't allow negative attitudes to commons, such as If its common it belongs to no-one, everyone can do what they want, there are no rules and no one takes care of it. Municipalities have lost the competence to manage common areas & resources
- Let's go back to the goal: why do we want to work together? To promote the values of commons to influence policy makers and address governance challenges

- What do I get from these meetings? Examples of cases that have worked in other countries that motivate me and give me good info to share and motivate. Alone I had a limited vision and incorrect lexicon. Now I have a global vision and the correct language to use to explain, motivate and act.
  Q: Why are we losing the Commons?
  A: urban migration and no understanding of the values they provide. If we can prove these values & services we can claim for payment, but not without proof. We protect because Commons serve nature. Commons help protect against the big forest fires, using grazing. We need to protect this knowledge and have people that know how to do it. Who will protect Commons for tomorrow? If we lose the ability to do this and show it works we will lose the opportunity to continue doing it and they will move us on. We need a Risk Assessment and some monitoring results.
- We need to include the issue of transnational cooperation. See the historic value of nomadic movements
- Why not use the 3 all-encompassing types of ToLs used by ICCA: defined, disrupted, desired ToLs?
- Commons is the current concept (archaic, undervalued), we want to move consciousness towards ToL
- Highlight the people-centred governance concept of ILC
- Do we need to lump together water resources (marine commons and fisheries) and land resources or keep separate? If separate, don't exclude!
- We can keep the EMENA goal inclusive and then can specify particular resources and priorities in your local national context
- We need to tell the world how cool it is to live in a village!
- Careful with the language we use; keep it strong and powerful, not weak. For example: <u>empower</u>, don't further <u>marginalise</u>, enhance you pride in your own culture, language etc.
- Those who live in, manage and protect Commons understand that they do it not only for themselves but for all of humanity. Middle-class urbanised peoples need also to understand how the Commons affect them and care for their future. We need to spread the word

2.2 Structure and Principles
Vision:
> Improved understanding, recognition and governance of Commons and Territories of Life sustaining the diverse tenure and production systems and other values upon which people's livelihoods depend, including the communal and customary land and resources rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

Geographical scope:
- Europe, Middle East and North Africa (EMENA)

Membership criteria:
- Communities, NGOs, academia and any party or individual clearly supporting the overarching goal
- Focus on Commons
- Level of engagement (e.g. the need for active participation)

Focal points per member:
- To be submitted before end of March 2019

Governing structure:
- Regionally representative Steering Committee (a smaller group meeting often, see below)

- Annual General Assembly

Supporting structure:
- Host Organisation for 3-year term (Slow Food International TBC)
- Coordinator/Facilitator, responding to all of the WG. Open call, final decision to be taken by the Steering Committee

Gender justice:
- Gender balance on Steering Committee
- Internal gender justice policy/statement
- Visible inclusion of gender justice in all of the platform's activities and communications

Internal communication:
- Emails/google groups, for regular communications
- Video calls on Skype, Zoom or similar for key virtual decision-making
- Response time:
  o Urgent matters: one week
  o Regular matters: two weeks
  No response = process will go ahead
- Digital platform: two updates per year per member
- English = official language of internal communication

Financial sustainability:
- Establish a Fundraising Team?
- Core funding from ILC for coordination & key activities
- Joint leverage of other funds by members
- Identify partners and complementary initiatives eg: IASC, UN agencies (IFAD, FAO, IUCN), EU agencies, private foundations.

2.3 Steering Committee constitution:
Europe: Iniciativa Comunales
Western Europe:
Artic:
Middle East:
North Africa: GDF
Central Asia:
Host (observer):

External communication:
TBD by the Steering Committee

3. Final commennts:
David – great to see such a rich group of members of ILC. Encourage you all to be part of the process and share your suggestions and comments.
Aibek – sure that more ideas will come as work develops. Glad that we have some specific tasks to do.

Anna Vargas – meaning of Commons is very diverse. We need to define what Commons means from the community perspective

Georgiou – very rich experience. Need to work on advancing knowledge on Commons.

Antoine – interesting even for those of us who are not members of ILC. New forms of Commons are developing.

Aslak – good to discuss priorities and targets. Hard to see the relevance to the work we are doing.

Iris – funders often wonder whether it is worth funding work such as this. The contacts we form in these meetings are invaluable, they can lead to opportunities for work exchanges and funding parnerships. I commit to sending Concha my views on CAP.

Avelino – empowering communities is key. We need technical capacity in the villages all the time. Sheep herders in our village – none of their children want the same work as their parents.

Vanessa – Industrialisation is one of main destroytors of natural world. Urbanised population becoming more and more isolated from nature. Commons are vital for future generations. Important for this WG to become a unified voice against the capitalist machine. Good Luck !

Emma – great to hear all the different perspectives of the participants. I missed talking about concrete actions, we touched on this but did not advance. Will be interesting to see how we implement the targets. Look forward to discussing this more in the ICCA Consortium Regional Assembly tomorrow.

Carmen – we have heard a lot of things to think about and support.

?? – pleasure to meet all these friends who share similar issues. Albania govt now accepts role of village in managing their natural resources. Happy to hear that an appreciation of the commons is everywhere.

Federico – optimistic about future steps.

Anna Moldova – happy to take part for a second time and see the evolution of this work and the movement towards bigger results. NES will contribute.

Andrei – very efficient work and happy that we have a good outcome. Look forward to discussing practical activities tomorrow.   There will be a lot of overlap between the work for ILC and the work for ICCA Consortium.

Ugo – there has been a lot of learning today.

Concha – the outcome of today is really satisfying and thank you for all your participation. It is important to enable communities to believe they have the capacity to influence and change things. The Commons has a lot to say – climate change – they are key to our survival.

Avelino – we are returning home and will remember a lot of things we should have said. We could make a video. Think of a message and create a video to spread it to others. Could be a four minute video will one message from each person.

Ayesegul – listening to others made me very hopeful. We are going through a difficult time in Turkey with many threats so what we are doing here makes me more hopeful for the future.

Sergio – thank you. We should focus on the tasks ahead of us. Thank you to David for coming to support us and help us organise a logical and effective framework.

During **the CBI on Commons** and Common Land Rights workshop in Valsaín (Segovia) in **March 2019** the main goal was jointly revised by all participants:

Extract of the updated CBI Strategy on Commons and Common Land Rights In EMENA:

The main goal of the CBI is:

Improved understanding, recognition and governance of Commons and Territories of life sustaining the diverse tenure and production systems and other values upon which people's livelihoods depend, including the communal and customary land and resources rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities.

In general terms, there are two main conclusions outlined by the **CBI members in the Granada Workshop in October 2017**, considered as immediate **strategic objectives:**

> 1.- At EU level the main focus will be on influencing policies and practices related to Common Agricultural Policy or other influential policies related to land
>
> 2.- At National level, depending on the context, pressure will be made to influence the recognition and support of commons.

