



**CBD**



**Convention on  
Biological Diversity**

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AFRICAN REGIONAL INDIGENOUS AND  
LOCAL COMMUNITY PREPARATORY  
MEETING FOR THE ELEVENTH MEETING  
OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES  
Bujumbura, Burundi, 9-14 June 2012

**REPORT OF THE AFRICAN INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITY**

**REGIONAL PREPARATORY WORKSHOP FOR COP 11**

**INTRODUCTION**

1. At its tenth session, the Conference of the Parties (COP) adopted several decisions relevant to capacity building and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention. In paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of decision X/40 A, the COP, welcomed with appreciation the capacity building efforts for indigenous and local communities by the Secretariat, in partnership with the Government of Spain and the Indigenous Women's Biodiversity Network of the Latin American and Caribbean region, on issues relevant to Article 8(j) and related provisions and Article 15 on access and benefit sharing, and encouraged Parties to continue such efforts, including in the other regions. Paragraph 7 of decision IX/13 E, and decision VIII / 5 B, and C and the annex to decision VII/16 and decision V/16 Annex II, Task 4, also refer to, encourage and support capacity building initiatives to ensure effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the Convention's work.
2. Pursuant to these decisions, the Secretariat has organized a series of workshops in 2012, on capacity building for Indigenous and Local Communities, with focus on preparations for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, in Hyderabad, India, 8-19 October 2012, as well as the Nagoya Protocol. These three regional preparatory meetings for indigenous and local communities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, took place in: Burundi (9-12 June); Thailand (10-13 July) and Paraguay (13-16 August), respectively.
3. This series of workshops in 2012, was made possible thanks to the generous financial help of the Governments of Spain and Japan, and the Governments of Germany, Norway and Denmark, the European Union, and the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie through the multi-donor ABS Capacity Building Initiative. The regional preparatory meeting for the African region was organized and facilitated by the Secretariat of the Convention (SCBD), in close collaboration with Multi-donor Capacity Building ABS Initiative, Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordination

Committee, (IPACC), the Indigenous Information Network (IIN) and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

4. The meeting provided an opportunity to build and strengthen the capacity of indigenous and local community representatives, particularly women, to participate effectively in the work of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), especially concerning issues relevant to Articles 8 (j), 10(c) and the Nagoya Protocol, as preparatory for COP 11.
5. The workshop took place in Bujumbura at the Sun Safari Club Hotel, Avenue Mao Tsé Toung, Burundi from 9 to 12 June 2012. Following is the report of the meeting, including a summary of the evaluation by the participants which is contained in annex I and a list of participants which is contained in annex II.

### **ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING**

6. Representatives of the Government of Burundi, the Executive Secretary of the Convention, the GIZ Regional Office, the Batwa community, made brief opening statements. The opening was chaired by a representative of the Indigenous information Network (IIN). Prior to the official opening participants took an opportunity to introduce themselves, be briefly describing their work and the mandate of their respective organizations.

### **ITEM 2. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS AND ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA.**

7. The workshop was facilitated by a representative of the Secretariat and a representative of the multi-donor ABS Initiative. The facilitators invited the participants to consider and adopt the provisional agenda that has been prepared by the Secretariat for the workshop.
8. The workshop was held in plenary and group sessions, with the methodology of a participatory workshop. Each topic was presented in power point and some items included, in turn, work in small groups, after which the appointed chairpersons of each group presented their findings to the plenary. To assist participants in the development of advocacy and communication skills, indigenous and local community representatives also participated in role-play and improvisations, with a focus on the draft 8(j) decisions before the COP 11.

