

Protected Areas under shared governance: inspiring solutions for adaptive co-management

Workshop in Stream 6

Saturday, 15 November 2014

13:30-17:00

Hall 4A2

Barbara Lang, Ro Hill, Alina Ionita, Erika Stanciu





Governance - from Durban to Sydney -

Dramatic change in understanding and implementing governance

PAs established and managed by:

- government employees, increasingly working with stakeholders
- indigenous peoples and local communities
- non-profit organizations
- ecotourism organizations
- commercial companies and religious institutions







Governance - from Durban to Sydney -

Changes supported by:

– IUCN

Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on

Protected Areas (POWPA)

bilateral development
 partners, including through
 the German Government

civil society networks(e.g. the ICCA Consortium)







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The CBD PoWPA and Governance

CBD PoWPA

to support the establishment and maintenance of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative systems of protected areas

But...

- very diverse land ownership and resources use rights
- limited state budgets,
- unmet costs of conservation for local people
- limited management capacity,
- increased resource use conflicts,
- increase in corruption,

•....



Calls for joining efforts for PA management

different and/or more participatory governance arrangements is /will help to alleviate some of the problems and is / will increase effectiveness



The CBD PoWPA and Governance

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION, EQUITY AND BENEFIT SHARING

Goal 2.1 - To promote equity and benefit-sharing

- avoid and mitigate negative impacts,
- compensate costs and equitably share benefits
- recognize and promote a broad set of governance types
- legal recognition and effective management of **ILC conserved areas**
- participatory planning and governance

Goal 2.2 - To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders

- reviews of the status, needs and context-specific mechanisms for involving stakeholders
- removing barriers preventing adequate participation to effectively involve ILCs





COP decisions and Governance

COP 10 (X/31) and COP 11 (XI/24) decisions relating to governance

- include information on governance into management effectiveness evaluation;
- incorporate good governance principles for long-term management of MPAs
- equitable cost and benefit-sharing
- full and effective participation of ILCs
- recognize the role of ILCs conserved areas..
- improve, diversify and strengthen PA governance types
- co-managed protected areas
- private protected areas and
- capacity-building activities



Picture: ICCA Consortium





Aichi Targets and Governance

Relating to governance and ILCs

- Strengthen recognition of and support for community-based approaches to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in situ
- equitably managed PAs
- full and effective participation of ILCs







IUCN matrix

Governance type	A. Governance by Government			B. Shared Governance			C. Private Governance			D. Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance		
Category (mngmt. objective)	Federal or national ministry or agency	Local/ municipa I ministry or agency in change	Governm ent- delegated managem ent (e.g. to an NGO)	Trans- boundary managem ent	Collabora tive managem ent (various forms of pluralist influence)	Joint management (pluralist management board)	Declared and run by individu al land- owner	by non- profit organisat ions (e.g. NGOs, univ. etc.)	by for profit organisatio ns (e.g. corporate land-owners)	Indigenous bio- cultural areas & Territories- declared and run by Indigenous Peoples	Community Conserved Areas - declared and run by traditional peoples and local communities	
I - Strict Nature Reserve/ Wilderness Area												
II – National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values)												
III – Natural Monument												
IV – Habitat/ Species Management												
V – Protected Landscape/ Seascape												
VI – Managed Resource												





