



I. Rights and Interests of Indigenous Peoples

1. 4. WWF acknowledges that, without recognitions of the rights of indigenous peoples, no constructive agreements can be drawn up between conservation organisations and indigenous peoples groups.
5. Since indigenous peoples are often discriminated against and politically marginalised, WWF is committed to make special efforts to respect, protect, and comply with their basic human rights and customary as well as resource rights, in the context of conservation initiatives. This includes, but is not limited to, those set out in national and international law, and in other international instruments.
6. WWF appreciates the enormous contributions indigenous peoples have made to the maintenance of many of the earth's most fragile ecosystems. It recognises the importance of indigenous resource rights and knowledge for the conservation of these areas in the future.
7. WWF recognises indigenous peoples as rightful architects of and partners for conservation and development strategies that affect their territories.
8. WWF recognises that indigenous peoples have the rights to the lands, territories, and resources that they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and that those rights must be recognised and effectively protected, as laid out in the ILO Convention 169.
9. WWF recognises the right of indigenous peoples to exert control over their lands, territories, and resources, and establish on them the management and governance systems that best suit their cultures and social needs, whilst respecting national sovereignty and conforming to national conservation and development objectives.
10. WWF recognises, respects, and promotes the collective rights of indigenous peoples to maintain and enjoy their cultural and intellectual heritage.
11. Consistent with article 7 of the ILO Convention 169, WWF recognises indigenous

peoples' right

to decide on issues such as technologies and management systems to be used on their lands,
and supports their application insofar as they are environmentally sustainable and contribute to
the conservation of nature.

12. WWF recognises that indigenous peoples have the right to determine priorities and strategies
for the development or use of their lands, territories, and other resources, including the right to
require that States obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project
affecting those lands, territories, and resources.

13. WWF recognises and supports the rights of indigenous peoples to improve the quality of their
lives, and to benefit directly and equitably from the conservation and sustainable use of natural
resources within their territories.

14. In instances where multiple local groups claim rights to resources in indigenous territories,
WWF recognises the primary rights of indigenous peoples based on historical claims and longterm presence, with due regard for the rights and welfare of other legitimate stakeholders.

15. WWF respects the rights of indigenous peoples to enjoy an equitable share in any economic or
other benefits realised from their intellectual property and traditional knowledge, building on the
provisions of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

16. In conformity with the provisions of the ILO Convention 169, WWF recognises the right of
indigenous peoples not to be removed from the territories they occupy. Where their relocation is
considered necessary as an exceptional measure, it shall take place only with their free,
prior
informed consent.

Oder sehr viel kürzer aus dem Dokument zur nachhaltigen Waldbewirtschaftung der WWF WOOD GROUP Zürich:

Die 10 Prinzipien von FSC (Forest Stewardship Council)

Prinzip 1: Einhaltung der Gesetze und FSC-Prinzipien

Die Waldbewirtschaftung erfolgt im Rahmen aller nationalen Gesetze und internationalen Verträge und Abkommen, welche das Land unterzeichnet hat. Die Prinzipien und Kriterien des FSC sind dabei zu erfüllen.

Prinzip 2: Besitzansprüche, Landnutzungsrechte und Verantwortlichkeiten

Langfristige Besitzansprüche und Nutzungsrechte an Land- und Forstressourcen sind klar zu definieren, zu dokumentieren und rechtlich zu verankern.

Prinzip 3: Rechte der eingeborenen (indigenen) Volksgruppen

Festgeschriebene und Gewohnheitsrechte der indigenen und anderen Volksgruppen sind hinsichtlich Besitz, Nutzung und Bewirtschaftung von Land, Territorien und Ressourcen anzuerkennen und zu respektieren.