



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)



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)



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

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



Picture: ICCA Consortium

[illegible]

B. Shared governance

Decision making

- authority,
- responsibility
- accountability

shared

between
governmental agencies
and
other stakeholders

Sub-types

**Transboundary
governance**

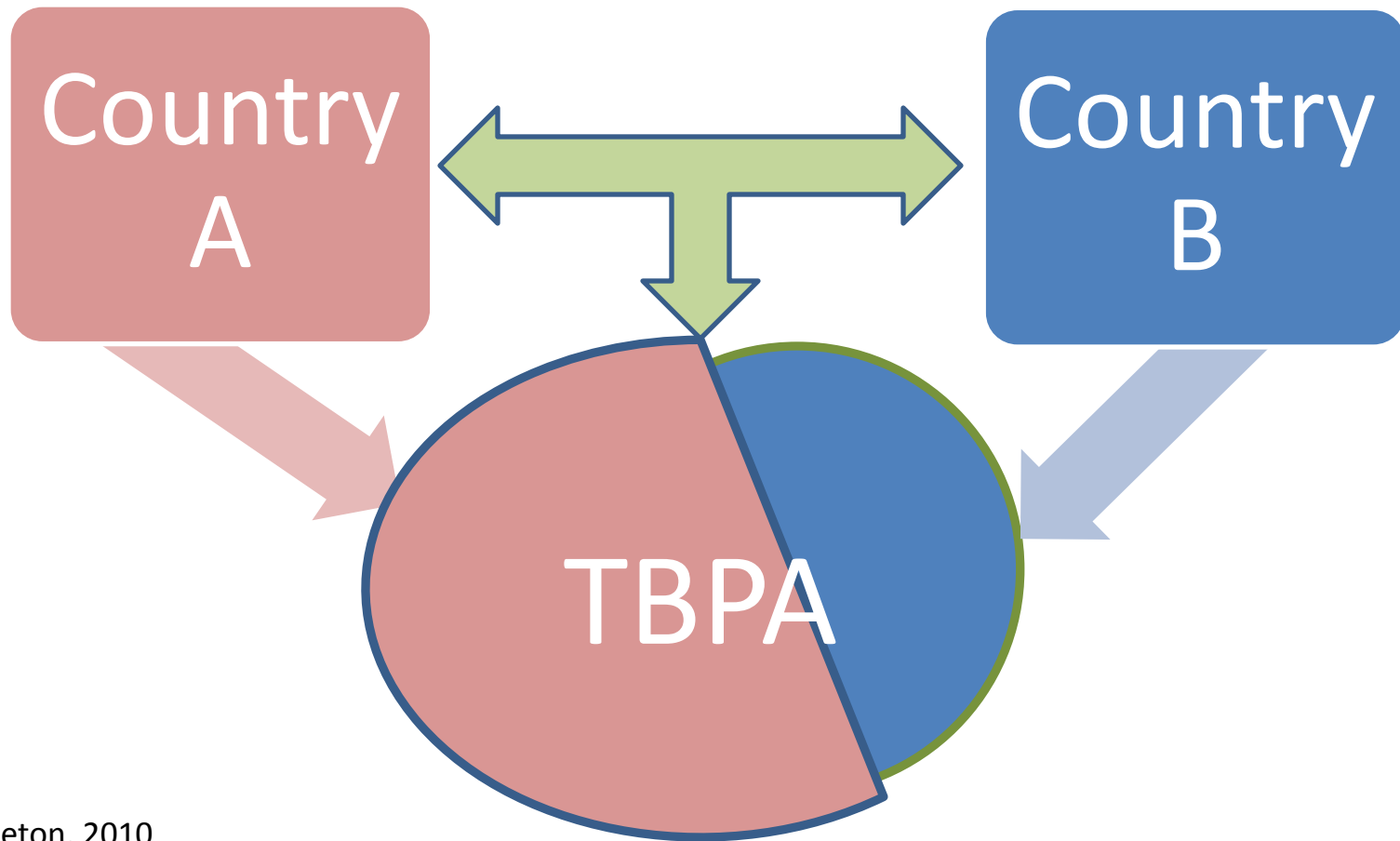
**Collaborative
governance**

**Joint
governance**

B. Shared governance

(a) Transboundary

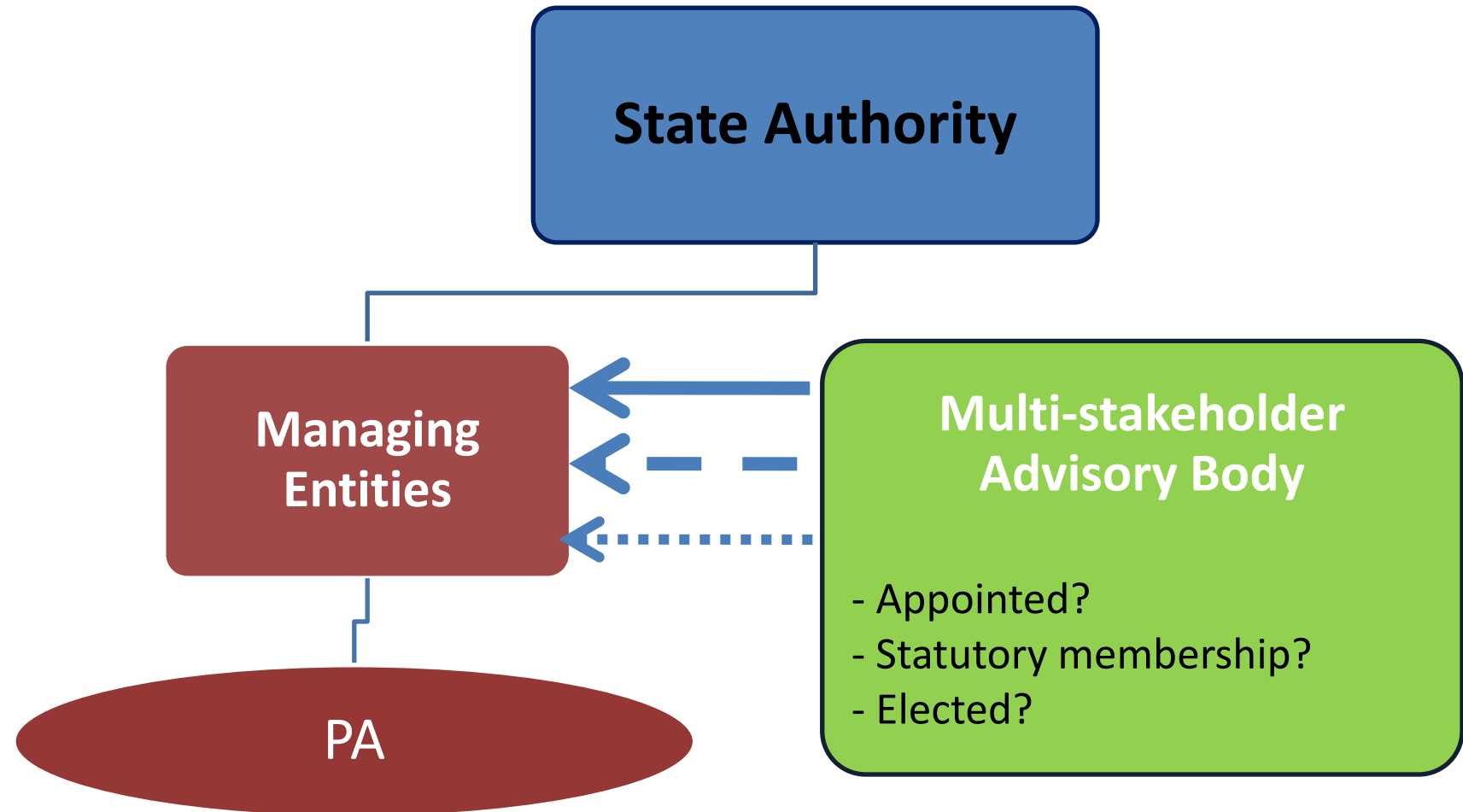
between at least two governments (and other actors)



