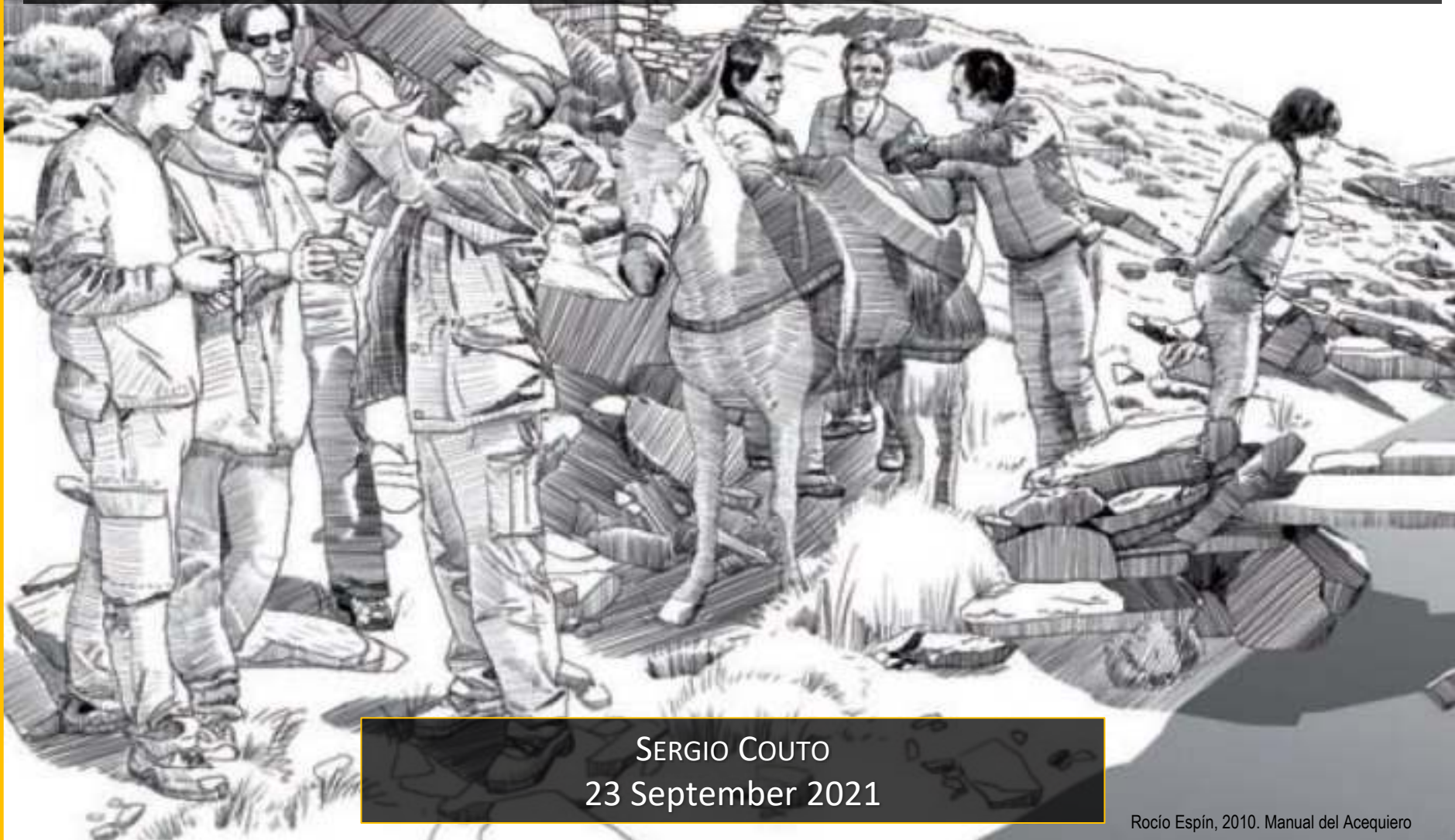


5.3 Governance of Pastures and Grasslands

The role of Local Institutions

Summer Field School on Mountain Ecosystem and Resource Management



SERGIO COUTO
23 September 2021

Ways to understand governance systems

1. Public

Ruled by the State



[STATE]

2. Private

Ruled mostly by individuals



[INDIVIDUAL]

3. Common

Ruled by a well defined community



[COMMUNITY]

Common governance: the way of the collective interest over the individual interest

¿What is governance?



