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WORLD PARKS
CONGRESS
SYDNEY 2014

WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Puri Canals, Hugh Govan and Jackie Sunde
Time and date:	18 November 2014, 08:30-10:00
Rapporteurs:	Kim Sander Wright
Presenters:	Sutej Hugu, Brian Jones, Jesse Hastings, Puri Canals and Hugh Govan

This workshop initiated a dynamic, interactive discussion of culturally and geographically diverse experiences and thinking aimed at identifying inspiring solutions for achieving better governed seascapes for sustainable futures. Presentations highlighted insights emerging from contexts as varied as Cambodia, where experiences in bottom-up, consultative planning for the first large-scale MPA have enabled shared governance to the Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA) approach in Fiji which is now gaining traction and 600 communities in 7 countries have recognised these areas. Research indicates that these community-driven marine protected areas are meeting Aichi targets as well as local community economy and social targets. This LMMA approach inspired the adoption of a similar model in Madagascar where Blue Ventures has been successful in supporting communities in the establishment of temporary closed areas for octopus which have proved to enhance sustainability of stocks. In Taiwan working locally with communities to control and zone to protect reef and migratory species has been successful. In the Mediterranean MedPAN as coordinated a participatory process to develop a Mediterranean Roadmap with a vision to achieve by 2020 a connected, ecologically representative, effectively managed and monitored network of MPAs that ensures the long term conservation of the key components of the marine biodiversity and give solid support to the sustainable development of the region. The first process included 350 participants and this participatory process is enabling a process that will ensure the development of an MPA governance system, which is integrated on a territorial level and with other sectors.

A very vibrant discussion with participants enabled further inputs and discussion on key issues contributing towards inspiring solutions for sustainable living. The role of traditional or customary systems was highlighted. Using traditional combined with contemporary or new management and structures was seen as the most effective way to formulate a governance system for the seascape that could connect effective governance across multiple spatial scales to achieve overall sustainability. It was noted that a great deal could be learnt from traditional

governance systems. These systems are often better-understood and respected by community members.

Ways of ensuring governance models are designed to mitigate power dynamics were highlighted such as allocating designated zones to different types of fisheries from community and small scale to commercial and industrial; empowering those with the capacity and desire for change in communities to influence higher levels of government; and, ensuring transparency to prevent lobbying from single sectors at the detriment of others. In addition, both traditional and contemporary governance systems must be adapted if necessary to include mechanisms for the inclusion of those individuals or members of society that are traditionally excluded such as women and youth.

Strategic communications and outreach can be an effective and inspiring solution for engaging multiple sectors and other stakeholders in coastal and marine planning and governance for sustainability. This can also be a vehicle for including youth in the planning and governance, as new media and innovative communications modes have shown success in capturing their attention.

Key emerging lessons:

1. Community-driven, local and bottom up participatory processes enhance governance.
2. Transparency and methods for empowering local actors need to be built into governance models to help disperse power dynamics.
3. We have traditional and new governance models and we need to take the best from these to create options that work for each community. Traditional methodologies, where they exist, can be successfully utilized with the understanding that where traditional methods have historically excluded some members of the community, especially women, they need to be modified to be inclusive, transparent and equitable. Traditional methodologies can be successful because they are already well understood and respected within the community.
4. Strategic and innovative communications including new media need to be used to broaden the constituency of support for the equitable and effective governance of the seascape.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

- The Locally Managed Marine Area Network (LMMA)
<https://www.facebook.com/lmmanetwork>
- Blue Ventures Madagascar: <http://blueventures.org/conservation/community-conservation/>

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:

1. Ensure community-driven, participatory planning and governance processes. In doing this, draw on traditional and new governance models and adapt a combination of these to suit each local context. Enhance traditional governance mechanisms to include those members of the community that have been historically excluded such as women and youth.

This recommendation echoes that of the Stream final recommendation # 5:

Rec#	Title
5	Governance overlaps

2. Strategic and innovative communications utilizing new media can increase the participation of youth and women, thereby contributing towards increasing equity and the vitality and sustainability of governance.

This directly supports recommendation # 15:

Rec#	Title
15	Governance capacity