

# Equitable management and governance of protected areas



Fairness

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graph TD; Fairness[Fairness] --- Bracket; Bracket --- Inclusion([Inclusion]); Bracket --- Equity([Equity]); Bracket --- Justice([Justice]); Text[Equity/equality is the language of CBD and widely used in SDGs] --> Equity;
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Inclusion

Equity

Justice

Equity/equality is the language of CBD and widely used in SDGs

# Buzz Group Task

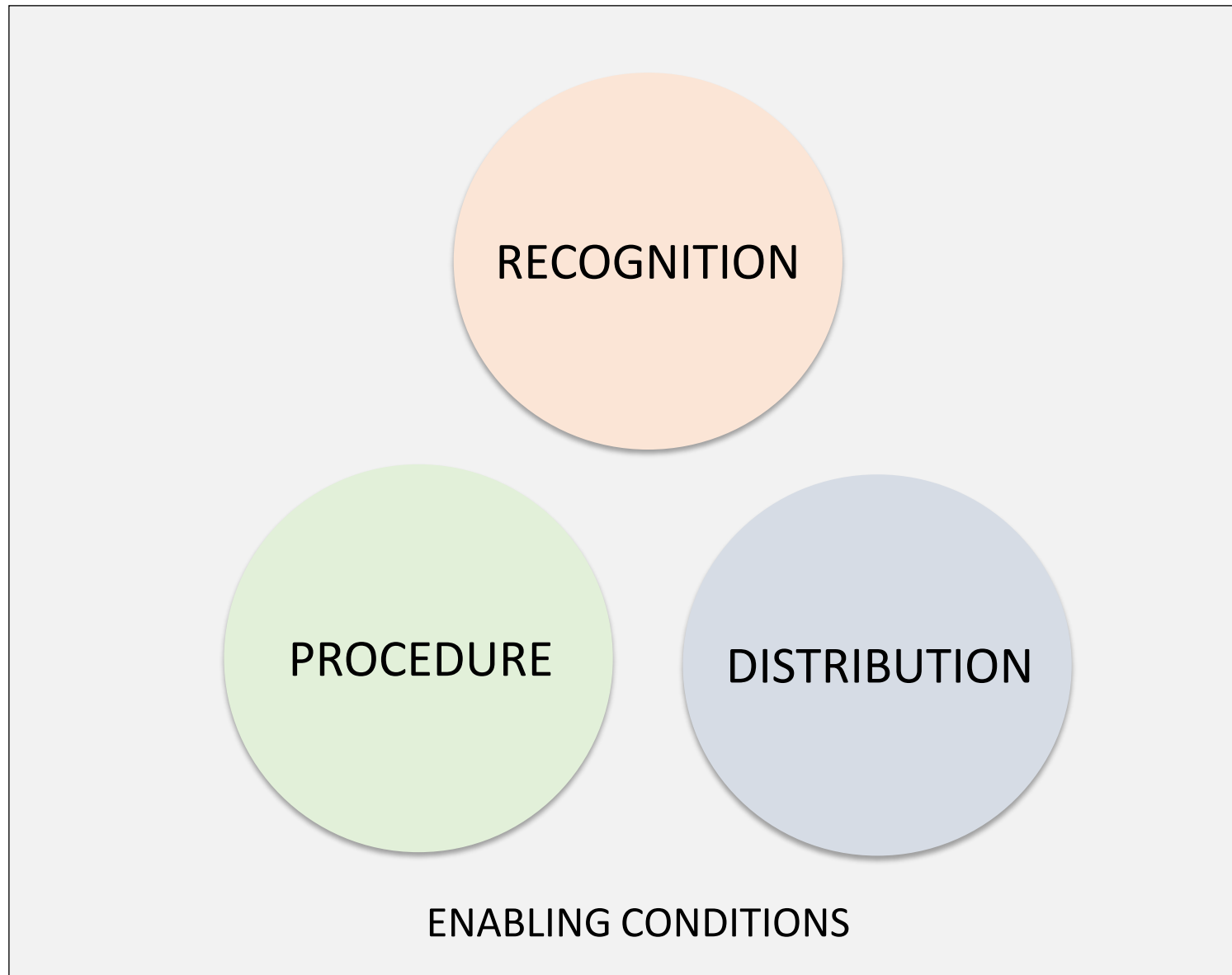
Thinking of a PA you know well answer the question:

*How could you make PA governance and management more equitable/fair?*

- Each person to develop 1 suggestion
- Discuss it with 1-2 neighbours
- Agree on 1 suggestion to offer to plenary on a card

Facilitator then introduces the three dimensions of recognition, procedure, distribution and clusters cards under these headings.

