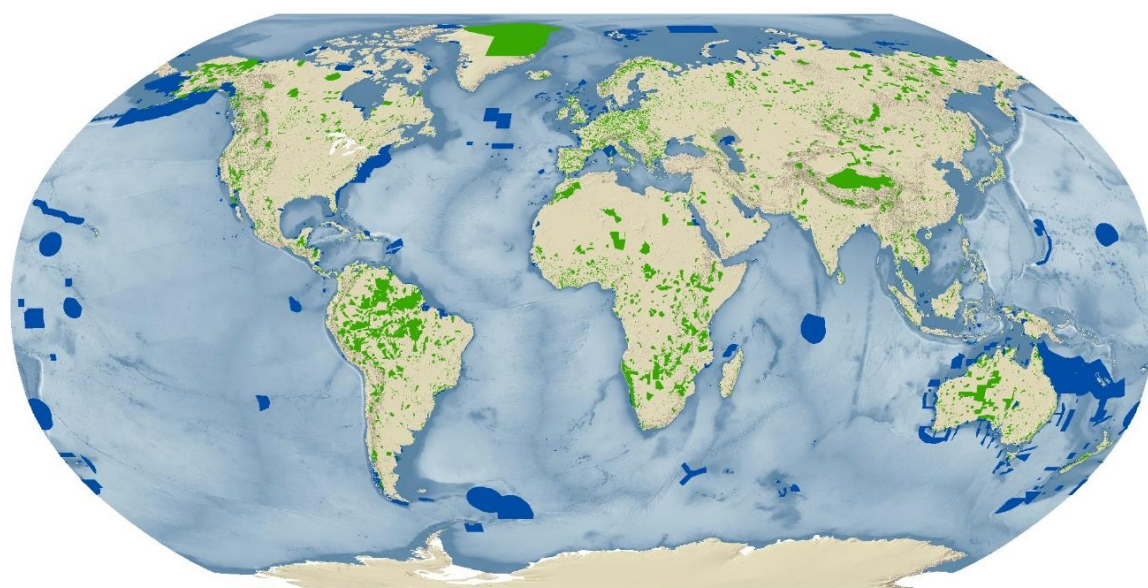


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Global Databases to Support ICCAs: a Manual for Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

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Version 1.0, August 2016



Authors

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Key terms

The following terms are used throughout this document:

ICCAs: indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas. This concept includes a very wide range of examples, but ICCAs are usually considered to have the following three characteristics¹:

1. An indigenous people or local community possesses a close and profound relation with a site (territory, area or habitat)
2. The people or community is the major player in decision-making related to the site and has de facto and/or de jure capacity to develop and enforce regulations
3. The people's or community's decisions and efforts lead to the conservation of biodiversity, ecological functions and associated cultural values, regardless of original or primary motivations

Protected area: This document uses the IUCN definition of a protected area: "*a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.*"² Many governments have their own definition of a protected area, but the IUCN definition³ is the international standard used by the databases discussed in this document.

FPIC: Free, prior and informed consent. A process by which indigenous peoples and local communities may come to informed agreement on a subject. It is carried out according to the customs and governance processes of the community or indigenous people.

¹ Borrini-Feyerabend, G., Dudley, N., Jaeger, T., Lassen, B., Pathak Broome, N., Phillips, A. and Sandwith, T. (2013). Governance of Protected Areas: From understanding to action. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 20, Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

² Dudley, N. (Editor) (2008). Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 86pp. In Stolton, S., Shadie, P. and Dudley, N. (2013). IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidance on Recognising Protected Areas and Assigning Management Categories and Governance Types, Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 21, Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

³ There is agreement between IUCN and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Secretariat that the IUCN definition is equivalent to the CBD definition. See Lopoukhine, N. and de Souza Dias, F. (2012) What does Target 11 really mean? PARKS 18: 5 - 8

Introduction

The important role of indigenous peoples and local communities in protecting and caring for nature is increasingly being recognized by the world. Many small and large organizations are working together to support those people who have strong connections with their natural environments and who actively manage their territories and areas. The motivations for this management vary, and can include conservation, culture and subsistence, among many others. One of the mechanisms that has been developed to raise awareness of the significance of indigenous peoples' and community-led conservation practices is a global registry: the global ICCA Registry. This registry, which comprises a database and a website with case studies, holds a variety of information that tells the story about an area or territory that is actively managed by a local community or indigenous people. The registry is maintained by the same organization that monitors other areas involved in conservation, such as those managed by governments. This organization, called the United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), compiles information about protected areas into a global database, called the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), to help keep track of conservation efforts around the globe.

These databases provide an opportunity for indigenous peoples and local communities to share information about their ICCAs, which will contribute to a better understanding of the global extent of protected and conserved areas, and to an increased appreciation of ICCAs' contributions to conservation, as well as the challenges they face in defending their territories and ways of life against diverse threats. It is therefore important that the ICCA Registry and WDPA increase the amount of information they have about indigenous peoples' and community-led conservation. The purpose of this document is to enable this to happen by assisting ICCA custodians, and those who work with them, in providing information.

Who is this manual for?

This manual has been written for any indigenous peoples or local communities who determine that their territory or area meets the three criteria that define an ICCA (see Key Terms), otherwise understood as a territory or area governed, managed and conserved by an indigenous people or local community. It is also designed for those who work closely with ICCA custodians, such as local NGOs who may wish to submit information on behalf of one or more ICCAs. It is not intended for use by governments. Governments wishing to provide information on their protected area systems are directed to the WDPA User Manual⁴.

The manual is designed to assist indigenous peoples and local communities in listing their ICCAs in the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and/or the ICCA Registry. Communities have different reasons for listing their conserved territories and areas. They include the desire to increase awareness of conservation and livelihood efforts, to support local tourism, to help protect culturally important species, or to demonstrate their leadership alongside other types of protected areas.

⁴ http://wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual

The manual contains some technical information, and users without technical expertise may require additional support, for example from local NGOs, in order to provide data. Access to a computer will usually be required at some stage during the process of providing information. Any questions can be directed to iccaregistry@unep-wcmc.org, to +44 1223 277314, or to ICCA Registry, 219 Huntingdon Road, Cambridge, CB3 0DL, UK.

How does this manual work?

The manual provides in-depth descriptions of the databases and the information they store. It is intended to guide users through the process of deciding whether to participate, providing information, which database to choose to submit information to (ICCA Registry, WDPA or both), and being aware of what to expect afterwards (see Box 1.1).

The manual includes:

- Information on the benefits of listing ICCAs, as well as on the considerations that should be taken into account before deciding to do so;
- Information on safeguards, including ownership, use, and dissemination of information;
- Guidance on requirements for listing and on the submission process, including the procedures for free, prior, and informed consent; and
- Information on what to expect after applying for the listing of an ICCA.

The first step for users of this manual is to determine whether they wish to provide information to the WDPA, ICCA Registry or both. This should be determined through a **free, prior and informed consent process (FPIC)**. This process should be an exercise through which the community or indigenous people decides to self-identify its area or territory as an ICCA, and agrees via internal processes to submit information to one or more of the databases. **The information provided in this manual should be used to inform this process of free, prior and informed consent.**

Manual users (for example, non-government organisations) who intend to submit data on behalf of one or more ICCAs must ensure they have the FPIC of the indigenous peoples or communities before doing so. This is a requirement of the Data Contributor Agreement (see Appendix 2) for non-government data providers.

Users of the manual should first read [section 1](#), which explains:

- What the databases are
- How they are related
- The purpose of submitting information, and the benefits and considerations
- Relationship between ICCAs and protected areas

If, after reading section 1 and collectively accepting the principle of providing information via an FPIC process, the users of the manual wish to provide information, they should refer to [section 2](#). This section provides practical advice on:

- How to provide information
- Options for restricting how the information can be used
- What to expect after providing information, including the peer-review process

Box 1.1. How to use the manual

1. Information for communities and indigenous peoples considering providing information

1.1 What are the databases?

Databases store information (data). UNEP-WCMC manages two databases that are relevant to ICCAs. These are:

The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA): a product of IUCN and UNEP, managed by UNEP-WCMC. It is a database of all types of protected areas, as defined by IUCN (see section 1.3). This includes many protected areas as defined by governments (e.g. national parks), but also other areas that protect the environment and biodiversity. This includes ICCAs that meet the IUCN definition of a protected area and that also self-identify as protected areas, or are recognised and reported by governments as protected areas. The WDPA includes maps and information on over 220,000 protected areas. It is available through www.protectedplanet.net, where it can be viewed and downloaded. Almost every country and territory in the world is represented in the database, which is used to monitor progress on global conservation targets, as well as for many other purposes.

