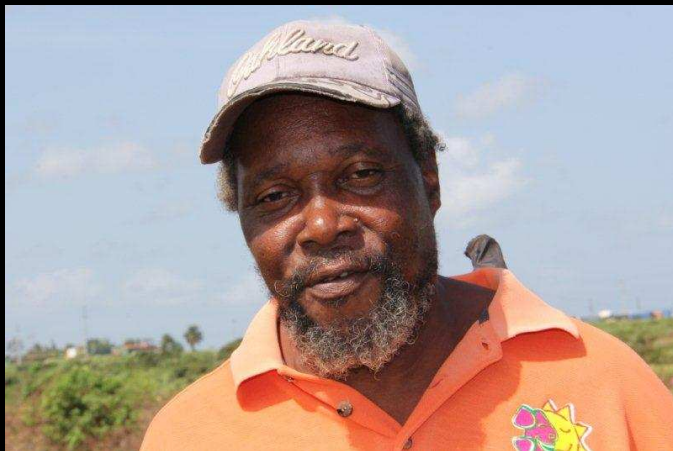




# Governance of protected areas

Barbados, 4/2012

Dr. Thora Amend



*Photos:*

SPDA / Th. Müller, ICCA Consortium, GIZ / Th. Amend



### 3 Elements:

1. Basic concepts
2. Group work and individual
3. regional examples / case studies
  - Jamaica: towards Co-Management
  - Barbados: Folkestone Marine Reserve