B. Shared governance

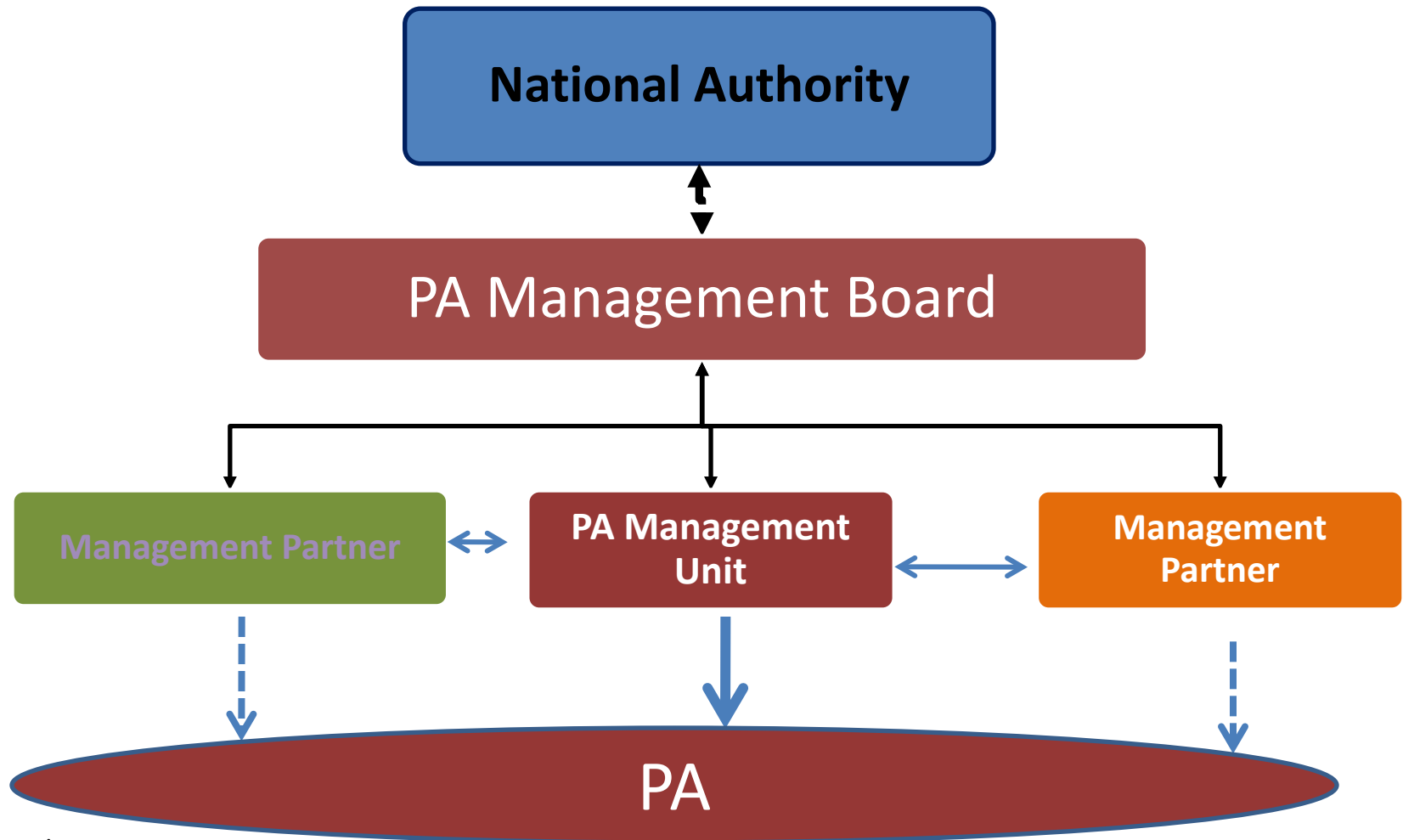
(b) Collaborative

various forms of pluralist influence on relevant decisions



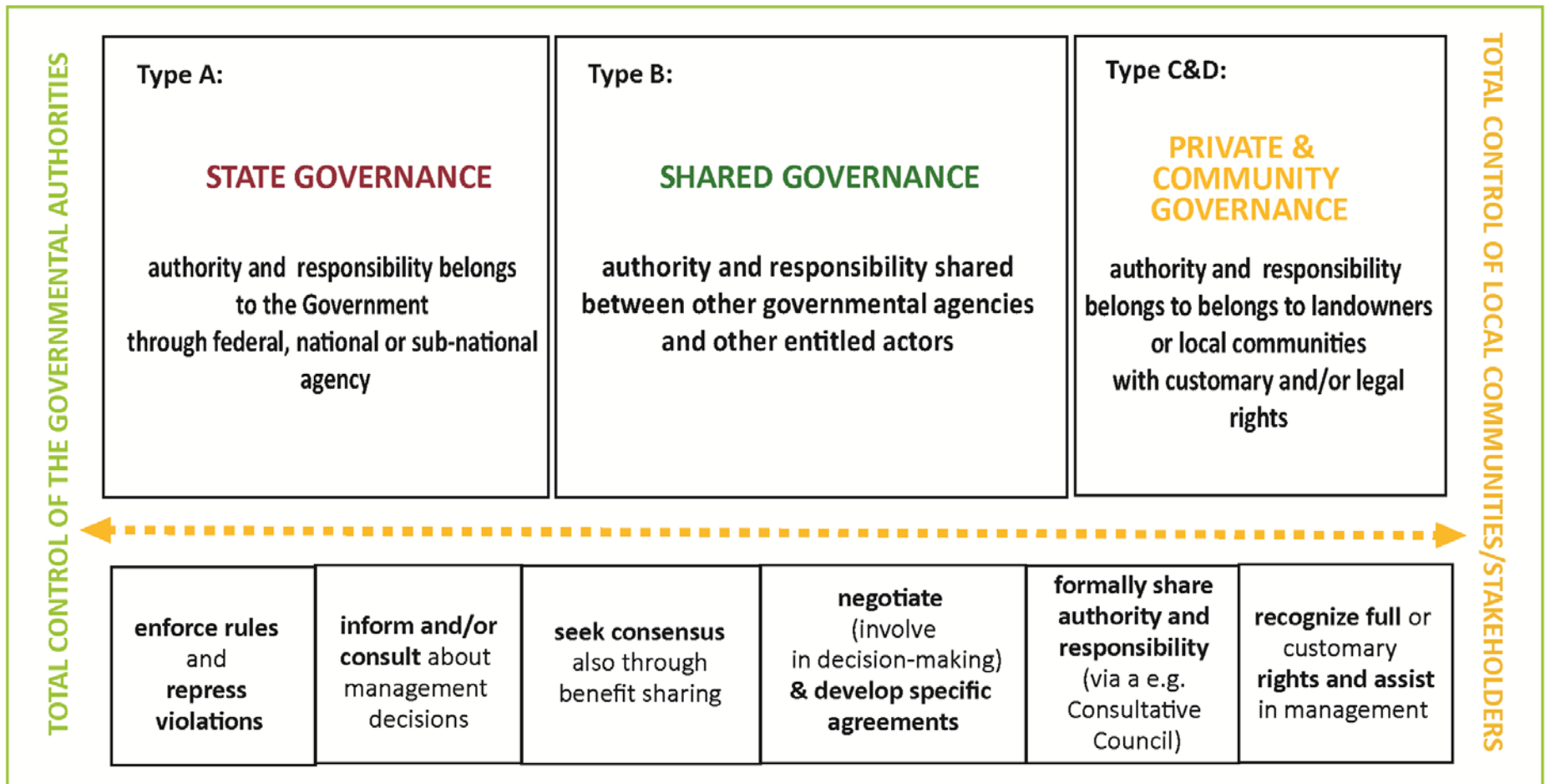
B. Shared governance

(c) Joint formal pluarlist decision-making body



The Governance Continuum

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



Is the change actually happening?

