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**MOBILE PEOPLES AND CONSERVATION:
CROSSING THE DISCIPLINARY DIVIDE**

Wadi Dana, Jordan, 3rd – 7th April, 2002

Conference Report

A conference hosted by the Refugee Studies Centre, Queen Elizabeth House, University of Oxford, in collaboration with: the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent at Canterbury; the World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN); and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

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SUMMARY

In April 2002, nearly 30 experts from around the world, with various professional backgrounds, attended a five-day conference in the Dana Nature Reserve, Jordan. They came together to address a difficult and sensitive issue, the relationship between mobile peoples¹ and conservation. After intensive debate, in which contrasting perspectives were offered, common ground was successfully developed around an agreed statement – the Dana Declaration on Mobile Peoples and Conservation. This report gives a brief summary of the background to the meeting and the proceedings and introduces the Declaration. Annexed are the programme for the meeting, a list of participants and an action plan to carry forward the work.

BACKGROUND

In 1999 the Refugee Studies Centre held an open conference, *Displacement, Forced Settlement and Conservation* which identified a need to bridge disciplinary divides between social and natural scientists. Settled communities have been the focus of most debate concerning conservation and sustainable development. The special case of mobile communities had not been widely explored in these discussions. With the World Summit on Sustainable Development (2002) and the World Parks Congress (2003) both on the horizon, the 1999 conference identified an urgent need for concerns about mobile communities to enter into the on-going debate about people and conservation. It was this, and the need to bridge disciplinary divides between social and natural scientists, which led to the development of proposals for what became the Dana Conference.

Aims and objectives

The main aim of the Dana conference was to create a productive dialogue between social and natural scientists, and to examine how wildlife conservation and other environmental protection projects relate to the lives and livelihoods of mobile peoples. It was hoped that areas of common interest could be defined which would promote a multi-faceted approach to people, plants and animals in conservation and biodiversity protection issues. A further objective was the promotion of multi-disciplinary and participative conservation research and practice.

¹ By 'mobile peoples', we mean a subset of indigenous and traditional peoples whose livelihoods depend on extensive common property use of natural resources over an area, who use mobility as a management strategy for dealing with sustainable use and conservation, and who possess a distinctive cultural identity and natural resource management system

A number of issues were tabled for discussion, these included:

- the need to establish a common understanding of key terms such as biodiversity, conservation and protected areas on the one hand and sustainable development on the other;
- the importance of promoting a multi-disciplinary approach in conservation which ensures that conservation biologists are fully aware of the needs of indigenous peoples;
- the challenge that arises from the State often being unable to take on the role of 'honest broker';
- the recognition that the conservation and biodiversity discourses are not transparent, but rather are ways of looking at the world with various purposes and objectives;
- the colonial heritage of conservation and development and the way in which colonial histories have tended to obscure indigenous histories, which can result in distrust between such populations and national authorities;
- The role of women in conservation and development, and the tendency to overlook them, although they are often leaders in community mobilization;
- the recognition that both conservation and sustainable development are often addressed through a paradigm of economic growth and capital investment.
- the recognition that representation, participation and empowerment are issues which need to be considered in all future policy making, programming, and project development in the area of conservation;
- the rapid transformation of livelihoods among many indigenous peoples and its significance for determining sustainable biodiversity conservation; and
- the need to promote sound empirical studies in order to justify either displacing people for conservation or integrating them into the planning and management for sustainable livelihoods and conservation.

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

A steering committee, chaired by Dawn Chatty and including Patricia Feeney, Helen Newing and Adrian Phillips, selected the conference participants with an eye to keeping a careful balance between disciplinary and geographic representation. The invited experts (*see Annex 1 - Conference Participants*) had backgrounds in the social sciences (anthropology and sociology) and the natural sciences (ecology and biology), and worked in the policy making arena, were engaged in on-the-ground projects or worked in academic institutions. The geographic regions of East and Southern Africa, North and South America,

Europe, the Middle East, South and East Asia and Australia were represented. Her Royal Highness Princess Basma bint Talal of Jordan formally opened the conference.

The conference was organized around two key-note speeches and six case study presentations (*See Annex 2 - Conference Programme*). After each key-note address, as well as after each set of two case study presentations, the participants split into small working groups to distil major themes and issues which emerged from the formal presentations. The aims of these small, participatory working groups were: to identify core concerns for inclusion in a conference ‘Statement of Principles’; and to extract ‘lessons-learned’ from the case studies. During the three full days of the conference (days 2, 3 and 4) working group membership was changed daily so as to give all participants an opportunity to interact with as many other members of the conference as possible.

On the evening of the third day, a group was formed to draft a conference statement based upon the written notes of themes and issues which had been recorded by the participatory working groups. A draft ‘Statement of Principles’ was presented to all participants on the penultimate day of the conference. A number of revised versions were drawn up and were discussed in both small groups and plenary sessions. On the last day, the final ‘Statement of Principles’ was approved by all conference participants and has come to be known as the *Dana Declaration* (*see Annex 3 and also www.danadeclaration.org*). Other conference initiatives were also agreed upon (*see Annex 4 – Strategy for Moving Forward*)

Paul Ryder, Dominique Attala and Mousa Saifi assisted in the preparation and administration of the conference. Jim Bone facilitated the plenary meeting and discussions.

Presentations

This section gives a brief outline of each of the presentations made to the plenary sessions. Full versions of these papers will appear simultaneously in special editions of the journals Nomadic Peoples and Biodiversity and Conservation.