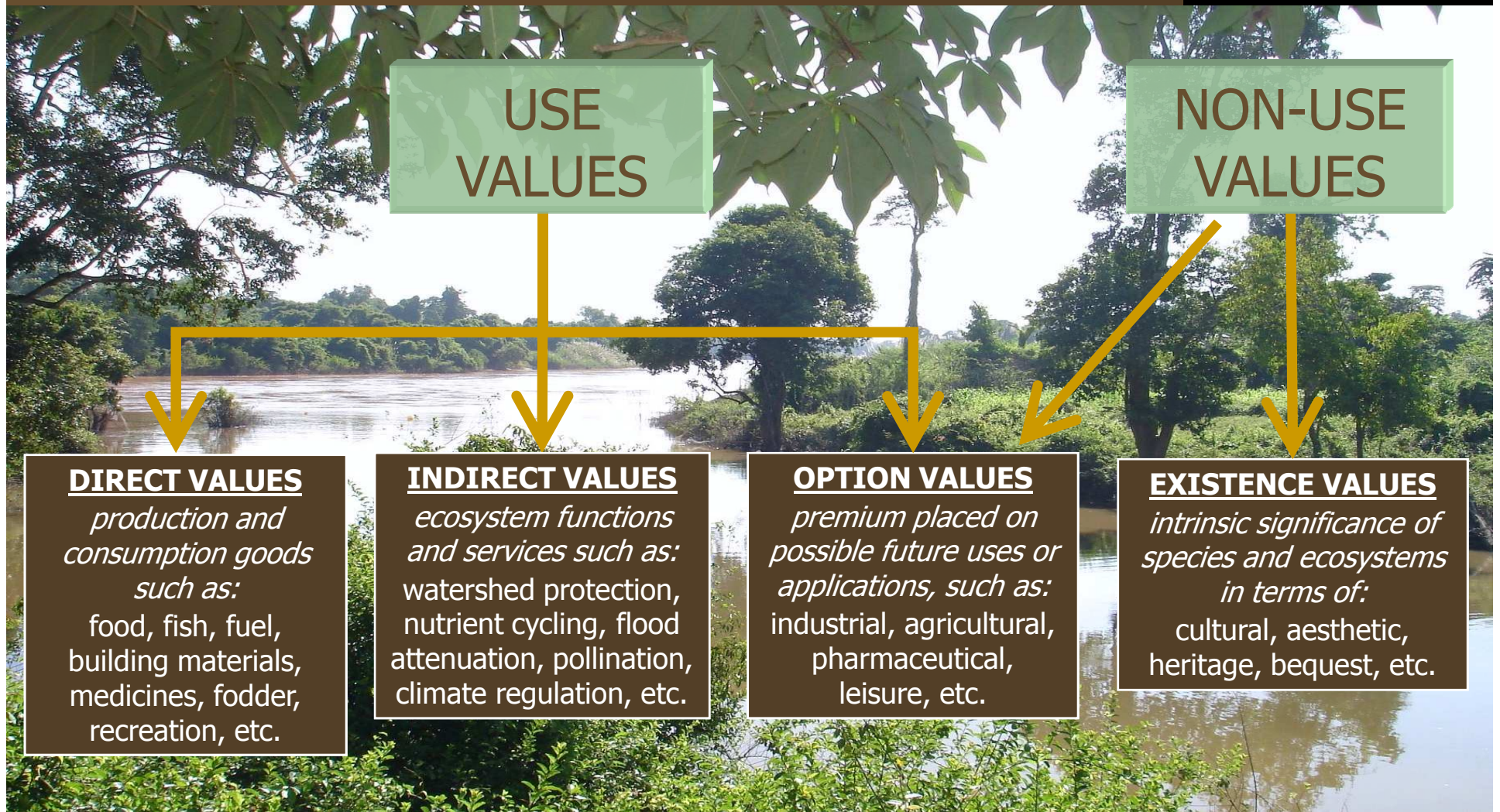








# Total value of biodiversity

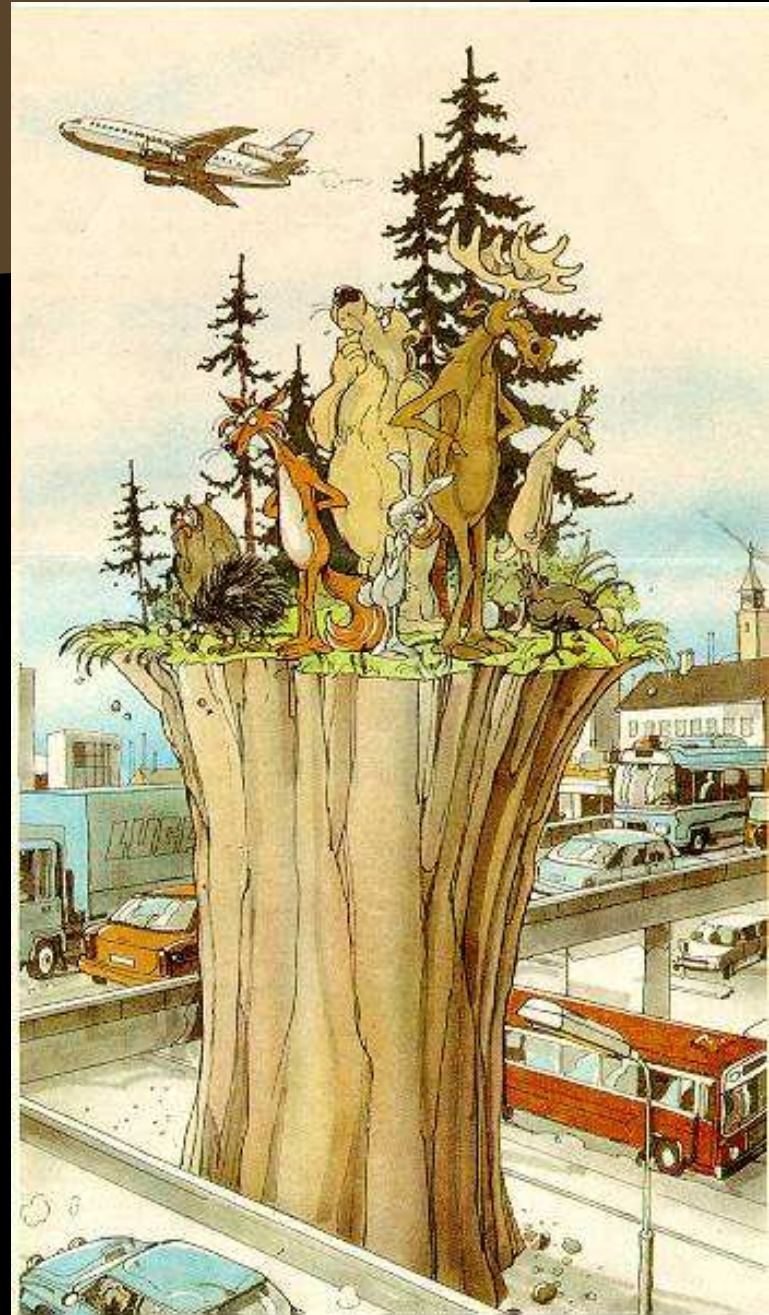


- Protected areas of the future ???????

Can we afford this ?

Do we want it like this ?

→ it's up to us ....





