



IUCN
WORLD PARKS
CONGRESS
SYDNEY 2014

WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Taghi Farvar, Terence Hay-Edie and Ro Hill
Time and date:	17 November 2014, 08:30-12:00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Helen Schneider
Presenters::	Terence Hay-Edie and Ro Hill (introductions) Case study presenters- theme A: Moises Gromberg, Mariano De La Maza, David Aaron, Nick De Goede, Jessica Brown and Marcia Lederman Case study presenters- theme B: Kepa Morgan, Noel Resurreccion, Wynet Smit, Ron Thiessen, Rob Glastra, Mike Lockwood, Sue Moore, Mike Jones, Lyn Wallace, Karrell Ross and Traditional Owners (Northern Australia), Lee Curtis and Patricia Julien Case study presenters- theme C: Elvira Austin and Traditional Owners, William Dunbar and Freddy Safieli Manong

The session began with a short plenary presentation with examples of working across landscapes e.g. GEF small grants to civil society groups networked across the landscape and “learning by doing” through small-scale experimentation. A second short presentation outlined the evolution of thinking from discrete PAs to PAs linked through corridors to landscape level, multi-stakeholder governance with PAs of various sorts within that landscape. The 3 elements of governance - quality (heart), diversity (mind) and vitality (spirit) – were also highlighted.

A short introduction was then given to the key questions to explore during the workshop on each of the 3 main themes:

- A. Making the case for landscape governance: delivery of multiple benefits/functions
- B. Inspiring solutions in landscape governance: addressing key challenges
- C. Distilling ingredients of a “strong” landscape governance model

These themes were explored in more detail through short presentations of a number of experiences/case studies in small groups. Each presentation was followed by a group discussion to draw out other participants’ experience and identify key elements, success/enabling factors

and relevant recommendations. Using a rotating World Café format enabled each group to explore and build on the ideas of the preceding group(s). Each participant was exposed to 3 cases and each case was explored and discussed by at least 1 and sometimes 2 different groups of participants. Similar ideas were then clustered and participants asked to vote in plenary on their favourite idea/message (see complete list of Verbatim key ideas/messages and votes cast for each theme in the original workshop [Rapporteur report](#)).

Working in small groups enabled non-presenting delegates to add their experiences to those highlighted by the presenters.

Key emerging lessons:

1. Need to understand and facilitate both social and ecological connectivity across the landscape.
2. A combination of bottom-up and top-down approaches 'meeting in the middle' are needed – not just one or the other.
3. Importance of integrating traditional and indigenous knowledge, values and spirituality into landscape governance.
4. Need to understand and work with both social and ecological systems together across the landscape, understanding them as integrated socio-ecological systems.
5. Local stakeholders, particularly indigenous communities and customary owners need to drive the process at their own pace and have real decision-making power and secure tenure. Respecting the right to say no is a true test of legitimacy of the governance system.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

The case "Alternate and creative solutions for reaching conservation goals outside of traditional protected area conservation systems: Case studies from Japan" (see Ppt: [Dot and Line Project](#)) highlighted a number of key issues and lessons that did not arise in the other discussions. Such an outlier may indicate that some important themes are being overlooked in other situations. From this presentation, the key points arising were:

- ageing societies/ demographic transitions have dramatic effects on landscapes but younger people can be incentivised to return to the land
- urban-rural linkages in the landscape can drive governance vitality as young and new populations introduce innovations and adopt governance and management of the landscape
- reconnecting rural and urban communities through conservation farming landscape can be a win-win for addressing both rural decline and urban disconnect from nature

One participant raised the issue of proper consideration of climate change aspects when looking at landscape governance for conservation for, with and by communities.

The following experiences/case studies were presented, clustered by theme:

Theme A

Chile	Boletín BIODIVERSIDATA. Conservación, Gestión y Manejo de áreas Silvestres Protegidas. BIODIVERSIDATA newsletter : conservation and management of Pas
Japan	Alternate and creative solutions for reaching conservation goals outside of traditional protected area conservation systems: Case studies from Japan
S. Africa	Best Practice Guideline on Transboundary Conservation in the Ai/Ais-Richtersveld Transfrontier Park (PAPACO)
North America	Large Landscape Conservation: conservation innovation and landscape scale benefits across the public, private, and nonprofit sectors
Mexico	NA

Theme B

New Zealand	Empowering Intrinsic Value and Indigenous Viewpoints through Alternative Decision Making Frameworks
Philippines	Critical Habitat Establishment: An Innovative Management Approach Beyond Protected Areas System, Philippines
Canada	The Canadian Boreal Forest Agreement: A New Model of Collaboration to Achieve Conservation and Prosperity in the Boreal Forest of Canada
Netherlands/Guyana	Viability and best practice analysis of communities. 'New' Tools for community ownership in landscape (Guiana Shield)
Australia	Governance design for adaptation and transformation of protected areas in an uncertain world
Sweden/Africa	Connectivity, Connectedness and Governance for Resilient Landscapes
Northern Australia	Large landscape conservation through tenure resolution and joint managed parks
Australia	Landscape conservation of the bumblebox woodland

Theme C:

Australia	Healthy Country Planning - Adaptation Adoption of the Open Standards across North Australia by Indigenous Land Managers
Japan/ Global	Development and Implementation of the Indicators of Resilience in Socio-ecological Production Landscapes and Seascapes (SEPLS) (Satoyama Initiative)
Tanzania	45 Years of multiple use management areas : case of Ngorongoro (PAPACO)

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

The core principles of this session's emerging lessons are entrenched in the three strategic directions of the Stream and they all directly/indirectly contributed to the shaping of the 20 recommendations made by the Stream; in particular the following:

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
2	Standards and guidance
3	Voluntary conservation
4	Collective rights and responsibilities
5	Governance overlaps
6	Governance and sustainable use
7	Shared governance
11	CBD Guidance
15	Governance capacity