Governance- governance is the way power is shared, decisions are taken and rules and agreements are enforced. For more on governance click here: <https://www.iccaconsortium.org/index.php/2019/11/25/icca-consortium-policy-brief-no-7-meanings-and-more/>

¿What is management?



Management- Management is what is done to achieve the desired goals: harvesting, planting or moving around the livestock



Pastoral/ grazing local governance in Spain





- Governing areas with very high biodiversity
- Very old (882)
- In Spain most grazing lands are common
- Transboundary
- Many National Parks are mostly common grazing lands
- In Spain, transhumance way (drove's roads) include 128.000 km in length and 439.199 ha



Pastoral governance: ordinances and bylaws

  A.0.963.162 *

NUMERO CIENTO DIEZ.-----

En el pueblo de Ortoneda a diez y ocho Mayo de
mil ochocientos noventa y seis.-----

Ante mí, Don Juan Borrell, Notario del Iltr. -
Colegio de Barcelona, con residencia en la villa de
Fobla de Segur,-----

-----COMPARECEN-----

Don FRANCISCO RABASA Y ANELL, casado.-----

Don ANTONIO LLAMBIY VILLARRUBLA, casado.-----

Don PEDRO ALEU Y N. cuyo apellido materno igno-
ra, si bien le parece ser el de ESCOLA, casado.-----

Don JOSE BOLLO Y N. cuyo apellido materno tam-
bien ignora, aunque cree ser el de CARDET, viudo.-----

Don ANTONIO PLANCHERIA Y SOLBUGA, casado.-----

Don ANTONIO SABATE Y ALEU, viudo.-----

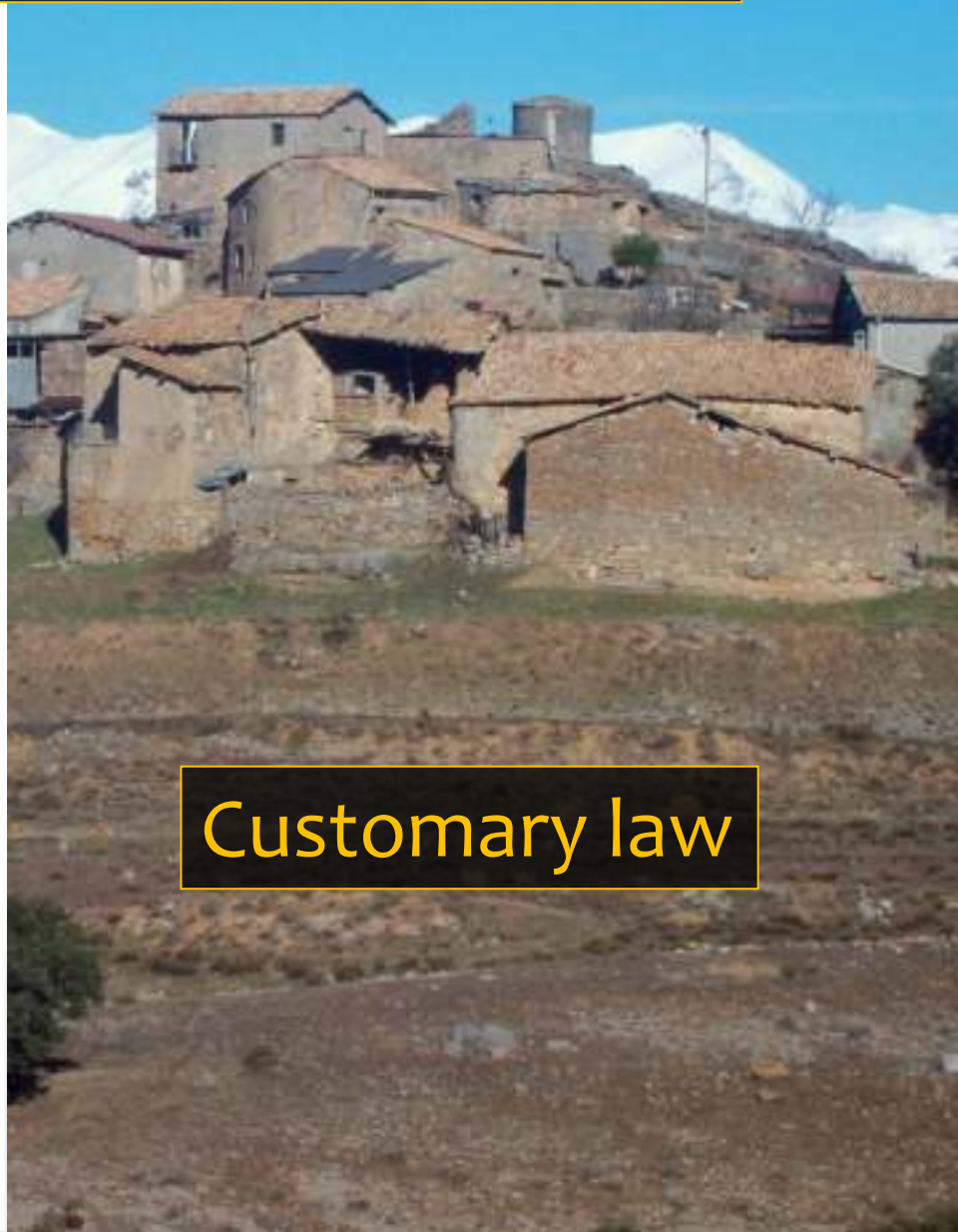
Don FRANCISCO PERAIRE Y ALEU, casado.-----