### **ITEM 3. INTRODUCTION TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY INCLUDING THE PARTICIPATION OF INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN THE WORK OF THE CONVENTION**

9. Item 3 commenced with a PowerPoint presentation, including an introduction to the CBD, its history, terminology, processes and mechanisms. An in-depth discussion followed on the participation of indigenous and local communities (ILCs) in the work of the Convention and participants with long experience involving the CBD also shared their stories and insights.
10. This item, also examined mechanisms and instruments to promote the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention, which have been established in the decisions of the COP, as well as informal mechanisms. In particular, participants were made aware of the operations of the Voluntary Trust Fund (VF), the website on Article 8 (j) and the portal for traditional knowledge, and digital and print documents.
11. The regional International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity's (IIFB) coordinator for the African region, Ms. Lucy Mulenkei, provided further information about the current funding climate and fund raising efforts of the IIFB for ILC participation in COP 11. The IIFB coordinator for Africa

(Lucy Mulenkei) and the African representative of local communities (Gladman Chibememe) also provided a historical overview of the CBD, covering the first Earth Summit (Rio 1992) to the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary at Rio+20, in June 2012.

#### **ITEM 4. INTRODUCTION TO ARTICLES 8(j), 10(c), AND RELATED PROVISIONS**

12. This item commenced with a power point presentation, which focussed on the Article 8(j) programme of work and on draft decisions emerging from the 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) and related provisions (7WG8j), that will be consider at COP 11. Participants divided into small groups, where roles were assigned for an improvisation designed to provide an experience of lobbying/advocacy. Amongst other things, this improvisation assisted in building advocacy skills that are vital for the effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the work of the Convention. Various roles assigned for the role plays included representatives of developing and developed world governments, diverse indigenous peoples and local communities, non-governmental organizations, etc. Having assumed a character, participants studied the draft decisions and develop positions and then engaged in a lobbying exercise with the aim (for ILCs) of strengthening the draft decisions. Each group were given one draft decision each, after which they rehearsed, then presented their improvisations to the plenary, and afterwards discussed what they learned from the experience. This activity included draft decisions related to both Articles 8(j) and 10(c).

#### **ITEM 5. STRATEGY FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 AND THE AICHI TARGETS**

13. This item commenced with a review of the Global Biodiversity Outlook III (2010), to draw the participant's attention to the global state of the Earth's environment. Participants were encouraged to share their local environmental issues at this time. Under this item, the participants became familiar with the revised Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and its Aichi Targets (1 to 20), with a focus of the targets most relevant to ILCs (targets 11, 14 and 18). The item was introduced through a power point presentation, which was followed by a discussion in plenary. Participants were asked to explore synergies with the strategic plans and the results are contained in annex I.
14. In particular, participants identified target 11<sup>1</sup> concerning the establishment of protected areas as most significant for ILCs in Africa. Further to this ILCs regard significant synergies exist concerning the support and recognition of Indigenous community conservation Areas. ILCs also noted the relevance of the Akwe:Kon Guidelines and the Code of Ethical Conduct and their applicability to the establishment of protected areas, included respect for the right of prior and informed consent of the affected ILCs.

#### **ITEM 6. INTRODUCTION TO THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL ON ACCESS AND BENEFIT-SHARING**

15. This agenda item was be introduced by the Secretariat, who provided some background and a brief overview of the Nagoya Protocol (NP), with an emphasis on provisions of particular relevance to ILCs. A brief update on the international process was also provided with a focus on

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<sup>1</sup> **Target 11** By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.

ICNP II. ILCs directly involved in the NP's negotiations provided views and comments on the Nagoya Protocol and international process in the form of a panel discussion with participants from IIFB, IIN, IPACC and others.

**ITEM 7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAGOYA PROTOCOL IN AFRICA -  
CURRENT PROCESSES AT REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL AND  
ROLE OF ILCs<sup>2</sup>**

15. Following the introduction to the Nagoya Protocol, the multi-donor ABS Capacity Building Initiative presented on ABS Implementation in Africa, with a focus on eight fields of action. This was supplemented by a detailed examination of Bio-cultural Community Protocols: "ABS and beyond" by a representative of Natural Justice. This item focused on the unique situation and experiences of the African region, with a focus on implementation.

