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*Enhancing the diversity, quality and vitality
of governance
of protected and conserved areas*



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***Enhancing the diversity, quality and vitality
of governance***

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Proceedings of Stream 6 of the IUCN World Parks Congress, Sydney 2014

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About the Governance Stream and this report

The World Parks Congress is a landmark global forum held every ten years. The IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 was held in Sydney, Australia, on the theme of *Parks, People, Planet – Inspiring Solutions*. Organized by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and hosted by the Australian and New South Wales Governments, the Congress brought together more than 6,000 participants from over 170 countries.

The main activities of the Congress were divided into eight streams and four themes. Stream 6 of the IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 was “Enhancing the diversity, quality and vitality of governance of protected areas”, which came to be known as the ‘Governance Stream’. This report covers the activities of the Governance Stream, and its outcomes. Rather than a simple description of the events, we aim for the report to focus on the Stream’s main outcome and provide evidence and support for it: three strategic directions of work and twenty specific recommendations to enhance the diversity, quality and vitality of governance in the next decade.

As part of the preparation for the Congress, there was a broad call for programme content in early 2014. Hundreds of submitted proposals, mostly self-identifying as pertinent to the Governance Stream, were reviewed and assessed on the basis of merits and relevance. Selected participants were invited to present their findings as part of 22 broadly identified workshops and 9 side-events. Simultaneously, the Stream co-leaders identified a group of potential ‘governance ambassadors’, who were invited to lead workshops and side-events on the basis of their known expertise and specific submissions. The workshop leaders were encouraged to develop the contents of the workshops in collaboration with the selected presenters.

Each event in the Stream was covered by a team of rapporteurs, who provided their views and a report. Initial overall results were compiled by the workshop co-leaders and delivered in the last days of the Congress. In the following several weeks, however, an intense mail exchange continued to take place among the co-leaders, the governance ambassadors and other concerned participants. The result, included in chapter 2 of this report, is “A strategy of innovative approaches and recommendations to enhance the diversity, quality and vitality of governance in the next decade”, the Stream’s official outcome document, broadly agreed among all Stream participants who participated in the process.

This report begins with an introduction and the summary strategy, but also includes the individual workshop reports submitted by the rapporteurs, edited and supplemented by feedback from the workshop leaders. Overall, the report draws from the efforts of nearly one hundred individual professionals with concern and expertise on governance of protected and conserved areas. It does not necessarily reflect the full complexity of the discussions held as part of the Governance Stream, but it surely offers a good glimpse and flavour of such discussions.

Acknowledgements

The presentations under the stream were carefully reviewed, mentored and woven together by a group of a hundred individual professionals who had been identified as possessing remarkable concern and expertise on governance issues. These diverse individuals were referred to as ‘governance ambassadors’. They co-designed and led the workshops and all the other events in the Stream and supported the rapporteurs (individually named in each report) in the development of the results. The governance ambassadors co-created the overall message for the Congress and beyond, drawing from their unprecedented collective experience on governance of protected and conserved areas. Together, they played a crucial role in the Stream and are here most warmly thanked. The governance ambassadors include:

Alessandra Pellegrini, Alina Ionita, Archi Rastogi, Ari Gorring, Ashish Kothari, Barbara Lausche, Barbara Lang, Ben Boer, Brendan MacKey, Brent Mitchell, Carmen Miranda, Charles Besancon, Charlotte Karibuhoye, Christine Mentzel, Colin Ingram, Cyril Kormos, Dilys Roe, Erika Stanciu, Fernanda Almeida, Fiona Wilton, Fred Nelson, Geoffroy Mauvais, Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Gretchen Walters, Hanna Jaireth, Harry Jonas, Hugh Govan, Jackie Sunde, James Hardcastle, Jennifer Mohammed Katerere, Jenny Springer, José Aylwin, Kari Lahti, Kristina Gjierde, Leah Talbot, Leo Niskanen, Lenore Fraser, Liz Hosken, Lorena Arce, Lydia Slobodian, Maja Vasiljević, Marc Magaud, Marcus Sandford, Maurizio Farhan Ferrari, Mike Jones, Mike Murphree, Neema Pathak-Broome, Nick Bryner, Nilufer Oral, Pamela Wright, Paula Bueno, Pedro Solano, Pernilla Malmer, Phil Franks, Puri Canals, Rosemary Hill, Rosie Cooney, Santiago Martinez Ochoa, Shay Sloan, Sandy Paterson, Stan Stevens, Susanna McCandless, Taghi Farvar, Terence Hay-Edie, Thomas Greiber, Thora Amend, Toni Bauman, Tran Tran, Vance Martin, Vivienne Solis, Vololona Rasoarimanana.

