

Co-managing

species and spaces

Indigenous homelands and territories harbour the greater part of the world's biodiversity. Local communities manage natural resources through their own customary institutions and in some cases, enhance biodiversity by transforming landscapes.

Today it is increasingly recognised that the conservation of threatened species or protected areas requires the development of partnerships with indigenous peoples and local communities. State-indigenous co-management regimes benefit from in-depth indigenous knowledge about natural resources that complements scientific understandings. When indigenous peoples are full partners in the development and implementation of management plans, they become crucial actors in research, monitoring and awareness-raising.



KAREN PEOPLES in Thailand have regenerated large tracts of forest that were destroyed by logging.



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IN ANDEAN COUNTRIES vicuña recovered from 10,000 to about 421,500 animals in 45 years through community-based management.



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IN CANADA, the Sahtutó'ine people are leading the Tsá Tué Biosphere Reserve management plan.



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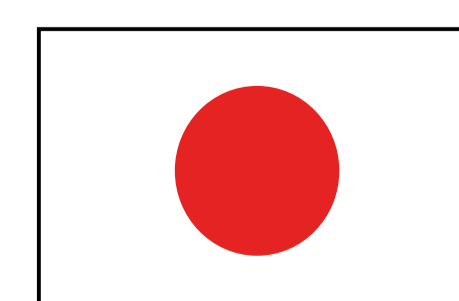
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