Decision making

- authority,
- responsibility
- accountability

shared

between
governmental agencies
and
other stakeholders

Sub-types

Transboundary governance

Collaborative governance

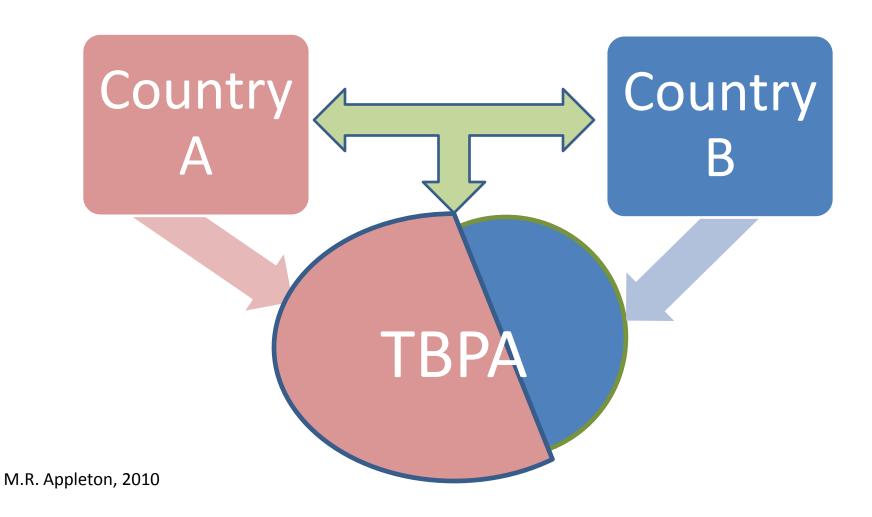
Joint governance





(a) Transboundary

between at least two governments (and other actors)

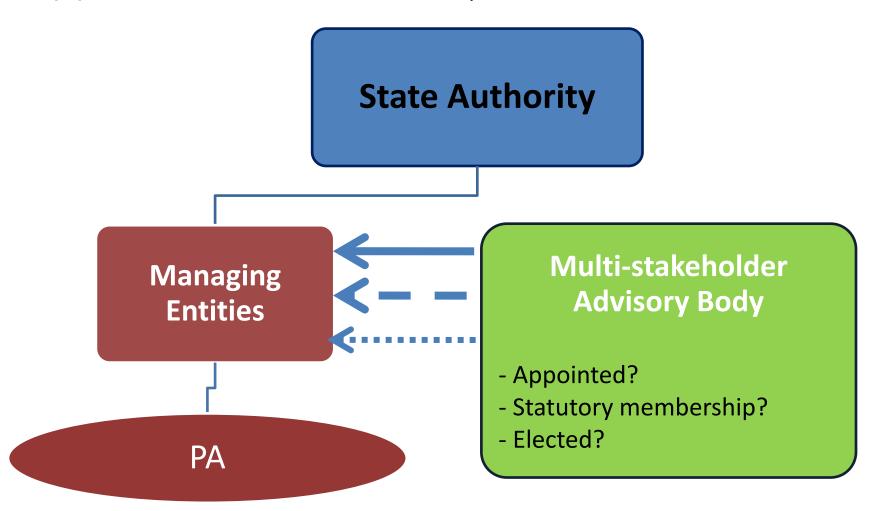






(b) Collaborative

various forms of pluralist influence on relevant decisions

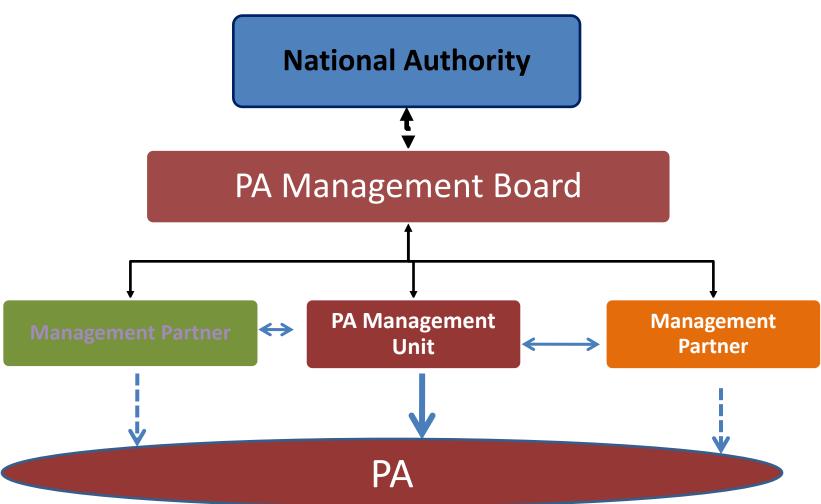


M.R. Appleton, 2010





(c) Joint formal pluarlist decision-making body





GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES

H

OF

TOTAL CONTROL



The Governance Continuum

THE FORMS OF PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND THE DIFFERENT OPTIONS FOR STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT

Type A:

STATE GOVERNANCE

authority and responsibility belongs to the Government through federal, national or sub-national agency Type B:

SHARED GOVERNANCE

authority and responsibility shared between other governmental agencies and other entitled actors Type C&D:

PRIVATE & COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE

authority and responsibility belongs to belongs to landowners or local communities with customary and/or legal rights

enforce rules and repress violations inform and/or consult about management decisions

seek consensus also through benefit sharing negotiate
(involve
in decision-making)
& develop specific
agreements

formally share authority and responsibility (via a e.g. Consultative Council)

recognize full or customary rights and assist in management





Is the change actually happening?

