

Section III A: Governance for the conservation of nature – understanding who, what and why

Governance for the conservation of nature, and ‘Celebrating governance!’



WORKSHOP & SIDE EVENT SUMMARY REPORTS

Event co-leaders:	Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend and Archi Rastogi
Time and date:	14 November 2014, 11.00-13:30 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Sunita Chaudhary, Grant Murray and Alessandra Pellegrini
Presenters:	Part I: Archi Rastogi, Chrissy Grant, Alejandro Iza, Ashish Kothari, Barbara Lang, Paula Bueno, Pedro Solano, Sergio Couto, Jorge Nahuel, Felipe Gomez, Giovanni Reyes, Tero Mustonen, Christian Chatelain, Charlotte Karibuhoye, Salatou Sambou, Jacqueline Sunde, Vivienne Solis, Fred Nelson, Alina Ionita, Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend and Braulio de Souza Dias Part II: Delfin Ganapin, Braulio de Souza Dias, Colgar Sikopo, John Kasaona, Karine Nuulimba, Ferdy Louisy, Philippe Ospital, Taghi Farvar, Farhang Qasriani, Ghanimat Azhdari, Nahideh Naghizadeh, Reza Salehi, Eskandar Gordmardi, Mina Esteghamat, Vololoniaina Rasoarimanana, Louis Razafimanandraibe, Guy Razafindralambo, Marcellin Rabeantoandro, Fidy Andriamananoro, Teddy Baguilat, Theresa Mundita Lim, David De Vera, Giovanni Reyes, Floradema Eleazar, Melissa George, Ariadne Gorrington, Sally Barnes and Chels Marshall

These launching and grounding two consecutive sessions situated governance of protected (and conserved) areas in their historical and social background, offering some key to understand and make sense of relevant policies and practices. In particular, the sessions:

1. Highlighted historical and legal perspectives
2. Introduced governance concepts, language and terms

3. Included several enlightening and inspiring country experiences, recounted by teams that included representatives of governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and civil society.

Collectively, the two sessions also provided a general overview of the structure and content of the Stream and an idea of the variety and richness of people, institutions and concerns that have to do with governance for the conservation of nature.

The first session developed as a collective power point presentation by more than 20 speakers and allowed launching two important documents, which were made available in three languages:

- *IUCN guidelines No. 20 on Governance of Protected Areas* (English, Spanish and French versions)
- *Primer on Governance for Protected and Conserved Areas* (English, Spanish and French versions).

The content of this session is summarized in Part I of these Proceedings. The session itself was closed by the Secretary General of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The second session (a side event) was introduced by its Chair-- Delfin Ganapin, General Manager of UNDP GEF SGP. It included six in-depth country presentations for Namibia, France, Iran, Madagascar, Philippines and Australia. All these countries proudly celebrated their governance achievement via joint presentations by representatives of different rightholders and stakeholders.

Key emerging lessons and key recommendations:

Key emerging lessons are summarized, followed by a direct link to the final recommendations (see chapter II) they have been instrumental in shaping:

- Governance is one of the richest phenomena in human history—which should be better understood and can always be improved!
- Governance change can be instrumental to bring about impressive recovery of wildlife, as shown in Namibia after the end of apartheid.
- Empowered local communities can and do manage wildlife very well.

Rec#	Title
2	Standards and guidance
15	Governance capacity

- Legal systems can evolve to support diversity and quality in governance, as exemplified by France, Madagascar, Australia and Namibia.

- Waiting for legal systems to change, policy advances can also greatly help, as exemplified by Iran and the Philippines.
- Government can "support" conservation by a variety of actors, including via financial means, where appropriate, and should focus on defining and ensuring coherent national frameworks rather than directly engaging in conservation as the only or most important actor.
- The role of park managers must evolve and include the role of process facilitators to engage a variety of rightholders and stakeholders, as exemplified by France and Australia.

Rec#	Title
9	Aarhus and beyond
16	Innovative legal guidance
17	Justice and redress

- Embracing governance diversity can help to greatly expand the surface of secured conservation (protected and conserved areas) as exemplified by Madagascar, Iran, France, the Philippines, Namibia and Australia.
- Indigenous peoples and local communities are able and willing to conserve nature and fulfil global commitments, and can be invigorated to govern and manage their territories & resources, as exemplified by Madagascar, Iran, the Philippines, Namibia and Australia.
- Indigenous peoples and local communities are at the forefront of conservation struggles throughout the world, as exemplified by Iran, Madagascar and the Philippines.
- National networks can play an important role in getting voluntary conservation recognised as exemplified by Namibia, the Philippines and Iran.
- Developing communication capacities and respect for all partners fosters good results in shared governance, as exemplified by Australia and France.

Rec#	Title
3	Voluntary conservation
4	Collective rights and responsibilities

- Effective shared governance systems can be effectively implemented and supported.

Rec#	Title
7	Shared governance

- The post Durban period has seen a growth in the number and diversity of governance types in several parts of the world, but challenges remain.

Rec#	Title
10	Implementing policies and agreements

- There are immense benefits to be realised via proper action to improve governance in terms of diversity, quality and vitality.
- We can pay attention to **governance vitality** by recognising the wisdom of traditional systems, enhancing mutual learning and solidarity, and using a variety of new tools, including mapping and spatial analyses to merge traditional knowledge and conservation sciences.
- We can pay attention to **governance quality** by respecting cultures, striving for equity, practicing transparency and enhancing capacities at all levels.
- Governance can keep evolving and improving.

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
20	Governance for the conservation of nature and human well being

Diverse, good and vital governance of protected and conserved areas is the sap of the key priority for the 2011-2020 biodiversity decade: "Implementation! Implementation! Implementation!"

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

See the ppt of the collective panel presentation at:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuVDUzNG1YdHhmbTQ/view?usp=sharing>

Cases presented:

Namibia:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuTWVMVm1aaEtzUnc/view?usp=sharing>

France: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuUU1TdjR1dnVJQUU/view?usp=sharing>

Iran : <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuV1poTGtjME9vM0U/view?usp=sharing>

Madagascar :

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfubHo4azQwZ19kdkU/view?usp=sharing>

Philippines :

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuLXZISFRcZJQa2c/view?usp=sharing>

Australia : <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfudllhYXJINFY2NzQ/view?usp=sharing>

On governance diversity:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuTFM2YVpZUTBkTUK/view?usp=sharing>

Original presentations and reports are available in the event's folder (see link in annexed "Repository of original Powerpoint presentations and Rapporteur reports").