The Governance Matrix for Eastern Europe

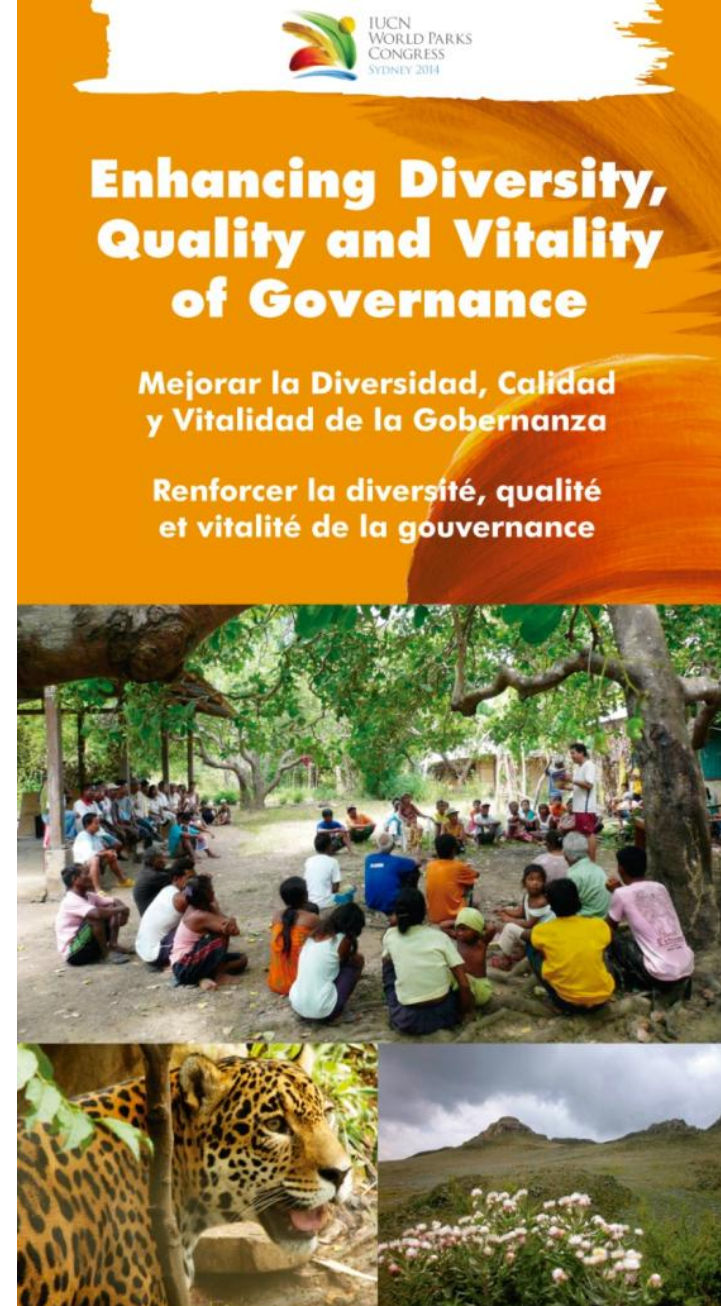
	A. Governance by Government			B Shared Management			C Private Governance			D Indigenous Peoples & Community Governance	
	Federal or national ministry or agency	Local/municipal agency or authority	Delegated management	Trans-boundary management	Collaborative management	Joint management	By individual land-owner	By non-profit organizations (e.g. NGOs, university, etc.)	By for profit organizations (e.g. corporate land-owners)	Indigenous peoples	Local communities
Albania	✓		✓	✓	✓						
Belarus ¹	✓		✓								
Bulgaria	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓			
Croatia	✓	✓	<i>de facto, but not de jure</i>		<i>de facto, but not de jure</i>						
Czech Republic	✓		✓	✓							
Estonia	✓	✓	✓								
Finland	✓	✓		✓	✓	<i>de facto, but not de jure</i>	✓		✓		
Hungary	✓		✓	✓							
Latvia	✓		✓		✓		✓				
Lithuania*	✓				✓						
Poland*											
Serbia	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Slovakia	✓							<i>de facto, but not de jure</i>			
Slovenia	✓	✓	✓								
Republic of Moldova	✓	✓									
Romania	✓	✓	✓		✓						
Ukraine	✓	✓	✓								
Georgia	✓		✓								