**ITEM 8. INDIGENOUS AND LOCAL COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES'  
PREPARATORY DISCUSSIONS FOR COP 11**

16. Under this agenda item ILCs were provided with a full day's opportunity for an internal discussion concerning preparations for COP 11. The SCBD presented on ILC participation across the Convention and its subsidiary bodies. The SCBD, ABS Capacity Building Initiative, as well as Natural Justice were available on request as resource people for this session. This agenda item assisted ILCs in identifying who may be planning to participate in COP 11 and possible priorities, as well as divisions of labour. This item was chaired by representatives of the Indigenous Information Network and the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity.

17. The participants analysed the draft decisions emerging from 7<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Working Group on Article 8(j) in depth, as well as the full agenda of COP 11, with the view of identifying areas of particular interest and identifying individuals and groups, who will follow each issue and take responsibilities for drafting position papers and planning lobbying activities.

**ITEM 9. OTHER MATTERS - EVALUATION OF THE TRAINING  
WORKSHOP**

17. Participants were invited to give their opinions concerning the preparation and facilitation of the workshop and proposals for future opportunities. This item was designed to provide feedback to the SCBD and presenters to improve future workshops and is also designed to assist donors by providing concrete outcomes, both quantitative and qualitative, in order to assess effective use of funding and assisted in future planning. The evaluation were distributed early on the third day and collected at the end of the third day and a summary of the findings is provided in Annex 2.

**ITEM 10. CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP**

17. The workshop will close at 18.00 on 12<sup>th</sup> June.

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<sup>2</sup> Includes the role of community protocols.

## Annex I.

### **EVALUATION OF THE CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP**

#### *Introduction*

In order to obtain feedback aimed at improving future workshops and providing essential information to donors and potential donors, participants were requested to complete an evaluation form for the workshop, which cover various areas, including: familiar with the CBD before and after of the workshop; gender; mother tongue; workshop expectations; the quality of the various presentations; and targeted questions including the applicability of new learning on current work; also the style and pace of presentations and the quality of the facilitation of the workshop

Participants were also asked to identify any missing content or to suggest other methods of delivery which could be effective or how the current methodology could be improved.

Participants were also requested to provide feedback on the substantive new knowledge areas and where asked if the workshop enhanced understanding of biodiversity/ traditional knowledge/Nagoya Protocol/Strategy Plan/and COP 11 and how it achieved this, as well as other advice about how the workshop could be improved.

#### *Summary*

Regarding “Expectations”, most of the participants rated the workshop as very good, there were even participants who erased very good to write “excellent”. Many participants replied that the workshop went beyond their expectations. They stated that all the issues treated in the workshop were applicable to their daily activities and life. They also liked the content and would like greater access to the resources distributed during the workshop for their communities. They suggested having more regular workshops and more participants, including the younger generation. They emphasised that they would like to continue discussions about the Convention and the role of ILCs and were eager to identify future opportunities. A suggestion was made to have more case studies from ILCs from other regions and countries, for comparative studies.

The participants left the workshop feeling they were better able to lobby for their communities’ interests and to enter into discussions with various levels of government. Some also emphasised that they did not know much about CBD, ABS, PIC, Nagoya Protocol, etc. prior to the workshop but they said they left the workshop eager to share what they have learnt with other members of their communities. Many participants referred the workshop as an eye opening experience. They felt the value of this experience really makes the case for more workshops on these and related issues. Participants would also like to have longer workshops and perhaps access to global workshops, so they can learn more from other ILCs representatives, who come from other countries, were realities may be different.