This strategy aims to create opportunities for ILC members to **connect, mobilise, and influence three types of changes** related to:

☒ 1. Politics (Influence)
☒ 2. Behaviour decision makers (Influence, Mobilise)
☒ 3. Platform (Mobilise, Connect)

Main project Outcomes of the CBI are:

Type of Changes	Changes
POLITICS	• Influence EU Common Agricultural Policy as the main policy affecting commons´natural/social/economic resources at EU level (Influence) • Influence other policies related to land (at all administrative levels) (for example: forest policy formulation and implementation) (Influence) • Support common vision baseline and tools for the support of common land rights for influencing policies at EMENA level (Influence)
BEHAVIOR DECISION MAKERS	• CBI members and partners have adequate tools and capacities (Mobilise) • CBI members have a representative (sectorial & geographical) demonstrative cases of commons in EMENA, focusing on their values (Mobilise) • Support, prepare, mobilise and empower local communities and networks for influencing policies (Mobilise)
	• Enhance and consolidate the communication and networking on the

PLATFORM	EMENA working group on Commons and Common Land Rights (Connect) • Give visibility to the value and services of commons (Connect) • Better common governance of natural resources (Connect) • Support, prepare and empower communities for knowledge transfer (Connect)

From these, four main targets with specific activities were agreed:

Table 1: Four targets and related activities outlined by the CBI members in the Granada Workshop in 2018

Target 1: Influence international, national and local policy formulation and implementation
    -EMENA level:
1.1- Influencing the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)
1.2- Networking (e.g. joining other campaigns, such as "LIVING LAND", "Land Rights Now", etc.)
1.3- Produce a policy brief with clear arguments and examples
1.4- Provide examples on the values of the commons
1.5- Prepare and empower communities for influencing policies, including knowledge transfer
    -National level:
1.6- Develop methodology for influencing national policy formulation and implementation
	Target 2: Improve public knowledge and perception
	2.1- Document cases of communities and actions providing values and services
	2.2- Make demonstrative cases available to the public
	2.3- Define what commons are from the communities' perspective
	2.4- Basic guidelines for policies and politicians on commons
	2.5- Simultaneous actions and campaigns through Europe on the commons
	2.6- Platform on initiatives & tools on the commons
	2.7- Volunteer camps
	2.8- Training materials on common rights, rules and responsibilities
	2.9- MOOC and other online tools
	2.10- Study and explore the overlaps between Natura 2000 Network (or other designation) and the commons
	2.11- Develop and support tourist experience on the commons

Target 3: Reduce pressures on common land 3.1- Sustainable tourism 3.2- Local mapping and planning 3.3- Evaluate and recognise the environmental contribution of the commons (e.g. ICCAs) 3.4- Sharing examples and knowledge on reducing pressure on the commons 3.5- Evaluation of environmental regulations on the commons 3.6- Promote more dialogue and information among local stakeholders 3.7- Educate on the commons 3.8- Lobbying and research funding at all levels 3.9- Promote capacity building and self-sustainability 3.10- Empowering communities	**Target 4:** Cultural and social enrichment 4.1- Role playing games on commons as educational tools for community building 4.2- Compile cases and examples for sharing (e.g. ecomuseums, etc.) 4.3- Networking activities among communities 4.4- Support the bottom-up approach 4.5- Learning projects and tools involving communities and academia 4.6- Biocultural protocols, peer to peer exchanges and training 4.7- Dialogue to defend common vision 4.8- Engage with influential people at local level

In the second **CBI on Commons** and Common Land Rights **workshop** in Valsaín (Segovia) in **March 2019, the Strategy agreed in Granada was updated.**
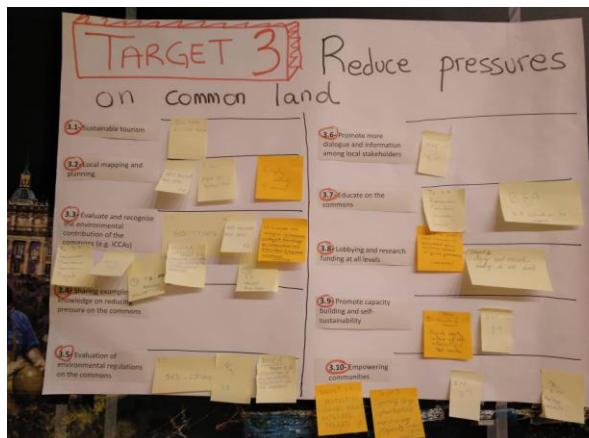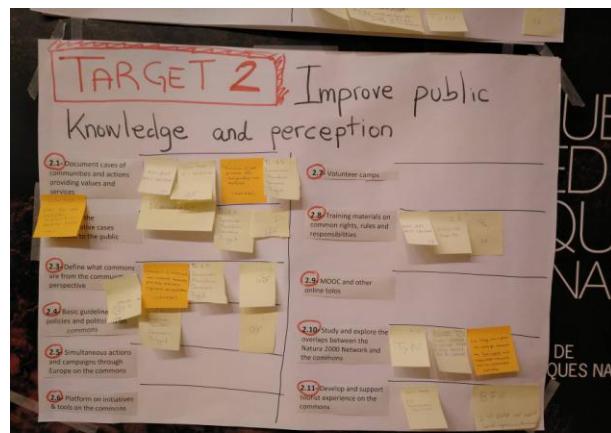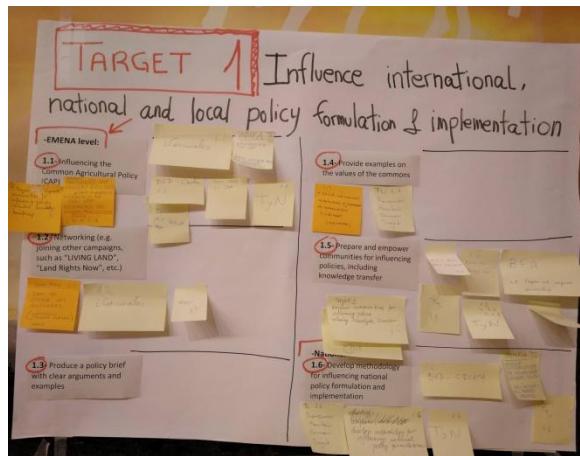
Each participant organizations voted the four most important sub-targets/activities for them.

After the group exercise for activities prioritization, the strategy targets and related activities were reorganized according to the four targets agreed in Granada but with a battery of activities simplified and grouped.

Table 3: Reorganization of strategy targets of CBI on Commons (EMENA)

TARGET 1: INFLUENCE INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL AND LOCAL POLICY FORMULATION AND IMPLEMENTATION

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE TARGET	LINKED ACTIVITIES	ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED TO DEVELOP
-EMENA level:		
1.1- Influencing the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP)		• ATyN • IComunales
1.3- Produce a policy brief with clear arguments and proposals (Year 1)		• IComunales • BED Croatia • HALAP • Slow Food • ATyN

		• INHFA
1.2- Networking (e.g. joining other campaigns, such as "LIVING LAND", "Land Rights Now", etc.)	2.5- Simultaneous actions and campaigns through Europe on the commons -Link to other international networks (indigenous Terra Madre)	• IComunales • GFC • Slow Food
-National, regional, local level:		
2.4- Basic guidelines for policies and politicians on commons		• Romanian Mountain • GDF
1.5- Prepare and empower communities for influencing policies, including knowledge transfer		• ATyN • SÁMI • BFA • GFC • NGO BIOS • HALAP • Aigine CRC (the Kyrgyz Rep)
1.6- Develop methodology for influencing national policy formulation and implementation		• BED-Croatia • INHFA • Romanian Mountain • ATyN • SÁMI
3.8- Lobbying and research funding at all levels	- Research on forest-based commons to understand policy concerns related to forest governance	• Romanian Mountain • BFA

TARGET 2: IMPROVE PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE AND PERCEPTION