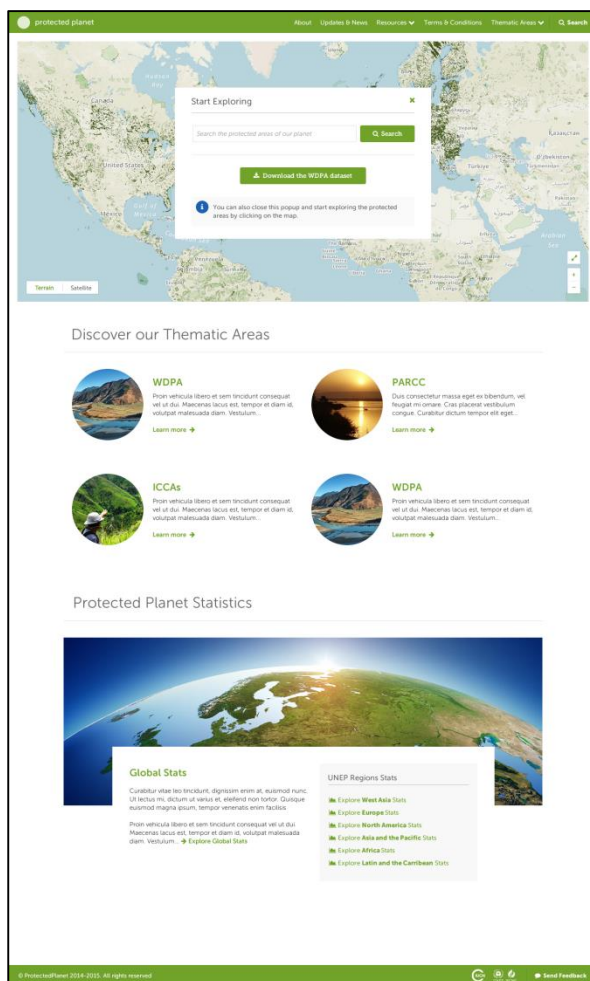


Figure 1.1. www.protectedplanet.net, home of the WDPA

The ICCA Registry: a database of indigenous peoples’ and community conserved territories and areas, or “ICCA”. The ICCA Registry stores information in a similar format to the WDPa, but with additional, and more detailed, information. The database is not available to the public, but will be in the future (excluding ICCAs where the data-provider has asked for the information to be restricted (i.e. not shared)). Data-providers have full control over whether their information will ever be shared, and with whom (see section 1.4.4.).

Currently, narrative case studies on the website are the only information that is public. Indigenous peoples and local communities can voluntarily provide case studies on their ICCAs, with pictures and documents, and these are available to view at www.iccaregistry.org.

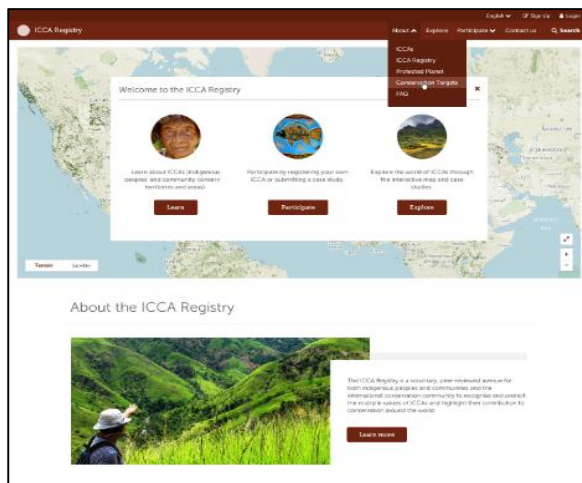


Figure 1.2. www.iccaregistry.org

1.2 Relationship between ICCA Registry and WDPa

Information on ICCAs can be stored in both the WDPa and the ICCA Registry. Whether information is stored in one database or both is the decision of the local community or indigenous people. The databases are linked but perform different functions. The WDPa is essential for understanding where conservation is happening at the global level. The ICCA Registry has the potential to store as many, or more, ICCAs as the WDPa, but also has more in-depth information on individual sites, and is useful for safeguarding knowledge and highlighting specific case studies. This is in addition to storing information on ICCAs that do not meet the definition of a protected area. The relationship between the two databases is summarized in figure 1.3.

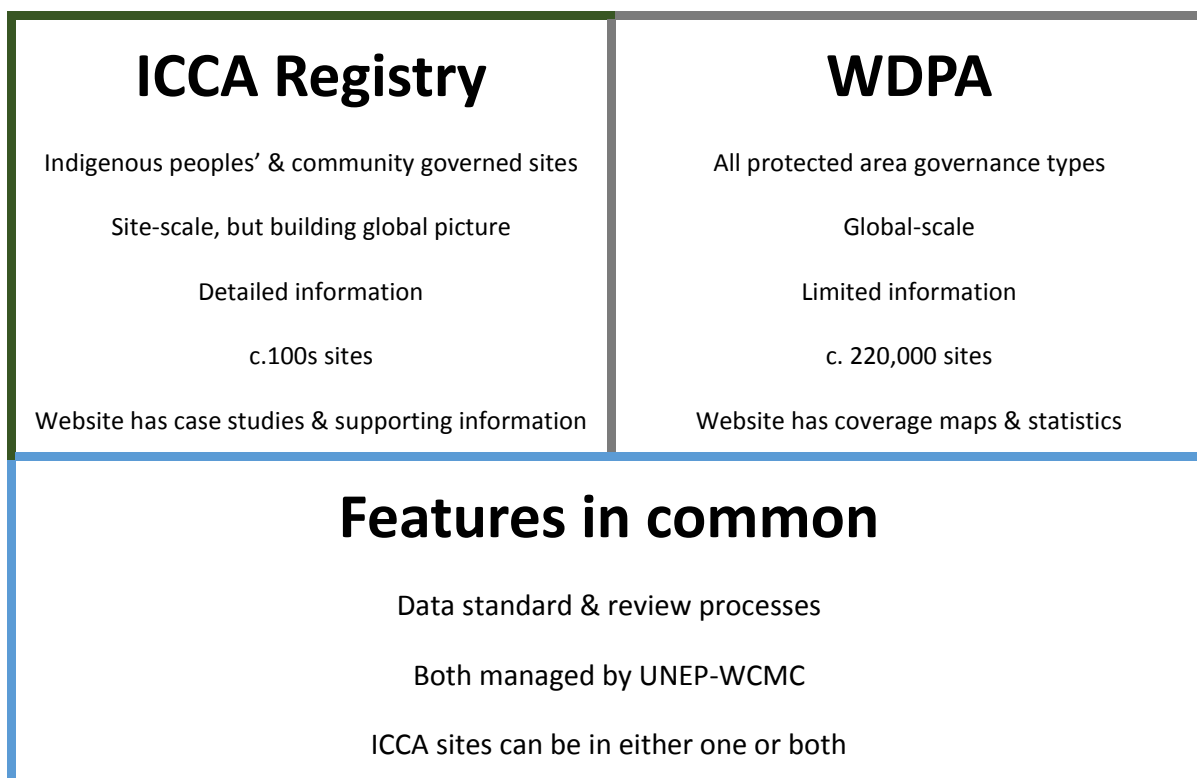


Figure 1.3. Relationship and commonalities between the WDPA and ICCA Registry (from Corrigan et al. (2016), in prep.)

1.3 Relationship between ICCAs and protected areas

This manual refers frequently to protected areas. These are protected areas as defined by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature). They are not necessarily the same as protected areas defined by governments, because governments may interpret the definition differently, or may have their own definitions.

According to the IUCN definition, a protected area is “a clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values.”⁵ These areas can be protected by anyone. In many cases, protected areas are under the governance of indigenous peoples and/or local communities.

ICCAs are not always protected areas, because they do not always meet the IUCN definition, and some ICCAs meet the IUCN definition but do not want to be considered protected areas (for example, to

⁵ Dudley, N. (Editor) (2008). Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. x + 86pp. WITH Stolton, S., P. Shadie and N. Dudley (2013). IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidance on Recognising Protected Areas and Assigning Management Categories and Governance Types, Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 21, Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.

avoid mandatory changes in governance structures as a result of national protected area frameworks). Such areas are not included in the WDPA, but can be included in the ICCA Registry.

Protected areas in the WDPA are divided into groups based on their governance type (who makes the key decisions about the protected areas, e.g. about establishing them, managing them, and enforcing rules). Governance of protected areas by indigenous peoples and local communities is one of these governance types, alongside governance by government, shared governance and private governance (table 1.1).

Table 1.1. IUCN governance types used in the WDPA

A	Governance by government	Federal or national ministry or agency
		Government-delegated management
		Sub-national ministry or agency
B	Shared governance	Collaborative governance
		Transboundary governance
		Joint governance
C	Private governance	For-profit organisations
		Individual landowners
		Non-profit organisations
D	Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities	Indigenous peoples
		Local communities
	Not reported	

1.4 Why submit information?

Submitting information to the ICCA Registry or WDPA is **entirely voluntary**. No community or indigenous peoples should feel obliged to submit information.

There are a number of benefits to indigenous peoples and local communities who list their ICCAs in the WDPA and/or ICCA Registry, along with a number of possible concerns and safeguards that should be taken into consideration before deciding whether to do so.

None of the benefits below can be guaranteed. Data providers should also be aware that UNEP-WCMC cannot provide direct support to individual ICCAs beyond helping them register.