Don ANTONIO PERAIRE Y GASA, solteto.-----

Don JOSE GASA Y VIDAL, viudo.-----

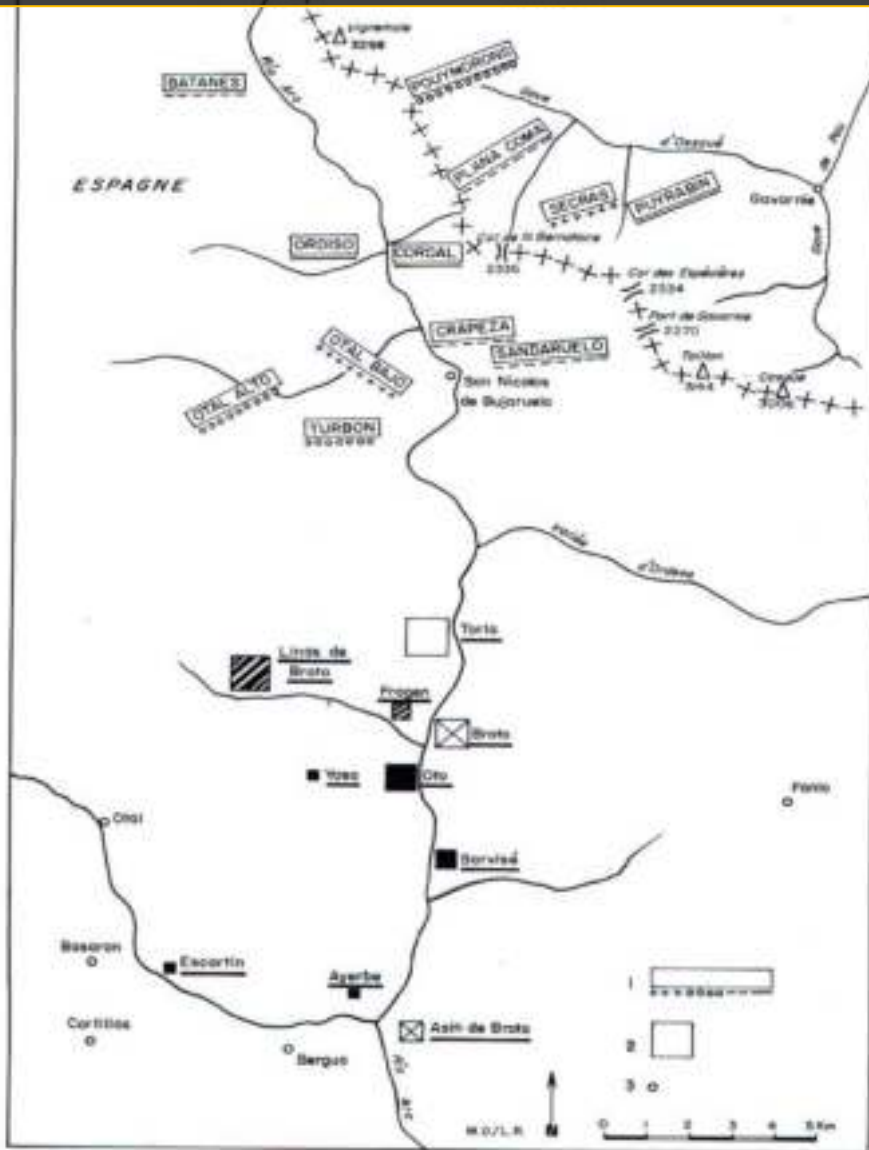
Don JOSE PERAIRE Y MONSO, casado.-----

1896



Customary law

Pastoral governance: *Juntas Ganaderas*



Source: <https://www.cbd.int/pa/doc/ts64-case-studies/spain-en.pdf>

Pastoral governance: International Treaties



More: https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tributo_de_las_Tres_Vacas

Cultural values



Tribunal de las Aguas por Bernardo Ferrándiz, en 1865.

Cultural values



DESCRIBIR INFORMAR CON ENCAJIDO



El Tribunal de las Aguas, Patrimonio Cultural Inmaterial de la Humanidad

Este tribunal por ser representante de una tradición cultural viva de la justicia y el gobierno comunitario y participativo de las aguas.

El Tribunal de las Aguas, por ser un ejemplo de la democracia comunitaria y participativa, es un patrimonio cultural inmaterial de la humanidad.

El Tribunal de las Aguas, por ser un ejemplo de la democracia comunitaria y participativa, es un patrimonio cultural inmaterial de la humanidad.

El Tribunal de las Aguas, por ser un ejemplo de la democracia comunitaria y participativa, es un patrimonio cultural inmaterial de la humanidad.

Regole (Italia)

- <http://www.regole.it/>



Baldios (Portugal)

- Federação Nacional dos Baldios
- <http://www.baladi.pt/sitio/>



Crofts (Scotland)