Keynote Presentations

THE NATURE OF BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION

Jeffrey A. McNeely, Chief Scientist, The World Conservation Union (IUCN)

This paper gave a broad ranging introduction to current debates on ‘biodiversity’ and a brief historical introduction to the specific issue of mobile peoples. The paper elaborated on a new approach focusing on “6 Is”: Investigation (learning how natural and cultural systems function); Information (ensuring that facts are available to inform decisions); Incentives (using economic tools to help conserve biodiversity); Interaction (promoting a cross-sectoral approach to conserving biodiversity); International cooperation

(building productive collaboration for conserving biodiversity); and Indigenous communities (returning management responsibility to those whose welfare depends on the resources managed). The presentations closed with an illustration of the interactions between population growth, conflict, security and sustainable resources use among tribal populations in Siberut off the west coast of Sumatra.

INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND PROTECTED AREAS: RIGHTS, PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE

Marcus Colchester, Director, Forest Peoples Programme

This paper described how ‘Colonial conservation’ forcibly excluded indigenous peoples from protected areas, caused serious social problems but provoked a vigorous response. Conservationists, Colchester argues, are now beginning to accept advances in international law which recognize indigenous rights, and have changed protected area categorisation to allow indigenous ownership and control. The paper elaborated on a number of guidelines and principles for recognizing and implementing these rights identifying positive examples of progress which suggest solutions.

Case studies

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF LIVELIHOOD DIVERSIFICATION AMONG THE MAASAI OF NORTHERN TANZANIA

J. Terrence McCabe, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado.

This paper considered the continuing challenge of bringing together the goals of conservation with the creation of sustainable livelihoods for the pastoral people living in the Ngorongoro District of northern Tanzania. The area exhibits a variety of conservation policy options, with Serengeti National Park being managed under the Yellowstone model; the Ngorongoro Conservation Area managed under a dual mandate of protecting resources and the interests of the indigenous people; and the Loliondo Game Controlled Area identified as one of the most important sites for the implementation the new ‘Wildlife Management Areas’. The paper gave special attention to the Ngorongoro Conservation Area and the Loliondo area, the diversification of the livestock based economy of these peoples and the new challenges this presents to conservation policy.

BALANCING THE SCALES: CONSERVING HUMAN AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENTS IN INLAND AUSTRALIA

Graham Griffin, Centre for Arid Zone Research, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia

This presentation described resource management strategies of aboriginal populations including an

analysis of the constant use of fire to make a variable environment more predictable. The presentation highlighted the specific case of arid zones that have extremely low, and highly mobile, human populations. This was contrasted with the establishment of national parks, often based on limited biological and geographical aesthetics, which invariably conserve a significantly smaller area than that sustainably used by nomadic people. Implications for the involvement of aboriginal communities were drawn with the help of examples from the western desert regions and Uluru - Kata Tjuta National Park.

INTEGRATING CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT: NAMIBIA

Margaret Jacobsohn and Garth Owen-Smith, Integrated Rural Development & Nature Conservation, Namibia

This case study examined Community-Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) initiatives by semi-nomadic Himba and Herero cattle herders in remote north-western Namibia and hunter-gatherers in the north-east of the country. It showed that conservation and people can both be beneficiaries when a truly community-based management programme is setup. Stressing the need for a long-term approach the papers highlights how the establishment of community-run nature conservancies has led to wider improvements in rural democracy and grassroots representation. The conservancies provide a model of community land tenure and sustainable shared resource use which integrates traditional systems and embraces an emerging commercial tourism economy. The authors maintained that Namibia's nomads have been advantaged by this conservation approach in the context of a modern, developing African state.

THE TAMSHIYACU TAHUAYO COMMUNAL RESERVE (RCCT) IN PERU

Helen Newing and Richard Bodmer, Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology

This case study focused on a communal reserve that was created through a coalition of local communities and biological researchers in response to large scale fishing, hunting and logging by outside commercial interests. The case highlighted two important issues: firstly, the extent to which reserve management and control has remained in the hands of local communities and secondly, the degree to which communities have moved from their initial aim of restricting access to outsiders to tackling the issue of the sustainability of their own use.

PRESENT MIGRATION TENDENCIES AND RELATED SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IN MADAGASCAR'S SPINY FOREST ECOREGION

Mark Fenn and Flavian Rebara, Worldwide Fund for Nature - Madagascar.

The WWF Spiny Forest Conservation Programme identified the nature of migration behaviours of the Tandroy and Mahafaly ethnic groups to be a principle cause of human pressures on several biologically important sites. It identified the changing factors that motivated people to migrate as well as the human

competition for access to natural resources in settlement zones and the impact this has had on WWF conservation planning. This paper proposed strategies for managing related social and environmental impacts in the Spiny Forest Conservation Area.

ETHICS OF ACCESS, BOUNDARY KEEPING, AND FOREST RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIAN BORNEO

Reed L. Wadley, Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri-Columbia

Wadley's paper focused on the shifting social and political factors which influence the management and allocation of rights to local resources. The paper dealt with the influence of local-level social-political processes on resource management and its relevance for conservation. It highlighted how the management of the social relations that surround access rules and boundaries can be more important than insisting on well-defined boundaries and rules. The paper illustrated one approach that isolates important variables involved in access decisions. Examples were drawn from non-timber forest product collection in Indonesia.

The Wadi Dana Nature Reserve – A Brief Introduction

A brief oral introduction to the Wadi Dana Nature reserve was presented by Chris Johnson and Mohammad Qawabah of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan. This gave details of the biological and geographical diversity of the reserve, the history of the establishment of the park and its current management strategies. Particular attention was given to the interactions between the Park's management and the local communities, which include a number of nomadic pastoral Bedouin groups who use some areas of the reserve to graze their goats, sheep and camels. Much emphasis was given to the Park's income and employment generating activities linked to tourism and to their efforts to promote alternative grazing patterns and improve fodder production.