1.4.1 Benefits for indigenous peoples and local communities

- Heightened recognition which could help in securing funding and support for community actions.
- Discussing and documenting an ICCA can help communities to appreciate the multiple values of their ICCAs, improving their self-appreciation, strengthening solidarity within the community, and fostering inter-generational communication and youth engagement.
- The registration process can trigger new (or enhance current) participatory dynamics, including greater engagement by youth, which can benefit the overall ICCA governance.
- Aspects of ICCA information and traditional knowledge that may otherwise be threatened can be stored and protected.
- It is possible that listing ICCAs in the WDPA and the ICCA Registry may contribute to their security, including by providing enhanced visibility and legitimacy, or by enhancing recognition and respect for collective tenure, self-determination, local cultural values, and the collective rights of custodians.
- Potential benefits from tourism due to increased exposure (these must be weighed against the potential risks posed by excessive tourism).
- A sense of solidarity with other ICCAs.
- Registration has in some cases led to other kinds of recognition, such as through the Equator Prize program of UNDP.

1.4.2 Benefits for the wider world

- Listing ICCAs and providing data about them contributes to a growing body of knowledge that can inform conservation (and other) policies, including those relevant to ICCAs.
- Listing ICCAs and sharing their information can increase awareness and appreciation of their multiple values, including their contributions to environmental governance and management.
- Listing ICCAs helps to build a global network of ICCAs, allowing indigenous peoples and local communities to learn from one another, promote common approaches and initiatives, and appreciate their collective value as part of the global community. This benefit can be further enhanced through membership of, or engagement with, the ICCA Consortium.
- The WDPA is used as the basis for the biennial Protected Planet Reports. These reports assess how far the world has to go to meet international biodiversity targets, including Aichi Target 11, which says that *“by 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas 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 landscape and seascape”*. Providing data on ICCAs helps to clarify progress towards these international conservation targets, and raises the profile of ICCAs in global conservation.
- Large-scale conservation challenges can be better addressed when people are aware of all areas that are currently conserving biodiversity, including ICCAs.

1.4.3 Considerations

Although safeguards are included in the WDPA and ICCA Registry (see section 1.4.5), it is difficult to predict all potential issues resulting from participation. The following are some things to consider before deciding whether to provide information:

- Information on ICCAs in the WDPA, including their location and boundaries, can be viewed by anyone. This is also true of the subset of sites in the ICCA Registry that have chosen to submit online case study pages.
- Indigenous peoples and local communities whose ICCAs include particularly important or vulnerable resources (e.g. economically valuable natural resources; sites of great tourist potential; unique food resources) may not wish to incorporate their ICCAs into a map.
- Exposing the location of ICCAs on the internet may open them to unwanted or increased attention.
- Listing ICCAs in the WDPA and/or ICCA Registry could be locally controversial and could spark conflicts within the community, with neighbouring communities, or with other stakeholders (e.g. private sector/ governments/ NGOs/ military, etc.)
- Pre-existing conflicts among custodians could become more serious when collective decisions must be made about whether to provide information, and as custodians become more aware of the multiple values of the ICCA. Peoples and communities may need to strengthen their own relationships before providing information.
- UNEP-WCMC cannot assist indigenous peoples and local communities in defending ICCAs against threats, such as boundary disputes with other communities, or unwanted attention from external groups.
- UNEP-WCMC cannot guarantee that governments will accept/support the incorporation of data into national datasets, or the UN list of Protected Areas⁶.

Of the considerations listed above, those that relate to viewing/use of information by others can be limited by applying restrictions to the data. Whether or not to apply restrictions is the decision of the community. See section 1.4.4 for more information.

1.4.4 Restrictions on data use and distribution

Data-providers to the WDPA and ICCA Registry have the option to restrict access to the information they provide. If any of the considerations listed in section 1.4.3 are of particular concern to an ICCA's custodians, then they may wish to do this. Data can be restricted in one of two ways:

- **1:** The data are available to all users, and for all uses, except for use by or on behalf of a commercial entity.

⁶ The UN List of Protected Areas is periodically published as a non-spatial list of government-recognised protected areas.

- **2:** The data are made available only to UNEP-WCMC, UNEP and IUCN, and are not otherwise shared.

Potential users of the WDPA are required by the terms of use to ask permission from UNEP-WCMC before using the WDPA for a commercial purpose. If permission is granted by UNEP-WCMC, the dataset provided to the data user will exclude areas with type 1 restrictions (type 2 will not be provided to any user).

Restricted data will not appear on www.protectedplanet.net, and will be stored securely at UNEP-WCMC.

If neither of the above restrictions are applied, then the data will be available to all users, and for any use.

It is important that indigenous peoples and local communities carefully consider whether to restrict access to information on their ICCAs, and weigh their concerns against the fact that restricting access to data may prevent the realization of some of the benefits listed in sections 1.4.1 and 1.4.2.

1.4.5 Safeguards

The WDPA and ICCA Registry use safeguards in order to ensure that information is not misused:

- The information remains the property of the data-provider, and can be removed from the databases (including online platforms) at any time at the request of the data-provider.
- In the WDPA, information that is restricted is stored separately to information that is not. This will also be the case with the ICCA Registry when the database is online in the future.
- Information on the data-provider and peer-reviewer is maintained so that queries can be raised in the future.
- Information from non-government data-providers is peer-reviewed before being included in the databases. This allows the peer-reviewer to raise any concerns about how the information was gathered, and whether an appropriate FPIC process has been carried out.
- The peer-review process can be carried out through a process involving other ICCAs, especially where the country has a strong network in place (see appendix 1). This process is led by a number of entities, including the ICCA Consortium⁷, relevant national organisations and/or other experts. Alternatively, the national government can be asked to verify that an ICCA is considered part of its national protected areas system. Which of these processes occurs **is the decision of the data-provider**. Where the data-provider is not the local community or

⁷ www.iccaconsortium.org

indigenous peoples, this decision should be taken by engaging with a free, prior and informed consent process.

- UNEP-WCMC operates a 'take-down' policy. This means that if UNEP-WCMC is notified of a potential breach of copyright, or potential violation of any law (including but not limited to laws on copyright, patent, intellectual property, trademark, confidentiality, or data protection), the dataset or relevant portion involved will be removed from the database as quickly as possible pending further investigation. The take-down policy also applies in cases where UNEP-WCMC is notified that a site under the governance of indigenous peoples or local communities has been included in the databases from a non-government source and without the free, prior and informed consent of the relevant stakeholders and rights-holders. Full details on how this process is managed are available in Appendix 3.

2. How to provide information

This section describes the process that should be followed after a community or indigenous people has decided, through an FPIC process, that they wish to provide information to either the WDPA or ICCA Registry, or to both databases. If support is needed, please contact iccaregistry@unep-wcmc.org. The UNEP-WCMC team can guide potential data providers through the information-submission process and answer questions.

As the ICCA Registry database follows a similar structure to the WDPA, information can be provided to both databases at the same time. To list an ICCA in the ICCA Registry, however, some information is asked for beyond that which has to be provided for listing in the WDPA, such as a summarised ICCA history and information on biodiversity (this information is optional, however). Boundary data is not always required for the ICCA Registry, but is strongly recommended for the WDPA.

This manual is accompanied by a questionnaire. The questionnaire is available in a spreadsheet format, which may be useful for providing information on multiple ICCAs. Manual users who would like a copy of the spreadsheet should contact iccaregistry@unep-wcmc.org.

All data submissions must include a signed Data Contributor Agreement (see appendix 2).

The steps in between provision of information, and information entering the databases, are shown in Figure 2.1.

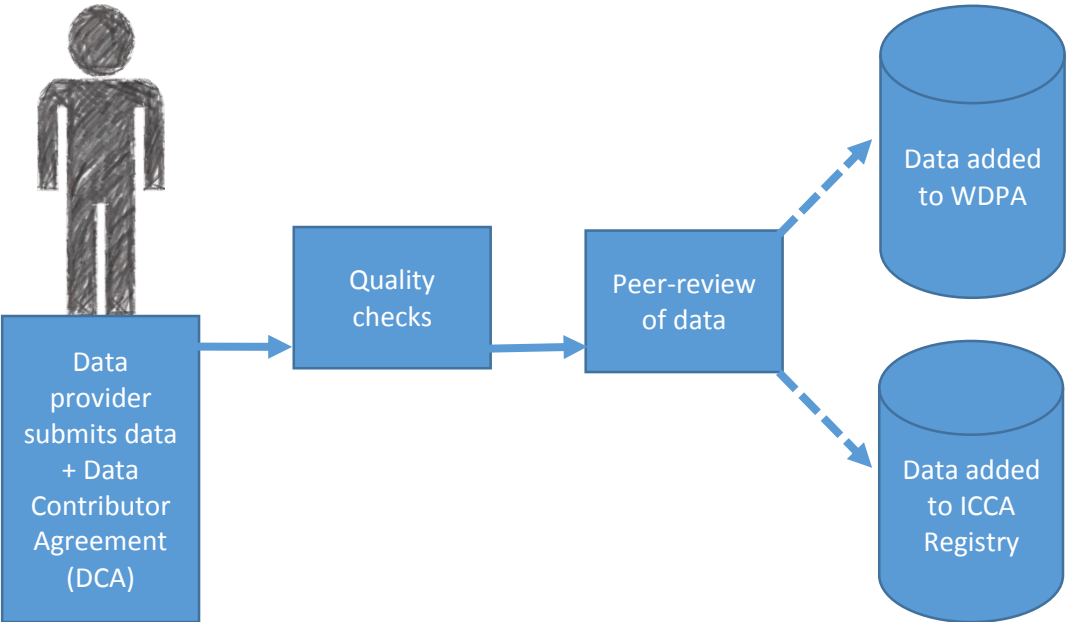


Figure 2.1. Process through which information from a non-government data provider enters the WDPA and ICCA Registry

2.1 Data standards

Data in the WDPA and ICCA Registry must meet a set of standards. Standards are important to ensure all information is available in a common format that is useful for a wide variety of reporting and analysis purposes. Table 2.1 summarises the four basic requirements that need to be met to comply with the WDPA and ICCA Registry data standards. There is more detailed information on each of these standards in the following sections of the manual.

