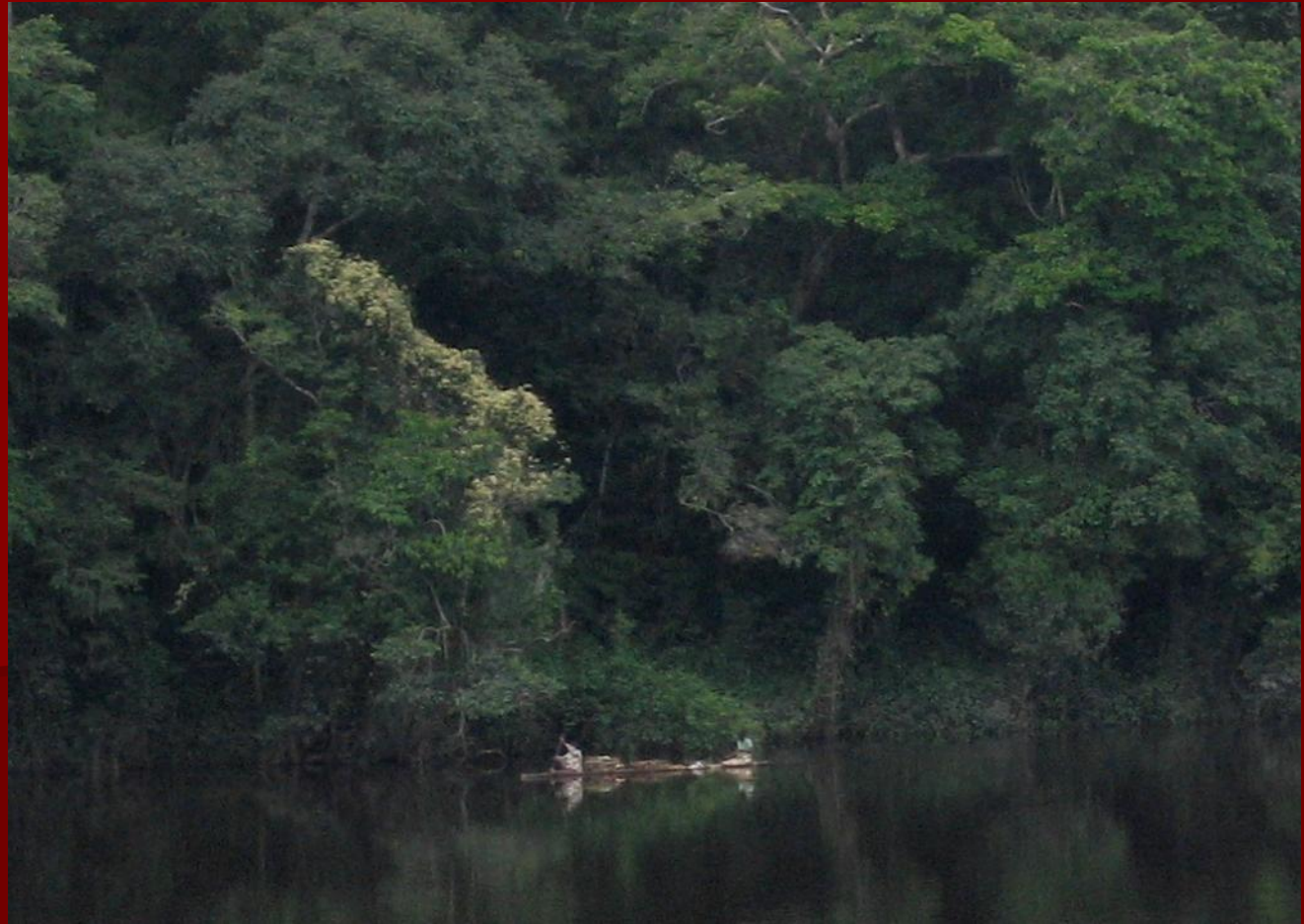


# Governance diversity

From Durban to Sydney – towards a Copernican revolution for protected areas?



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...broad "waves of change" about protected areas, in practice and in thinking, from Durban to Sydney ...