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE TARGET	LINKED ACTIVITIES	ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED TO DEVELOP
2.3- Define what commons are from the communities' perspective	-Analysis of traditional and cultural community practices and their influence on ecosystems	• HALAP • Romanian Mountain GDF
2.6- Platform on initiatives & tools on the commons (Year 1)	2.1- Document cases of communities and actions providing values and services 1.4- Provide examples on the values of the commons -Promotion of best practices and comparative case analysis -Map Bio and cultural diversity in targeted areas	• NGO BIOS • GDF • Slow Food • IComunales Romanian Mountain
2.2- Make the demonstrative cases available to the public	3.4- Sharing examples and knowledge on reducing pressure on the commons 2.8- Training materials on common	• Romanian Mountain • GDF

	rights, rules and 3.7- Educate on the commons 2.9- MOOC and other online tolos 4.2- Compile cases and examples for sharing (e.g. ecomuseums, etc.) 4.1- Role playing games on commons as educational tools for community building	• NGO BIOS • SÁMI Aigine CRC (the Kyrgyz Rep)
2.10- Study and explore the overlaps between the Natura 2000 Network and the commons		• ATyN • INHFA
2.11- Develop and support tourist experience on the commons	2.7- Volunteer camps 3.1- Sustainable tourism	• Slow Food BFA

TARGET 3: REDUCE PRESSURES ON COMMON LAND

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE TARGET	LINKED ACTIVITIES	ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED TO DEVELOP
3.5- Analysis of environmental regulations on the commons		• BED-Croatia • SÁMI • INHFA
3.2- Local mapping and planning	- Participatory monitoring of commons	• NGO BIOS • Aigine CRC (the Kyrgyz Rep)
3.3- Evaluate and recognise the environmental contribution of the commons (e.g. ICCAs)	Evaluate and recognise the traditional ecological knowledge for restauration and preservation of degraded ecosystems	• Romanian Mountain • GFC • HALAP • BED-Croatia • INHFA
3.6- Promote more dialogue and information among local stakeholders	4.7- Dialogue to defend common vision	• GFC • Romanian Mountain • BFA

TARGET 4: CULTURAL AND SOCIAL ENRICHMENT

MAIN ACTIVITIES OF THE TARGET	LINKED ACTIVITIES	ORGANIZATIONS INTERESTED TO DEVELOP
4.4- Support the bottom-up approach	3.10- Empowering communities 3.9- Promote capacity building and self-sustainability 4.3- Networking activities among communities	• NGO BIOS • ATyN • GFC • INHFA
4.5- Learning projects and tools involving communities and academia	4.6- Biocultural protocols, peer to peer exchanges and training	• Romanian Mountain • Aigine CRC (the Kyrgyz Rep)
4.8- Engage with influential people at local level		• ATyN • HALAP

In order to achieve the main goal and the two main strategic objectives, the **four main targets, and related specific activities**, have been updated as shown in table 4.

For the development of the subtargets/activities see table 3 with linked activities to each main activity.

The activities have been re-numbered to avoid confusion.

Table 4: targets and related activities updated by the CBI members in Valsaín Workshop on 12 March 2019

Target 1: Influence international, national and local policy formulation and implementation	Target 2: Improve public knowledge and perception
-EMENA level: 1.a- Influencing the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) 1.b- Produce a policy brief with clear arguments and proposals (Year 1) 1.c- Networking and campaigning (e.g. "Living Land", "Land Rights Now", Terra Madre, etc.) -National, regional, local level: 1.d- Basic guidelines for policies and politicians on commons 1.e- Prepare and empower communities for influencing policies, including knowledge transfer 1.f- Develop methodology for influencing national policy formulation and implementation 1.g- Advocacy and research funding at all levels	2.a- Define what commons are from the communities' perspective and the needs 2.b- Platform on initiatives & tools on the commons (Year 1) 2.c- Make the demonstrative cases available to the public 2.d- Study and explore the overlaps between the Natura 2000 Network, and/or other protection figures, and the commons 2.e- Develop and support tourist experience on the commons
Target 3: Reduce pressures on common land self-sustainability	**Target 4:** Cultural and social enrichment
3.a- Analysis of environmental regulations on the commons 3.b- Local mapping and planning 3.c- Evaluate and recognise the environmental contribution of the commons (e.g. ICCAs) 3.d- Promote more dialogue and information among local stakeholders	4.a- Support the bottom-up approach 4.b- Learning projects and tools involving communities and academia 4.c- Engage with influential people at local level

ICCA Consortium Regional Members meeting in Europe and Circumpolar North

13th March 2019, Valsaín (Segovia, Spain)

The more we discuss ICCAs – Territories of Life and Commons in Europe, the more we understand that many Territories of Life are hidden within country systems. They are very diverse and their features depend on the region and legal system within which they exist. This knowledge is crucial to continue to define concrete steps ahead in order to adequately recognise and secure them.

From March 12th to 19th, 2019, a series of events took place in the Centro Nacional de Educación Ambiental (CENEAM), in the Segovia province of Spain, just bordering the Sierra de Guadarrama National Park. More than 50 participants joined, to discuss 'the Commons and ICCAs – Territories of Life'.

ILC Platform on Commons

The first day was organised for the Platform on Commons which emerges from the members of the International Land Coalition and is now supported by ILC. This platform focuses especially on territorial Commons across Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. Members of the platform and guests, who were ICCA Consortium Members, discussed its progress, objectives, and organisation, exploring the needs of the different organisations present.

The ICCA Consortium first Europe Regional Assembly

The second day saw the first Europe Regional Assembly of the ICCA Consortium, chaired by Aili Pyhälä, ICCA Consortium Council member. This was the first Regional Assembly following the latest General Assembly, in November 2018 in Ethiopia. It was an appropriate moment to welcome new Members and Honorary members to the Consortium, update everyone on the latest Consortium developments (such as the election of a new ICCA Consortium President, Teddy Baguilat, and the election of a new Council member for Europe, Marco Bassi), report on activities from the preceding year and present the priorities for work in the years to come. A report on

developments in the regionalisation process of the Consortium was also given. Following this, participants discussed and agreed on some important elements related to the region:

- Members and Honorary members will work to understand and fully agree on the overlap of the Europe region with the Circumpolar North region as well as the North Africa region when appropriate.
- The Spanish Consortium Member, Iniciativa Comunales, is officially recognised as hub for the Europe region.
- The Finnish Consortium Member, Snowchange, is officially recognised as focal point for the Circumpolar North region.

It was also decided to make substantial efforts to find new Members and Honorary members that directly deal with European issues and represent communities. Finally, some clear actions were discussed, such as: steps to enhance the voices directly emerging from the communities; to act on the European Common Agricultural Policy; and to improve communication and documentation on ICCAs – Territories of Life in Europe.

Please find here the presentations on:

Introduction to ICCAs -Territories of Life and Report from the ICCA Consortium General Assembly in Bishoftu, Ethiopia, in 2018

ICCA Consortium regionalisation process so far and the international Consortium.

The final minutes of the Assembly will be made available soon at: www.iccaconsortium.org

14 marzo / *14th March*

1. Presentation on Study of Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life in Romania, George-Adrian Iordachescu

Followed by question and answer session on:

- Governance systems – structure in Romania usually includes General Assembly, Steering Committee, Auditing Committee, rules on membership, distribution and use of benefits/income, access to Commons.

- Restitution Laws – In Romania, around 2000, land was restituted, including common lands. This was possible because there was documentation on what had been in place prior to nationalisation.

- Overlaps between Commons and Protected Areas (Natura 2000).

- Need to identify and build capacity of possible leaders to rebuild governance structures.

- Education for children and communities to empower them to understand the issues and defend their rights.

2. Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life in Spain, Sergio Couto

- Clear overlap between community management and Natura 2000 areas.

- IUCN defines four types of governance

    o Governance by governments

    o Shared governance

- - - -
  - Private governance

  - Indigenous peoples and community governance (this includes Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life)

- Huge diversity of Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life around Europe and north Africa.

- Three characteristics of Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life

  - Well defined community and territory and a strong bond between the two.

    - Neighbours

    - Members of legal entity (eg hunting societies)

    - Local guild (profession)

  - Governance system that is able to take decisions and enforce their rules.