- Scottish Crofting Federation
- <http://www.crofting.org/>

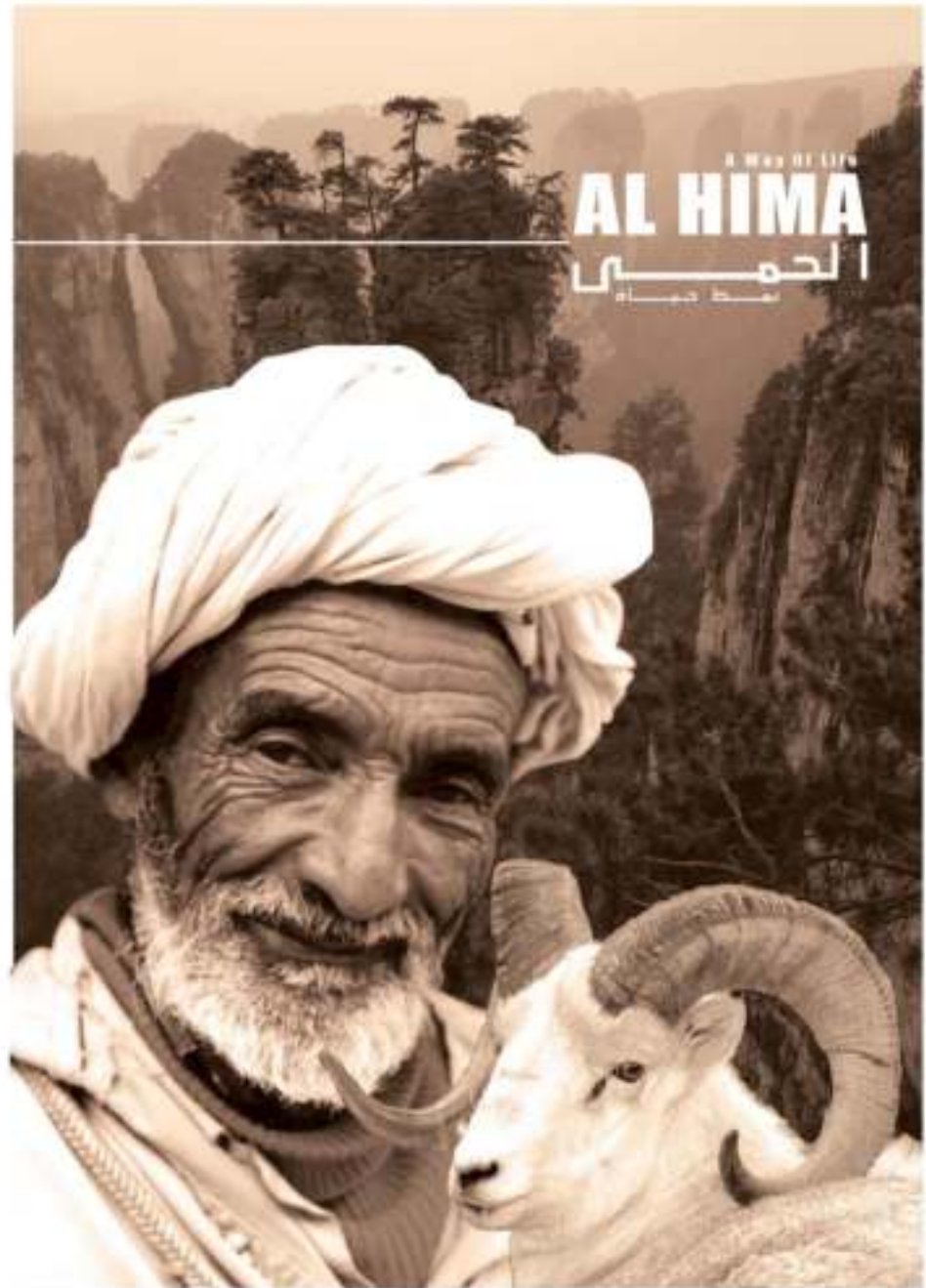


Watering and grazing communities, Switzerland



Agdals or Himas (North Africa)

- Agdals (Maghreb)
- Himas (Mashrek)
- Quoted on the Korán
- High value ecological, social and cultural areas



Multi-layer cultural complexity of local institutions

1. Pastoral
2. Forest
3. Hunting
4. Watering
5. Marine
6. Agricultural
7. Others...



Elinor Ostrom: lessons learnt on governance



Elinor Ostrom
Economy Nobel
Prize 2009



- Los límites del grupo están claramente definidos.
- Las normas de uso de los bienes colectivos se ajustan a las necesidades y condiciones locales.
- La mayoría de individuos afectados por las normas de uso pueden participar en su modificación.
- El derecho de los miembros de la comunidad para diseñar sus propias normas es respetado por las autoridades externas.
- La comunidad crea y controla un sistema de supervisión de la conducta de sus miembros.
- Existe un sistema de sanciones.
- Los miembros de la comunidad tienen acceso a mecanismos de resolución de conflicto a bajo coste.

Natura 2000 Network in León province (Spain)

RED NATURA 2000 EN LEÓN

- Directiva hábitats (Lic)
- Directiva aves (Zepa)
- Ambas directivas
- Ríos y embalses
- Principales carreteras



“Juntas Vecinales” of Omaña (León, Spain)



DEFENSA DE LAS
ENTIDADES LOCALES MENORES
Plataforma de Omaña

Montes de Utilidad Pública de la provincia de León (España)
pertencientes a Entidades Locales Menores



1.231 Juntas Vecinales

The promise of Sidney and the commons

Enhance the diversity, quality and vitality of governance in the next decade



“ In many countries, the cultural and spiritual values of nature are still a driving force for conservation, especially in relation to indigenous peoples’ territories, **the commons of traditional peasant, forest, pastoral and fishing communities, and sacred natural and cultural sites, landscapes and seascapes.** The idea that protected areas and “conserved areas” can be supported as part of the same conservation systems is also gaining ground. ”

“ Advance the “governance frontier” towards action on humanity’s most urgent agenda: moving away from growth-based development models towards more sustainable, equitable and satisfying economies and societies. Societies need to learn from successful experiences in ecological sustainability, self-reliance and direct democracy for the **governance of the commons.** ”

What are ICCAs- Territories of Life?

