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WORLD PARKS  
CONGRESS  
SYDNEY 2014

## WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

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<b>Event co-leaders:</b>	Charlotte Karibuhoye, Vivienne Solis Rivera and Jackie Sunde
<b>Time and date:</b>	17 November 2014, 08:30-12:00 (double session)
<b>Rapporteurs:</b>	Robert Deves, Carolina Garcia, Harry Jonas and Kim Wright
<b>Presenters:</b>	Salatou Sambou, Marta De Azevedo Irving, Jesse Hastings, Ariadne Gorrington, Russ Jone, Steve Roeger, Francisco Viddi, Raewyn Peart, Glaudy Perdanahardja, Chelsea Combest-Friedman, Marvin Fonseca and Hugh Govan

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This 2-part interactive session presented experiences and lessons learnt from around the world on critical governance dimensions in marine and coastal environments, with a particular emphasis on local and community-based experiences and also examples on national multi stakeholder and cross-sector approaches. The first part focused on coherence, connectivity and collaboration in and beyond marine protected areas and other area based measures. The second part focused on approaches and processes that have contributed towards addressing power imbalances and social inequities across multiple governance scales.

### **Key emerging lessons:**

- Recognition of the importance of local governance, including the recognition of diverse indigenous peoples and local communities' governance types is key to connectivity, coherence and collaboration and the vitality of governance. Supporting indigenous Peoples' and local communities' human rights is a justice imperative and should be done to redress past wrongs and ensure present and future social justice. In addition, this recognition also contributes to a range of outcomes including protecting biodiversity and hence is critical to ensure that the full potential of governance is realised in protected areas and other area based conservation measures.
- Governance of the seascape depends on creating and maintaining an effective and equitable governance framework, rather than setting clear management objectives and actions (thus vision and champions are important). Successful cases are characterised by: bottom up approaches (in both developing and developed countries) which include and respect the opinions of all stake and rights holders; empowerment of local/indigenous communities and ideas and objectives that evolve over time.
- Success can be a long and challenging process and needs to focus on early consultation and capacity building of stakeholders, must respect the values of all, recognise pre-

existing community conservation measures and utilise technical working groups/NGOs/governments to support development and implementation.

- The power inherent in governance dynamics must be recognised and addressed at the outset, in pre-planning processes. When inequities emerge in representation or during governance and management processes the local groups should be enabled and supported to address these in their own processes over time.
- Collaborative mechanisms and processes for conservation require a perspective and approach that acknowledges that this is a continuous problem-solving process, rather than a fixed state, involving extensive debates, negotiations and joint learning within problem-solving networks. In this regard, ensuring transparency between all stakeholders in the whole process is a key factor for developing a shared vision of governance and equity and for the effective empowerment of all stakeholders.
- There must be an interdisciplinary approach bringing social, ecological and economic benefits to the fore that highlight the fact that protected areas and the other conservation initiatives can deliver a range of benefits to the local communities.

#### **Exemplary case/s and other useful links:**

- Salatou Sambou, Senegal. This presentation took the form of a photo story from an ICCA in Senegal. Kawawana is a community-declared conserved area, community-developed management plan & detailed zoning, integrated traditional and "scientific" knowledge, volunteer activities, use rules, surveillance, has recognition by the Regional Council. See photostory link at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4XX-46NMIMk&feature=youtu.be>
- Arriadne Goring, Kimberley Land Council (WA), presented on the Saltwater traditional Owners of North Kimberly, Australia.
- Hugh Govan, LMMA Network . This presentation focused on achieving national scale resource management through scaling up local management in Fiji and Solomon Islands.

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

#### **Key recommendations:**

- All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders must take concrete steps, through national laws and policy frameworks, agreements and enforcement mechanisms, to fully recognize and support the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities and recognize and support their actions towards the **voluntary preservation, sustainable use, restoration and enrichment of biodiversity in protected areas and including "other effective area-based conservation measures" (OECMs or "conserved areas")**.

- All countries and stakeholders, in full collaboration with relevant rightsholders, should establish effective **restitution and accountability mechanisms** to ensure that the human rights of indigenous peoples and local communities are recognized, past wrongs are redressed and that conservation actions are based on international human rights standards and social justice.

*The above key points have been instrumental in shaping the following final recommendation:*

<b>Rec#</b>	<b>Title</b>
2	Standards and guidance
3	Voluntary conservation
4	Collective rights and responsibilities
5	Governance overlaps

- All conservation stakeholders and actors should take steps to identify power imbalances and inequities within their governance structures and processes and take specific measures to address these inequities.

*This key point has contributed to final recommendation# 16:*

<b>Rec#</b>	<b>Title</b>
16	Innovative legal guidance

- All countries and conservation actors should develop reflexive, on-going mechanisms for monitoring governance and management processes that enable sharing of information, ensure adaptive learning and adequate opportunities for representatives to report back to their rights-holding groups and stakeholders appropriately.

*This key point has contributed to the following final recommendations:*

<b>Rec#</b>	<b>Title</b>
9	Aarhus and beyond
15	Governance capacity