- *Practice*: new and expanding threats: unsustainable use of resources, climate change, declining cultural and biological diversity, declining "traditional" conservation capacities... but also enhanced local conservation action, engagement and goals (by some)...
- *Thinking*: Clarifying what a protected area is (IUCN Guidelines of 2008), what is the difference between governance and management (Durban WPC) and that there exist different "governance types" of protected areas (Durban WPC)





# Protected area *(IUCN Guidelines, 2008)*:

*"...clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values".*



management and  
governance

management->  
what do we do?

governance->  
who decides?  
how?





## management

- traditional & «scientific» understanding of phenomena
- specific aims to reach
- strategy to get there
- actions to carry out
- available means (human, financial...)
- achieving or not the desired results

→ *management effectiveness*



## governance

- power, authority and responsibility in taking decisions...
- human relations among actors
- collaboration & conflicts
- «how to go about» all this... : citizen informed and engaged, fairness, transparency, leadership, wisdom, capacity to learn...

→ *diverse, good & vital governance*

# Governance type

who holds *de facto* main authority and responsibility for the "protected area" (according to the IUCN definition)?

- A. the government (and its agencies at various levels)
- B. various parties (together)
- C. the owners of the concerned land and natural resources (individuals, corporate actors...)
- D. the concerned indigenous peoples and local communities



# IUCN Matrix of protected areas categories and governance types (IUCN Guidelines, 2008)

[illegible]



# IUCN matrix of protected areas categories and governance types (new IUCN Guidelines)

[illegible]



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[illegible]

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[illegible]



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[illegible]

# IUCN matrix of protected areas categories and governance types (new IUCN Guidelines)

[illegible]



for IUCN, all governance types are legitimate and important for conservation, in particular as part of coherent systems...

## Governance diversity

...decisions are made by a variety of actors who enrich and strengthen conservation in practice



...the system includes protected areas under *different governance types* and/or recognition and support are provided to *territories and areas conserved outside the system*.

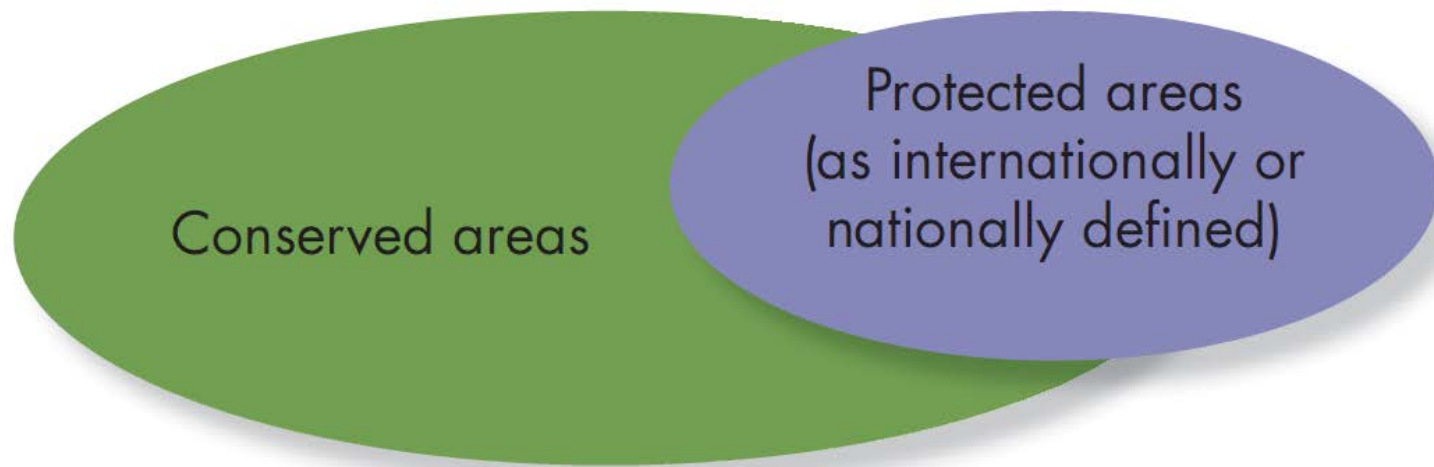
but there are complications.....

- the IUCN definition of protected area leaves out areas conserved *de facto* but not "*recognised dedicated and managed for conservation*"
- the IUCN definition often *does not coincide* with the legal definitions of national governments
- the caretakers of nature do not always *wish* to have their areas recognised as a "protected area"

"areas conserved  
*de facto*" and  
"protected areas"  
do **not** coincide







- Incomplete overlap between conserved and protected areas
- "Other effective area-based conservation measures" or OECMs-- conserved but not "protected"...