Areas and territories conserved by local communities and indigenous peoples

1. COMMUNITY

A well defined community with a close and sound relationship (identity, economic, cultural, etc.) with a well defined area.



2. PARTICIPATION/ GOVERNANCE

The area is governed mainly and directly by the local community. The community take decisions and enforce rules.



3. CONSERVATION

Management and governance outcomes led to the conservation/restoration of habitats, species, ecological functions, etc.



Which are the ICCA characteristics?

1. A well defined community with a close and sound relationship (identity, economic, cultural, etc.) with a well defined area.



1. Community

Very often these communities are very well defined. Some examples are:

- **The neighbours**. Those families that live most of the time in the village, parish, etc. (E.g. Neighbour Forests).
- **The members of a legal entity**. (E.g. Hunting Societies).
- **A local guild (profession)**. (E.g. the fishermen of a guild, the livestock owners of a valley, etc.).

Which are the ICCA characteristics?

2. The area is governed mainly and directly by the local community. The community take decisions and enforce rules.



2. Governance

Normally the commons and ICCAs have their own decision taking systems and institutions, which have a variable degree of independence from administration.

- **Governance** (the decision taking process) is implemented by the community, not by the public administration. This is done by specific local institutions, often by direct democracy.
- They have their own **rules and laws**. In many cases these laws are not written (customary) and in other cases they have laws specifically passed for some kind of commons (E.g. common forests).

Which are the ICCA characteristics?

3. Management and governance outcomes led to the conservation/restoration of habitats, species, ecological functions, etc. as well as community livelihoods



3. Nature conservation & community livelihoods

Many ecosystems have been created and preserved by local communities. Some examples are:

- **Creation conservation of ecosystems.** E.g. High mountain pastures, where private ownership is anecdotic. Many of these habitats are priority habitats under the EU Habitats Directive. Furthermore, they loose biodiversity in not grazed. Other examples are the “dehesas”.
- **Environmental desasters remediation and prevention.** E.g. the role of fishing communities on the “Prestige” oilspill in Spain, or the role of grazing to prevent forest fires.
- Sustainable use of natural resources and protection of territories against mega-projects and land grabbing for intensive, monoculture exploitation

IUCN matrix of protected areas categories and governance types (new IUCN Guidelines)

Governance type	A. Governance by Government			B. Shared Governance			C. Private Governance			D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance	
	Federal or national ministry or agency	Local/municipal ministry or agency in charge	Government-delegated management (e.g. to an NGO)	Trans-boundary management	Collaborative management (various forms of pluralist influence)	Joint management (pluralist management board)	Declared and run by individual land-owner	...by non-profit organizations (e.g. NGOs, univ. etc.)	...by for-profit organizations (e.g. corporate land-owners)	Indigenous bio-cultural areas & Territories - declared and run by Indigenous Peoples	Community Conserved Areas - declared and run by traditional peoples and local communities
I - Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area											
II - National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values)											
III - Natural Monument											
IV - Habitat/ Species Management											
V - Protected Landscape/ Seascape											
VI - Managed Resource											

For more information:

<https://toolbox.iccaconsortium.org/meanings-and-more/protected-areas/>

What are Territories of Life/ ICCAs?