# 3 Dimensions of Equity



# RECOGNITION

- Human rights
- Resource rights
- Right to self-determination
- Identities, knowledge, values, institutions
- Actors and their interests
- Non discrimination

## PROCEDURE

- Participation
- Responsibilities
- Accountability
- Dispute resolution
- Transparency
- FPIC for actions affecting rights of IPs and LCs
- Customary institutions
- Assess costs, benefits, risks

# DISTRIBUTION

- Mitigation of costs
- Benefit sharing
  - Equally
  - According to rights
  - According to needs
  - According to costs incurred
  - According to contribution to conservation
- Maintain future benefits

# ENABLING CONDITIONS

- Legal, political and social recognition of all PA governance types
- Relevant actors have awareness and capacity to achieve recognition and participate effectively
- A process for aligning statutory and customary laws and norms
- An adaptive learning approach



## RECOGNITION

- Recognition and respect for human rights
- Recognition and respect for statutory and customary property rights
- Recognition and respect for the right of Indigenous Peoples to self-determination
- Recognition of different identities, values, knowledge systems and institutions
- Recognition of all relevant actors and their diverse interests, capacities and powers to influence
- Non-discrimination by age, ethnicity, language, gender, class or beliefs

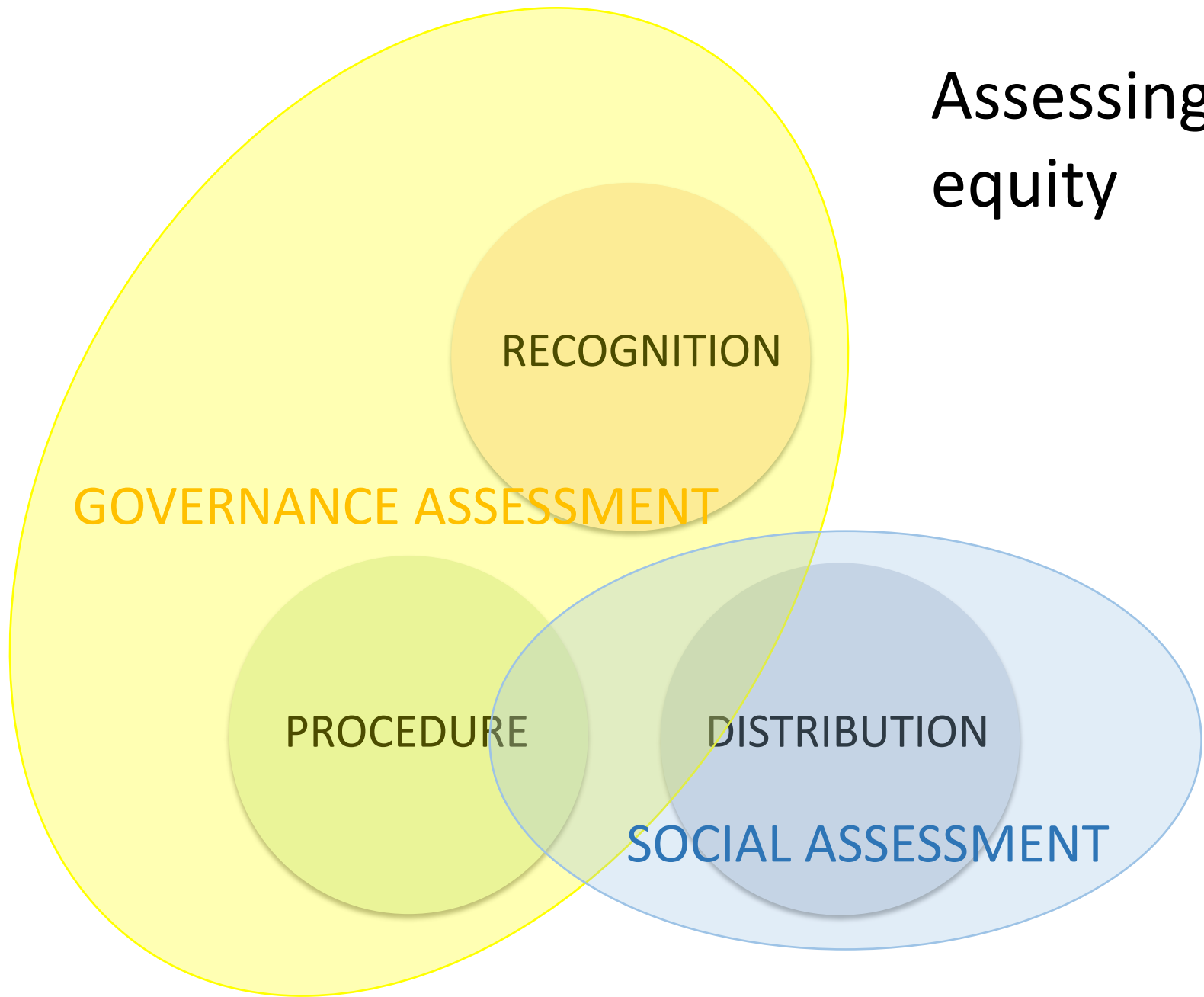
## PROCEDURE

- Full and effective participation of recognised actors in decision-making
- Clearly defined and agreed responsibilities of actors
- Accountability for actions and inactions
- Access to justice, including an effective dispute-resolution process
- Transparency supported by timely access to relevant information in appropriate forms
- FPIC for actions that may affect the property rights of Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- Build on rights-holders' customary governance and management arrangements
- Identification and assessment of costs, benefits and risks, and their distribution and trade-offs

## DISTRIBUTION

- Effective mitigation of any costs to Indigenous Peoples and local communities
- Benefits shared among relevant actors according to one or more of the following criteria:
  - equally between relevant actors or according to contribution to conservation, costs incurred, recognised rights, or the needs of the poorest
- Benefits to the current generation do not compromise benefits to future generations