    - With a variable degree of independence

  - The previous two characteristics result in a positive outcome for conservation/restoration of habitats, species, ecological functions, etc.

    - Creation conservation of ecosystems

    - Sustainable livelihood generation and well-being of community

    - Environmental disaster mitigation

- Potential Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life in Spain –

  - Pastoral/grazing Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life – most grazing lands are Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life

  - Forest Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life – Common Forests, Partners' Woodlands (communities joined to prevent nationalisation), Neighbour Woodlands (based on residency)

  - Hunting Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life – 3,361 areas managed by local hunting societies, usually they don't own the land

  - Watering/irrigation Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life – increase period of availability of water in the basin. Some governance bodies (Tribunal de las Aguas) declared as World Cultural Heritage.

  - Marine Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life – 229 fishing guilds. Small scale fisheries are very important for jobs in Spain.

  - Agricultural Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life

3. Round of presentations of participants

Iago – Fisherman from a fishing guild that represents and governs a community. Part of Steering Committee of Iniciativa Comunales since January 2019.

Luis Campos Saavedra – PhD researcher from Seville University. Frame of work is the Economy for the Common Good (La Economia del Bien Comun). Believe that GDP and other monetary measures are not the best measures of well-being so have developed a matrix to measure the Common Good including human dignity, transparency & democratic participation, solidarity & justice, sustainability. Movement started in 2010 and works with companies and local municipalities. There is a category for the Commons, but little work has been done on it so far. Ruiz is working to adapt the matrix specifically for the Commons. There is a list of 8 basic, democratic needs – water, finance, housing, food, transport, energy, social connection and internet connection – which are incorporated into the Commons matrix.

Andrey Laletin – activist from Siberia, Asian Russia. Biggest forest in world. Did PhD on conservation of pine forests, believe it was an ICCA/ Territory of Life but at the time we conserved it by making it a Protected Area. There are no ICCAs/ Territories of Life in Russia yet, but there are territories of traditional land use by indigenous people. Worked at FSC, academia. Now chair of 'Friends of Siberian Forest', vice-chair of FoE Russia and works for Global Forest Coalition. Have worked with ICCA Consortium for a long time. Two forms of property in Russia – state property and private property. Communities can influence on forests and land but there is no recognition of community property or rights.

Marcos Cerra – Spain. Has worked with local communities for some time.

Ugo D'Ambrosio – Global Diversity Foundation – work on Mediterranean programme in high Atlas of Morocco, Agdal systems of pastoral communal lands.   There are other systems working in a communal way, including water management and granaries.

Francisco Cuodey – one of Pablo's students. From Chile. PhD research on pastoral commons in Andalucía. Interested in peer review process for registering ICCAs in the ICCA Registry. Worried about constant changes in definitions between Commons/ICCAs/Territories of Life and the impact for peer-review and communities already registered.

Antoine Scherer – Snowchange Cooperative based in Finland but works internationally with many indigenous and local communities. Peer review process is very important in Circumpolar north. For peer review, you need a peer and it is hard to find these peers in an appropriate region that can understand the specificities of our situation. Would prefer self-declaration by communities. Huge awareness of ethnic origin in circumpolar north.

Iris Benes – Croatia – come from a village which is an ICCAs/ Territories of Life/Significant landscape. Moved and surprised by presentation from Romania, learnt a lot but am sad for the situation in Croatia. Collective governance advocates are suffering economically because of it. We are seriously considering separating because it is hard to see a future. We will never get legal recognition and reclaim rights. **Sergio** – we have had situations like this and have worked to document how a community used to function in the hope that the situation may change in the future.

Emma Courtine – Programme and Communication Officer of ICCA Consortium. Based in France but worked in other contexts as well. Looking into the situation in France.

Avelino Rego – Portugal, responsible for management of a common area. Believe I live in an ICCA/ Territory of Life even though it is not recognised. Concerned about migration of people away from villages and communities. Also, lobbying for appropriate use of livestock to graze landscape to reduce fire hazards. We need support from other communities to work towards common goals. Young people see no future in the villages, so we are doing work to

improve the image of rural life to encourage and empower people to stay and contribute. Concerned about communication of correct information.

Ted Karfarkis – member of community on a Greek island. Terra Sylvestris work with communities on ground who are faced with threats from development. Concerned about regionalisation process of ICCA Consortium which may produce negative results – Greece maybe put in the wrong region and so might other countries. Peer review process – may not be good for communities on the ground or biodiversity.

Aysegul Yilmaz – Hm from Turkey. Love concept of ICCAs/ Territories of Life. Turkey is a very difficult context and I have not yet been able to conduct study on ICCAs/ Territories of Life in Turkey but I hope to contribute to research on this in the future. There are lots of threats, are there any support mechanisms for ICCAs/ Territories of Life faced by external threats?

Sarah Ryder – Programme Manager of ICCA Consortium – happy to be here to directly learn more from community representatives.

Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend – Global Coordinator of ICCA Coordinator. Aysegul made some very good points and this body could help support with some of these. Consortium was built to provide solidarity and support. We need to ask ourselves what we can do to help in a country like Turkey. One of the earliest meetings of the Consortium took place in Turkey and we were hopeful. At end of workshop we spoke to representatives from Ministry of Environment – they felt the concept of ICCAs/ Territories of Life was very dangerous. The situation in the country has deteriorated since then. Hesitate to suggest a study on ICCAs/ Territories of Life in Turkey because of the dangers there. This is also the case in other countries.

Aili Pyhälä -   lecturer in development studies at University of Helsinki in Finland. On Council of Consortium as representative of northern Europe and Russia. Interested in combining work in academia with work of Consortium. Appreciate Antoine's contribution on the peer review process. Support the Consortium being open, adaptable and inclusive rather than critical, but see the value of a peer review. Maybe each region could decide on this. Working on issues of extractivism and local livelihoods – easy to ignore the increasing amount of extractivism. Appreciate sharing of Avelino's philosophical views of knowledge and education and handing these on to younger generations.

George-Adrian Iordachescu - Romania – ICCAs/ Territories of Life has more potential than we have discussed yet. More than human actors – rivers, forests, animals…. – should be considered as well.

Aibek Samokov – Kyrgyzstan – Have discussed Commons/ ICCAs/ Territories of Life and their definitions a lot. It would be interesting to conduct an extensive study on local concepts of their territory and the names they use. This may give us some paths forwards for practical goals and language to use in different situations. I encountered this in my work with Sacred Sites. Would link with linguistic and biological diversity.

Sergio Couto – Responsible in Consortium for the ICCA Registry. This provides an important way of recognising the work of Members. There are so many urgent matters that need to be addressed by all communities. However, we have limited capacities and we should not forget this and allow ourselves to be overwhelmed and demotivated. Most of us here have just met or have only met a few times but we need to start working on something concrete. We are trying to establish a governance system for our community here and need to be aware of our limitations in funding, work capacity and a concept (Commons/ ICCAs/ Territories of Life) that is still evolving. From my work with the Commons I know that we need to have a long-term vision backed up by humble goals and allow ourselves time to develop as a functioning community. Should focus on basics – relationships and a very few activities.

4. ICCA Registry of UNEP-WCMC, Sergio Couto

Each country will create its own process. Spain has already established a process which others can use for reference. Many communities were looking for recognition.   Communities have been able to use this recognition to support the sale of products, face direct threats from destructive industries, support community leaders to explain their

aims, encourage community participation in governance structures, improved access to funding, greater public awareness, networking with other communities.

The ICCA Registry should be:

- Governed by ICCAs/ Territories of Life

- Independent from government

- A self-declared based registry

- A registry that goes further than Protected Areas

- A quality registry

The ICCA Registry is managed by UNEP-WCMC with facilitation from the ICCA Consortium, but it is the communities who own the data and conduct peer review processes to evaluate candidates.

