

**International Symposium “Conserving Cultural and Biological Diversity:
The Role of Sacred Natural Sites and Cultural Landscapes”**

Tokyo, Japan, 30 May to 2 June 2005

**Declaration on the Role of Sacred Natural Sites and Cultural Landscapes in the
Conservation of Biological and Cultural Diversity**

We, the participants of the international symposium on “Conserving Cultural and Biological Diversity: The Role of Sacred Natural Sites and Cultural Landscapes”, assembled at the United Nations University Centre in Tokyo (Japan) from 30 May to 2 June 2005:

Expressing our gratitude to United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations University (UNU), World Conservation Union (IUCN), the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) and United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) for providing a forum to discuss the links between nature and culture, and in particular extend our appreciation to UNU and its staff for hosting the symposium;

Appreciating that the Symposium has been organized in the context of *The 2005 World Exposition Aichi* and has benefited from the support of the Japanese Government and the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs and The Christensen Fund;

Considering that sacred natural sites and cultural landscapes are of vital importance for safeguarding cultural and biological diversity for present and future generations;

Recognizing that many sacred natural sites have great significance for the spiritual well being of indigenous peoples and local communities;

Noting the need to promote and safeguard cultural and biological diversity, particularly in the face of the homogenizing forces of globalization;

Bearing in mind that sacred natural sites, cultural landscapes and traditional agricultural systems cannot be understood, conserved and managed without taking into account the cultures that have shaped them and continue to shape them today;

Noting the unprecedented species extinction rate, pollution, climate change, the world water crisis and pressures on cultural diversity, which call for the development and adoption of ethical principles to sustain biological diversity and freshwater resources for present and future generations;

Being convinced that conservation of cultural and biological diversity together holds the key to ensuring resilience in both social and ecological systems;

Acknowledging the important role of indigenous peoples and local communities as custodians of sacred natural sites and as holders of traditional knowledge, which is fundamental for the preservation of biological and cultural diversity;

Further noting the importance of respecting indigenous peoples' rights to their lands and knowledge;

Acknowledging also the important role of spiritual traditions in the conservation of sacred natural sites and some cultural landscapes;

Taking into account the various international bodies, instruments, programmes, strategies and processes of relevance to the symposium's theme, and the importance of their effective implementation, in particular:

- the International Bill of Human Rights (1966);
- the 1971 Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance;
- the 1972 UNESCO World Heritage Convention;
- International Labour Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989;
- the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;
- the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992);
- the Seville Strategy for the World Network of Biosphere Reserves of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Programme (1996);
- the mandate of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) (2000);
- the 2001 UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity;
- the 2003 UNESCO Intangible Heritage Convention;
- The IUCN International System of Protected Area Categories and the outcomes of the IUCN Vth World Parks Congress 2003;
- the FAO initiative on "Globally Important Ingenious Agricultural Heritage Systems";
- the UNU initiative on People, Land Management and Ecosystem Conservation;

Call upon national authorities, protected area and site managers, indigenous peoples and local communities, the international system, governments and non-governmental organizations, to consider and implement, where appropriate:

- The UNESCO/IUCN Guidelines for the Conservation and Management of Sacred Natural Sites;
- The CBD *Akwé:Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or Which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities*;
- The Yamato Declaration on Integrated Approaches for Safeguarding Tangible and Intangible Cultural Heritage;

Further call upon governments, protected area managers, the international system, governmental authorities and non-governmental organizations and others to respect, support and promote the role of indigenous peoples and local communities, as custodians of sacred natural sites and cultural landscapes, through the rights-based approach, in order to contribute to their well-being and to the preservation of cultural and biological diversity of such sites and landscapes;

Invite intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the scientific community and the private sector, to enhance cooperation and to continue collaborative work for safeguarding the cultural and biological diversity embodied in sacred natural sites and cultural landscapes, and to better understand nature-culture interaction through comparative research;

Request UNESCO to establish, in order to ensure the holistic protection of sacred natural sites and cultural landscapes, a mechanism of cooperation between the 1972 and 2003 Conventions, envisaging mutually reinforcing safeguarding measures under international assistance provisions, as established in both conventions;

Also invite intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions and the private sector to continue cooperating with governments, local authorities, and indigenous peoples and local communities, with their free, prior and informed consent and their full and effective participation, for safeguarding cultural, linguistic and biological diversity, through the protection of sacred natural sites and cultural landscapes;

Urge the development of holistic approaches that take into account and respect different knowledge systems and integrate ethical, social, technical and economic dimensions, recognizing the historical dynamics of cultures and landscapes, while acknowledging the need of indigenous peoples and local communities for their sustainable livelihoods;

Call upon governments, international organisations, non-governmental organizations, religious institutions, indigenous and local communities to work together to ensure respect for religious and spiritual traditions and practices linked to sacred natural sites, and to protect such sites against desecration and destruction;

Recommend the integration of actions to promote the protection of sacred sites and cultural landscapes of indigenous peoples in the Programme of Action for the Second International Decade of the World's Indigenous People;

Further request the organizers of the Symposium, as well as all participating institutions and individuals, to make special efforts for the wide dissemination of this Declaration;

Also invite them to carry forward the outcomes of the Symposium through appropriate mechanisms, and to consider the development of a coordinated action strategy for the protection of sacred natural sites and cultural landscapes.