

IUCN CEESP

Aroha Te Pareake Mead, Chair

New Delhi, 9-11 November

2011 has brought both my biggest 'high' – the Sharing Power Conference, and my lowest 'low' – the SEAPRISE communications which started as the sharing of views on an IUCN/Shell Niger Delta proposal but quickly descended into deliberate actions to question the integrity of IUCN and some CEESP SC members.

The Sharing Power Conference was a promise I had made in Barcelona and it was very satisfying to see it come to fruition. It was also great to see the CEESP-SC working together on a common project – I think we all learned from the exercise. First lesson was that we now know we can do it, and the 2nd lesson is that we know we can do it even better next time. We have every reason to be proud of a successful event that created a number of lasting relationships and activities.

In many ways, the SEAPRISE situation was bound to happen – the issues have been simmering for a long time, not just about disagreement over IUCN/Shell but a tendency within SEAPRISE to use the network as more of a chat room than to progress a common work SEAPRISE programme across the Theme membership. I didn't quite expect it to play out as it did. At times it was very hurtful, insulting, disappointing and even heartbreaking to see a network self-implode. Members resigned from CEESP because of the tone of the SEAPRISE communications. Things have since improved.

As always, my thanks to the Steering Committee for your voluntary contributions to CEESP, particularly to Richard Cellarius for his attention to detail in the CEESP accounts, to Elizabeth Erasito for her continued hard work on all of our behalf, to Georgina Peard who in her short time as a CEESP Network Officer has proven to open doors and break down barriers for CEESP. It would be remiss to not mention the continued gratitude I have for the IUCN Oceania Regional Director, Taholo Kami, for hosting the CEESP monies and David Raj for his management of CEESP accounts. Behind the scenes there are countless people providing support to CEESP – our own members and many in the Secretariat.

Below in bullet form are some of the key achievements for CEESP at infra-structural, overall Commission level that provide a status report on our state as a network¹.

¹ These do not include policy issues that we are actively involved in – these are covered in a different section

These sub-headings are taken directly from my very first Report to you in Bangkok 2009 when I identified specific goals for each of these areas. (This list is not exhaustive so please highlight any additional points). I'm pleased to say that advancements have indeed occurred and overall CEESP is in a strong position, with a good reputation across the IUCN membership and beyond.

CEESP Global Conference

- (i) Successful organisation of CEESP's first global Conference - 'Sharing Power: A New Vision

Mandate & Programme

- (xiv) Implementation of the CEESP programme through the seven mandated Themes has had a mixed success. Some Themes are active, and others are not.
- (xv) Inclusion of CPA2 in the draft 2011-2013 IUCN Global Programme. (CPA2

– I attended the launch of the Maori Organics Certification Brand. The Brand is the fruition of many years work by Maori growers and lobbying nationally and internationally for the recognition of indigenous foods. Members of Te Waka Kai Ora hosted a delegation from the Slow Foods Campaign after an introduction from Michel and Taghi of TSL.

Following her visit to NZ for the CEESP Sharing Power Conference, Professor Elinor Ostrom participated in a live dialogue session discussing her research on 'The Commons'. I participated as a respondent together with Rod Orom (Business Journalist). The event was well attended. The Commons approach is still a very radical concept in NZ, particularly amongst government officials.

I have been a member of this Committee for 3 years and attended three meetings this year. The role of the Committee is to advise the Chief Archivist on access and use of mātāuranga Māori (traditional knowledge) and historical records of significance to Māori. The NZ government through its holdings in Archives NZ and the National Library owns the largest collection of historical records in the Māori language, and about early Māori knowledge. Management of these priceless records is of significant cultural importance. Archives NZ is also the statutory guardian of the original 1840 Treaty of Waitangi, one of the founding constitutional documents of NZ. I am on a sub-Committee overseeing a new public facility to showcase the Treaty.

I have also been an appointed member of MASC for the past four years advising the Chief Statistician on Māori statistical data in the NZ Census and how to deliver statistics to Māori communities in an understandable format. I attended one meeting of MASC in June in which we discussed the undertaking of a Māori Social Survey as a pre-Census activity.