In Spain, Iniciativa Comunales facilitates the registration process. Information and documentation are available in Spanish on their website.

Steps in the ICCA Registration process:

- Free, Prior and Informed Consent of community on joining the ICCA Registry

- Application forms are completed

- Application forms are sent to anonymous evaluators (members of communities from related ICCAs/ Territories of Life) who work with a facilitator

- Evaluation reports are sent to the Committee for review

- Annual Permanent Seminar makes final decision

- Application sent to UNEP-WCMC

Questions and comments:

Aili – evaluators should not only come from communities, there may be other people who are able to conduct these peer reviews. How can you combine anonymity and visiting the site? **Sergio** – not easy to find evaluators as it is time-consuming. Spain decided to confine evaluators to commoners but there is the possibility to invite experts to advise in the Committee but they don't vote. Anonymity is important. The Facilitator has direct contact with the community and can visit and report to the evaluator. **Iago** – evaluator has to be a community expert but not all commoners are good. **Grazia** – reminder of the start of this process. Initially it was possible to list ICCAs/ Territories of Life in the international registry in Cambridge but we asked who should be in charge of judging whether it is an ICCA/ Territory of Life. Many communities will not accept an outside expert coming and judging their value. This led to the idea of peer review. Iniciativa Comunales has done great work in setting up this process which has been difficult. **Ted** – most experts tend to be predatory but many communities can be worse. UNEP has a presence in Greece. **Emma** – recently asked by colleagues in Ecuador about peer review processes around the world. Put them in contact with people in the Philippines who have negative reflections on the process. **Sergio** – key question –

there is a problem with the Registry because either you are in or you are out. There may be communities with problems who are working hard but are excluded, is this helpful? Some excluded communities feel bad about their exclusion. Maybe, everyone should be allowed to enter the Registry and then include an evaluation on various aspects of the community and give them information and help on areas they need to improve. This will be discussed more later in the Seminar. **Grazia** – in last few years we have started looking at peer review **and support** process. We need to support each other rather than just evaluate each other. **Andrey** – it is important who acts as judge on whether ICCAs/Territories of Life can be part of Registry. Approach should be as open as possible and support ICCAs/Territories of Life to meet and exchange experiences and provide mutual support. **Avelino** – outside experts will not understand the particular situation of an ICCA/Territory of Life but community members are more likely to. **Francisco** – because of issues in Spain, does the Consortium feel they have a role to play in helping to resolve problems? If not the Consortium, then who? **Grazia** – in all traditional systems there is usually a reference point for conflict management. We have a Council of Elders in the Consortium who are not involved day-to-day but are available when necessary to provide supportive advice. If we change the name to peer support and review, it could include a mechanism for conflict management. Consortium can always offer an opinion, as we did last year for the Spanish situation. A country-based mechanism may be more effective. **Sergio** – agree that there should be a country mechanism but, the Consortium should ultimately be involved if necessary, as the reference point on ICCAs/Territories of Life. The Council of the ICCA Consortium could be consulted. **Emma** – Francisco and Pablo are studying the effectiveness of the peer review process Registry. How will the content of their study be used? **Francisco** – for 3 years we have been working on comments on the ICCA Registry – communities, registration process. Document gives history of ICCAs as a concept, how the platform works.

5. Sustainable Livelihoods and Communities, Aili Pyhälä

New theme of work for the ICCA Consortium. There is a working group to address the issue. Works to promote the well being and self-reliance of ICCAs/Territories of Life. Draw links between sustainable livelihoods and ICCAs/Territories of Life and what options do we have to strengthen these. How do ICCAs/Territories of Life perceive their own situation in terms of sustainability? What challenges and needs to they face? Aim to map out tools and processes to help this reflection. Will put out a call for case studies of ICCAs/Territories of Life where there is some progress towards sustainable livelihoods. Looking for success stories and stories of threats/challenges.

Aiming to serve our members by allowing for exchange, providing support as appropriate and communicate this to external bodies that should know about it.

Have held workshops in Latin America and Africa with slightly different questions, building and evolving as we go along. Today we will focus on European region.

Priority questions:

a) What does *sustainable livelihoods* mean to you?

b) What are the main advantages, disadvantages and needs of ICCA/Territory of Life custodians in the region for achieving, maintaining and managing sustainable livelihoods now and in the long term?

c) Who are the main partners, networks, organisations, institutions, platforms, etc that can help support ICCA/Territory of Life custodians in the region to strengthen themselves and render their livelihoods as secure and sustainable as possible?

d) How could strategies of exchange, capacity building and formation of alliances work in practice?

Extra questions:

e) What are the most pressing challenges? (across multiple levels – local, national, global)

f) How might relevant bodies/networks (such as the ICCA Consortium) best showcase to national & global policy evidence & argumentation of how ICCAs are contributing to more sustainable modes of living – and thus also wellbeing?

g) Who else is doing what in this space? What guidelines, frameworks, models, opportunities, etc are available to inform us, tap into and work with?

h) How can/should the ICCA Consortium proceed to tackle these questions?

Feedback from group work taken by Emma

Concrete suggestions for future meetings of this group from Sergio:

- Incorporation of sustainable livelihoods in the concept of conservation

- Next year will be 2 days of international exchanges

- Next year we will decide on practical activities and products to help communities (Sergio will write for some suggestions)

- May use working groups to decide on ideas for next meetings

- Consider different formats for parts of the meetings – eg Open Space

- Build the basics that we need to work together – communication channels, areas of expertise, development of a network, good cases of ICCAs/Territories of Life

CBD post-2020 global biodiversity framework

Discussion:

Grazia: facilitator

Talks about target 5.3:

Aili:
What about the economic point of view around this target? How is this target implemented in reality? Through the creation of a new tax ?

Grazia:
Some practices which are damaging for the environment and for people are funded by major institutions. We are even, as individuals, funding them sometimes without knowing it -> hence the « perverse » aspect
We are stressing that it's not a target that should be dropped even if not reached yet. We should focus on it. Source of the problem ! One of the least implemented goals and targets of the convention, we should pay more attention to it. We should do it at the same time as we're supporting territories of life

Aili:
It's such a huge and vague concept that it hasn't been tackled yet.

Emma:
Inside the CBD there are some groups (IIFB for instance) working also on this. This target came out recently and it was stressed by all parties that it should be considered in priority

Grazi :
We are in alliance, we need top join hands with others. Others focus more than us on the technical aspects of this target, the consortium says it is a priority and that it goes with the support of territories of life.

Ted:
We should add the concept of « problems » in substantive issue (a). Ex: identifying that a community has a major problem with palm oil.

Ysegul:
Remark: Ecommons (?) partnered with the IUCN and worked on how to better integrate nature in these issues. Important for communities.

George:
We should add the concept of violence (ex: WWF in Congo)

Aslak:
This text has already been sent. I suggest that we think about the issues we can raise next week for the meeting in Bonn. It will be quite technical (about structural aspects)
-> 2025 vision of living in harmony with nature. One of the issues is: «what does it mean?», especially in the scope of this biodiversity framework.

Avelino:
In Portugal, case wildfires: blaming the wrong people.

Brigit:
The European Investment Bank is responsible for many destructive practices, good example of perverse investments.

Antoine:
But the EU investment Bank also funds meaningful projects (ex: Rewilding Landscape project in Finland)
How do we address this schizophrenic attitude?

Grazia:
Can we focus on 5.1? Because we have knowledge about this topic
Question to show the limits : How fast do you think this can be applied in Spain?

Answer from Spain:
Difficult to achieve this in this timeframe. Changing the legal aspects takes a lot of time.

Ted:
It should be more accurate to describe the self-governance systems to avoid them being dismissed by the institutions.