# Conectivity & Resilience

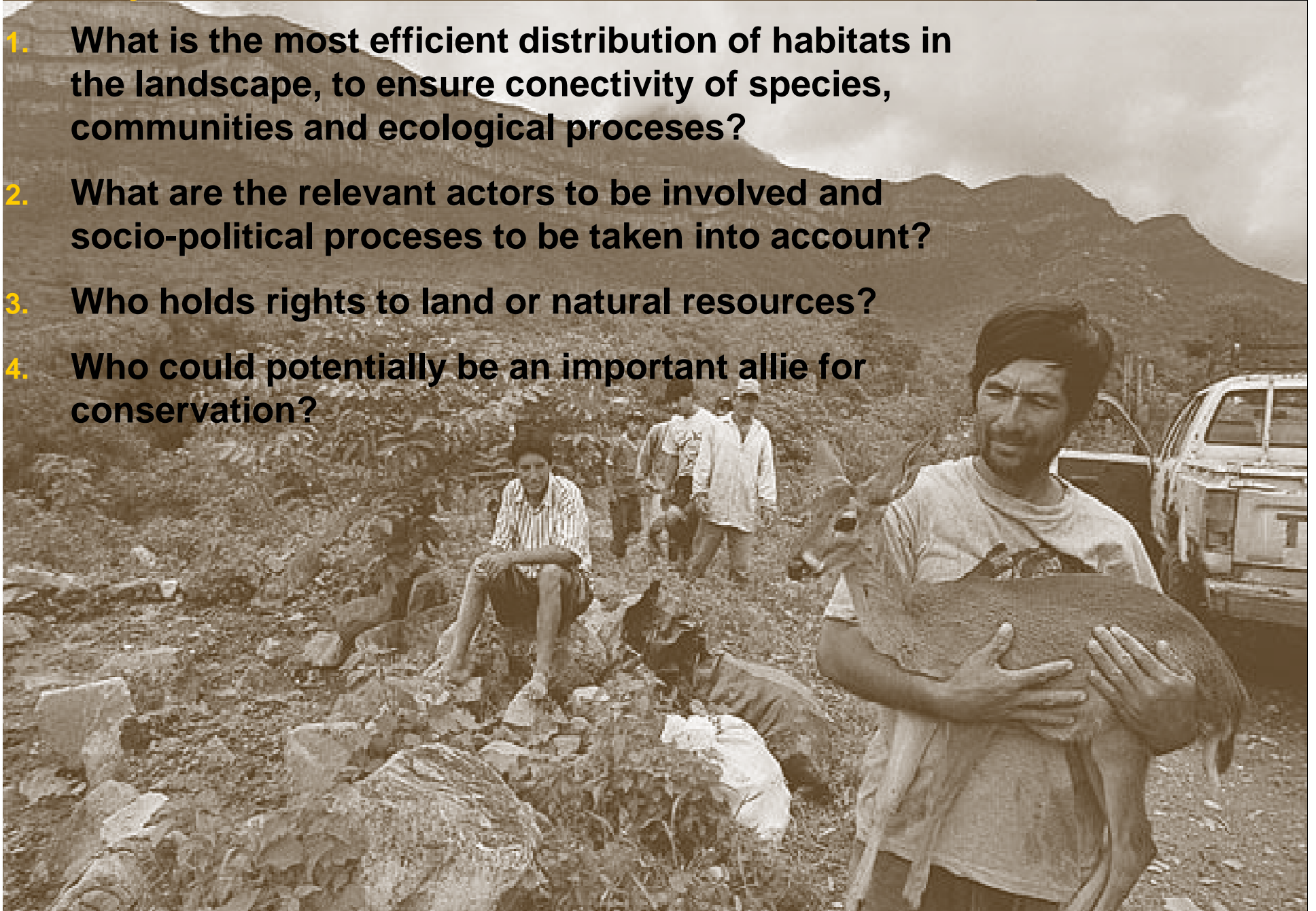




# Governance of Protected areas

# Key Questions

1. What is the most efficient distribution of habitats in the landscape, to ensure connectivity of species, communities and ecological processes?
2. What are the relevant actors to be involved and socio-political processes to be taken into account?
3. Who holds rights to land or natural resources?
4. Who could potentially be an important ally for conservation?





# What shall be achieved?



1. Conserve **biodiversity**
2. contribute to long-term availability of **natural resources**
3. Recognize the **rights** of the various social groups and actors, involve them actively in conservation
4. Maintain important **ecosystem- services** e.g.:
  - water flows
  - soil formation & erosion control
  - air purification
  - climate regulation
  - mitigation of impacts of climate change



➔ **maintain / enhance quality of life  
/ human wellbeing**



World Conservation  
Congress, Durban, 2003

## Key Messages

- Conservation needs the capacities, concerns & engagement of society as a whole, not of expert professionals only





- Conservation needs to pay more attention to the crucial ties between biological and cultural diversity, and to the conditions that allow communities to be empowered for conservation





## ■ Conservation needs equity:

a fair sharing of the costs and benefits of preserving biodiversity and managing natural resources in a sustainable way

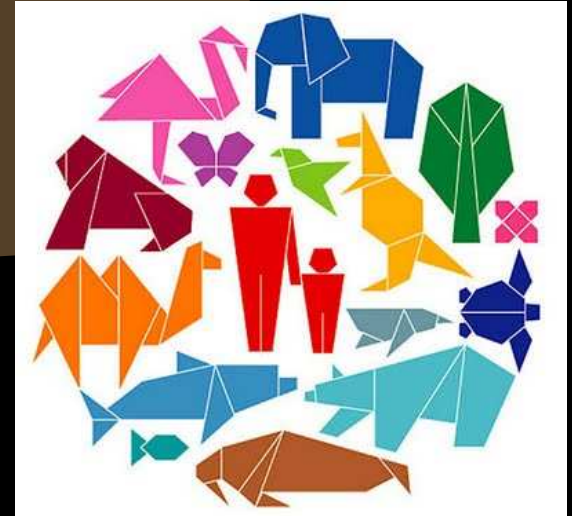


■ Conservation needs to  
**respect human rights:**

“do no harm”...& have a  
positive impact on livelihoods  
wherever possible.



## Convention on Biological Diversity – COP 10 Nagoya Mandate (2010)



# Nagoya – Vision

„By 2050, biodiversity is valued,  
conserved, restored and wisely used,  
maintaining ecosystem services,  
sustaining a healthy planet and delivering  
benefits essential for all people“

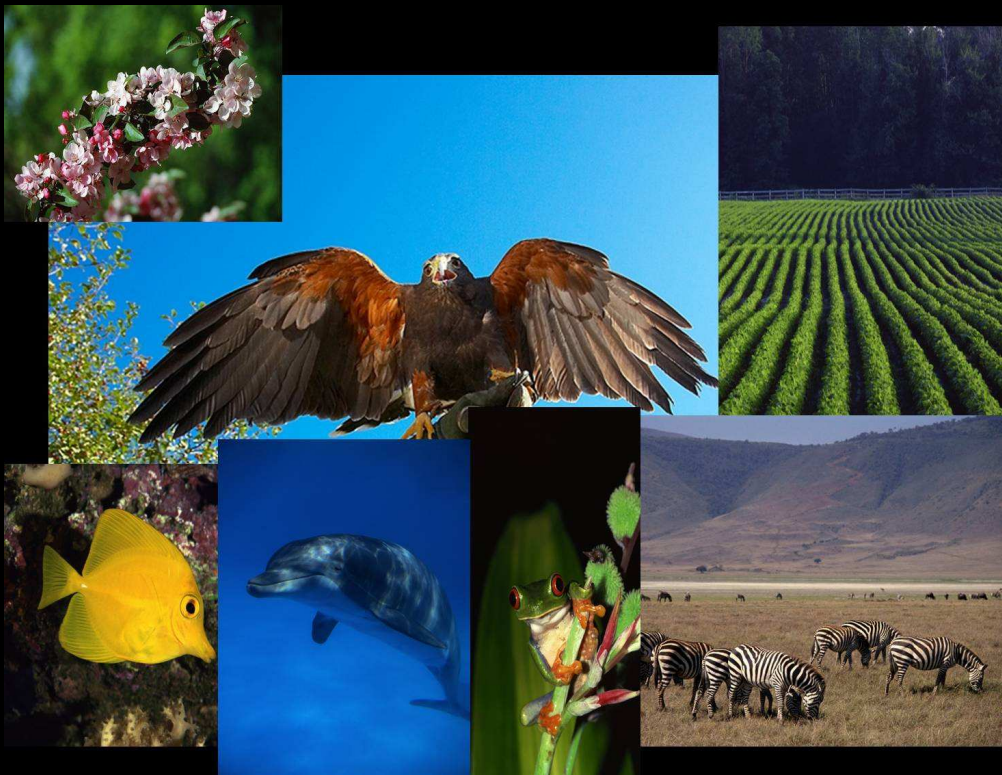




so – what can we do to  
avoid further loss of  
habitats, species and  
natural resources?

