

Community involvement in PA management

The context of Suriname viewed through an international perspective

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Surinamese context

- Indigenous peoples: Kaliña, Lokono, Trio, Wayana
- Tribal peoples: Kwinti, Matawai, Aluku, N'dyuka, Saamaka, Pamaka
- There is no legal framework that recognizes the legal personality of the Indigenous and Tribal peoples, nor is there one that recognizes the right to collective ownership of their lands (landrights)

ITP community involvement with establishing PA's

The Kaliña and Lokono case:

10,800 ha of Wia wia nature reserve

4,000 ha of Galibi nature reserve

45,000 ha of Wane kreek nature reserve

located within the ancestral territory of the Kaliña and Lokono peoples

The nature reserves were established based on the 1954 Nature Protection Act.

The 1954 Nature Protection Act (1980, 1992)

The Kaliña and Lokono case

- Article 1: “To protect and preserve the natural resources present in Suriname, after hearing the Council of State, the President may designate by order lands and waters part of the State Property as a nature reserve”
- Article 5: “In a nature reserve it is prohibited to hunt, fish, and to have oneself with a dog, a firearm or any hunting or trapping device without an authorization from the Head of the State Forest Management Service”

ITP rights and the 1954 Nature Protection Act

The Kaliña and Lokono case

Testimony 3 former directors of the Nature Conservation Division

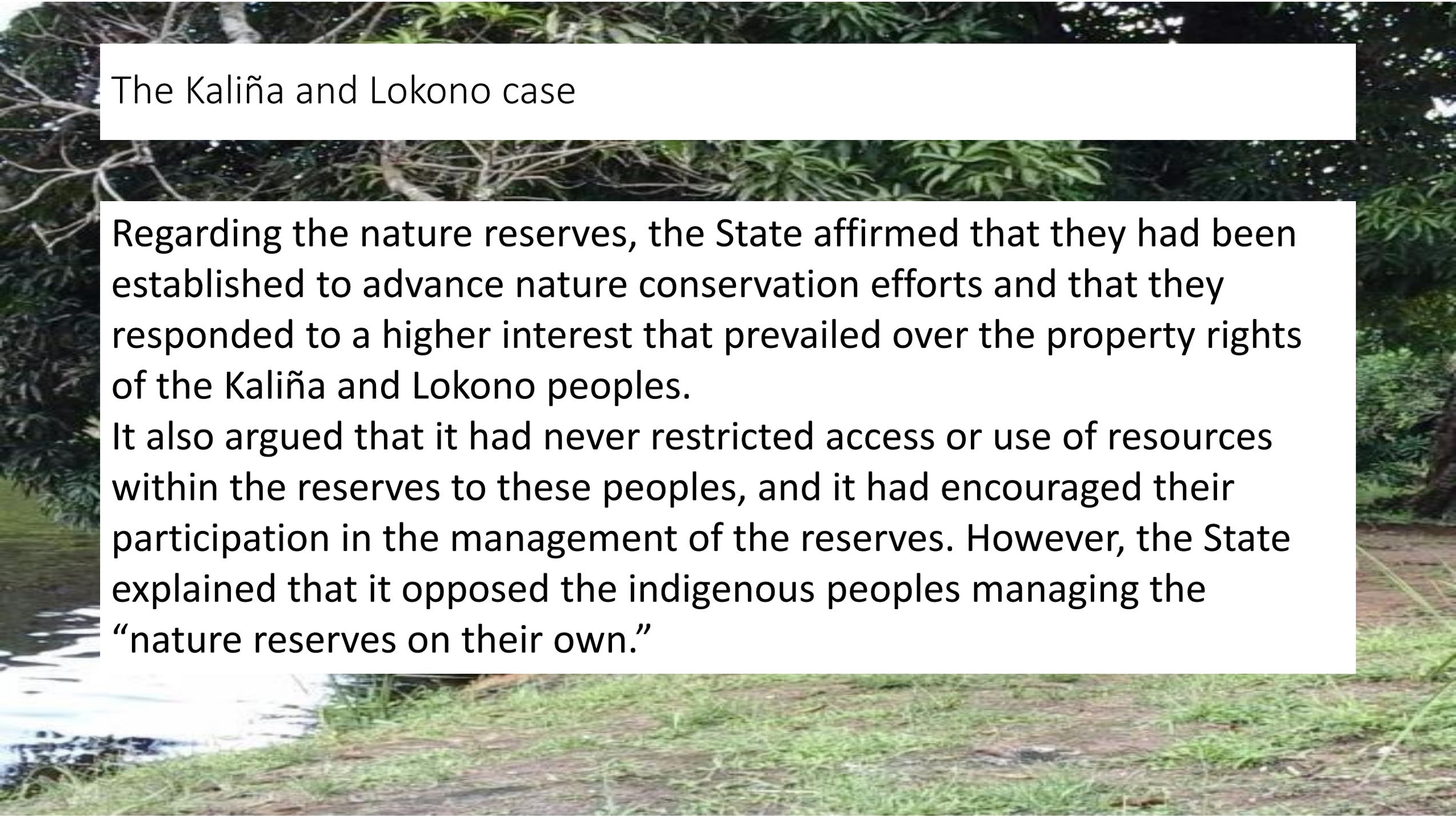
- the 1954 Nature Protection Act does not include the recognition of rights of the indigenous peoples in relation to their customs and traditions
- when the reserves were established, the Government authorities reached an agreement with the residents of the communities of Christiaankondre and Langamankondre under which the residents were authorized to extract turtle eggs for their personal consumption, which formed part of their traditions, and also to sell eggs under the supervision of the State authorities.
- Later, it was agreed to limit the extraction of turtle eggs, allowing this only for the traditional consumption of the communities of Christiaankondre and Langamankondre, and not for sale.