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



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

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?



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?

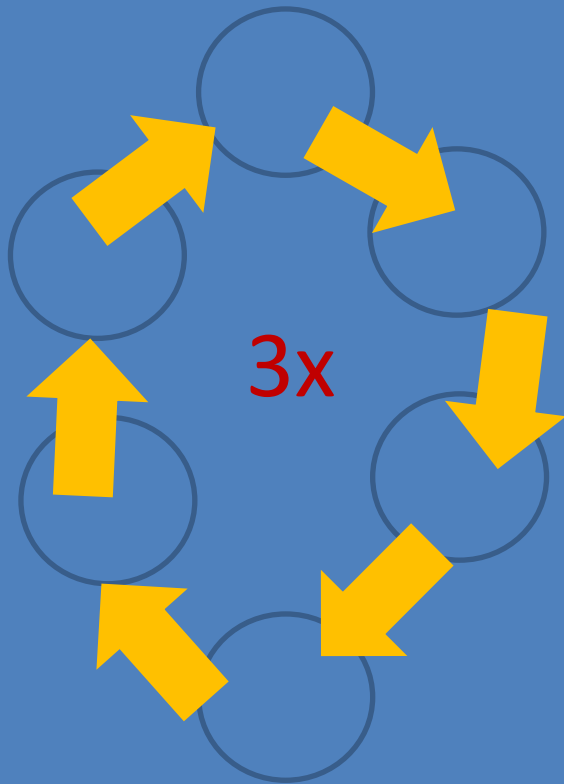


Agenda

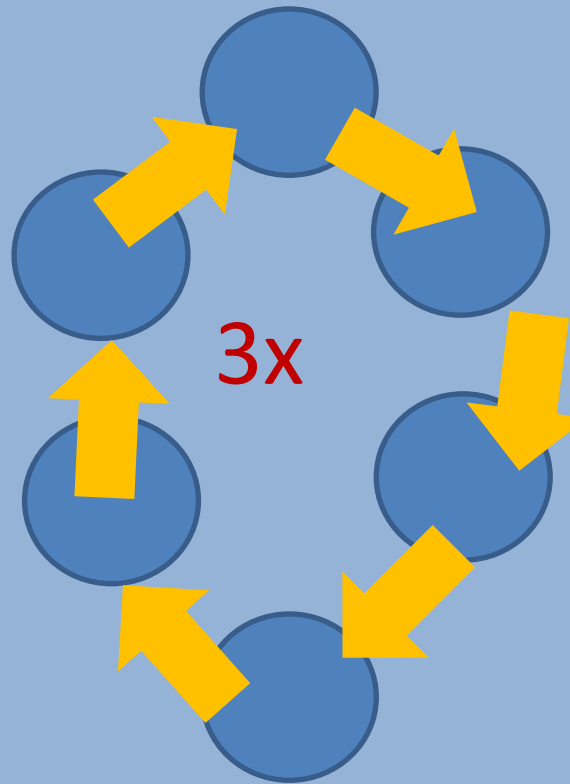
- General introduction
- Introduction to the 3 themes
- World Café session –
 - Introducing 15 case studies
 - Thinking about key messages
- Synthesizing results for each theme
- Presentation and discussion of results

Learning from experience in a world café

Theme A



Theme B



Theme C