How can we ensure the  
very base of life, of  
livelihoods, and  
development?

**the goal:**  
**to enhance the resilience of ecosystems**



Coordinate with many actors /  
sectors → mainstreaming  
biodiversity

enhance connectivity

Restoration of degraded  
ecosystems





- *Form small groups of three - 10 Minutes:*

Share a case you know of a protected area with good **shared governance**

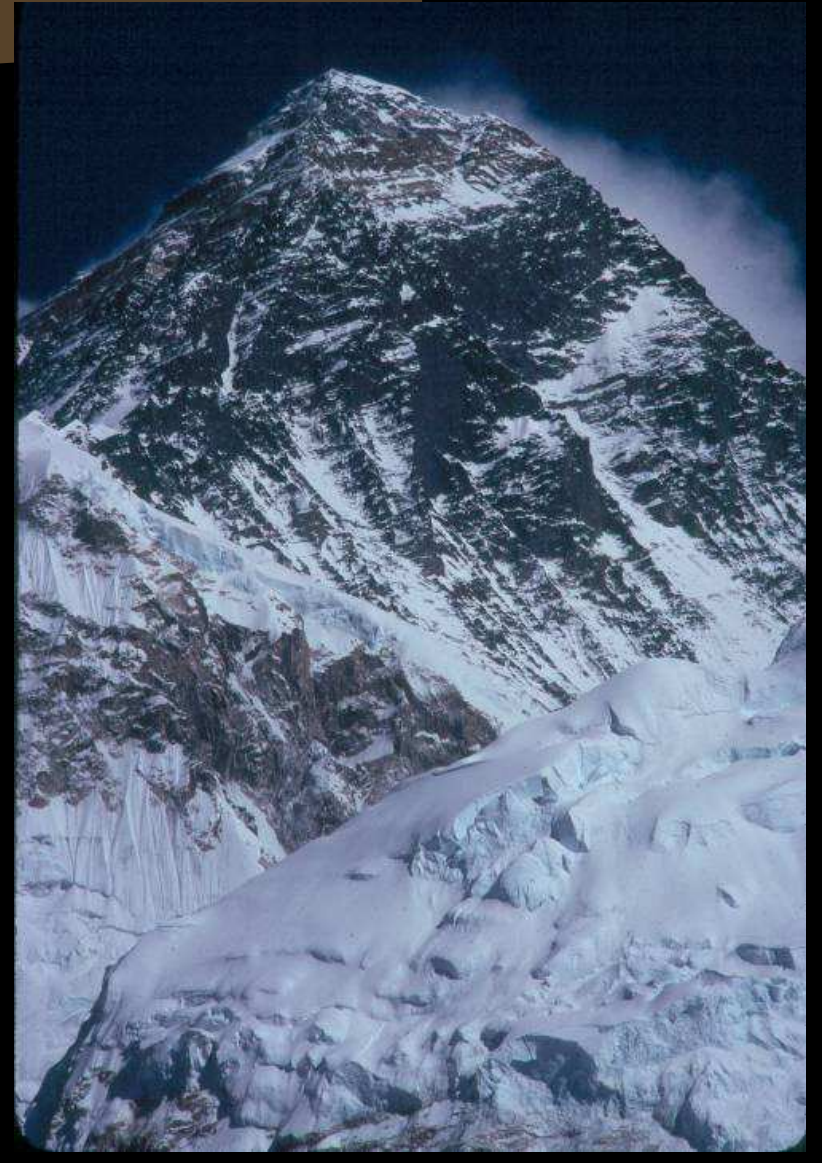
- what were the **success factors**?

- *Write three main factors on little **yellow papers***

# CDB Programme of Work on Protected Areas

COP 7 in Kuala Lumpur 2004 approved the **CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)**, which espouses these “key messages” throughout its text but in particular in its element No.2:

**Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing**



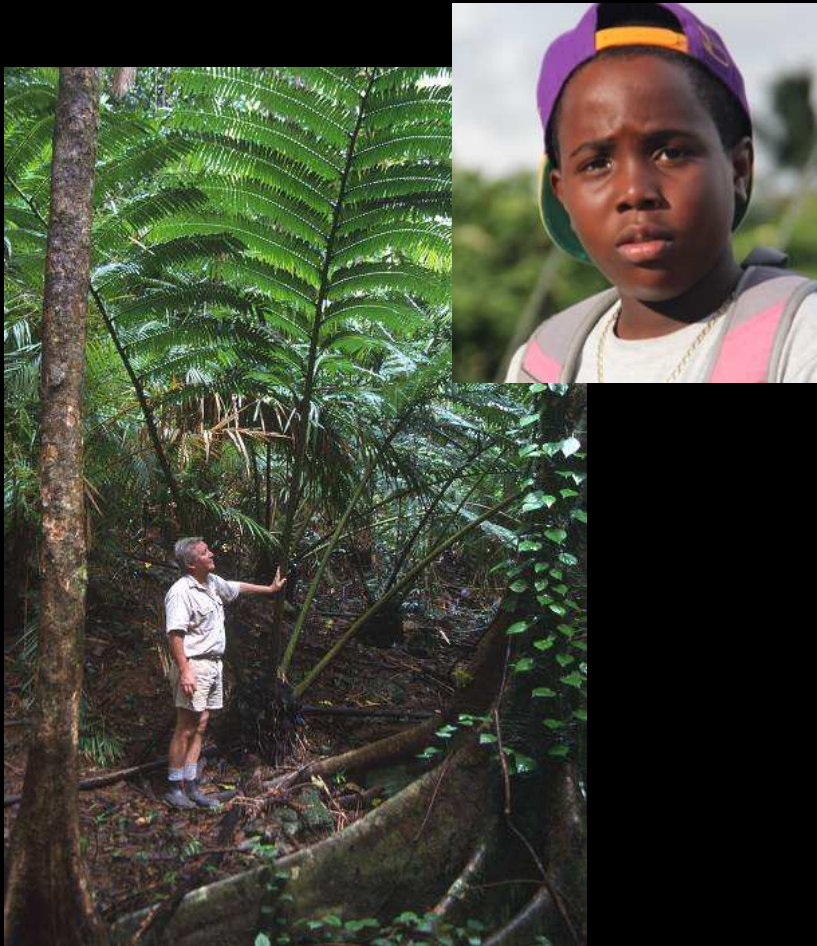


## specific targets of CDB (2004)



By 2008, the CBD parties will make sure that indigenous peoples and local communities **participate fully and effectively in identifying, implementing and managing new PAs**

## specific targets of CDB (2004)



By 2008, the CBD parties will **have developed and adopted standards, criteria and best practices for the planning, identification, establishment, management and governance** of their own national and regional PA systems



## specific targets of CDB (2004)

By 2008, the CBD parties will have developed mechanisms for an **equitable sharing of costs and benefits of PAs**



the key innovations of the CBD  
Programme of Work on Protected Areas  
are about **governance**





# ...but what is 'governance'?

Is it not the same as 'management'?



**management** →

what do we do?

**governance** →

who decides what we do?

(...and how)

# Governance of prot. areas



- Governance is about **power, relationships, responsibility and accountability**. It is about who has influence, who decides, and how decision-makers are held accountable.
- “Types” of **governance** of natural resources can be distinguished on the basis of “who holds **management authority and responsibility** and is expected to be held **accountable** according to legal, customary or otherwise legitimate rights”.





# Governance – what is it?



# Training Course and Toolkit on Governance of Protected Areas



## Main Objectives

### *Develop a toolkit containing:*

1. a broad outline for a training course and activities,
2. reading materials on governance quality and types;
3. list of key resources that can be accessed (websites, experts, organizations )

### *Format:*

booklet with interactive training materials, with an attached CD/DVD containing additional resources and e-learning tool

### *In coordination with relevant networks and organizations:*

IUCN TILCEPA and TGER networks and other experts and organizations.