### *Detailed Feedback*

From the total number of 57 participants, 30 were women and approximately 60 % had heard of the Convention on Biodiversity. The workshop was delivered in English and French and all participants had a working knowledge of either English or French, however it is interesting to note that the mother tongues of the participants, are Massai, Fon, Kitata, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Tamazight, Tugen, Afrikaans, Rutumbira, Foulfouldé, Kimbuti-Lega, Kitembo, Luhya, Baka, Kiluna, Ogiek, Rendille, Edo, Mashi, French, Qanikhwe, Ogoni, Amazighe, Shona, And Tamasheq

In regards to the expectations of the participants some direct quotes may help to capture the significance of the workshop to the participants. One participant said and many agreed, that the workshop *“allowed me to better understand the Convention and its mechanisms”*; many participants reiterated that they *“had learned a lot but still want to learn more”*; many felt the workshop went *“beyond their expectations”*. One woman participant said pointedly that *“I learned how to be a more effective lobbyist for ILCs”*; another said *“I have realised that such forums open our eyes on what is going on internationally and nationally and how it affects us at the community level”*; she added *“The workshop was excellent and helpful. It helped me developed my negotiation skills”*. Other participants said the workshop *“answered many questions and clearly explained important issues”*. Other expressed appreciation for learning about *“the potential of Bio-Cultural Protocols”*. She added *“I got a holistic view of the processes contained under the Convention. It helped me understand more about ABS, its implementation, and the general CBD process”*. Many participants were deeply thankful for the amount of vital and important information in both French and English, including resources made available by the Secretariat and the ABS Capacity Building Initiative and noted they could be used by participants for further training back home in their communities. One participant emphasised that he now *“understood both the importance of IPACC and its involvement in work of the CBD”*. He added that before the workshop he did not fully understand the importance of biodiversity beyond the immediate needs of his community.

When asked if what they learned was applicable to their daily work and activities, three out of four participants said it was fully applicable and one in four said it was partly applicable.

All in all, the participants found the workshop was very useful. One participant emphasised that what he learned *“will be very applicable to my activities with ILCs, at national and international levels and with other actors and improved my conceptualisation of the CBD”*. Many participants enjoyed the methodology, including role-play and improvisations and believe they were excellent learning strategies for skill development, especially negotiation skills. . Many participants felt the contents were very applicable to their work, especially on policy advocacy. The participants thought the presentations were excellent and said they would reuse the presentations for their own work. One participant said *“I am entirely satisfied. The documents, presentations and interventions of presenters and participants helped me a lot in improving my understanding. CBD and is clearly part and parcel of any indigenous and local peoples, who are the guardians of biodiversity. Another participant added “I have gained a lot of knowledge that will help me and my organization to lobby for the rights of indigenous peoples and also assist us in implementing the Nagoya Protocol, where I have been nominated to be on a national committee”*. She added *“Now I know ABS is not only local but is a worldwide framework. When the Convention is not respected; there is need for awareness-raising with both authorities and ILCs”*. The Participants complimented the high quality of the presentations and also the excellent

resources which were made available to them in both English and French and many have undertaken to adapt and use them for their community work back home in their communities and countries of origin.

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*One participant emphasised that “the presentations have clearly broken down the concrete textual content of the CBD and they have clearly enabled me to better understand central issues such as the Nagoya Protocol, biopirating, biocultural protocols, access and benefit sharing, sustainable use and the importance of integrating ILCs as owners and share-holders of bio-cultural resources, and how this all affects ILCs at a community level”.*

The participants rated the style of the facilitation, delivery and the pace of delivery as either very good or good. The quality was rated as very good by all participants.

The participants were also asked what was missing in terms of content or methods. In their responses some noted that some presentations were too fast for those who are not familiar with CBD and ABS. Participants also requested more time for participants’ presentations about what they are doing in their communities and in each country so that everyone are more able to learn from each other. Some participants requested more information on such topics as: payment for environmental services; and climate change adaptation. Some participants requested more time for in depth discussions of the draft recommendations or decisions before the COP.

Some participants wanted issues linked with real life examples, to assist in better understanding them. Some noted the usefulness of case studies, especially concerning from federal governmental systems’ policies relevant to the CBD.

Many Francophone participants were deeply grateful to the amount of information and resources sharing with them in French. They also noted the bilingual power-point presentations were particularly useful for trainers. One participant noted that *“the role play and improvisations helped me a lot in understanding different ways to negotiate”*. Some participants requested more time to participants to express themselves and enrich the conversation with experiences from back home in their communities. Some participants were concerned that some of the presentations were a little too fast and some acronyms were not fully understood.