Question from Spain:
We are dealing with many public lands that were commons and are under threat. Is the 50% target reasonable?

Grazia:
We should have ambitious goals that make us move forward

Sergio:
Is protecting the values of biodiversity etc goes through protecting the governance system or the land itself?
Ex: Sierra Nevada

We are reproducing the logic of protected areas here: focusing on physical aspects.

Grazia:
Very important point. This is something that is a longstanding confusion.
Friends like ILC have focused on land. The Consortium helped them to move from «peasant lands» to «collective lands»
We should here move to the concept of collective governance

Emma :
Territories of life is not only a land- but also a governance system. I understand your point but I don't think those concepts are exclusive.

Grazia:
Look at the potential indicators: potential of collective lands… Which is exactly what's not working.

Sergio:
Many governance systems are based on ownership.
Very western, capitalist approach. We have to focus on the collective aspects.

Grazia:
If we want to send a clear message that we stress the importance of governance, we should say in a different way the « percentage «sentence. We should emphasize the local governance as an indicator and replace « land, water etc… » by something else.

Aslak :
In the Sami language, «territories» include both lands and waters.

Emma:
I suggest «territories and their components»

Ted:
What about «ancestral domains» ?

Sergio:
Problematic because it implies and ancestral presence. In some areas, people come and go. It excludes them.

George:
«life-supporting systems»?

Grazia:
We should ask: «what is our ambition?». This target is really blurry.

Aslak :
We speak of «traditional territories» in my place.

Grazia:
Again, what is really our ambition? Do we want to secure what's already there or expand these concepts?

Sergio:
Secure what we have.

Ysegul:
Securing well-being

Aslak:
The target is clear about expanding these territories of life and their legal recognition.

Brigit:
In Ireland, people have banned mountains. Need to develop a new idea for these spaces. Redefine

Grazia:
Written on the board: Maintain, secure, enhance the extension of territories of life.

Sergio:
We should avoid measuring only a surface. A national park is not better than another because it's bigger.

Avelino:
What about the word «respect»?
-> Good idea, added on the board

George:
What about «celebrate»?
-> added on the board

Aslak :
Necessary to be measurable: how do we measure «celebration»?

Grazia:
Let's go back to the question: is that all we want? Think about the local contexts -> Do we want to maintain, respect, secure etc… local governances and territories of life in Spain for instance?
What about «recognize»?

Sergio:
It's not something passive. We need other terms

Grazia:
«Participate» is too weak
These are targets for the parties of CBD, they're for governments. We should take that into account while redefining the target.
What about « give back the local governance / responsibilities»?

Sergio:
We heard in the meeting in Sidney that people want responsibilities.

Rita:
In Portugal, there are already laws but they're not respected. First of all, government should be accountable for their own laws.

Carmen:
This notion of sharing responsibilities will give hope for moving forward.

Grazia:
We have to remember that these goals are not only for Europe. It needs to be short and applicable to many contexts all over the world.

Francisco:
There are so many verbs here that it will be difficult to reach a number. We should reduce the number of words in the sentence.

Grazia:
Some words are comprised in others, we can shorten the sentence.

Emma:
This target is not enough, we don't even acknowledge all collective lands that exist.
How can we know then that a given percentage is recognized/protected?

Sergio:
These numbers don't make a lot of sense anyway

Aili:
We should focus on the essential message and not put random numbers that we can't back up.

Grazia:
Good occasion now to put to test what we've been talking about this week. We all need a baseline: what is the potential for the local governance? Without that, how can we reach the 100% goal?

Ted:
Why don't we develop this baseline based on the biodiversity targets?

Rita:
Unclear if the goal is to bring this target to claim answers from the government or is this an internal thing for the CBD?

Grazia:
It's for the governments.

Rita:
If it is for the governments, they should define what they recognize as commons themselves.

Sergio:
Governments should have some kind of register to know what we're starting from. They should know what they already have. Then we could say : « you are not recognizing this specific commons, you should do something about it «

Grazia:
It should not be left in the hands of governments.

Avelino:
In my experience, governments don't know what to do. I do the homework and they go there to put the stamp.

Sergio:
The categories should be based on governance and not property.

Rita:
The state should at least say what rights they recognize to local communities. Then a goal could be for them to respect

Avelino:
My approach is to share as much data as possible because it helps public participation.

Grazia:
Good idea to ask governments explicitly what they recognize or not because then a debate can start.
Exception of coastal areas: gov would declare they're 100% governmental.
The baseline is going to be controversial anyway.

Each country establishes a baseline of rights and claims around the local recognition of collective lands, waters and territories of life.

Out of this baseline, we can start truly engaging.

Discussion closed.

Remarks and questions:

Emma: What about the youth and women in the submission?

Grazia: By 2030, a sizable percentage of this baseline has to be secured, the baseline will not have changed much.
Develop

Sergio: it will be a big change that will open the debate.
However, for the target, I can't find any percentage that makes sense.
Right time in Southern Europe to open this debate.

Grazia: we have to make sure that these percentages make sense in places where this debate has been going on for a while. ASAP: open up the baseline
Then, on a country-by-country basis, a certain percentage of this baseline should be respected. Target of what can be done on reasonable timeframe.

Aili: we should go straight for the 100%

RELATO DE LAS SESIONES

SESIÓN SABADO MAÑANA

Sergio hace un resumen introductorio de los debates y reflexiones mantenidas durante las jornadas previas.

¿Que entendemos por comunidad? Rita Serra
Las comunidades y los territorios son elementos dinámicos, se pueden crear, quebrar, reconstituir,… Fruto de ello, existen diferentes visiones de la comunidad que responden a contextos concretos, aún compartiendo una base similar (Visión indígena más integrada con el territorio, visión más centrada en estados nación,…)

Territorio y Bienes Comunes en la costa y actividades costeras no esta tan definida dado que los recursos son más ambiguos y no tan definidos territorialmente (marisqueo, pesca,…) **Iago**

Visión indígena de la comunidad y el territorio. Aibek (Quirguistan).
Proviene de una comunidad nómada que en el siglo XX fueron forzados a ser sedentarios. Este contexto cultural marca definitivamente la visión del territorio y de la comunidad. Hay dos enfoques para acercarse al territorio ,el primero centrándose en la comunidad y que la misma defina su territorio. Desde la visión nómada y transhumantes, la visión del territorio abarca todo el espacio utilizado durante el ciclo anual (pastos de verano, otoño,…). Desde un punto de vista de comunidades sedentarias es difícil de entender.

El segundo acercamiento estaría más relacionado con una relación espiritual con el territorio. Existen lugares sagrados con los que se generan conexiones más espirituales, lo cual permite generar otra comunidad que puede estar dispersa por diferentes territorios.

Esta diversidad de visiones dificulta recogerlo en la legislación de los estados.

Consorcio ICCA. Grazia
el concepto ICCA está teniendo una evolución, especialmente en LatAm, pasando de la visión de AREA conservada a TERRITORIO, como elemento vivo compuesto por diferentes factores. TICCA Territorios de vida.

1.   Conexión fuerte entre comunidad y territorio. El territorio, proviene de recursos necesarios para la vida de las comunidades y las comunidades conservan y gestionan el territorio para su conservación.
2.   Capacidad /poder de facto de tomar y hacer respetar las decisiones.
3.   Las decisiones y reglas mantienen el territorio en buenas condiciones para proveer de vida y mantener la conservación

En base a ello existen 3 tipos de TICCA
1.   Definidos: activos y vigorosos. mantienen
2.   Degradados
3.   Deseados

Además de ello, se podrían considerar los TICCAs emblemáticos que por la labor que están desarrollando son inspiradores en su esfuerzo y logros, independientemente de su situación actual.