'Rum Business' - A Film Documentary

As an integral part of the conference proceedings, a pilot film of twenty-five minutes length was prepared and shown on the evening of Day 2. The film, directed by Nick Turvey, looked at conservation and mobile peoples in the Wadi Rum Nature Reserve in Jordan. The film gave a face and a voice to mobile peoples at the sharp end of conservation and development issues, highlighting the complex interactions between mobile peoples, conservationists and government agencies.

The film is a pilot for the conference organizers effort to secure a broadcast commission for a documentary series based on the ideas and debate generated at the conference. The different perspectives of social and natural scientists reflect a divide common among the general public. Often preserving wildlife is set out as an issue separate from human concerns. In practice they go hand in hand and this film

project seeks to draw them closer together in the public perception. *(A copy of the film is available for purchase, contact Nick Turvey: ntv@onetel.net.uk)*

THE DANA DECLARATION ON MOBILE PEOPLES AND CONSERVATION

(see Annex 3 for a full text of the Dana Declaration.)

This document, adopted at the end of the conference, calls for a new partnership between conservation and mobile peoples. It synthesises much of the debate and discussion at the conference. Its aim is to ensure that future conservation policies and programmes help maintain the earth's ecosystems, species and genetic diversity while respecting the rights of indigenous and traditional communities which have been disregarded in the past.

The Declaration recognises that the world is facing unprecedented threats to biodiversity, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources which jeopardise the traditional livelihoods and distinctive cultures of mobile peoples, and threaten the conservation of biodiversity. It therefore argues that conservationists and mobile peoples need to work together, pooling their knowledge and skills to confront these common threats.

The Declaration sets out five principles for promoting this new approach:

Principle 1: Rights and Empowerment

Principle 2: Trust and Respect

Principle 3: Different Knowledge Systems

Principle 4: Adaptive Management

Principle 5: Collaborative Management

The Wadi Dana conference participants recognise that this is only the first step. The principles need to be considered and developed further in dialogue with mobile peoples and other interested groups and organisations. The Dana Declaration is therefore being widely disseminated to indigenous peoples' organisations, NGOs, academics, professional bodies and practitioners. *(see www.danadeclaration.org)*

FORWARD STRATEGY

A detailed strategy for disseminating and developing the ideas generated at the conference was developed and approved by all participants. This strategy lists activities to be undertaken in the short, medium and long-term. Activities were grouped under the following headings: Coordination, Communication, Research/Writing, Influencing Policy/Guidelines and Capacity Building. Each activity was assigned to conference participants. The full strategy document is included as Annex 4. The activities include:

- Form an international Standing Committee on the Dana Declaration to oversee progress with the conference outputs.
- Develop a website and e-mail list-serve to aid communications and outreach strategy (to be found at www.danadeclaration.org).
- Disseminate conference outputs to gain support from mobile peoples representatives, media, policy makers and practitioners.
- Deliver the Dana Declaration and incorporate its recommendations to the following events: the World Summit on Sustainable Development (both to the Preparatory Committee in Bali, June 2002, and to the summit proper in Johannesburg, August 2002), World Parks Congress (Durban, September 2003), and the Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity; and to these organisations: IUCN, WWF and the Global Environment Facility.
- Secure a commission for a documentary film series featuring the cases/themes discussed at the meeting.
- Produce a ‘lessons learned’ report, special issues of the journals of *Nomadic People* and *Biodiversity and Conservation* and other articles, brochures and publications.
- Develop a programme of exchange visits to increase mobile peoples’ exposure to a variety of community-based natural resource management projects.
- Develop a formal training package on people and conservation providing short courses for natural resource and social managers.

CONFERENCE EVALUATION

An evaluation was conducted at the end of the conference and a summary of the completed evaluation forms is attached in Annex 5. The steering group was extremely encouraged by the generally positive reactions. The respondents commended the smooth administration of the event. The location and excellent facilities were highly praised. The conference participants were very pleased with the opportunities for networking and the exchange of experience.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The steering committee is extremely grateful to the following for their financial support. Donors are listed in alphabetical order :

- Department for International Development - Rural Livelihoods Department, UK
- Foreign and Commonwealth Office - Environment Policy Department, UK
- Institute of International Education - The Ford Foundation, USA
- UNESCO – Man and Biosphere Programme

- The Wenner-Grenn Foundation for Anthropological Research, USA
- The World Wildlife Fund (WWF), US

ANNEXES

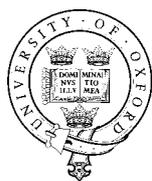
Annex 1 – Participants List.