ICCAs in the World Database of Protected Areas (Protected Planet)

The image shows a screenshot of the Protected Planet website. The top navigation bar includes the Protected Planet logo, and links for 'About', 'News & Stories', 'Resources', and 'Thematic Areas'. A search icon is also present. The main content area features a large heading: 'Territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs)'. Below this, a paragraph states: 'The ICCA Registry website is an online information platform for territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs), where communities themselves provide data, case studies, maps, photos and stories.' A purple button labeled 'Explore ICCAs →' is positioned below the text. Two map thumbnails are displayed, each with a title in Spanish: 'Comunidade do Monte Veciñal en Man Común de Froxán' and 'Comunidade de Montes Veciñais en Man Común de Santiago de Covelo'. To the right, a separate image shows the cover of the 'Protected Planet Report 2018', which includes the subtitle 'Tracking progress towards global targets for protected areas' and a central graphic of a globe held by hands. The bottom of the report cover features logos for UN, WCPA, National Geographic, and Protected Planet.

For more information: <https://www.protectedplanet.net/en/thematic-areas/indigenous-and-community-conserved-areas>

The ICCA Consortium

The Global association for the Territories of Life/ ICCAs

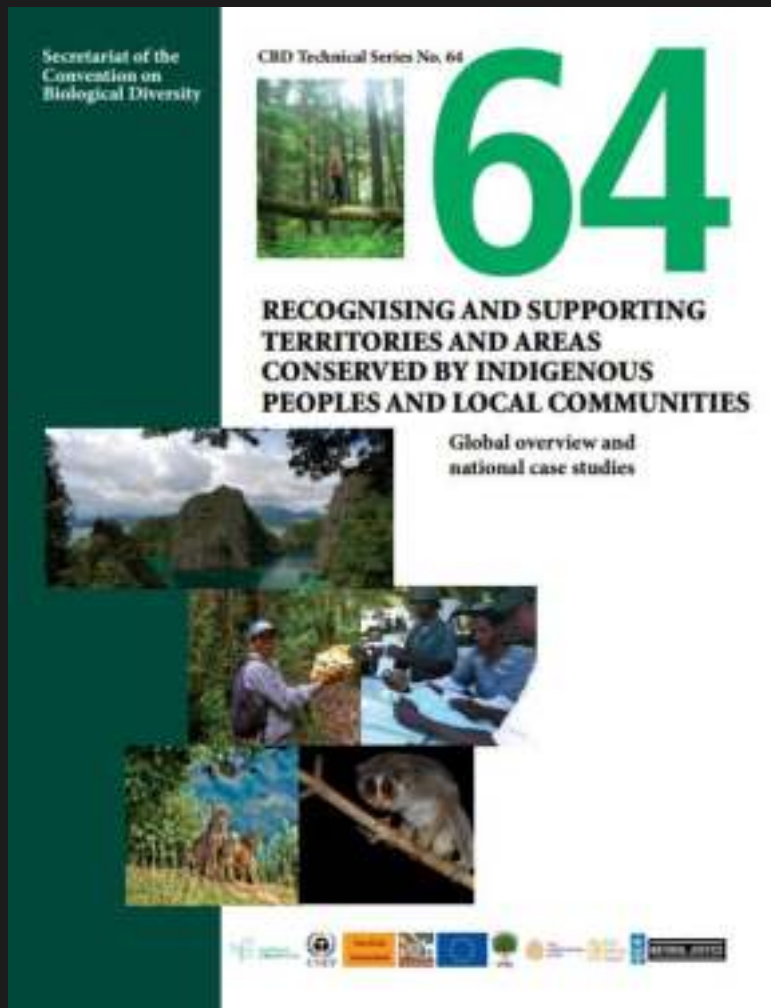


As of January 2021 the ICCA Consortium counts **179 Members**, and **415 Honorary Members** from more than **80 countries**.

For more information:

<https://www.iccaconsortium.org/>

Recognising and supporting Territories of Life-ICCAs



- **Australia**
- **Bolivia**
- **Canada**
- **Chile**
- **Costa Rica**
- **Croatia**
- **England**
- **Fiji**
- **India**
- **Iran**
- **Italy**
- **Kenya**
- **Namibia**
- **Panama**
- **Philippines**
- **Russia**
- **Senegal**
- **Spain**
- **Suriname**

<https://www.cbd.int/protected/ts64-country-case-studies/>

2021 REPORT: Understanding Territories of Life (ICCAs)

Territories of Life and their custodians



A global spatial analysis

The estimated extent of territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities

This global analysis is the first of its kind to analyse the estimated extent and conservation values of territories and areas conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities (abbreviated as ICCAs—territories of life). The analysis provides technical and scientific evidence to strengthen key aspects of the post-2020 global biodiversity framework and its implementation. It illustrates that fulfilling the Convention on Biological Diversity's 2050 vision of "living in harmony with nature" can only be achieved through a human rights-based approach that respects Indigenous peoples and local communities as rights-holders and holds governments, conservation organisations and private actors accountable as duty-bearers.