Consultation process

The Kaliña and Lokono case

Prior to the establishment of the Wane Kreek Nature Reserve several meetings were held with the participation of authorities of the State Forest Management Service, an indigenous people's organization called "KANO," community leaders and some residents.

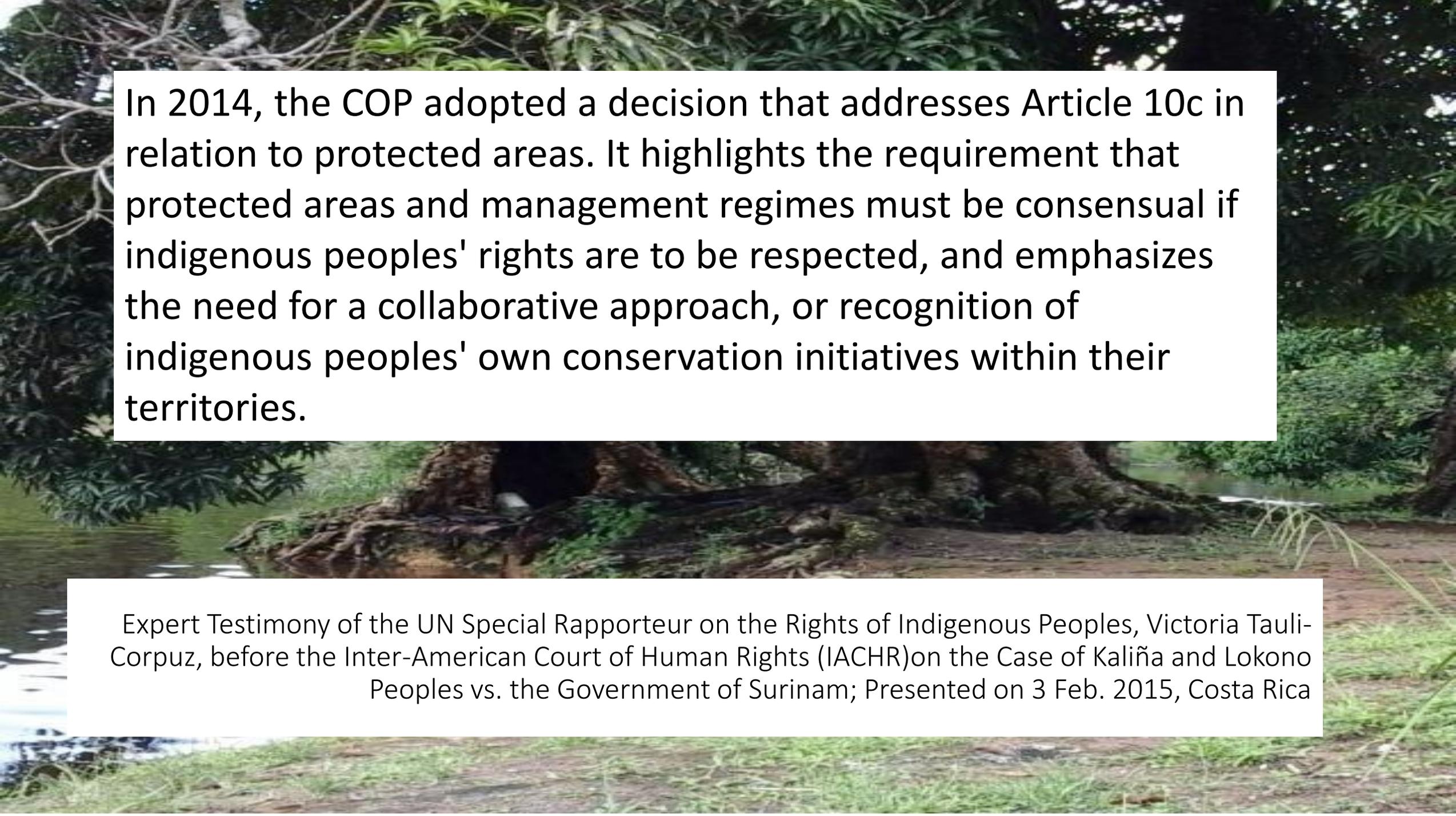
However, the representatives of the Kalina and Lokono peoples indicated to the court that KANO was composed of indigenous individuals from different parts of Suriname who were not traditional authorities or legitimate representatives of the alleged victims in this case.