Mobile Peoples and Conservation: Crossing the Disciplinary Divide

Wadi Dana Nature Reserve, Jordan, 3-7 April 2002

Alejandro Argumedo	Asociacion Quechua-Aymara ANDES, Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN), Peru
Dominique Attala	Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, UK
Richard Baker	School of Resources, Environment and Society, Australian National University, Australia
Ahmed Belal	UNESCO ECOTECHNE Chair, South Valley University, Egypt
Jim Bone	Facilitator, Oman
Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, IUCN – The World Conservation Union
Geraldine Chatelard	European University Institute, Florence, Italy
Dawn Chatty	Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, UK
Marcus Colchester	Forest Peoples Programme, UK
Christo Fabricius	Environmental Science Programme, Rhodes University, South Africa
Taghi Farvar	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, IUCN – The World Conservation Union and CENESTA, Iran
Patricia Feeney	Rights and Accountability in Development- RAID, UK
Graham Griffin	Centre for Arid Zone Research, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia
Khalid Irani	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan
Margaret Jacobsohn	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation, Namibia
Chris Johnson	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan
Ilse Köhler-Rollefson	League for Pastoral Peoples, India
Terrence McCabe	Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, USA
Jeff McNeely	IUCN - The World Conservation Union
Helen Newing	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent at Canterbury, UK
Gonzalo Oviedo	International Consultant on People and Conservation
Garth Owen-Smith	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation, Namibia
Adrian Phillips	Former Chair of the World Commission on Protected Areas of IUCN
Mohammad Qawabah	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan
Flavien Rebara	Worldwide Fund for Nature – WWF, Madagascar
Paul Ryder	Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, UK
Alan Rowe	Department of Geography, University of Glasgow, UK
Mousa Saifi	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan
Sabine Schmidt	GTZ, Project Nature Conservation and Bufferzone Development, Mongolia
Irina Springuel	UNESCO ECOTECHNE Chair, South Valley University, Egypt
Nick Turvey	Documentary Film-maker, UK
Reed Wadley	Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri at Columbia, USA
Josie Weninger	Parks Canada Agency, Canada

Annex 2 - Conference Programme



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Mobile Peoples and Conservation: Crossing the Disciplinary Divide *April 3rd – 7th 2002, Wadi Dana, Jordan.*

Programme

Day 0 Tue 2nd	<u>Arrivals in Amman</u>
Day 1 Wed 3rd	<u>Transportation, Introductions and Field Visit</u>
8.00 – 12.00 am	Transportation from Amman to Wadi Dana
12.00 – 12.30 am	Welcome and Introductions Welcome to all participants with opening presentations by Dawn Chatty RSC Khaled Irani RSCN and HRH Princess Basma bint Talal,
12.30 - 12.45 pm	Coffee / Tea
12.45 – 1.00 pm	Conference background and administration
1.00 – 2.30 pm	Lunch
2.30 – 4.30 pm	Introduction to Wadi Dana Integrated Conservation Project Participant Introductions
8.00 pm	Dinner
Day 2 Thurs 4th	<u>Natural Science Perspectives - Building the Case for Conservation.</u>
9.00 – 10.00am	Plenary – The nature of biodiversity protection. Keynote Paper: Jeff McNeely, IUCN – Natural Science
10.00 – 11.00am	Regional Working Groups - Statement of Principles
11.00 – 11.15am	Coffee / Tea
11.15 – 12.30pm	Case Study Presentations: East Africa (Terrence McCabe) Australia case study (Graham Griffin)
12.30 – 2.00pm	Lunch
2.00 – 3.45pm	Regional Working Groups – Lessons Learned
3.45 – 4.00pm	Coffee / Tea
4.00 – 5.30pm	Report back - Plenary Session
7.00 pm	Dinner
8.00 pm	Film Presentation: Mobile Peoples and Conservation in Jordan. (Nick Turvey)

Day 3 Fri 5th	<u>Social Science Perspectives – The Importance of Social Protection</u>
7.00	Early Breakfast
8.00 – 9.00 am	Plenary – Indigenous communities and sustainable conservation Keynote Paper: Marcus Colchester, World Rainforest Movement – Social Science
9.00 – 10.00am	Disciplinary Working Groups – Statement of Principles
10.00 – 10.15am	Coffee / Tea
10.15 – 12.00pm	Case Study Presentations : South East Asia (Reed Wadley) Namibia – WWF (Margaret Jacobsohn and Garth Owen Smith)
12.00 – 1.00pm	Lunch
1.00 – 2.45pm	Disciplinary Working Groups – Lessons Learned
2.45 – 3.00pm	Coffee / Tea
3.00 – 4.00pm	Report back - Plenary Session
4.00 - 7.00 pm	Wadi Dana Field Trip - Meeting with Local Bedouin
7.00 – 8.00 pm	Barbecue
Day 4 Sat 6th	<u>Integrating the Natural and Social Sciences in Conservation</u>
9.00 – 10.30am	Case Study Presentations: Madagascar –WWF (Flavian Rebara) Peru/Ecuador - Helen Newing
10.30 – 10.45am	Coffee / Tea
10.45 – 12.15pm	Mixed Working Groups – Lessons Learned
12.30 – 1.45 pm	Lunch
1.45 – 3.00 pm	Mixed Working Groups – Strategy for Delivery – Where do YOU go from here?
3.00 – 3.15 pm	Coffee / Tea
3.15 – 4.45 pm	Report back - Plenary Session – Towards a Strategy for Delivery
4.45 – 5.00 pm	Coffee / Tea
5.00 – 6.00 pm	Plenary – Dana Declaration - Comments on the First Draft
Day 5 Sun 7th	<u>Finalising a Statement of Principles</u>
9.00 – 10.30 am	Agreeing and Assigning tasks for the Strategy for Delivery.
10.30 – 1.30 pm	Agreeing Principles and the final wording for the Dana Declaration
1.30 – 2.00 pm	Closing and Evaluation

Annex 3 – The Dana Declaration



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Dana Declaration on Mobile Peoples and Conservation

A group of concerned professionals including social and natural scientists from all regions of the world met in Wadi Dana Nature Reserve, Jordan, 3-7 April 2002, to consider a comprehensive approach to mobile peoples² and conservation. At the end of this meeting, they agreed the following declaration:

The world faces unprecedented threats to the conservation and sustainable use of its biodiversity. At the same time, its cultural and linguistic diversity, which includes an immeasurable and irreplaceable range of knowledge and skills, is being lost at an alarming rate.