Supported by

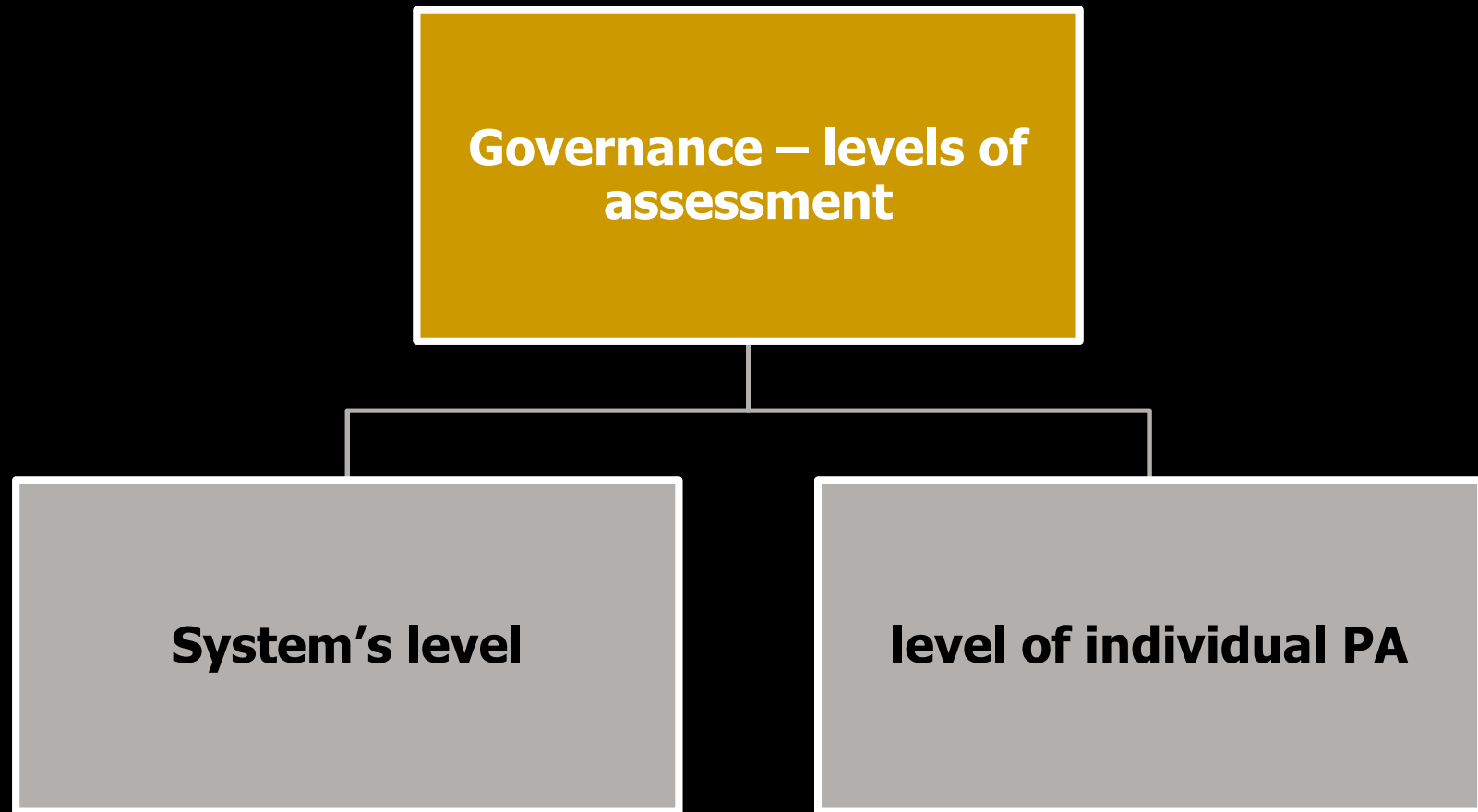
CBD Secretariat and GIZ, Germany



WCPA



# Assessing the governance of PAs





# Assessing the governance of PAs



## Governance of an individual PA

**1. Who holds authority, responsibility and accountability** for the protected area at stake?

The answer to this question lets us know about the protected area  
**GOVERNANCE TYPE**

**2. How is that authority exercised?** How fairly, effectively, transparently, accountably?

The answer to this question lets us know about the protected area  
**GOVERNANCE QUALITY**

# Quality of Governance



## Principles include

- **Legitimacy and Voice**
- **Accountability**
- **Performance**
- **Fairness**
- **Direction**

The principles encourage all those involved in the establishment and management of protected areas to recognise and involve diverse management partners and be transparent, inclusive and accountable in decision making.



# Principles of „Good Governance“ in protected areas

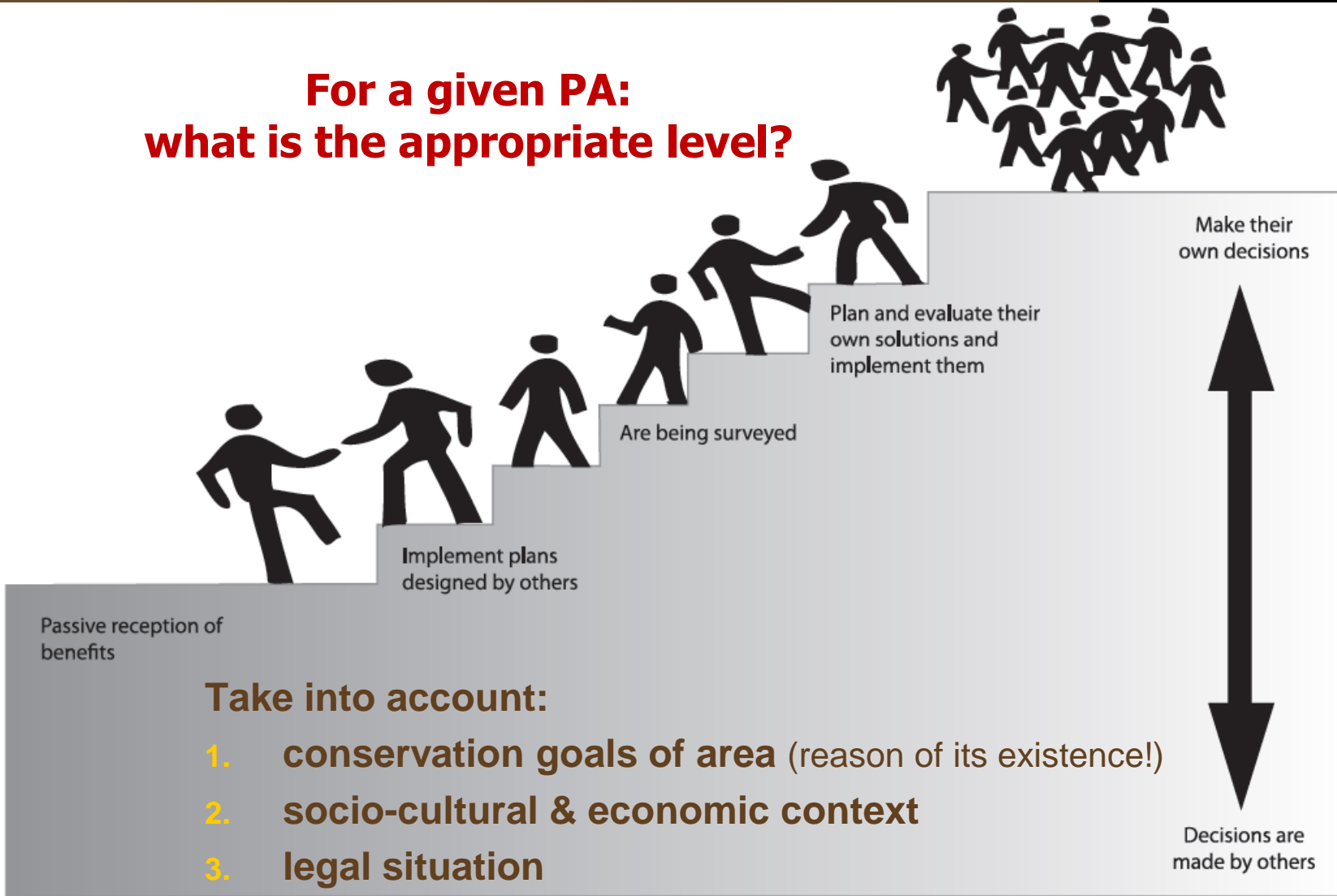
- Legitimacy
- Subsidiarity
- Transparency
- Accountability
- Participation
- Equity/ Fairness
- Vision/ Direction
- Performance
- Rule of law