The background of the slide is a photograph of a natural landscape. In the foreground, there is a stream with clear water flowing over rocks. The banks are covered in green grass and small plants. In the background, there is a dense forest with tall trees and thick foliage, creating a sense of a wild, natural environment.

The Kaliña and Lokono case

Regarding the nature reserves, the State affirmed that they had been established to advance nature conservation efforts and that they responded to a higher interest that prevailed over the property rights of the Kaliña and Lokono peoples.

It also argued that it had never restricted access or use of resources within the reserves to these peoples, and it had encouraged their participation in the management of the reserves. However, the State explained that it opposed the indigenous peoples managing the “nature reserves on their own.”



In 2014, the COP adopted a decision that addresses Article 10c in relation to protected areas. It highlights the requirement that protected areas and management regimes must be consensual if indigenous peoples' rights are to be respected, and emphasizes the need for a collaborative approach, or recognition of indigenous peoples' own conservation initiatives within their territories.

Expert Testimony of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Victoria Tauli-Corpuz, before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) on the Case of Kaliña and Lokono Peoples vs. the Government of Surinam; Presented on 3 Feb. 2015, Costa Rica

Decision XII/12, Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity, at para. 9

"Protected areas established without the prior informed consent or approval and involvement of indigenous and local communities can restrict access to and use of traditional areas and therefore undermine customary practices and knowledge associated with certain areas or biological resources.

Customary sustainable use of biological diversity and traditional knowledge can contribute to the effective conservation of important biodiversity sites, either through shared governance or joint management of official protected areas or through indigenous and community conserved territories and areas. Community protocols and other community procedures can be used by indigenous and local communities to articulate their values, procedures and priorities and engage in dialogue and collaboration with external actors (such as government agencies and conservation organizations) towards shared aims, for example, appropriate ways to respect, recognize and support customary sustainable use of biological diversity and traditional cultural practices in protected areas"

The background of the slide is a photograph of a lush green forest. In the lower-left corner, a small stream flows through the woods, with sunlight filtering through the trees. The overall scene is peaceful and natural.

Basic principles for Community involvement in PA establishment/management

Information, communication and transparency

Respectful approach

Capacity building and empowerment

Effective participation

Building trust

A human rights based approach

A culturally sensitive approach

The background of the slide is a photograph of a natural setting. It shows a river or stream on the left side, with its surface reflecting the sky and surrounding greenery. The right bank is covered in lush green grass and dense foliage, including trees with dark green leaves. The overall scene is bright and natural, suggesting a focus on environmental or community-related topics.

Widening Informed Stakeholder Engagement Wise-Redd (2015)

Development of an engagement strategy for the government by ITP's
And training of government officials on the use of this strategy.