Participants were asked in particular, if the workshop enhanced their understanding of the biodiversity/ traditional knowledge/Nagoya Protocol/Strategy Plan/ and/or COP 11.

One participant poignantly stated; *“Before coming to the meeting everything was dark, unclear, now my eyes are wide open”*. The workshop *“improved understanding about the topics. I will now be able to participate in meetings organised by ministries of my country about these topics”*.

Many participants felt the presence of other indigenous and local community representatives assisting the contextualization of the issues being discussed.

Other participants reflected *“I have learnt how to defend the rights of ILCs, what I have learnt about article 8j has really opened my eyes - especially the link between Article 8J and ABS. I also gained more insight on TK issues. The implication of stakeholders and rights-holders was never clear to me but now I understand it much better. Learning how other countries are implementing the CBD and the Nagoya Protocol has assisted me in better understanding the importance of effective implementation in my own country and community”*. Many participants described the workshop as an *“eye opener”*, particularly concerning opportunities for ILCs

concerning participation and best practices in creating awareness about the Convention. One participant remarked that she had *“developed the confidence and knowhow to approach national Focal Points”* and felt she had improved her lobbying skills in general. She remarked that *“I had very little knowledge on NP and I heard of 8j and 10c for the first time, thank you CBD”*.

Some participants commented that the facilitators did a great job explaining issues including Biodiversity, TK and NP, by relating them to real life situations. Most participants felt that because of the workshop, they could participate more effectively at COP 11 and had a better understanding of the structures and processes of the COP.

The short films (particular the GIZ film on ABS) were also very effectively used. Ione participant remarked that *“I liked the short film on ABS, and now I understand the Nagoya Protocols purpose and necessity. ABS is a critical component; many more workshops are needed as many local communities are not aware of it. Now I know that TK should be safeguarded. We have to support NP and fight for the success of the Strategic Plan”*.

In the evaluation participants were asked to describe one significant thing that they have experienced or learned from the workshop and explain how it will help change the way that they will be doing their work in future?

One participant noted that she felt empowered to set up her own organization without worrying about funding, so that she could focus on the recognition of her peoples traditional territories and the implementation of CBD.

Many participants noted that one of the most significant areas discussed was the development and use of community protocols as a tool to defend, negotiate and valorise of community heritage and to regulate demands made by outsiders to the community.

One participant reflected *“I have learnt that Government negotiations processes should be inclusive of key stake holders”*. Other participants high-lighted their professional development in areas of policy development, advocacy skills, and practical aspects of managing ABS. Some learned new strategies of negotiation. Many participants felt better equipped to train others and now had resources to assist them. One reflected *“Now I have the skills and tools to train members of my indigenous community and I have learnt that the NP is a useful tool for my community”*.

Some participants said *“I am more motivated and want to learn more. I am better able to articulate my rights, and I feel empowered and better prepared to mobilise resources for community programmes. I now have a deeper understanding of the NP, 8j and 10c, which will allow me to better defend and negotiate the rights of ILCs in my daily work”*. *“I understand my rights concerning bio-prospecting and now I can emphasise the need for ABS to be based upon PIC and MAT, and will incorporate key NP elements in our outreach on environmental education and conservation. I will census the endangered medical plants species of where I work to prevent them from disappearing”*.

Finally on other suggestions or recommendations to improve the workshops some practical advice was provided including: take into consideration that most of ILCs don't know how to read and thus there is a need to find other more visual ways to pass on the information to them at the community level. Many participants would like State Governments to support and facilitate



similar workshops at the sub-national level. They also noted the advantages of including ILCs experienced in the CBD in such workshops. One participant suggested that workshop facilitators use suggestion cards as to better capture everybody's ideas so they can contribute even better. All participants suggested that further capacity building programmes should be made available. Many ILCs were themselves trainers and recommended "training for trainers" methodologies as essential.