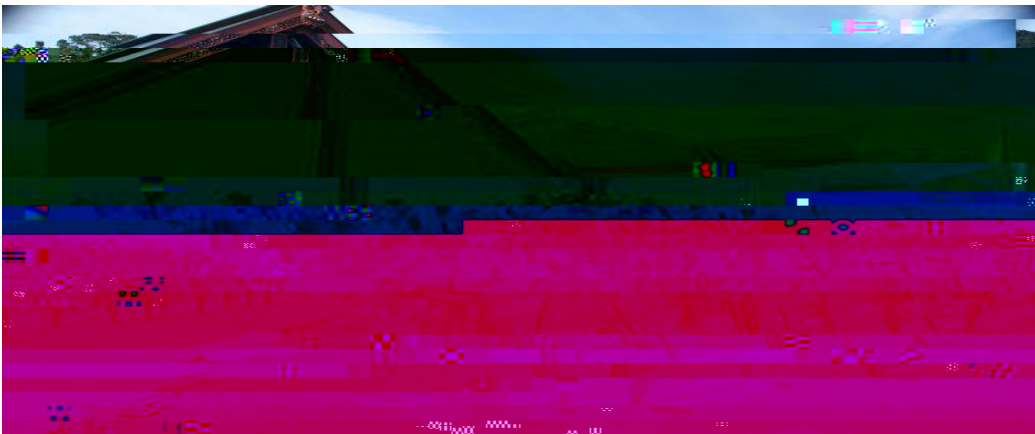
– This Claim was lodged by six Māori claimants with the NZ Treaty of Waitangi Tribunal in 1991. The Claim includes all native species in New Zealand. It includes Māori arts and designs. It includes traditional knowledge, plants, medicines. It raises concerns in opposition to genetic tampering with the DNA structures of native flora and fauna in the sense that Māori have a particular whakapapa or genealogical relationship

with the native flora and fauna that is not being respected or understood by science, and scientists, and the experiments that are taking place.

In 2007 I provided evidence to the Tribunal on behalf of one of the claimants (Ngati



L to Right: Justice Taihakurei Durie, Aroha Mead, Moana Jackson, Professor Brad Morse, Victoria University, Wellington September 2011



Mātautua was officially opened in 1875 and dedicated to Queen Victoria as an expression of goodwill from the people of Ngāti Awa. Not long after opening, the house was dismantled and uplifted by the New Zealand Government to be exhibited at the 1879 British Empire Exhibition in Sydney, Australia. This is the first of a series of international journeys that saw the hugely symbolic house lost to the people of Ngāti Awa for well over a century.

The house returned to New Zealand in 1925 as part of the South Seas Exhibition and spent the next 71 years as a permanent exhibit at Otago Museum. A 1996 Waitangi Tribunal Special Deed of Settlement finally saw Mātautua returned to Ngāti Awa. After so long away, Mātautua was finally on the journey home.

from IIED for PM19 through Deputy Chair, Michel Pimbert. The call for contributions was issued and the following papers have been received.

Stream A: Edith Sizoo (France), Betsan Martin (NZ)

Stream B: Mary Baker (Hawaii), Gary Williams (NZ) FINAL VERSION SUMMARY (Nigel & Grazia)

Stream C: Andrina Thomas (Vanuatu), Shaun Awatere (NZ), John Ericho (PNG)

Stream D: Doris Cellarius (USA), Richard Steiner (USA)

Stream E: David Huberman (Switzerland), Maria Bargh (NZ), Ralph Regenvanu (Vanuatu)

Stream F: Smith/Hudson/Hemi/Temara (NZ), Pinky Cupino (Philippines), Christopher Clement Wragge (NZ)

The vast majority of contributions received are from the Oceania region. Before going to print we need the final summaries of the Stream Coordinators, contributions from the three Keynotes as well as to edit the above submitted papers. Realistically, this edition will not be ready until April/May 2012.

6.

CEESP has many strengths – we are an active network, diverse spread of members regionally, professionally and in areas of expertise, innovative thinkers, effective advocates and lobbyists and strong on critical analysis. But as a Commission we still operate “free range”, not really following annual plans or the quadrennial plan. Members find it difficult to report achievements against the CEESP or IUCN Global Programme and in a manner that is easily absorbed into Reports. We typify a

providing regular progress reports. The new Core Programme Area 2 (Sharing Nature's Benefits Fairly & Equitably) provides CEESP with the best opportunity I think we have ever had to integrate the heartland issues of CEESP into concrete outcomes the entire Union will have to deliver on. It is important that we also accept that CEESP is part of IUCN, as much a part as other Commissions. Our independence comes not from standing apart from IUCN, but in offering quality credible trusted advice.