Read more



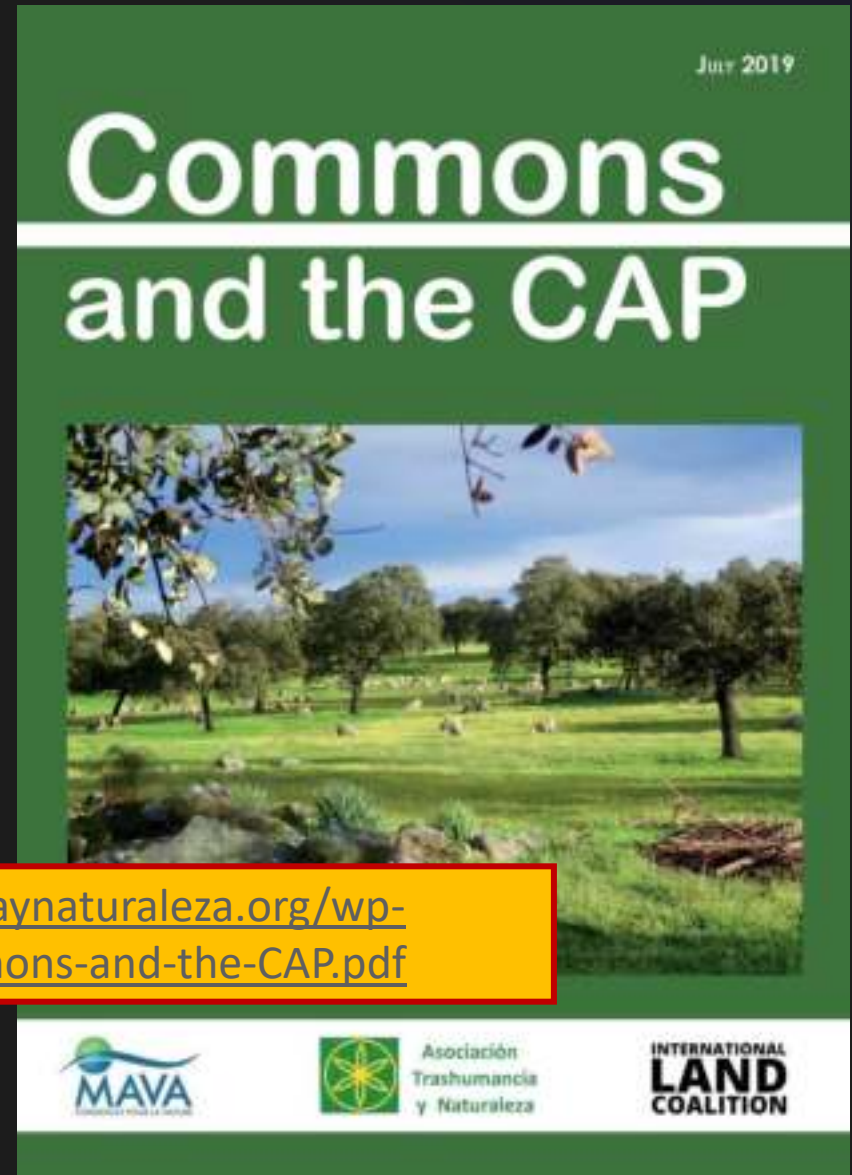
For more information:

<https://report.territoriesoflife.org/>

THREATS:

- BAD POLICIES
- COLONIALISM
- INDIVIDUALISM
- EXTRACTIVISM
- ALIENATION
- DEPOPULATION

For more information: <https://trashumanciaynaturaleza.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/TyN-2019-Commons-and-the-CAP.pdf>



THANK YOU!

sergiocoutog@gmail.com