Some participants recommended more group work to enable participation of shy or quiet members of the workshop. Some commented that the facilitators should limit the time for questions & answers by participants to better manage the limited time of the workshop. Many felt that one workshop per year was insufficient and called for at least three workshops each year. Some participants supported the establishment of a network of ILCs to stay in touch with the other participants and to keep sharing views about the issues.

On a practical level participants reminded the facilitators to allow enough time for participants to effectively participate; avoid long hours in the workshop; and not having workshops on weekends (as its too heavy after travelling). Some wanted more time for different topics and more workshops and opportunities to participate in COP11. Many wanted workshops to include opportunities for the younger generation. Some participants felt the meeting room was a little crowded and that one toilet at the back of the room for both men and women was inadequate. The venue should be more gender sensitive concerning toilets and also consider people with disabilities (including not too many steps).

#### *In Conclusion*

The participants all in all, found the workshop to be a rewarding experience. They met others with similar issues, shared local experiences, improved presentation, speaking and negotiation skills, developed a detailed knowledge of CBD processes and structures including the programme of work for article 8(j) and the Nagoya Protocol.

The facilitation of the workshop with international partners, and regional networks and organizations allowed for a large group of ILCs to be brought together in a most economical way, to facilitate a broad but related series of workshops which improved their effective participation in international processes and also their effectiveness back in their communities.

Annex II

<b>African Workshop of Indigenous and Local Communities in preparation of CBD COP11</b>			
<b>Bujumbura, 09-14 June 2012</b>			
<b>List of participants</b>			
<b>First Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Country</b>
Luc Dieudonné	Kounouho	Nature Tropicale OMG	Bénin
Keikabile	Mogodu	Khwedom Council	Botswana
Vital	Bambanze	Unissons nous pour la Promotion de Batwa (UNIPROBA)	Burundi
Bayaga	Evariste	Unissons nous pour la Promotion de Batwa (UNIPROBA) Association Espoir pour les jeunes Batwa (ASSEJEBA)	Burundi
Elias	Kuntwari	Association Union des jeunes pour le Developpement Communautaire (UJEDECO)	Burundi
Alfred	Ahingejeje	Union Chretienne Pour L'Education et le Developpement de Desherites (UCEDD)	Burundi
Dieudonné	Ndayikeje	Unissons nous pour la Promotion de Batwa (UNIPROBA)	Burundi
Mutarutwa	Goreth	Unissons nous pour la Promotion de Batwa (UNIPROBA)	Burundi
Imelde	Sabushimike	Unissons nous pour la Promotion de Batwa (UNIPROBA)	Burundi
Diane	Nduwimana	Unissons nous pour la Promotion de Batwa (UNIPROBA)	Burundi
Jean-Baptiste	Sindayigaya	Association Union des jeunes pour le Developpement Communautaire (UJEDECO)	Burundi
Evariste	Ndikumana	Association Espoir pour les Jeunes (ASSEJEBA)	Burundi
Philibert	Mundanda	GEF / SGP	Burundi
Aminatu Samiratu	Gambo	Lelewal Foundation	Cameroon
Messe	Venant	Association OKANI	Cameroon
Jean	Nganga	Association de Défense et de Promotion des Populations autochtones	Congo
Kapupu Diwa	Mutimanwa	REPALEAC	DRC
Dominique	Bikaba	Strong Roots	DRC
Yvonne	Salemba	Programme d'Intégration et de Developpement du peuple pygmée au Kivu (PIP-Kivu)	DRC
Aline	Wetewabo	Collectif pour les peuples autochtones au Kivu (CPAK)	DRC
Alyie Dallu Shade	Amaji	Local Communities for Biodiversity and Livelihood Improvement	Ethiopia
Kebele Anota	Bukulo	International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity	Ethiopia
Abdikadir	Kurewa	Friends of Lake Turkama/National Museums of Kenya	Kenya
Ikal	Angelei	Friends of Lake Turkama	Kenya