Table 2.1. Four requirements of the data standards

Requirement	WDPA	ICCA Registry
Must meet IUCN definition of a protected area	Yes	No
Must have spatial (map) data	Boundary data strongly recommended. Point locations also accepted.	Only a latitude/longitude value is required
Must have source information	Yes	Yes
Must have signed data contributor agreement	Yes	Yes

2.2 Spatial data

ICCAs are represented in the WDPA by boundary information, or “polygons”. These are digital drawings of the edges of the ICCA. If this information is not available, then a point location can be used. This is a central or significant point within the ICCA, given as a single latitude/longitude location (see figure 2.2). An information submission will only be accepted for the WDPA if a geographic location is provided, preferably as a spatial boundary. The ICCA Registry will accept sites with only a latitude/longitude value.

2.2.1 Polygon data

Polygon data represent the boundary of an ICCA. Polygons can have one part, or several, depending on whether the ICCA has one part or several non-connected parts.

Boundaries of protected areas are usually created (“digitized”) through Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software. QGIS is open source software that can be downloaded at www.qgis.org, but support will usually be needed from someone who has received basic training in GIS.

There are a number of ways in which ICCA custodians can create a digital boundary for their ICCA. Information on participatory mapping, and mapping of boundaries using methods such as balloon-mapping, are available in the ICCA Toolkit⁸.

LandMark:

Communities and indigenous peoples may also wish to consider providing boundaries to LandMark, a project that aims to map communal lands and indigenous peoples' territories at the global level: www.landmarkmap.org. Rather than biodiversity conservation, LandMark's focus is on the complementary elements of land tenure and traditional ownership.

2.2.2 Point data

Points in the WDPA and ICCA Registry usually represent the central point of a given site. If the ICCA is made up of multiple parts, multi-points associated with the central locations of each part of the ICCA may be stored instead.

The website www.latlong.net can be used to help find latitude and longitude values for the ICCA.

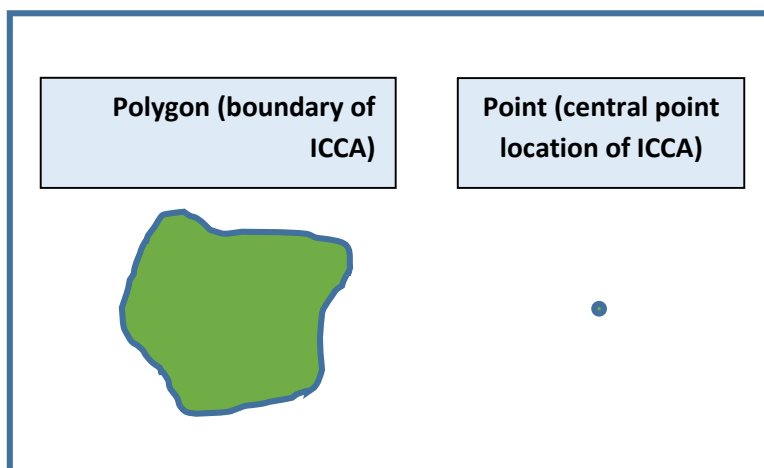


Figure 2.2 Spatial data: either a polygon or point location is required for the WDPA. A latitude/longitude value is required for the ICCA Registry.

2.3 Descriptive information

Both the WDPA and ICCA Registry require descriptive information. This includes, for example, the size, governance type, and name of the ICCA. Some of these pieces of information have a set of accepted values (e.g. the governance type must be one of twelve options), and others do not (e.g. name). **This**

⁸ Corrigan, C. and Hay-Edie, T. (2013). 'A toolkit to support conservation by indigenous peoples and local communities: building capacity and sharing knowledge for indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs)' UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge, UK. Available at http://wcmc.io/ICCA_toolkit

information can be provided by filling in the questionnaire that accompanies this manual. The information needed is described in detail in the table in appendix 4. In this table, blue rows are **not needed if the submission is for the WDPA only**. The WDPA has **mandatory information and optional information**. These are labelled in the “Requirement” column.

The blue rows are unique to the ICCA Registry, and **are all optional**. This means that the data provider can provide as many, or as few, of these pieces of information as they choose.

2.4 Source information

Source information refers to details of the person, community, indigenous people or organisation providing data. Recording accurate source information in the databases is important to ensure that ICCA custodians maintain ownership of the data, and that data providers can be contacted for additional information and updates. This information is either stored in the WDPA Source Table and linked to the WDPA by the ‘Metadata ID’, or is stored within the ICCA Registry database. **A data submission will only be accepted if the source information is provided.** The source table also includes information on the party responsible for verifying, or peer-reviewing, the data. This information is completed by UNEP-WCMC in collaboration with the data verifier.

Appendix 5 provides further information on completing this information. Data providers should enter this information into a spreadsheet, and send this along with the rest of their data submission to iccaregistry@unep-wcmc.org.

2.5 Peer-review process/ government review

Information provided must be reviewed **before it can enter either of the databases**. This happens through a process of national peer-review, or by government review. **This depends on the choice of the data-provider.** In the WDPA, information is labelled differently depending on which of these processes is used. Information reviewed by the government is labelled “State Verified”. Information reviewed by national non-government peer review is labelled “Expert Verified”. This also affects how the information is used in some cases. For example, “Expert Verified” information is not used for statistics on governments’ nationally-recognised protected area systems.

The review process occurs after information is submitted to UNEP-WCMC, and before the information enters either of the databases (or, where country ICCA networks have a streamlined process for peer-reviewing and submitting data, it may be peer-reviewed before it reaches UNEP-WCMC). UNEP-WCMC will carry out quality checks on the information and correct any mistakes, before passing the information to the peer-reviewers or government reviewers.

The purpose of the review process is to:

- Confirm the accuracy of the information
- Confirm the information’s compliance with the WDPA/ICCA Registry criteria

- Raise any concerns regarding the data or the data-collection process, including issues of free, prior, and informed consent (FPIC). This is important to reduce the chance of information being provided without the agreement or knowledge of an ICCA's custodians

The principles of the process are described below, and a suggested process is outlined in figure 2.3. **The process is designed to be highly flexible in recognition of the diversity of national and sub-national contexts. It is intended only as a suggested approach and can be adapted to suit specific situations as needed.** Several countries have already developed national peer-review processes. Three of these are outlined in appendix 1.

2.5.1 Government review process

Where the data-provider requests a government review process, UNEP-WCMC will pass the data to the relevant government agency (for example, the Ministry of Environment). If the government then confirms that this area should be considered part of the country's state-recognized system of protected areas, then it will be listed in the WDPA as "state verified". It is important to note that this may not confer any legal status on the ICCA.

2.5.2 Non-government peer-review process

The ICCA Consortium and its member organizations play a leading role in facilitating the establishment of **national ICCA networks**, such as ICCA working groups, or coalitions and federations of ICCAs. These networks are central to the peer-review process.

Several country networks are in the process of developing peer-review processes that are appropriate to their national contexts, and these are expected to evolve over time. In countries without the presence of an ICCA national network, peer-review may be facilitated by another organisation or network with experience of supporting ICCAs. Ideally, the process should engage several organizations. In all cases, the peer-review process should ensure that the appropriate expertise is engaged, and that all stakeholders and rights-holders are adequately represented. Where UNEP-WCMC has concerns about the appropriateness of a given peer-review process, information will not enter the databases until the concerns have been discussed and, if necessary, addressed. UNEP-WCMC will maintain lists of national ICCA networks and existing peer-review mechanisms, and can be contacted for further details.

In some cases, such networks may also be able to facilitate dialogue between parties where conflict arises regarding a specific ICCA listing (e.g. contested boundaries). In cases of conflict, if appropriate, data will be removed from the databases and associated web portals via the process outlined in Appendix 3.

Information that has been provided with restrictions on sharing must be reviewed before it can be used by UNEP-WCMC for analyses. When indigenous peoples, local communities, or others acting for and with them provide data with restrictions, data will be shared with the committee/ mechanism identified by the national ICCA network as responsible for the peer-review process in the relevant country. The committee/ mechanism will not be permitted to share the data further.