The linked pressures of human population dynamics, unsustainable consumption patterns, climate change and global and national economic forces threaten both the conservation of biological resources and the livelihoods of many indigenous and traditional peoples. In particular, mobile peoples now find themselves constrained by forces beyond their control, which put them at a special disadvantage.

Mobile peoples are discriminated against. Their rights, including rights of access to natural resources, are often denied and conventional conservation practices insufficiently address their concerns. These factors, together with the pace of global change, undermine their lifestyles, reduce their ability to live in balance with nature and threaten their very existence as distinct peoples.

Nonetheless, through their traditional resource use practices and culture-based respect for nature, many mobile peoples are still making a significant contribution to the maintenance of the earth's ecosystems, species and genetic diversity – even though this often goes unrecognised. Thus the interests of mobile peoples and conservation converge, especially as they face a number of common challenges. There is therefore an urgent need to create a mutually reinforcing partnership between mobile peoples and those involved with conservation.

In the light of this understanding, we commit ourselves to promoting conservation practices based on the following principles:

² By mobile peoples, we mean a subset of indigenous and traditional peoples whose livelihoods depend on extensive common property use of natural resources over an area, who use mobility as a management strategy for dealing with sustainable use and conservation, and who possess a distinctive cultural identity and natural resource management system.

PRINCIPLE 1. RIGHTS AND EMPOWERMENT

Conservation approaches with potential impact on mobile peoples and their natural resources must recognise mobile peoples' rights, management responsibilities and capacities, and should lead to effective empowerment. These rights include:

- 1.1 Human rights: civil, political, social, economic and cultural;
- 1.2 Land and resource rights, including those under customary law;
- 1.3 Cultural and intellectual property rights;
- 1.4 The right to full participation in decision-making and relevant negotiation processes at different levels;
- 1.5 The right to derive equitable benefits from any consumptive or non-consumptive use of local natural resources.

To this end, appropriate legislative reforms should be promoted as needed, at national and international levels. In addition, because mobile peoples often move through different territories, transboundary co-operation between national authorities may be required.

Recognition of mobile peoples' rights should lead to effective empowerment, and include consideration of gender and age.

PRINCIPLE 2. TRUST AND RESPECT

Beneficial partnerships between conservation interests and mobile peoples should be based upon mutual trust and respect and address the issue of discrimination against mobile peoples. To this end partnerships should:

- 2.1 Be equitable;
- 2.2 Fully respect and acknowledge mobile peoples' institutions;
- 2.3 Balance the exercise of rights by all parties with the fulfilment of responsibilities;
- 2.4 Recognise and incorporate relevant customary law;
- 2.5 Promote the accountability of all parties in relation to the fulfilment of conservation objectives and the needs of mobile peoples.

PRINCIPLE 3. DIFFERENT KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS

In planning and implementing conservation of biodiversity with mobile peoples, there is a need to respect and incorporate their traditional knowledge and management practices. Given that no knowledge system is infallible, the complementary use of traditional and mainstream sciences is a valuable means of meeting the changing needs of mobile peoples and answering conservation dilemmas. In particular:

- 3.1 Traditional and mainstream sciences and management practices should enter into dialogue on a basis of equal footing and involve two-way learning;
- 3.2 Traditional and mainstream sciences should be appropriately valued and their dynamic nature acknowledged.

PRINCIPLE 4. ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

Conservation of biodiversity and natural resources within areas inhabited or used by mobile peoples requires the application of adaptive management approaches. Such approaches should build on traditional / existing cultural models and incorporate mobile peoples' worldviews, aspirations and customary law. They should work towards the physical and cultural survival of mobile peoples and the long-term conservation of biodiversity.

More particularly, such adaptive management approaches should:

- 4.1 Build on areas of common interest between the chosen lifestyles of mobile peoples and the conservation objective of sustainable resource management;
- 4.2 Allow for diversification of livelihoods, and ensure provision of a variety of benefits at all levels, including mobile services;
- 4.3 Recognise the diversity of systems of tenure and access to resources, including the customary sharing of resources;
- 4.4 Recognize and support the contributions made by mobile peoples to conserving and enhancing the genetic diversity of domesticated animals and plants;
- 4.5 Learn from the flexible management practices of mobile peoples to enrich conservation;
- 4.6 Develop conservation planning at a larger landscape scale, using the notion of mobility as a central concept, and incorporating both ecological and cultural perspectives.

PRINCIPLE 5: COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT

Adequate institutional structures for adaptive management should be based on the concept of equitable sharing of decision-making and management responsibilities between mobile peoples and conservation agencies. This is only possible if the existing decision-making mechanisms for biodiversity conservation become more democratic and transparent, so as to allow for the full and open participation of civil society and mobile peoples in particular, and for the establishment of co-management and self-management systems. This requires that the relevant parties:

- 5.1 Develop processes and means that foster cross-cultural dialogue directed towards consensual decision-making;
- 5.2 Incorporate culturally appropriate conflict-management mechanisms and institutions;
- 5.3 Recognize the time-scale appropriate to cultural processes and the time required to build intercultural partnerships for adaptive management;
- 5.4 Foster locally agreed solutions to conservation problems;
- 5.5 Encourage diverse and pluralistic approaches to conservation planning and implementation;
- 5.6 Develop their capacities to enter into mutually beneficial partnerships.