The Governance Matrix for Eastern Europe

	A. Governance by Government			B Shared Management			C Private Governance				D Indigenous Peoples &	
											Community Governance	
	Federal or national ministry or agency	Local/ municipa I agency or authority	Delegated management	Trans- boundary managem ent	Collaborative management	Joint management	By individual land-owner	By non-profit organizations (e.g. NGOs, university, etc.)	By for profit organizations (e.g. corporate land-owners)		Local communities	
Albania	٧		٧	٧	٧							
Belarus ¹	V		٧									
Bulgaria	√ √	√	√ do foreta la ut		√ de friete but		٧	V				
Croatia	V	V	<i>de facto,</i> but not <i>de jure</i>		<i>de facto,</i> but not <i>de jure</i>							
Czech Republic	٧		٧	٧	·					Indig		
Estonia	٧	٧	٧							enous		
Finland	٧	٧		٧	٧	<i>de facto,</i> but not <i>de jure</i>	٧		٧	peopl es		
Hungary	٧		٧	٧								
Latvia	٧		√		٧		٧					
Lithuania*	٧				٧							
Poland*												
Serbia	٧	٧	٧	٧								
Slovakia	٧							de facto, but not de jure				
Slovenia	٧	٧	٧									
Republic of Moldova	٧	٧										
Romania	٧	٧	٧		٧							
Ukraine	٧	٧	٧									
Georgia	٧		V									





Governance Stream at the WPC – the big picture -

3 sessions

- A: Governance for the conservation of nature – understanding who, what and why
- B: Implementing agreements and consolidating achievements
- C: Advancing the governance frontier
 - 23 (+2) workshops
 - 9 side events
 - 2 parallel events pre and post WPC

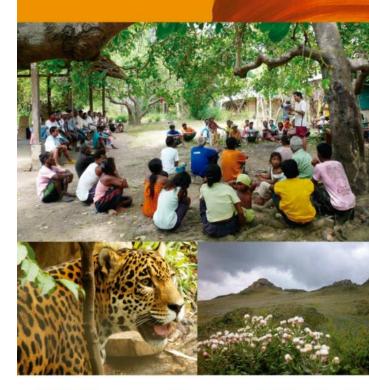
Aim: to produce a synthesis statement and recommendations for the WPC legacy



Enhancing Diversity, Quality and Vitality of Governance

Mejorar la Diversidad, Calidad y Vitalidad de la Gobernanza

Renforcer la diversité, qualité et vitalité de la gouvernance





















What are we going to do

Learn about 15 case studies:

Madagascar, Rwanda, Vietnam, Indonesia, Canada, India, France, West Africa, Australia, Eastern Europe, Senegal, New Caledonia. Poland, USA, Australia, Indonesia, Guyana, Peru

Discuss 3 Themes:

- Making the case for shared governance
- Moving from top-down to shared governance
- Making shared governance work over time

Make recommendations





Theme A

Making the case for shared governance

What positive outcomes can be associated with shared governance?

- Which instruments and processes have been crucial in bringing about these positive outcomes?
- What were the hindering factors? And how have they been overcome?



M.R. Appleton





Moving from top-down to shared governance

- What were the enabling factors for the "paradigm shift"? What triggered the change?
- What was the motivation of parties involved?
- What were the challenges?
- What were the key inputs needed (e.g. guidelines, legislation, funding, capacities)?
- Which were the main steps or milestones in the process? What worked well?





Theme C

Making shared governance work over time

 What are the challenges in making shared governance sustainable?

How did you overcome the challenges?

 What are key ingredients for "strong" (effective and adaptive) shared governance arrangements?



Agenda

- General introduction
- Introduction to the 3 themes
- World Café session
 - Introducing 15 case studies
 - Thinking about key messages
- Synthesizing results for each theme
- Presentation and discussion of results





Learning from experience in a world café