# Levels of Participation and Empowerment

**For a given PA:  
what is the appropriate level?**



Close your eyes and think just **one PA**,  
with which which you feel quite familiar



1. *individually:* Write the name of the  
**country / protected area** on a little **red paper**
2. Look at the 6 big papers and put „your“ PA (red paper)  
on the big paper that best reflects the **present situation  
of governance**



- 
3. *entire group:* put the 6 big papers into a logical  
**sequence** with regard to the level of participation

# The Continuum of Participation

Full control by the  
agency in charge

Shared control by the agency in charge and  
other stakeholders

Full control by other  
stakeholders

s h a r e d   g o v e r n a n c e

actively consulting   seeking consensus   negotiating (involving in  
decision-making) and  
developing specific  
agreements   Sharing authority  
and responsibility  
in a formal way (e.g. via  
seats in a management  
body)   Transferring  
authority and  
responsibility

No interference or contribution  
from other stakeholders

No interference or contribution from  
the agency in charge

increasing expectations of stakeholders

increasing contributions, commitment and "accountability" of stakeholders



in small groups of three:  
analyze the situation of „your“ PA:

15 min.



**1.** where would be the „ideal point“ of participation?

take into account the diverse **ecological and social factors**, e.g. the conservation objective of the PA, the legal situation, its cultural and economic contexts...

**2.** Take a **green little paper**, again write name of PA / country, and place it on the „ideal position“ on the graphic of „participation continuum“. Reflect:

How would you change the present position of „your“ PA – towards more or less participation?

Why do you propose the change - which effects would you expect ?

What steps are needed to make the changes happen?

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[illegible]

# Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, ICCA



Government

Shared  
governance

Private

Community



WCPA



ICCA



Community  
Management



# What are ICCAs?

The IUCN defines ICCAs as natural and/or modified ecosystems containing significant biodiversity values, ecological functions and benefits, and cultural values **"voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities – both sedentary and mobile – through customary laws or other effective means."**

The Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the **Convention on Biological Diversity** invites the 193 countries that are Parties to the Convention to **"recognize and promote a broad set of protected area governance types"**, including **"areas conserved by indigenous and local communities"** to be supported by **"legal and/or policy, financial and community mechanisms."**



## three basic characteristics:

**three features** identify an ICCA:

- ▶ a well-defined indigenous people or local community possesses a **close and profound relation** with a well-defined site (territory, area, or species' habitat);
- ▶ the people or community is the major player in decision-making regarding the site and has the **de facto and/or de jure capacity to enforce regulations**;
- ▶ the people's or community's **decisions and efforts lead to the conservation** of biodiversity, ecological functions and benefits, and associated cultural values, regardless of original or primary motivations.

1

2

3

# Are all ICCAs necessarily protected areas?



**Many ICCAs qualify as protected areas (PAs)**, as defined in the CBD PoWPA or by the IUCN. This does not mean that they are recognised as such by the relevant government authorities or communities. In general, they are officially recognised as protected areas if the requirements prescribed by governments are met and if the relevant communities so desire. This **recognition**, however, is **neither automatic nor necessary** for many ICCAs to exist and fulfil their conservation and livelihood roles. Some communities prefer to maintain their ICCAs without any official PA status. Others



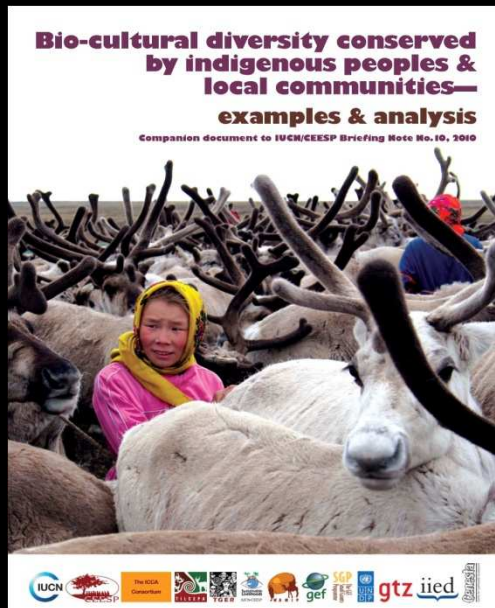
believe that such recognition would prevent or mitigate a variety of threats and mobilise needed support. Indigenous peoples and local communities are to judge whether a declaration of their ICCA as a protected area **under their own governance institutions** is possible and strengthens support to their rights under the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)



# ICCA Readings

(on USB and in internet)

(both available in engl, span. fran.)



## Bio-cultural diversity conserved by Indigenous peoples and local communities: examples and analysis

## CEESP Briefing Note10 Strengthening what works – Recognising and supporting the conservation achievements of indigenous peoples & local communities





in regional sub-groups:  
try to fill in the governance matrix:

(40 Min)