This declaration is our contribution to narrowing the disciplinary divide. The ideas in it need to be tested, refined and further developed in dialogue with mobile peoples themselves and others. But these issues need to be considered urgently at national and international levels – and in particular at the forthcoming World Summit on Sustainable Development and the World Parks Congress.

PARTIES TO THE DECLARATION:

Alejandro Argumedo	Asociacion Quechua-Aymara ANDES, Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network (IPBN), Peru
Richard Baker	School of Resources, Environment and Society, Australian National University, Australia
Ahmed Belal	UNESCO ECOTECHNE Chair, South Valley University, Egypt
Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, IUCN – The World Conservation Union
Geraldine Chatelard	European University Institute, Florence, Italy
Dawn Chatty	Refugee Studies Centre, University of Oxford, United Kingdom
Marcus Colchester	Forest Peoples Programme, United Kingdom
Christo Fabricius	Environmental Science Programme, Rhodes University, South Africa
Taghi Farvar	Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy, IUCN – The World Conservation Union and CENESTA, Iran
Patricia Feeney	Rights and Accountability in Development- RAID, United Kingdom
Graham Griffin	Centre for Arid Zone Research, Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia
Garth Owen-Smith	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation, Namibia
Margaret Jacobsohn	Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation, Namibia
Chris Johnson	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan
Ilse Köhler-Rollefson	League for Pastoral Peoples, India
Terrence McCabe	Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, USA
Jeff McNeely	IUCN - The World Conservation Union
Helen Newing	Durrell Institute of Conservation and Ecology, University of Kent at Canterbury, United Kingdom
Gonzalo Oviedo	International Consultant on People and Conservation
Adrian Phillips	Former Chair of the World Commission on Protected Areas of IUCN
Mohammad Qawabah	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Jordan
Flavien Rebara	Worldwide Fund for Nature – WWF, Madagascar
Alan Rowe	Department of Geography, University of Glasgow, United Kingdom
Sabine Schmidt	GTZ, Project Nature Conservation and Bufferzone Development, Mongolia
Irina Springuel	UNESCO ECOTECHNE Chair, South Valley University, Egypt
Nick Turvey	Documentary Film-maker, United Kingdom
Reed Wadley	Department of Anthropology, University of Missouri at Columbia, USA

Annex 4 - Strategy for Moving Forward

Mobile Peoples and Conservation: Crossing the Disciplinary Divide.

Wadi Dana, Jordan, 3rd - 7th April 2002

ACTION	PEOPLE ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
Coordination		
Expand Steering Committee to form a standing committee to meet quarterly and to provide overall coordination and to carry out reviews of actions completed.	Dawn Chatty, Adrian Phillips, Helen Newing, Patricia Feeney, Taghi Favar, Gonzalo Oviedo, Josie Weninger	Ongoing
Review the need for a follow up meeting.- meeting to include Mobile Peoples representatives.	Standing Committee	After Durban Sept 2003
Communications.		
Develop a website and e-mail list serve to aid communications and outreach strategy.	Dawn Chatty, Paul Ryder, Dominique Attala, Nick Turvey	3 months
Start work towards getting a documentary film series commissioned featuring the cases/themes discussed at the workshop.	Dawn Chatty, Paul Ryder, Nick Turvey	Immediate start
Produce a brief brochure to introduce the themes addressed in the Dana Declaration.	Standing Committee – Nick Turvey, Reed Wadley.	3 months
Translation - of Dana Declaration and introductory brochure into relevant languages (Arabic, French, Spanish et al).	Standing Committee to Oversee	6 months
Achieve wide publicity regarding this conference.	Dawn Chatty, Patricia Feeney, Josie Weninger,	Immediate start
Letters requesting review and visible support from a variety of groups, including a reality check with Mobile Peoples. Pro-forma letter soliciting support to be produced.	ALL Coordination / Monitoring : Standing Committee / Paul Ryder Letter: Patricia Feeney	Immediate start
Feed back conference results to colleagues, policy makers and practitioners in country and mobile peoples themselves. Inform Standing committee of progress through Paul Ryder.	ALL Coordination / Monitoring: Standing Committee / Paul Ryder	Immediate start

ACTION	PEOPLE ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
Delivery of Dana Declaration – Ask Princess Basma to support the declaration Present / Distribute at Society for Conservation Biology Conference, DICE, July 2002 Present the declaration to IUCN and WSSD inc Bali Prep Comm. Present to Indigenous councilor Secure support of WCPA Write formal letter informing IUCN and WWF and the Convention on Common Property of the proceedings of the conference.	Dawn Chatty, Taghi Favar Helen Newing Jeff Mc Neeley Taghi Favar Adrian Phillips Adrian Phillips, Taghi Favar, Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend	Before September 2002
Promote information exchange on availability of funding for research and community-based conservation projects (on web site / list serve)	Graham Griffin	1 year
Research / Writing		
Production of conference report for donors including strategy, declaration, lesson learned and papers presented.	Paul Ryder, Dawn Chatty	By 8 th May 2002
Production of a ‘lesson-learned’ report in bullet point format to be distributed with declaration	Paul Ryder, Dawn Chatty, ALL	By 8 th May 2002
Produce a 50-60 page ‘good news’ review of experience of mobile peoples and conservation for the World Parks Congress and Convention on Biological Diversity	ALL and Paul Ryder (Policy Matters suggested as a possible publisher.)	Within 18 Months
Write and publish an article in Forced Migration Review	Dawn Chatty	Within 2 years
Publication of Conference Proceedings in Special Edition of the ‘Journal of Nomadic Peoples’, investigate getting proceedings published in ‘Biodiversity and Conservation’.	Dawn Chatty and Other Contributors	Within 1 year
Produce and get relevant articles published in a variety of journals	ALL - Standing Committee to monitor.	Within 2 years
Encourage applied ethically driven research	ALL	Immediate start
Develop a research / action program to integrate traditional knowledge into conservation strategies	Christo Fabricius, Flavien Rebara,	Initiated within 1 year
Develop a workshop on Mobile peoples, and the role of spirituality and non-material consumption in Protected areas.	Alejandro Argumedo, Josie Weninger, Adrian Phillips, Gonzalo Oviedo	Within 2 years
Develop an interpretation of articles 8J and 10C of the Convention on Biological Diversity as applying to resource security.	Marcus Colchester	Initiated within 2 years
Review and publish long term experience of mobile peoples and conservation - a draft table of contents to be sent to Standing Committee	Taghi Favar, Margaret Jacobsohn	Within 2 Years