Written confirmation of the peer-review outcome should be sent by the reviewer to UNEP-WCMC in the form of an email or letter. UNEP-WCMC maintains records of the data provider and the peer-reviewer in the WDPA source table and ICCA Registry database. This information is available to the public, unless the data provider has asked for restrictions on the data (see section 1.4.4).

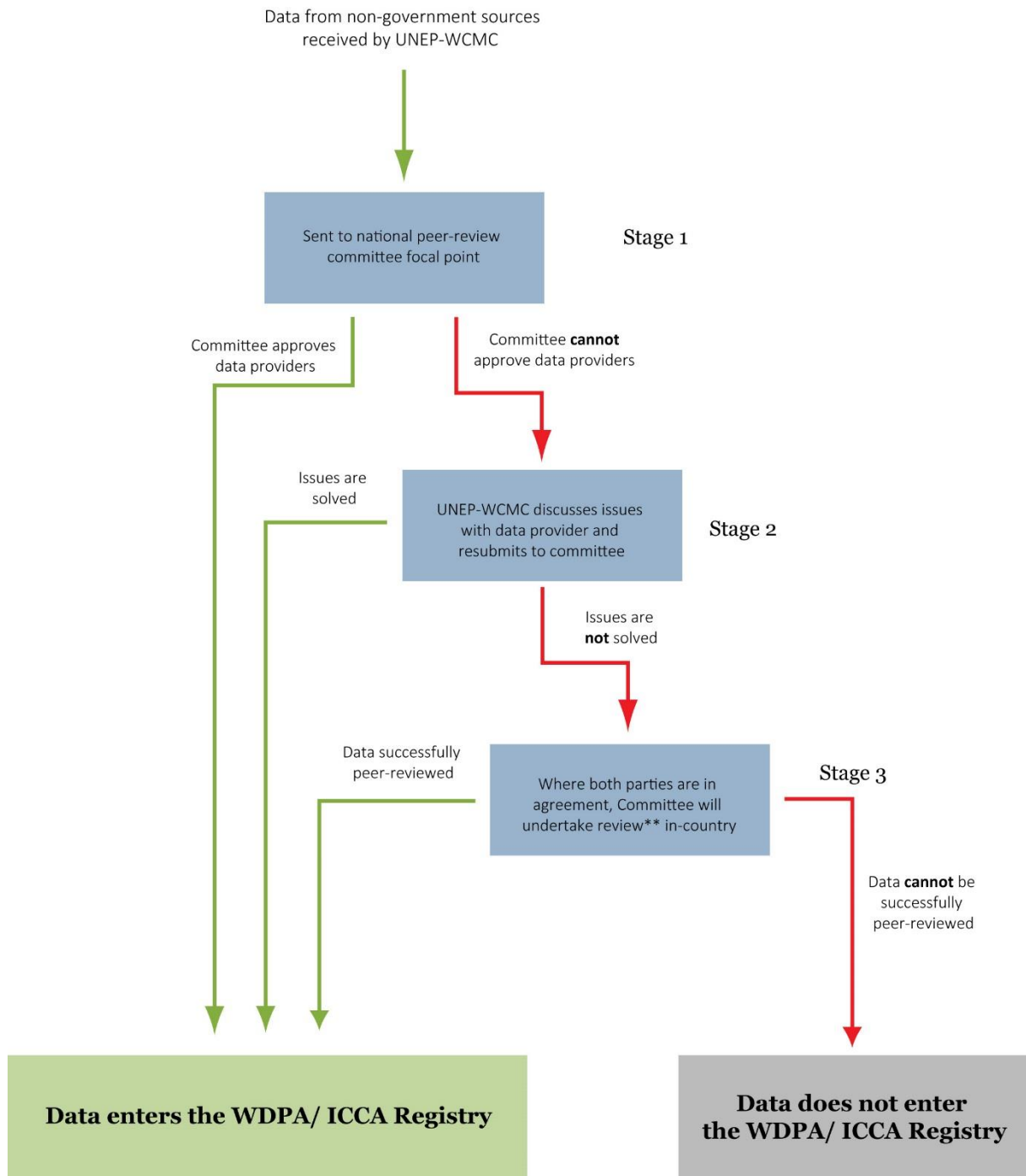


Figure 2.3. Suggested peer-review process, in cases where the data provider is non-government, and has elected for a non-government peer-review process (** Using a peer-review process appropriate to the context)

2.6 What to expect after submitting information

After quality-checking and peer-review processes are complete, information usually enters the databases within two months. The data provider and peer-reviewer are notified and given proper attribution in the WDPA source table and in the ICCA Registry (see section 2.2.4). If the community or

indigenous people has opted for a case study on the ICCA Registry website, this will be viewable online within two months.

After information is added to the databases, the data-provider will be contacted once every five years to confirm that the information is still accurate. In the event that the data-provider cannot be reached, the organisation or network that carried out the peer-review/review process will be contacted. UNEP-WCMC will consider removing information if neither party can be reached. Additional updates are welcomed at any time.

The information may be used for many different purposes. Depending on restrictions, the WDPA is used by UNEP-WCMC, its partners, and academics to investigate questions about protected areas, including where they are, what they protect, who governs them, and how well-connected they are. It is also used by businesses to ensure that they avoid planning operations in protected areas, and it is used by governments to compare their protected area systems with those of other countries, and for land-use planning.

The WDPA is used to track progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and other international targets. It is also used by other NGOs for projects such as Global Forest Watch, which helps people monitor and conserve forest ecosystems. Its potential uses are extremely diverse, placing it at the forefront of emerging conservation projects.

The additional information in the ICCA Registry can be used for case studies, and for drawing attention to specific examples. It can also be used for more in-depth analyses relating specifically to ICCAs, since the Registry stores more detailed information on the social aspects of conservation, including governance, information about the community, their motivations and the threats they face. The two databases combined can therefore provide valuable insights into a diverse range of environmental, social, and biocultural questions around ICCAs.

ICCA case studies are made available at www.iccaregistry.org. The WDPA is made available through www.protectedplanet.net. ICCA custodians can use this information, in addition to information in the WDPA, for a number of purposes including identifying neighbouring ICCAs, establishing networks, and discovering new ideas.

Information provided to the WDPA or ICCA Registry that is restricted to IUCN, UNEP and UNEP-WCMC will be used internally for analyses but the information itself will not be shared. For more information, see section 1.4.4.

2.7 Using the WDPA

2.7.1 Terms of Use

The use of the WDPA data is subject to strict Terms of Use which are available online at <http://www.protectedplanet.net/terms>.

The Terms of Use describe the conditions under which the WDPA should be reproduced by third parties and how the use of the WDPA should be cited and the sources acknowledged. The WDPA is free for download for use for scientific research and non-commercial purposes. The use of the WDPA by or on behalf (e.g. consultants) of for-profit companies is restricted to specific Terms of Use.

2.7.2 Take-Down Policy

UNEP-WCMC operates a ‘take-down’ policy. This means that if UNEP-WCMC is notified of a potential breach of copyright, or potential violation of any law (including but not limited to laws on copyright, patent, intellectual property, trademark, confidentiality, or data protection), the dataset or relevant portion involved will be removed from the database as quickly as possible pending further investigation. The take-down policy also applies in cases where UNEP-WCMC is notified that a site under the governance of indigenous peoples or local communities has been included in the WDPA or the ICCA Registry from a non-government source and without the free, prior and informed consent of the relevant stakeholders and rights holders.

Full details on how this process is managed are available in Appendix 3.

2.8 Future directions

UNEP-WCMC is participating in a task force, convened by IUCN’s World Commission on Protected Areas, which aims to provide guidance on ‘other effective area-based conservation measures’ (often abbreviated to OECMs). These areas appear in the wording of Aichi Target 11, a target adopted under the Convention on Biological Diversity (see section 1.4.2), and are expected to contribute, alongside protected areas, to the achievement of 17% coverage of the world’s land, and 10% coverage of its marine area, by 2020.

Depending on the guidance provided, this may pave the way for areas that achieve biodiversity conservation, but are not protected areas, to be recognized for their conservation value in the WDPA. Such areas are already recognized in the ICCA Registry.

This could include many ICCAs that do not meet the definition of a protected area. As a result, these ICCAs would be taken into account in publications such as the Protected Planet Report series, which measure progress towards international conservation agreements.