La conservación se pueden entender como
·   preservación estricta: normalmente unida a lugares espirituales
·   uso sustentable: prácticas tradicionales
·   restauración de valores naturales.

Muchas veces, las TICCA pueden no ser áreas protegidas pero son áreas conservadas.

Existen amenazas internas y externas a las TICCAs desde la aculturación, evangelización,...pero también existen prácticas de empoderamiento de las comunidades, con políticas internacionales de apoyo a las TICCAS.

El Consorcio ICCA tiene como misión el promover el reconocimiento apropiado y apoyar a los TICCA y está conformado por entidades y personas a nivel global.
Los órganos del consorcio está compuesto por
·   asamblea general
·   comité directivo
·   auditor de cuentas

Trabajan a diferentes niveles:
nivel local: apoyar a comunidades que gestionan TICCAs emblemáticos
nivel nacional: apoyo a movimientos a nivel estatal para realizar trabajo político , apoyando a los movimientos sociales.

Diferencia entre ser ICCA y estar en el registro ICCA?
El valor del registro internacional reside en dar visibilidad al trabajo de conservación realizado por la comunidad y dotar de legitimidad a las decisiones adoptadas por la comunidad.

El registro internacional lo ha desarrollado la UNE y presenta dos registros diferenciados:

· Registro espacios protegidos
· Registros áreas TICCA

Una TICCA puede estar en los dos registros o no.

A nivel estatal existe un registro de TICCAs que tiene mayor flexibilidad y en cada estado se debe realizar un debate para definir el límite para definir cuáles son TICCAS y cuáles no, pudiendo definirse a diferentes niveles entre los tres tipos de TICCAs (definidos, degradados, deseados) y pudiendo tener una graduación. Esta debe ser una herramienta flexible que permita conseguir los objetivos marcados a nivel estatal (objetivo cualitativo? cuantitativo? Proceso?) Para ello, el registro pretende ser una herramienta para apoyar el proceso de apoyo a la revisión por pares.

Eduardo (Teis) en representación de la comunidad de montes de Teis, que se incluyo en el registro de ICCAs el verano pasado. La evolución mostrada en los conceptos le genera dudas y comenta que estas herramientas deben ser válidas y enfocadas para las comunidades. En su caso recuperaron un monte en mano común con el objetivo de recuperación de valores naturales y fortalecer la comunidad respondiendo a las necesidades de la misma. Dentro de sus objetivos no estaba entrar en el registro de las ICCAs pero por el camino ha sido una herramienta de interés. Considera que es necesario generar referentes y ser exigentes para entrar en el registro. Además de eso, considera que las comunidades deben mostrar una evolución positiva en los valores del registro.

Grazia (ICCA) considera que la evolución de conceptos no tiene por qué afectar a los límites de entrada en el registro nacional en los procesos actualmente en marcha. En todo caso

Laura (Entretantos) considera que resulta interesante valorar la evolución de las ICCAS deseables por que pueden fortalecer a comunidades en su proceso de convertirse ICCA.

Luis, considera necesario un sistema de medición para valorar e identificar esos referentes.

Rita Serra considera que los sistemas de medición sirven para valorar lo positivo pero también identificar lo negativo. El hecho de que una comunidad busque el reconocimiento como TICCA ya es algo positivo y que puede promover iniciar el proceso y realizar los esfuerzos de mejora. Para ello, cree que es indispensable la revisión por pares.

Luis y Salome consideran que es necesario medir dicha evolución y el proceso de ingreso en el registro, una herramienta para la mejora para la comunidad en clave de sostenibilidad.

Ossian, realiza la reflexión del objetivo que queremos: ¿crear referentes o crear movimiento?

Iago (vigo). Existe un solapamiento del territorio en la comunidad de mano común de teis y la comunidad que el representa y considera que su comunidad no es reconocida como tal por Teis. Una de los primeros pasos para la revisión por pares ha de ser el reconocimiento mutuo.

Avelino.

Eduardo (Teis), considera que la comunidad no tiene aprensión por nadie y presentan colaboración con otras comunidades. Tienen voluntad de aportar en todo el proceso pero eso también implica el decir que no a aquellos aspectos no compartan.

Laura. Es necesario medir pero enlazando con la aportación de Ossian, considera que habiendo una comunidad se dan las condiciones para iniciar el proceso.

Grazia. Más allá de los términos (icca, ticca…) considera que es más importante compartir valores y adaptar la nomenclatura al contexto local.
Hay una herramienta (guía de autofortalecimiento) basada en 5 'elementos esenciales' de un TICCA eficaz:
- la integridad y la fortaleza de la comunidad custodia
- la conexión entre la comunidad y su territorio
- el funcionamiento de la institución de gobernanza
- el estado de conservación del territorio
- los medios de sustento y el bienestar de la comunidad

Esta herramienta permite iniciar un desarrollo de fortalecimiento y acceso al registro.

Ossian. En su caso, la mayor amenaza de su TICCA es la despoblación no la falta de conservación. En su caso, la comunidad se compone de diferentes niveles de adhesión y ubicación (vecinos durante el año, veraneantes, personas con lazos emocionales,….) Por ello, considera que la definición de comunidad puede ser más amplia que la exclusiva de vecindad.

Sergio. Al no existir referentes a la hora de desarrollar el registro, y existen contextos muy diferentes que puede dar lugar a visiones a priori contradictorias (conservación vs despoblación) pero existe un mínimo común denominador en el que debemos basarnos para avanzar. A la evaluación, debido a la falta de recursos, tenemos que buscar un equilibrio entre concreción y facilidad para la evaluación. Además de ello, existe un grado de subjetividad en la evaluación por lo que es imprescindible un elevado grado de confianza para poder desarrollarlo.

Emma (icca) pone en valor la puesta en marcha del registro estatal y la revisión por pares. Es un proceso basado en una reflexión muy profunda acompañada a su vez de acción, lo cual considera que es un referente a nivel mundial. Realiza la pregunta a los socios de iComunales que otros aspectos mencionarían de la labor de la asociación.
- Intercambio experiencias
- Hacer frente a retos comunes
- Creación de comunidades intermedias para responder a retos más específicos en entornos territoriales más cercanos.
- Aprender a gestionar las diferencias mediante el aprendizaje mutuo y la búsqueda del mínimo denominador común.
- Reconocer la importancia cultural y promover la recuperación y adaptación cultural como herramienta de fortalecimiento comunitario.

SESIÓN SABADO TARDE

LOS COMUNALES EN RUMANIA (George-Adrian Iordachescu)

Realizaron un estudio sobre comunales en Rumania, estudiando los sistemas normativos, practicas locales y las relaciones con el medio ambiente.

Existe un desconocimiento de ICCAs en la administración pero existen territorios gestionados por

comunidades locales que presentan potencialidad en este sentido. Existe gran conexión con el territorio en estas comunidades.

Las comunidades están reconocidas como entidades legales, siendo consideradas tierras privadas de entidades jurídicas. Actualmente la mayoría de los comunales se corresponden a zonas forestales, aunque históricamente los pastos fueron más importantes.

La gobernanza presenta estructuras similares a las conocidas en el estado (asamblea, concejo ejecutivo y comité auditoría) y presentan estutos propios que definen usos y costumbres.

Tipos de comunidades definidos por:
· 	Residencia: los residentes tienen acceso a la tierra
· 	Por ascendencia: descendientes de antiguos propietarios
· 	Comunidades de antiguos campesinos: descendientes de antiguos usufructuarios
· 	Predecesores con derecho: Descendientes de antiguos nobles con derechos

Las comunidades promueven actividad económica en el territorio mediante la creación de empresas propias. También desarrollan actividades sociales y provisión de infraestructuras que permiten la sostenibilidad social de las comunidades. Disponen de personal contratado para la gestión del comunal

Existe un conflicto entre las comunidades con sus usos tradicionales y los gestores ambientales estatales. La conservación administrativa se ve como una imposición y un recorte de sus derechos. La administración por otra parte ve a las comunidades como un elemento que amenaza con sus prácticas la conservación.