ACTION	PEOPLE ASSIGNED RESPONSIBILITY	TIME FRAME
Influencing Policy / Guidelines		
Create and strengthen social policy capacity of conservation NGOs, especially IUCN and WWF	Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Taghi Favar, CEESP, Adrian Phillips.	Within 2 years
Input into process of review of IUCN Protected Area categories for World Parks Congress	Marcus Colchester, Alejandro Argumedo, Gonzalo Oviedo, Adrian Phillips, Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend	Before September 2003
Facilitate the inclusion of an addendum, regarding Mobile Peoples, to international guidelines relating to Indigenous Peoples	Christo Fabricius and ALL	Within 2 years
Encourage IUCN / World Heritage Committee / International Council on Monuments and Sites to collaborate more on Mobile Peoples and conservation issues	Taghi Favar, Adrian Phillips	Initiated within 1 year
Encourage the adoption of indigenous Peoples and Protected areas as policy objective by Global Environment Fund and Convention on Biodiversity.	Jeff McNeely	Initiated within 1 year
Advocate social policies to big Conservation NGOs	Jeff McNeely, Marcus Colchester	Immediate start.
Feed Dana Declaration principles into the UN Convention to Combat Desertification and provide input into regional plans.	Sabine Schmidt, Gonzalo Oviedo, Taghi Favar, Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend	Within 2 Years
Capacity Building		
Develop and programme of exchange visits to increase Mobile Peoples' exposure to a variety of Community Based Natural Resource Management projects. Initiative to include the establishment of 'learning sites'	Garth Owen-Smith, Margaret Jacobsohn, , Taghi Favar, Richard Baker	Within 2 Years
Create learning network of sites involving both Mobile People and conservation agents, for Asia	Sabine Schmidt , Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend	Initiated within 1 year
Develop formal training package on people and conservation providing short courses for natural resource and social managers.	Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Helen Newing, Graham Griffin, Christo Fabricius, Alejandro Argumedo (course in Peru), Richard Baker	Initiated within 2 years
Facilitate learning networks on mobile peoples and conservation on regional basis	Sabine Schmidt	Initiated within 2 years

Annex 5 - Summary of Workshop Evaluation Forms

Mobile Peoples and Conservation: Crossing the Disciplinary Divide.

Very Poor 0%	Poor 20%	Quite Poor 40%	Quite Good 60%	Good 80%	Very Good. 100%
1. How effective was the administration prior to the event? RSC					89%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outstanding patience and assistance from Dominique et al. - Very Good - The agenda and list of participants and speakers could have been circulated sooner. 					
2. How effective was the administration DURING the event? (RSC and RSCN)					89%
3. How good were the Conference Facilities? (Accommodation, Working Rooms, Catering etc.)					85%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food was excellent - Good meeting rooms - An exceptional environment. - Excellent food considering the resources. - This varied 					
4. What did you think of the venue?					92%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Great spot to meet - Tranquil - Wonderful and relevant to be in a mobile people's area. 					
5. How appropriate was the structure of the event? (The design of the Programme)					71%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More space could have been provided for others to present their experience. - Lacked inclusion of the main group talked about 					
6. How relevant / helpful were the presentations					87%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some more than others. - A couple were less relevant but good in their own right 					
7. How good were the opportunities for involvement / participation and networking?					86%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lots of space provided. - Some participants needed to be muzzled at times to give others a chance to speak. - Very satisfied with networking and contact made. 					
8. How effective was the facilitation? (Working Groups and Plenary)					75%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facilitation excellent in the last 24 hours, poor before hand. - Jim Bone was excellent. - The rigid structure prevented the creative use of a great facilitator 					
9. How appropriate do you think the conference outputs are?					84%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Surprisingly Good! 					
10. At this moment how well do you think the conference has met your needs?					81%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Proof of the pudding lies in parties implementing the various actions. - It depends on what really happens. 					
<u>OVERALL AVERAGE</u>					<u>84%</u>

Annex 6 –Photographs from the Conference

HRH Princess Basma bint Talal of Jordan Opening the Conference (Centre)



