

## **Dana Declaration +10 Workshop Participant Statement for Rio +20 Conference**

We, participants at the Dana Declaration +10 Workshop - members of mobile peoples' organizations including World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP), conservation and academic institutions, civil society organizations, as well as individual experts and practitioners recognise that mobile indigenous peoples possess a wealth of social, economic and cultural knowledge. Their way of life, values and adaptive production strategy contribute to the sustainable management of natural resources and the conservation of nature. The pressures of human population dynamics, unsustainable consumption patterns, climate change, extractive industries and other global and national economic forces, threaten both the conservation of ecological resources and the livelihoods of mobile indigenous and traditional peoples.

Therefore, we invite governments and civil society organisations to incorporate the following into any future resolutions:

- Mobility offers unique contributions to existing and emerging green economies. It ensures food security and the use of diverse natural resources by utilising efficient and sustainable methods of production, inherently adapting to climate change, and increasing and protecting productive land area.
- When full access to traditional natural resources is guaranteed the livelihoods of Mobile Peoples lessen the strain on states' resources, significantly contribute to national economies and reduce the potential for conflict over land and water resources.
- Mobile Peoples are suffering from the effects of past dispossession of lands and the denial of customary land rights leads to increased vulnerability. Continued expulsion of Mobile Peoples in order to establish protected and restricted zones prevents access to natural resources and violates rights to land.
- Mobility promotes biodiversity and ecosystem based natural resource management. The natural diversity of production that results from mobile livelihoods is a sustainable and productive alternative to modern industrial food production techniques.
- Restricting the movement of Mobile Peoples across boundaries contributes to the over- and underuse and the rapid degradation of their traditional lands. This can be minimised through the recognition of traditional migratory routes of mobile indigenous peoples and the creation of mutually agreed upon flexible corridors.
- Corporations, including extractive industries, have a fundamental obligation to respect human rights of Mobile Peoples as defined under the UN guiding principles on business and human rights. Land grabbing in the form of concessions, sale and/or leasing of the land to foreign and national corporations or states undermines access to food and natural resources for Mobile Peoples, reduces national economic output and impacts on biodiversity.

The capacity of Mobile Peoples to innovate and to conserve biodiversity is a resource that can help guide the world in its transition towards a more sustainable future.

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