# Assessing equity



RECOGNITION

GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT

PROCEDURE

DISTRIBUTION

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

# Equity – concluding remarks

- Make PA governance and management more equitable
- Many aspects of equity.
  - Different stakeholders have different priorities
  - Priorities vary according to the situation and context
- Equity applies at PA site and PA system/national level
- What practical actions at site level and system level to advance equity?
  - Recognition
  - Procedure
  - Distribution of benefits and costs  
eg social assessment



# Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA)

## What is SAPA?

SAPA is a way of assessing the impacts of a PA on the wellbeing of communities living around the PA  
i.e. a way of assessing PA-related social impacts.

## Goal of SAPA

SAPA enables PA managers and other key stakeholders to:

- increase positive impacts and share more equitably/fairly
- reduce negative impacts

of conservation and any related development activities.





# Examples of social impacts at Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya

## Positive social impacts

1. Fencing reduces crop raiding and cattle theft
2. Security generally reduces local crime
3. Support for education
4. Support for health facilities
5. Provision of water tanks
6. Support for agriculture

## Negative social impacts

1. Crop damage by wildlife
2. Exclusion from jobs
3. Uneven distribution of support for communities
4. Poor relationship with park staff and rough law enforcement



# SAPA process

## ➤ Preparation

- Review existing information
- Facilitation team training
- Stakeholder analysis

## ➤ Scoping

- First community workshops
- First stakeholder workshop

## ➤ Assessment

- Household survey
- Second community workshops
- Second stakeholder workshop

## ➤ Action

- Communication of results
- Planning and monitoring



# SAPA field sites 2014-2016

- Uganda
  - Ruwenzori mountains NP
  - *Lake Mburo NP*
- Kenya
  - Ol Pejeta Conservancy
  - Sera Conservancy
- Ethiopia
  - Awash NP
- Gabon
  - Monts de Cristal NP
  - Loango NP
- Zambia
  - Mumba GMA
  - *South Luangwa NP*
- Liberia
  - *Sapo NP*



# Social Assessment for Protected Areas (SAPA)

Methodology Manual for SAPA Facilitators



For more information contact:

Phil Franks  
International Institute for  
Environment and  
Development (IIED)  
[phil.franks@iied.org](mailto:phil.franks@iied.org)