Un caso de estudio: Zetea

2500 comuneros con el 65% residente en el pueblo

Ingresos anuales de 600.000€ con inversiones en instalaciones para transformación (leche, bayas,…) y viveros forestales.

20ha reforestados anualmente.4000ha dentro de natura2000

DINÁMICA DE LA TARDE

En vista de la evolución de los conceptos de las ICCAs expuestas durante las jornadas, se abre un debate en torno a la necesidad o no de realizar ajustes al actual proceso de registro de las ICCAs. Esta dinámica se plantea como el inicio de un debate a nivel de iComunales, por lo que las conclusiones se propondrán como base para iniciar el proceso de reflexión.

¿Para qué necesitamos el registro de la ICCA? ¿Qué objetivos tenemos con el registro?
1. 	Reconocer y visibilizar la diversidad de los comunales. ¿Para qué?
1. 	Mejorar la autoestima de la comunidad
2. 	Defensa ante amenazas externas y promover la acción política
3. 	Generar red de apoyo y conocimiento
4. 	Promover autonocimiento de los comunales ocultos
2. 	Motivar a comunales existentes a mejorar. Inspirar a las comunidades y a la sociedad en

clave de sostenibilidad ante los retos futuros.

3. Facilitar proceso y acompañar a las comunidades más allá del registro, generando y compartiendo el conocimiento para ello.

Para responder a estos objetivos, se deberían tener en cuenta las siguiente consideraciones:

· Mantener la integridad y nivel de exigencia del registro de las ICCA

· Visibilizar y reconocer, promoviendo el autoreconocimiento de los comunales que potencialmente podrían ser ICCA. Para ello, un mecanismo podría ser realizar un registro de comunales que integrase a ICCAs degradadas y deseadas, realizando la labor de acompañamiento en el proceso de mejora.

· Promover la gradualidad y el seguimiento del proceso, poniendo en valor el esfuerzo y compromiso adquiridos por aquellas comunidades que inician el proceso.

Para ello actualmente ya se disponen de diversas herramientas:

· Guía de autofortalecimiento de las comunidades.

SESIÓN DOMINGO MAÑANA

VALORACIÓN

(Antonio) ha estado poco tiempo pero le ha resultado interesante poder conocer otras experiencias. Valora especialmente poder reunirnos los miembros de la asociación y poder fortalecer las relaciones. Valora muy positivamente abrir el debate realizado el sabado sobre los objetivos del registro. Considera deseable que el próximo año se intente cumplir los horarios.

(Emma) Echa de menos que otros miembros de ICCA no pudieran continuar su participación por motivos de agenda. Valora positivamente

(Adría) No ha podido participar en el seminario internacional, pero valora positivamente las jornadas. Considera que ha sido interesante haberle dedicado un tiempo a clarificar, debatir y acordar términos y conceptos así como intentar centrar el debate sobre el registro.

(Francisco) Valoración positiva pero echa de menos una participación mayor.

(Jesús) echa de menos la asistencia de más socios de iComunales en la jornada dado que considera que tenemos pocos momentos para juntarnos y construir el proyecto colectivo que es iComunales. Valora positivamente la posibilidad de poder conocer visiones internacionales y el esfuerzo realizado por los ponentes internacionales. Considera que se ha hecho un buen trabajo de base para centrar el debate sobre el registro. Además de las sesiones formales valora muy positivamente el contacto informal.

(Iago) comparte la valoración positivamente

(Sergio) este año han coincidido muchas oportunidades que se debían aprovechar: reunión ILC, ICCA consortium y jornada permanente pero al final han sido 6 días que han requerido mucho esfuerzo. Además del seminario, valora positivamente que se hayan podido establecer contactos entre la nueva junta de iComunales y la ILC e ICCA consortium.

Por motivos de organización interna de la ILC ha sido necesario reordenar el programa lo cual ha afectado al resto de los días.

Para el año que viene sería necesario disponer de un grupo de moderación en el que participaran más gente y separarlo de otros aspectos organizativos.

Cree que estamos en un momento en el que debemos saber gestionar los desacuerdos, siendo muy cuidadosos con las formas y facilitando que todos podamos expresar nuestras visiones.

Considera que el conflicto interno y la reciente asamblea ha podido influir en la baja asistencia de socios.

Es necesario democratizar la organización de las siguientes jornadas, definiendo intereses y necesidades, para ello es necesario mejorar el proceso de organización.

(Julián) ha sido su primera participación y valora muy positivamente el seminario. Le ha servido para poder definir algunos conceptos y terminologías, así como conocer otras realidades. Considera que además del registro de las ICCAs puede haber otros mecanismos, dado que requiere muchos esfuerzos y resulta difícil alinear a realidades tan diversas.

(Teresa Teis) Ha sido su primera participación y valora positivamente el seminario.

(Alfonso Teis) valoración positiva pero incide en las ausencias. Valora muy positivamente la dinamica realizada. No perder esencias iniciales y necesidad de ayuda mutua para llevar adelante la labor que tenemos.

(Eduardo Teis) punto de vista personal: enriquecedor, inspirador,pedagogico….ayuda a crecer y a comprender la diversidad. A nivel de representante de teis: felicitar la organización por el esfuerzo realizado. Aspecto negativo ausencias, que considera comprensibles pero entiende que es responsabilidad nuestra el participar en el seminario.

(Luis Campos) Ha conocido un mundo que desconocía totalmente, por lo que está muy agradecido

(Carmen) Considera que el tomar el tiempo para participar es un esfuerzo que merece la pena. Le ha servido para conocer otras realidades y poder entender mejor las dinámicas internas de iComunales. Constata la ausencia de ICCAs registradas y potenciales en el seminario y comenta que tal vez habría que mejorar los mecanismos de comunicación interna.

(Salome) valoración positiva. Ideas importantes:
· Cohesión y inclusividad del grupo
· Solidaridad entre comunidades y apoyo mutuo
· Reconocerse mirando en el otro
· La galaxia de los frikis

(Ossian) valoración muy positiva. Ausencias notables y comprensibles, echa de menos que hayan estado. Comprende la flexibilidad del programa por las diferentes situaciones. Conocer otras realidades y cosmovisiones que le facilitan el seguir adelante y le sirven de inspiración para trabajar por los comunales. Es importante juntarnos para seguir creciendo. Valoración positiva de la dinámica en torno al registro. Buscamos el bien común y todos realizamos un esfuerzo en ese

sentido.

Para el año que viene Jesús plantea analizar la posibilidad de realizar seminarios temáticos: conflictos entre vecinos y neorurales, el tema del agua,…. Esto facilitaría abrir debates y enriquecer nuestra visión con otros puntos de vista.

Sergio, ve bien el planteamiento pero incide que es importante romper la visión sectorial (forestal, ganadero,…)

GRUPOS DE TRABAJO

Tareas:

- Gestión internacional: Sergio Couto
- Programación seminarios. Iago
- Identificar necesidades y temáticas a tratar. Realizar un cuestionario con tiempo para ello.
- Definir la programación contrastándola con el grupo de facilitación.
- Facilitación y pastoreo. Facilitar las reuniones, realizar traducciones, moderar las sesiones y "mover a la gente" para cumplir los horarios. Tener en cuenta los criterios de valoración mencionados en el acta del año anterior para integrarlos dentro de la facilitación.