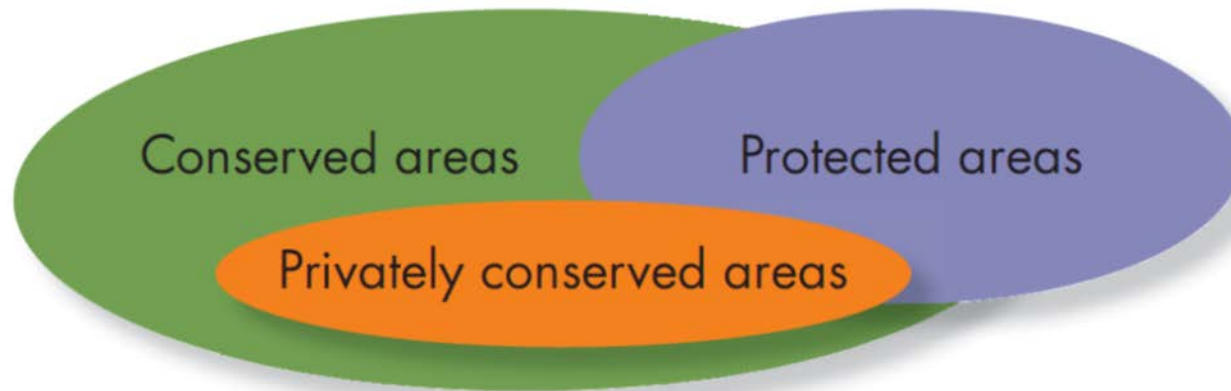
## ■ OECMs:

- Not “protected” but conserved *de facto*
- Permanence / long term
- *Regardless of recognition, dedication...*

can include:

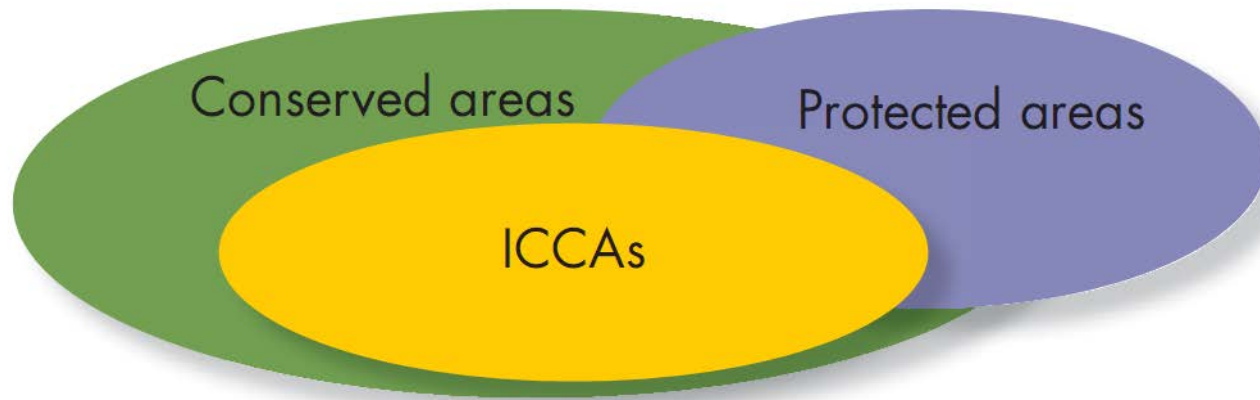
- Primary voluntary conservation that the national government does **not recognise** as a protected area
- Primary voluntary conservation that **refuses the protected area label** and/or inclusion in the national system (e.g. because of self-determination and self-governance issues)
- **Secondary voluntary conservation**
- **Ancillary conservation** with a reasonable expectation to be maintained in the long-term





- Some of those OECMs are *privately conserved areas* – an important form of voluntary conservation...
- *Examples:*
  - *a game ranch run as a long term sustainable business...*
  - *a family estate run for the conservation of a wetland habitat in memory of a relative...*





■ Others are territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs), another form of "voluntary conservation"

■ *Examples:*

- *an indigenous territory (including sacred grounds, sustainable use areas) dedicated to self-determination and autonomy...*
- *A well conserved area under communal governance not recognized as part of the national protected estate*