Mercy	Mbogho	Kweni Training Centre for Sustainable Development	Kenya
Lucy	Mulenkei	Indigenous Information Network	Kenya
Agnes	Leina	Illaramatak Community Concerns (ICC)	Kenya
Sheila Jeruto	Tallam	Indigenous Information Network	Kenya
James Ligare	Imbayi	Muliru Farmers Conservation Group	Kenya
John Nkapapa	Koringo	Namanga Environmental Group	Kenya
Daniel M.	Kobei	Ogiek Peoples Development Programm (OPAP)	Kenya
Jennifer	Koinante	Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC)	Kenya
Mohamed Elmoctar	Ag Mohamed	Projet de Conservation et de Valorisation de la Biodiversité du Gourma et des Eléphants	Mali
Latifa	Douch	Association Hillala pour le Developpement et la Solidarité (Maroc) IPACC	Maroc
Mohamed	Handaine	Membre du comité exécutif IPACC Afrique du Nord	Maroc
Lazarus	Kairabeb	Local Community Interest Nama Traditional Leaders Association	Namibia
Sada	Albachir	Association TUNFA	Niger
Albachir	Aboubacar	Volet Educationet Droit de l'homme de l'association TUNFA	Niger
Kene Joy	Lenu	Ogoni Women Development Initiative (OWDI)	Nigeria
Joseph	Ogieriakhi	West Africa Coalition For Indigenous Peoples's Rights (WACIPR)	Nigeria
Legborsi Saro	Pyagbara	The Movement for the Survival of the Ogoni People (MOSOP)	Nigeria
Jean Paul	Ntungane	Forest of Hope Association Western Province	Rwanda
Marthe	Muhawenima	Communauté des potiers du Rwanda (COPORUNA)	Rwanda
Baba	Festus	!Khwattu San Culture & Education Centre	South Africa
Nigel	Crawhall	The Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC)	South Africa
Mala	Mareachealee	The Indigenous Peoples of Africa Coordinating Committee (IPACC)	South Africa
Lembulung M. Ole	Kosyando	NAADUTARO PASTORALISTS SURVIVAL OPTIONS	Tanzania
MarthaLekitony	Ntoipo	Longido Community Development Organization	Tanzania
Aissatou	Oumarou	Association des Femmes Peuples Autochtones du Tchad (AFPAT) Réseau des Peuples Autochtones et locales pour la gestion durable des Forêts de l'Afrique Centrale (REPALEAC) Réseau des Femmes pour la gestion des Forêts Communautaires (REFACDF) Réseau des Femmes Africaines pour le Developpement Durable (REFADD)	Tchad
Alice	Nyamihanda	United Organization for Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBDU)	Uganda
Penninah	Zaninka	United Organization for Batwa Development in Uganda (UOBDU)	Uganda

Beatrice	Kabihogo	Uplift the Rural Poor (URP)	Uganda
Gladman	Chibememe	Chibememe Earth Healing Association (CHIEHA)	Zimbabwe
<b>UN Agencies</b>			
Philibert	Mundanda	GEF-Small Grant Programme	Burundi
Kanyinke	Sena	UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues	Kenya
<b>Organizers / Secretariat</b>			
<b>First Name</b>	<b>Surname</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Country</b>
John	Scott	SCBD	Canada
Djessy	Monnier	SCBD	Canada
Barbara	Lassen	ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Germany
Susanne	Freifrau von Saint André	ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Germany
Mélanie	Bassiouris	ABS Capacity Development Initiative	Germany
Johanna	Freiin von Braun	Natural Justice	USA
Gino	Cocchiaro	Natural Justice	South Africa
Lassana	Koné	Natural Justice	South Africa
Christian	Stenersen	Interpreter	Switzerland
Geneviève	Clément	Interpreter	Switzerland
Chantal	Mariotte	Interpreter	Kenya
Keguro Joe	Muhindi	Interpreter	Kenya