2.9 Further information

The following are sources of additional information on the topics described in this manual:

2016 Protected Planet Report: http://wcmc.io/protectedplanetreport_2016

2014 United Nations List of Protected Areas: <http://blog.protectedplanet.net/post/102481051829/2014-united-nations-list-of-protected-areas>

ICCA Consortium website: www.iccaconsortium.org

ICCA Registry website: www.iccaregistry.org

ICCA Toolkit: http://wcmc.io/ICCA_toolkit

IUCN website: www.iucn.org

Protected Planet website (home of the WDPA): www.protectedplanet.net

UNEP website: www.unep.org

UNEP-WCMC website: www.unep-wcmc.org

World Database on Protected Areas User Manual: http://wcmc.io/WDPA_Manual

Appendix 1 National peer-review processes for the submission of a new entry to the ICCA Registry and/or WDPA (overview & examples)

The ICCA Registry and WDPA rely on peer-review processes to ensure that appropriate procedures are followed and standards met. Based on the recommendation of the ICCA Consortium, it is the custodian communities and indigenous peoples themselves who establish and govern the process of peer-review for their country, which takes place before an ICCA can be included in the Registry or WDPA. Taking into account the huge diversity of governance systems and cultural contexts related to ICCAs around the world, such national processes are inevitably varied. Wherever dedicated national or regional networks of ICCAs (e.g., ICCA working groups, coalitions and federations) exist, it is preferable for them to be responsible for agreeing and implementing a participatory process, at the appropriate scale, to peer-review ICCAs and submit the relevant information to UNEP-WCMC. The aim of such participatory processes is to ensure that each entry is submitted with Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), and meets the relevant standards of the Registry/WDPA (for example, every ICCA entry submitted to the Registry must fully meet the ICCA criteria (See Key Terms)) and that the overall process respects governance values such as fairness, transparency, respect of rights, and legitimacy and voice, among others. Below are three examples of national peer-review processes that have been tailored to their contexts of application with the assistance of members and staff of the ICCA Consortium. Other countries are in the process of developing a mechanism, or have not yet begun to develop one. Representatives of these countries may wish to consider using one or more of the examples as a framework for the development of their own process.

Spain: a rigorous protocol for the peer-to-peer review of ICCA candidates to the ICCA Registry and WDPA

In June of 2015, the ICCA Consortium and its member organisation *Iniciativa Comunales* — the ICCA coalition active in Spain — organised a workshop among representatives of potential ICCAs in the country (mostly land, waters and natural resources governed as “commons”). The workshop was held in Madrid, was highly participatory and produced a draft of a process outline for a peer-to-peer review of candidates for the ICCA Registry/WDPA. This draft underwent reviews and received inputs from a larger pool of ICCA representatives and other experts invited by ICCA communities. In June 2016, a final protocol was compiled, agreed upon and approved at the General Assembly of *Iniciativa Comunales*.

In this Spanish protocol, each candidate ICCA is subjected to a review by several anonymous representatives of other ICCAs that are comparable in terms of geography and sector (e.g. related to fisheries or forests, pastoral resources or water resources). In this way, vested interests and self-declared areas that do not meet the ICCA definition can be vetted. The custodian communities are empowered to assess and take responsibility for maintaining the quality of the submissions, and the collective action of Spanish ICCAs as a co-responsible community is enhanced. It is believed that the existence of this process also facilitates the submission of more ICCA entries, as a number of

experienced volunteers from *Iniciativa Comunales* have agreed to inform and support potential ICCA candidate communities. While *Iniciativa Comunales* has been the “prime mover” so far, its role is expected to diminish progressively, as a new and dedicated governance body with direct representation of the ICCAs that have already been registered takes its place. This means that registered ICCA custodians are expected to increasingly take on the coordination and facilitation of the peer-review process, with *Iniciativa Comunales* remaining involved in an advisory role.

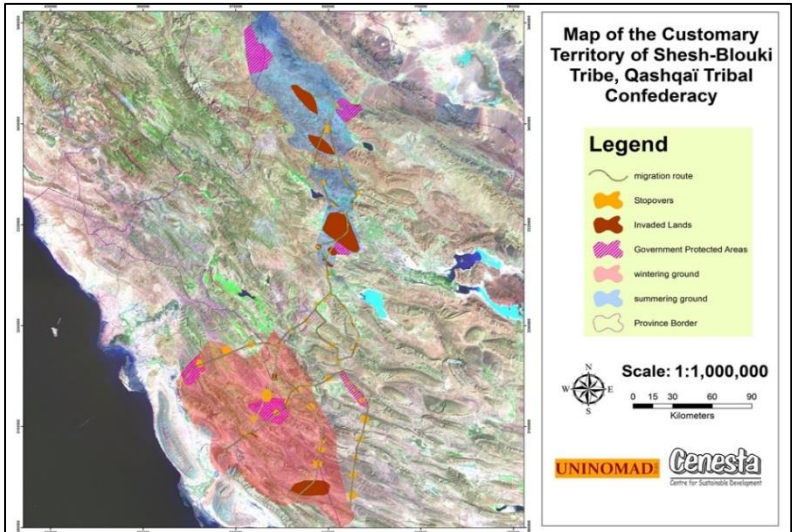
Fundamentally, the Spanish process focuses on co-responsibility and emphasizes that ICCA communities can and should take collective responsibility for governing the process of enlisting ICCAs in the international databases.

Source: Iniciativa Comunales

Iran: Assessing ICCAs in various dimensions and promoting intra- and inter-community solidarity



A moment in a community territory assessment, Iran (Copyright Cenesta)



Community maps of ICCA territories prepared using Participatory GIS (Copyright Cenesta)

In Iran, the approach to appropriate recognition of ICCAs has been developed by UNINOMAD— the Union of Indigenous Nomadic Tribes of Iran in collaboration with Cenesta—the Centre for Sustainable Development and Environment. Cenesta is a member organisation of UNINOMAD, and acts as its national and international secretariat and technical support provider. UNINOMAD and Cenesta are both founding members of the ICCA Consortium. The approach consists of the following steps:

Step one: the concerned indigenous peoples’ tribe or traditional community carries out **three community assessments** (if necessary assisted by technical expertise from Cenesta); the three assessments are:

- **Territorial assessment** (community elders and animators work on ICCA maps and, via participatory GIS, identify territorial boundaries, summering & wintering grounds, migration routes and threats and incursions in their territory, such as land invasions, reallocation of land by government, etc.);
- **Ecological assessment** (the maps of the ICCA territories prepared via participatory GIS are refined to include ecological assets such as lakes, rivers, wetlands, forests, rangelands, mountains and sacred sites, and the current trends in their conservation; government protected areas & their overlaps with ICCAs are also noted in the maps);
- **Governance assessment** (the customary governance structures of each tribe or community are identified and strengthened or revived, as needed; the approach promotes community solidarity, including for the conservation of nature & natural resources.)

Step two: If the assessments are positive and encouraging, i.e., if the assessments reveal that the three characteristics of ICCAs are satisfied, the tribe or community can take a **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) decision to “declare its ICCA”**.

Step three: If the community so decides, the results of the three assessments and the FPIC ICCA Declaration are pulled together and **submitted to UNINOMAD’s National Registry of ICCAs maintained by its Secretariat, Cenesta**.

Step four: Backed up by the recognition of the concerned tribe or community, Cenesta prepares the required documentation, and **abridged English summaries of the ICCA entries**, and forwards these **to the global ICCA Registry and/or WDPA**. The full reports are then forwarded to the relevant government agencies (such as the Forests, Rangelands and Watershed Management Organisation—FRWO; the Department of the Environment—DOE; or the Department of Cultural Heritage, Tourism and Handicrafts) for their information and further support, including inclusion in reporting on international agreements, e.g. Aichi Biodiversity Target 11.

Source: UNINOMAD and Cenesta

The Philippines: endorsement for the international ICCA Registry as a process of self-awareness, strengthening and purposeful motivation

In the Philippines, an ICCA documentation submitted to the ICCA Registry is the culmination of a process by which communities mobilize, carry out an inventory of their resources and consolidate their own knowledge on traditional governance and management practices and indigenous knowledge systems and institutions (IKSPs). The process may start with community mapping, conservation planning, a collective declaration about the local ICCA, or any other documentation activity. A submission to the national ICCA Registry never comes from a vacuum. The process needs **a trigger for community action**, as occurs when some community members are supported to heighten their awareness and reaffirm what the community's actions with respect to its ICCA. In other cases, the trigger may be the organization of a local research team, providing training to conduct a resource inventory to determine the "health status" of a local forest. Quite often, the participatory building of a 3D model of the ICCA helps to give shape to the meaning and interpretation of the landscape for the community. It helps to visualise daily activities, the bonds between people and the environment, and the ways by which local knowledge helps in managing natural resources.

After the initial trigger, the process develops to a point where communities come up with their own analysis of ICCA-relevant issues. Is local biodiversity healthy? Is it recovering and improving? Is it diminishing and weakening? Do people understand why? Do they act on this understanding? Is the absence of a species telling us something? What exactly? Is increased abundance of another species meaningful? What consequences can the community expect from that? **Concerns are addressed in a participatory conservation planning exercise held within the community.** Thematic maps are used to supplement community analysis. The planning exercise ends with a **community "ICCA Declaration"**. Finally, the community gives its **Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) to submit the ICCA documentation to the Registry.**

The very last step in the process of submitting an ICCA to the global ICCA Registry is **a review at national level**, which is carried out **by the ICCA representatives elected to run the Philippines ICCA Consortium** (Bukluran Inc.—a member organisation of the international ICCA Consortium). The aim of this review is to protect ICCAs from possible threats or adverse impacts on either their biodiversity or their associated cultural values. As the submission is accepted and the ICCA incorporated in the international Registry, the aim is for the ICCA to receive an "added layer of protection" and encouragement to pursue the land uses and development desired by the community.