# The Ptolemaic approach:

## *Key questions :*

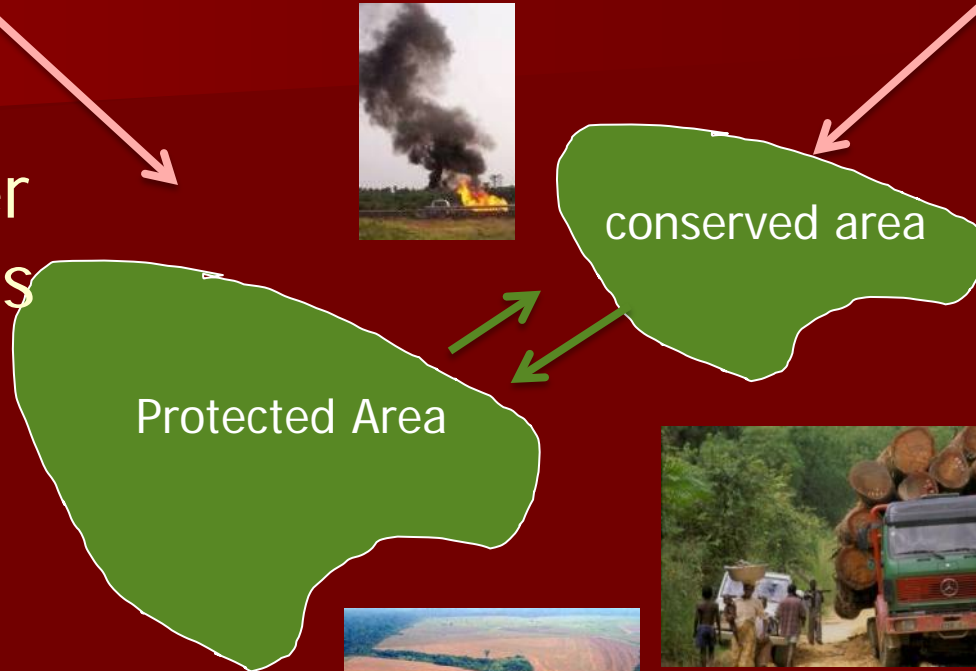
Where is the protected area? Is it well conserved? Is it effectively managed?



## Key questions:

- What is the context surrounding the protected area?
- Are there other biodiverse areas nearby?
- Are they mutually connected?

...steps towards a  
Copernican approach:





## Key questions:

- Who is governing the protected area(s)?
- Who is governing the system of PAs?
- Is governance diversity contributing to conservation?

...and more steps :

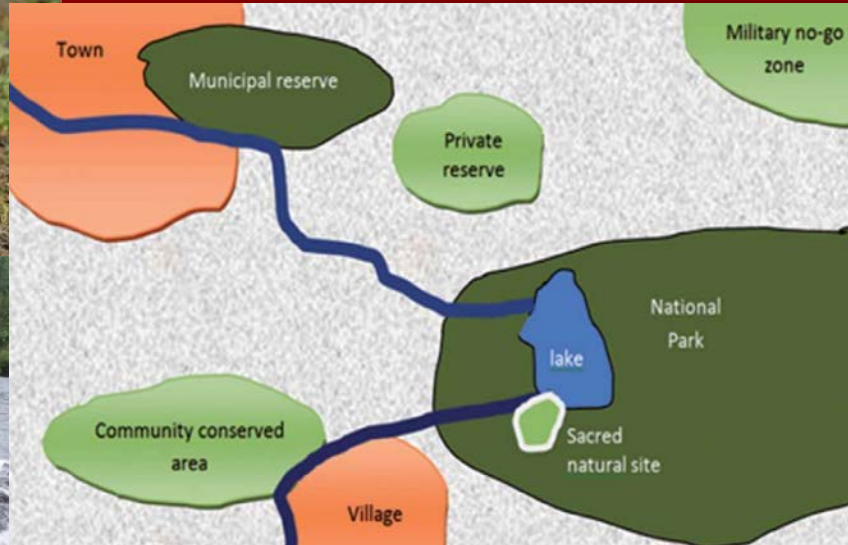
conserved  
area

Protected  
Area

Protected Area



# ...an even more radical step towards a Copernican approach: spatial governance analysis



*Key questions :*

Where is precious, well-conserved nature? Who governs each conserved territory or area? Are those "protected"? Are those voluntarily or otherwise conserved? **How can conservation be strengthened and secured** *within* but also *outside* the protected area system?