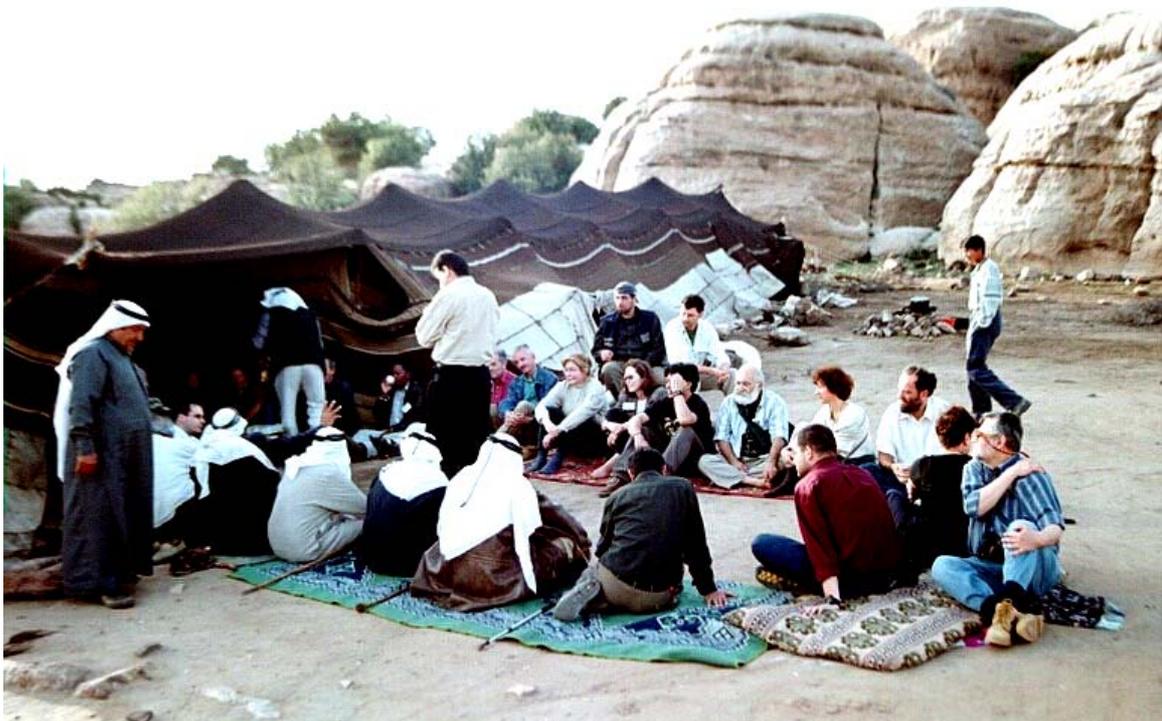
Dana Guest House - Accommodation and Conference Centre



Key Note Presentation - Jeffrey McNeeley, IUCN



Field trip to visit local Bedouin living inside the Dana reserve.



Field trip to visit local Bedouin living inside the Dana reserve.



Day 5 - Agreeing the final draft of the Dana Declaration and forward strategy.



Group Photo of Conference Participants



Jordan Times
THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 2002

NEWS

2

Social scientists and conservationists explore impact of wildlife conservation on lives of mobile people

AMMAN (JT) — Sociologists, anthropologists and conservationists are gathered in Wadi Dana for open discourse on the current impact of wildlife conservation on the lives and livelihoods of mobile people in remote areas.

Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, who acted as patron of the event, pointed out that Jordan is no stranger to the issue of mobile people as many of its people comprise both the indigenous bedouin and refugees. Princess Basma told the attendees to the conference on "Mobile People and Conservation" that serious considerations presently need to be addressed in relation to the use of Jordan's remaining natural areas.

These communities, she

said, "should not be forced to give up their ways of life or their culture, nor should they be displaced by development or by long-term and large-scale commercial tourism."

Settled communities have been the focus of most debate concerning conservation and sustainable development, said conference speaker Dawn Chatty, deputy director of the Refugee Studies Centre of Oxford University.

Kahlid Irani of the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) talked about the initiatives promoted in Dana and Wadi Rum, which are predominantly economically oriented, focusing on creating income-generating and job opportunities, linked to the nature reserve and the philosophy of conservation.

These nature-based socio-economic programmes have contributed towards changing local perceptions and attitudes to nature conservation and have brought about greater community support and involvement, Irani said.

Princess Basma expressed gratitude to Chatty for organising the event and providing an opportunity for various countries to assess the Dana initiative as well as relate to the RSCN's experience.

The four-day conference is hosted at the Wadi Dana Nature Reserve by the Refugee Studies Centre, Queen Elizabeth House, Oxford, in collaboration with the Durrell Institute of Conservation and Environment, the IUCN World Commission of Protected Areas and Oxfam.

Declaration recommends conservation while protecting rights of mobile people

AMMAN (JT) — A five-day conference at the Wadi Dana Nature Reserve gathering international sociologists, anthropologists and conservationists concluded yesterday with a declaration to conserve natural areas as well as protect the rights of mobile people who inhabit them.

As the world faces unprecedented threats to the conservation and sustainable use of its biodiversity, mobile people are discriminated against, a conference statement said.

The rights of mobile people, including rights of access to natural resources, are often denied and conventional conservation practices insufficient-

ly address their concerns. These factors together with the pace of global change undermine their lifestyles, reduce their ability to live in balance with nature, and threaten their very existence as distinct peoples, the statement said.

Nonetheless, through their traditional resource use and culture-based respect for nature, many mobile peoples are still making a significant contribution to the maintenance of the earth's ecosystems, species and genetic diversity — even though this often goes unrecognised. Thus the interests of mobile peoples and conservation converge, especially as they face a number of com-

mon challenges. There is an urgent need to create a mutually reinforcing partnership between mobile peoples and those involved with conservation, read the statement.

The "Dana Declaration" issued after the conference's conclusion recommends conservation approaches with consideration for potential impacts on mobile peoples and their natural resources. There is also a need to respect and incorporate their traditional knowledge and management practices.

The conference was hosted by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, with HRH Princess Basma acting as patron.

Jordan Times April 8, 2002

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