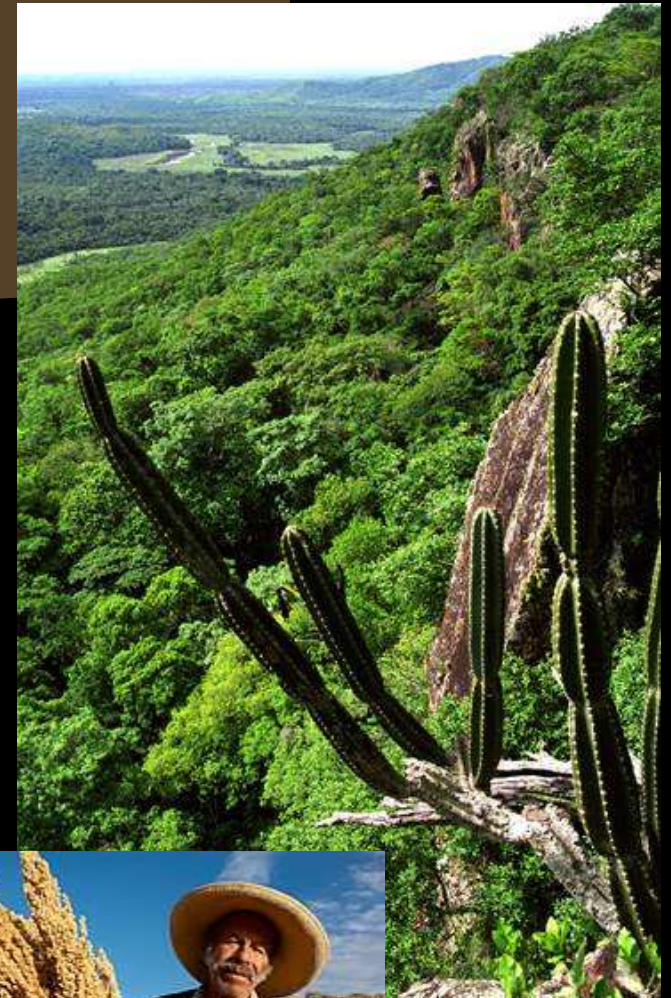
1. try to find at least one **example** of a concrete PA for each **column** (governance type) in your group, try to vary the management categories

write the name of the country / full name of PA on a little **paper**, and put it into the adequate section **on the matrix**

2. *observe*: which columns were the most difficult to fill in, which the easiest? Why?

## combining a variety of categories and governance types in a national system of protected areas can help to:

- expand the total **coverage** of protected areas,
- address **gaps** in the systems
- improve **connectivity** in the landscape
- enhance **public support** for conservation
- increase the **flexibility** and **responsiveness** of the system



... i.e., it can ultimately improve overall **PA sustainability** and strengthen the **ties between people and nature**

## An effective “system” of protected areas ...

- is **complete** — protects all key ecosystems and species (gap analysis)
- conserves biodiversity and its associated **natural and cultural** resources
- is **biologically well connected** — if necessary by restoration initiatives





## but an effective and equitable system of protected areas is also...

- **socially welcome** - merges with and benefits society...
- **cost effective** - as resources are not infinite...
- **flexible and secure** - as global change is ubiquitous and clearly under way...



## Steps towards the future / action plan:



■ *Form little groups of three - 10 Minutes:*

- What is **your role** in promoting, reporting and integrating elements of protected areas governance (individual sites or system) in your country?
- What **changes** do you plan for in the near future
- What will be your **next steps** from here?

→ „flashlights“ in plenary



# PoWPA reporting framework

## adopted at COP 10, Nagoya

### 2.1 To promote equity and benefit-sharing

- 1) What progress has been made in assessing the equitable sharing of costs and benefits of establishing protected areas?
- 2) If available, please indicate the URL (or attach a pdf) of the assessment of equitable sharing of costs and benefits of establishing protected areas.
- 3) What actions have been taken to improve equitable benefits sharing? Please check all that apply, and provide a brief description

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>BEFORE 2004</b>	<b>BETWEEN 2004 – 2009</b>	<b>SINCE 2010</b>
---------------	--------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

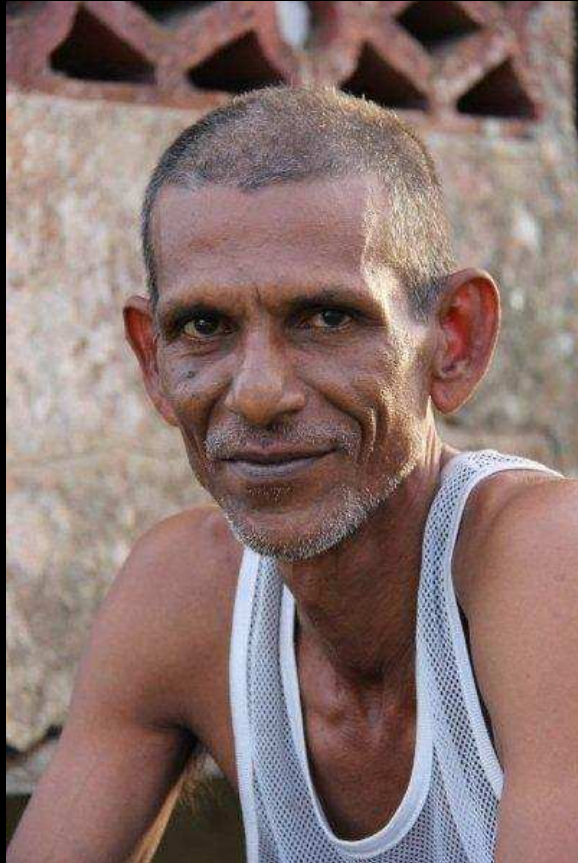
Developed compensation mechanisms			
Developed and/or applied policies for access and benefit sharing			
Developed equitable benefits-sharing mechanisms			
Diverted PA benefits towards poverty alleviation			
Other actions to strengthen equitable benefit--sharing			

- 4) What progress has been made in assessing protected area governance? **(STATUS: 0-4)**
- 5) What percentage of protected areas has been assigned an IUCN category? **(%)**
- 6) If available, please indicate the URL (or attach a pdf) of the assessment of protected area governance:
- 7) What actions have you taken to improve and diversify governance types? Please check all that apply, and provide a brief description

<b>ACTION</b>	<b>BEFORE 2004</b>	<b>BETWEEN 2004 – 2009</b>	<b>SINCE 2010</b>
---------------	--------------------	----------------------------	-------------------

Created new protected areas with innovative forms of governance, such as community conserved areas			
Changed laws or policies to enable new governance types			





# Thank you !

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