Source: Bukluran Inc., KASAPI and PAFID

Appendix 2 Data Contributor Agreement for data providers (non-government)

Print onto organisation/agency headed paper if possible

Data Contributor Agreement

[Insert Name of Individual]
Insert Name of Organisation, Community or Indigenous People
Address
Telephone Number
Email Address]

1. On behalf of *[insert organisation/agency name]*, I/we the undersigned are providing the following dataset to UNEP-WCMC for integration into the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and/or ICCA (indigenous peoples’ and community conserved territories and areas) Registry: *[insert name of dataset]*. The dataset includes spatial boundaries and attributes relating to *[insert name of country/region/etc.]*.

Brief description of the data (including the format of the data, number of polygons and points, and any other relevant information. Please also indicate whether data is being provided for the WDPA, ICCA Registry, _____ or _____ both):

The WDPA is an aggregated dataset of the best available data from many sources. It is a joint project of UNEP (the United Nations Environment Programme) and IUCN (The International Union for the Conservation of Nature), managed by UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC). It is used for multiple conservation purposes, as well as providing support to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations relating to environmental sustainability. The database is supplemented by the ICCA Registry, which stores additional information on indigenous peoples’ and community conserved territories and areas.

Unless otherwise stated, this dataset is being provided ‘free of restrictions’⁹. We, the undersigned, agree and understand that by providing data for inclusion in the WDPA it will be viewable and downloadable

⁹ UNEP-WCMC is happy to accept data with restrictions. This includes data that is available for onward release but not for use by or on behalf of a commercial entity, and data that is made available only to UNEP-WCMC, UNEP and

in accordance with the WDPA Terms and Conditions through websites operated by UNEP-WCMC and IUCN, utilised for analyses, and re-distributed to third parties for use on other platforms.

2. I/We confirm that I/we have the rights, permissions and authority to release this dataset to UNEP-WCMC.

The data provider has the permission of relevant stakeholders and rights-holders to share the dataset with UNEP-WCMC. Where relevant, the data provider shares the dataset with UNEP-WCMC with the free, prior and informed consent of communities and/or indigenous peoples involved in the management, governance or ownership of the sites described in the dataset. The data provider has made all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy of the dataset.

If the dataset is found to have been provided without the permission of the relevant stakeholders and rights-holders, it will be removed from the WDPA and/or ICCA Registry with immediate effect.

3. The designations of geographical entities in any dataset do not imply the expression of any view or opinion whatsoever on the part of UNEP-WCMC or the data provider concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

UNEP-WCMC will recognize and respect the intellectual property rights of the data provider and its partners and will maintain proper attribution and source information of the data as provided to UNEP-WCMC.

UNEP-WCMC reserves the right to seek verification of the dataset from its partners, and to remove or withhold from the WDPA and/or ICCA Registry any data that cannot be verified.

I/we hereby give permission to UNEP-WCMC for the integration of these data into the WDPA and/or ICCA Registry.

Signature

Title and Name

Date

IUCN, and is not for onward release. If you wish to place restrictions on data, or require further information, please contact protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org

Appendix 3 Take-down policy

UNEP-WCMC operates a 'take-down' policy, such that if UNEP-WCMC is notified of a potential breach of copyright, or other reasonable notice of a possible violation of any law (including but not limited to laws on copyright, patent, intellectual property, trademark, confidentiality, data protection, obscenity, defamation and libel), the dataset or relevant portion involved will be removed from the repository as quickly as possible pending further investigation.

Where the grounds for complaint are considered plausible, the dataset or relevant portion will be withdrawn from the repository. A decision on whether the material may be made available again may take some time if it is necessary for UNEP-WCMC to seek legal advice to resolve the complaint.

How to Notify UNEP-WCMC of a Take-Down Request:

If you have discovered material in the WDPA/ICCA Registry which is considered unlawful e.g. breaches copyright, (either yours or that of a third party) or any other law, including but not limited to those relating to patent, trademark, confidentiality, data protection, obscenity, defamation, libel or incitement to terrorism, please contact protectedareas@unep-wcmc.org providing the following information:

- Your contact details.
- The details of the dataset or relevant portion of said dataset.
- The nature of your complaint or concern.
- An assertion that your complaint is made in good faith and is accurate.
- If you are complaining about breach of your own copyright or intellectual property, please state, under penalty of perjury, that you are the rights owner or are authorized to act for the rights owner.

The following Procedure will then be invoked:

1. UNEP-WCMC will acknowledge receipt of your complaint by email or letter and will make an initial assessment of the validity and plausibility of the complaint, possibly taking legal advice.
2. In the first instance take-down requests will be reviewed by UNEP-WCMC. If the initial assessment is found to be potentially valid and requiring further consideration or legal advice, the material will be temporarily removed from the WDPA/ICCA Registry website or associated web portal pending an agreed solution.
3. Where relevant the contributor will be notified that the material is subject to a complaint, under what allegations, and will be encouraged to assuage the complaints concerned.

Outcomes

1. On completion of the take-down procedure outlined above, one of three outcomes will result:

2. If the complaint is not validated, the dataset or relevant portions will not be changed and the dataset will be reinstated in the WDPA/ICCA Registry and through associated web portals
3. If the complaint is valid and an agreed upon solution results in changes/updates to the material in question, the material will be reinstated in the WDPA/ICCA Registry after the necessary changes/updates have been made. If the complaint is valid and an agreed upon solution cannot be reached the material will be permanently removed from the WDPA/ICCA Registry website and associated web portals.

Appendix 4 Detailed descriptive information

Information required for the WDPA and ICCA Registry. Grey text indicates fields that are assigned by UNEP-WCMC, not the data provider. **Rows in blue (labelled 'Registry only') are not needed for the WDPA. For submissions to the ICCA Registry, all rows in blue are optional.**

No	Requirement	Provided by	Full Field Name	Accepted values
1	Mandatory	Data provider	In WDPA	Are data being provided for the WDPA? 1 (yes); 0 (no)
2	Mandatory	Data provider	In ICCA Registry	Are data being provided for the ICCA Registry? 1 (yes); 0 (no)
3	Mandatory	UNEP-WCMC	WDPA ID	Assigned by UNEP-WCMC. Unique identifier for a protected Area.
4	Mandatory	UNEP-WCMC	WDPA parcel ID	Assigned by UNEP-WCMC. Unique identifier for parcels or zones within a protected area.
5	Mandatory	Data provider	Protected Area definition	Allowed values: 1 (meets IUCN and/or CBD PA definition); 0 (does not meet IUCN and/or CBD PA definition (currently stored outside WDPA)).
6	Mandatory	Data provider	Name	Name of the protected area as provided by the data provider.
7	Mandatory	Data provider	Original name	Name of the protected area in original language.
8	Mandatory	Data provider	Designation	Name of designation (e.g. ICCA or Community Conserved Area).
9	Optional	Data provider	English designation	Designation (as above) in English.
10	Mandatory	Data provider	Designation type	Allowed values: National, Regional, International, Not Applicable (if STATUS is Established).
11	Optional	Data provider	IUCN management category	Allowed values: Ia, Ib, II, III, IV, V, VI, Not Applicable, Not Assigned, Not Reported
12	Mandatory	UNEP-WCMC	International criteria	Assigned by UNEP-WCMC. For World Heritage and Ramsar sites only.
13	Mandatory	Data provider	Marine	Allowed values: 0 (100% Terrestrial PA), 1 (Coastal: marine and terrestrial PA), and 2 (100 % marine PA).
14	Mandatory	Data provider	Reported marine area	Marine area in square kilometers.
15	Mandatory	UNEP-WCMC	GIS marine area	Assigned by UNEP-WCMC.
16	Mandatory	Data provider	Reported area	Area in square kilometers.
17	Mandatory	UNEP-WCMC	GIS area	Assigned by UNEP-WCMC.
18	Optional	Data provider	No take	Allowed values: All, Part, None, Not Reported, Not Applicable (if MARINE = 0).

No	Requirement	Provided by	Full Field Name	Accepted values
19	Optional	Data provider	No take area	Area of the no-take area in square kilometers
20	Registry only	Data provider	No take permanency	Allowed values: Permanent, Seasonal, Not Applicable (<i>if NO_TAKE = None or Not Applicable</i>), Not Reported (<i>if NO_TAKE = Not Reported</i>)
21	Registry only	Data provider	Established by	Allowed values: Local community, Non-profit organisations, National/federal law, Sub-national law
22	Mandatory	Data provider	Status	Allowed values: Proposed, Inscribed, Adopted, Designated (<i>recognized or dedicated through legal means</i>), Established (<i>recognized or dedicated through other effective means</i>).
23	Mandatory	Data provider	Status year	Year of enactment of status (STATUS field).
24	Optional	Data provider	Governance type	Allowed values: Federal or national ministry or agency, Sub-national ministry or agency, Government-delegated management, Transboundary governance, Collaborative governance, Joint governance, Individual landowners, Non-profit organisations, For-profit organisations, Indigenous peoples, Local communities, Not Reported.
25	Registry only	Data provider	Governance council	Allowed values: Indigenous people's governing council, Local community governing council, Elders' council, Women's council, Youth council, None
26	Registry only	Data provider	Governance council formation	Allowed values: Elected, Delegated, Inherited, Not Applicable (<i>if GOV_COUNCIL = None</i>)
27	Registry only	Data provider	Owner name	Individual or group that owns the land/resources
28	Optional	Data provider	Ownership type	Allowed values: State, Communal, Individual landowners, For-profit organisations, Non-profit organisations, Joint ownership, Multiple ownership, Contested, Not Reported.
29	Optional	Data provider	Management authority	Individual or group that manages the protected area.
30	Registry only	Data provider	Management Format	Allowed values: Written (<i>i.e. using management plan or other documents</i>), Oral (<i>i.e. based on practices passed down through generations</i>), Visual (<i>i.e. according to observed changes</i>)
31	Optional	Data provider	Management plan	Link or reference to the protected area's management plan.
32	Mandatory	UNEP-WCMC	Verification	Assigned by UNEP-WCMC. Fixed values: State Verified, Expert Verified, Not Reported (<i>for unverified data that was already in the WDPA prior to the inclusion of the 'Verification' field</i>).

No	Requirement	Provided by	Full Field Name	Accepted values
33	Mandatory	UNEP-WCMC	Restricted	Not publicly available, for UNEP-WCMC use only.
34	Mandatory	UNEP-WCMC	Metadata ID	Assigned by UNEP-WCMC. Link to source table.
35	Optional	Data provider	Sub-location	Allowed values: ISO 3166-2 sub-national code where the PA is located.
36	Registry only	Data provider	Latitude	Latitude of central/significant point location of ICCA
37	Registry only	Data provider	Longitude	Longitude of central/significant point location of ICCA
38	Mandatory	Data provider	Parent ISO3	Allowed values: ISO 3166-3 character code of country where the PA is located (<i>or name of country if ISO code unknown</i>).
39	Mandatory	Data provider	ISO3	Allowed values: ISO 3166-3 character code of country or territory where the PA is located (<i>or name of country if ISO code unknown</i>).
40	Registry only	Data provider	Habitat types	Allowed values: Tropical & Subtropical Moist Broadleaf Forests; Tropical & Subtropical Dry Broadleaf Forests; Tropical & Subtropical Coniferous Forests; Temperate Coniferous Forests; Boreal Forests/Taiga; Tropical & Subtropical Grasslands, Savannas & Shrubland; Temperate Grasslands, Savannas & Shrublands; Flooded Grasslands & Savannas; Montane Grasslands & Shrublands; Tundra; Mediterranean Forests, Woodlands & Scrub; Deserts & Xeric Shrublands; Desert; Mangroves; Freshwater; Marine; Corals (<i>Multiple values to be separated by a semicolon (;)</i>)
41	Registry only	Data provider	Habitat types (community description)	Community's description of the habitat types, if different from HABITAT_TYPES
42	Registry only	Data provider	Community name	Name of the local community/ies or indigenous people/s. (<i>Multiple values to be separated by a semicolon (;)</i>)
43	Registry only	Data provider	Number of communities	Number of communities involved in the ICCA
44	Registry only	Data provider	Number of households	Number of households involved in the ICCA

No	Requirement	Provided by	Full Field Name	Accepted values
45	Registry only	Data provider	Number of people	Number of people involved in the ICCA
46	Registry only	Data provider	Community identity	Allowed values: Indigenous people, Minority
47	Registry only	Data provider	Community mobility	Allowed values: Permanent settlement, Mobile livelihood only, Seasonal mobility between settlements
48	Registry only	Data provider	Resource use	Allowed values: Subsistence, Tourism, Cultural (e.g. in traditional ceremonies or medicines; as traditional housing materials), Commercial value of resources (e.g. timber, fauna, minerals, fish) (Multiple values to be separated by a semicolon (;))
49	Registry only	Data provider	Resource use (details)	Further details on use of natural resources
50	Registry only	Data provider	Resource rights	Allowed values: Full legal rights to all resources; De facto (full control of resources, although not in law); Temporal /seasonal rights to resources; Rights to only certain resources/ a set amount; Right to commercial use of the resources; Protection of resources only, no take allowed
51	Registry only	Data provider	Resource use groups	Allowed values: All, Men, Women, Elders, Young people
52	Registry only	Data provider	Objectives	Allowed values: Supporting traditional livelihoods; Maintaining and enhancing natural resources; Cultural/traditional preservation; Spiritual/sacred sites protection; Biodiversity/species conservation; Land ownership security; Territorial security (control of access to land and resources); Increasing rights for self-rule and empowerment (Multiple values to be separated by a semicolon (;). List from most important to least important)
53	Registry only	Data provider	Objectives (details)	Further details on objectives
54	Registry only	Data provider	Support needed	Allowed values: Political, cultural or social empowerment; Financial assistance from NGOs or governments; Health services; Education services; Equipment e.g. GIS software, cameras, video recorders, computers; Technical capacity building: IT, analytical or problem solving skills, management plan guidance; Infrastructure capacity building; Collaborative capacity building: developing partnership and commercial opportunities (Multiple values to be separated by a semicolon (;). List from most important to least important)

No	Requirement	Provided by	Full Field Name	Accepted values
55	Registry only	Data provider	Support needed (details)	Further details on support needed
56	Registry only	Data provider	Threats	Allowed values: Biodiversity decline; Tourism access; National policies; Other PAs overlapping; Development; Extraction (hunting, mining, logging, fishing); Global climate change; Invasive species; Over-harvesting; Inappropriate management; De-legitimisation of customary rights; Inequities (social, economic and/or political) within the ICCA; Conflict with neighbouring/associated communities; Loss of knowledge/cultural change; Inappropriate forms of recognition by governmental agencies or conservation organisations; Undeclared ownership or tenure (<i>Multiple values to be separated by a semicolon (;). List from most important to least important</i>)
57	Registry only	Data provider	Threats (details)	Further details on threats
58	Registry only	Data provider	Protected area proximity	Allowed values: Within, Adjacent, Neither
59	Registry only	Data provider	History	Brief history of the ICCA
60	Registry only	Data provider	Biodiversity	Brief description of biodiversity and natural resources in the ICCA
61	Registry only	Data provider	Extra information	Extra information or comments

Appendix 5 Detailed source information

Source information. Rows in blue (labelled 'Registry only') are not needed for the WDPA.

No.	Requirement	Full Field Name	Description
1	Assigned by UNEP-WCMC	Metadata ID	An ID assigned by UNEP-WCMC that is used to link each protected area record in the WDPA main attribute table to the relevant source information in the WDPA Source Table.
2	Minimum	Data Set Title	The title of the dataset being provided as an update to the WDPA e.g. Protected Areas of Ireland.
3	Minimum	Responsible Party	The indigenous people, local community, organisation, consultancy, national government, private company or other entity that claims ownership/authorship of the data or that is providing the data on behalf of the ownership/authorship entity. 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.
4	Minimum	Responsible Party Contact E-mail(s)	Contact e-mail address of the organisation contact person listed by the responsible party which maintains the ownership/authorship of the data. 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.
5	Registry only	Responsible party category	Member of the indigenous people or local community custodian of the ICCA, Representative/associate of the community, NGO (Non-Government Organisation), Governmental institution
6	Minimum	Verifying Party	The peer review mechanism, organisation or national government agency that has verified the data and/or data provider. For information submitted prior to the introduction of this attribute in March 2015 this field is assigned a value of "None".
7	Minimum	Verifying Party Contact Email(s)	Contact e-mails of person(s) and organisation(s) or agency responsible for verifying the data and/or data provider. For information submitted prior to the introduction of this attribute in March 2015 this field is assigned a value of 'None'.
8	Minimum	Year	The reference date, as a four digit year, indicating the year when the dataset was first submitted to the WDPA. 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.
9	Minimum	Update Year	The reference date, listed as a four digit year, indicating when the dataset was last updated in the WDPA.
10	Minimum	Dataset Language	Language(s) used within the dataset. 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.
11	Minimum	Dataset Character Set	Full name of the character coding standard used in the dataset. 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.

12	Minimum	Coordinate System	Name and parameters of the coordinate system of the original dataset including where applicable, datum, ellipsoid or projection. 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.
13	Optional	Scale	The scale of the dataset used when the data was originally created (digitized, surveyed, etc.). The denominator of the representative fraction on a source map, for example on a scale of 1:150000 the denominator given should be 150000. 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.
14	Optional	Lineage	Information about the creation, events, changes or transformations in the life of a dataset including the process used to create and maintain the dataset and associated dates. 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.
15	Optional	Citation	Recommended text to be used referencing for the dataset on www.protectedplanet.net . 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.
16	Optional	Disclaimer	Warnings/exceptions to use of the data, displayed on www.protectedplanet.net . 'Not Reported' is used when this data is not available.