The Stream was co-led by Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend ([ICCA Consortium](#)), Paula Bueno ([IUCN Global Protected Area Programme - GPAP](#)), Terence Hay-Edie ([UNDP GEF SGP](#)) and Barbara Lang ([Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit - GIZ](#)), supported by Charles Besancon ([Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity - CBD](#)) and Archi Rastogi (in charge of all issues related to communication). Additional support for communication, workshop organization, and logistics (but not only!) was provided by Alessandra Pellegrini, Emma Courtine, and Christian Chatelain (all from the ICCA Consortium). Financial and institutional backing to the ICCA Consortium for the organisation of the Stream and the support of selected participants came from GEF (through an IUCN GPAP project), from The Christensen Fund and from GIZ. GIZ and UNDP GEF SGP contributed directly to the Stream’s expenditures, including for the production and distribution of governance-related documents. GIZ, in particular, is kindly supporting the editing of these proceedings.

The team of Congress rapporteurs, Maximilian Mueller, Salome Begeladze, Gregor Manson, and Robert Deves covered all Stream events and provided valuable notes and feedback. Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend and Sarah Ryder provided overall editorial comments and insights.

Last and yet most importantly, the Stream was “made” by the hundreds of people who developed and delivered their contributions and/or assisted and actively participated in its many events. To them – and to the others who could not attend but provided valuable comments via electronic means – goes the acknowledgment and gratitude of everyone involved in the Stream and in the preparation of these proceedings.

Acronyms and abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Cooperation Agency)
ICCAs	Territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and/or local communities
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
OECM	Other effective area-based conservation measure
PA	Protected Area
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas
SGP	Small Grants Programme (of GEF)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme



Part I: Introduction and background

Throughout the world, nature is under attack, political and economic inequality is increasing and formal conservation practices— where they exist— remain much less equitable, collaborative, and systemically connected than they could be. In particular, threats to existing and potential conservation areas and priorities are increasing with a rapid expansion and intensification of industrial and extractive activities and associated technologies and financial speculations. In several countries, illegal logging, wildlife crime, corruption and conservation-related injustice persist at alarming levels, at times also fuelled by poor understanding of governance and sustainable use facts, and/or by weak legal frameworks. Territories and areas voluntarily conserved by indigenous peoples, local communities and private landowners are still largely unrecognised and unsupported. The recognition of the collective rights and responsibilities of indigenous peoples and local communities—which is delivering enormous conservation benefits in places such as Namibia, Brazil, Tanzania or the Philippines— is still waiting to be secured and extended in mega-diverse countries such as Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Russia, China or Madagascar.

International instruments have made **important progress** in recognising the role of governance diversity and equity in sustaining conservation and livelihoods, but their **implementation** is often **limited** and their political weight remains considerably less than that of instruments promoting economic growth and “business as usual”, including conservation business. For instance, the Parties to the CBD report limited implementation of Element 2 of PoWPA (the element dedicated to governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing) despite it being critical to meeting the Programme’s overall objectives. Governance issues remain poorly understood and only a few countries take advantage of the implications of a fair sharing of the benefits deriving from sustainable use of biodiversity.

While action to embrace **governance diversity** for the conservation of nature is emerging— in particular because of interest in collaborative and voluntary conservation models that show comparative advantages for equity, effectiveness and efficiency— in most countries conventional governance modalities remain predominant in public perception and support. Some improvements in **governance quality** can be noted in terms of enhanced participation and voice, respect for recognized rights and dignity of people, and accountability for protected areas. Conservation inequities, however, remain the rule rather than the exception wherever top-down is the preferred decision-making model and civil society has limited capacity to question authority or receive recognition of collective rights, responsibilities and conservation capacities. Importantly, the world reservoir of **governance vitality** for conservation— the capacity for integration and connectivity, learning from experience and socio-ecological history, fostering engagement and developing innovative and empowering solutions— continues to be largely neglected.

In many countries, **the cultural and spiritual values of nature** are still a driving force for conservation, especially in relation to indigenous peoples’ territories, the commons of traditional peasant, forest, pastoral and fishing communities, and sacred natural and cultural sites, landscapes and seascapes. The idea that protected areas and “conserved areas” can be supported as part of the same conservation systems is also gaining ground. Overall, however, collaboration remains limited between formal conservation agencies and indigenous peoples, local caretaker communities, individuals and groups that share cultural and spiritual values, concerns and/or a common faith or worldview related to nature. It is

crucial that **existing traditional knowledge, customary laws, institutions and wisdom for conservation**—currently neglected or even repressed in some countries-- be **fully valued and integrated with new knowledge, technologies and legal and policy mechanisms** to fulfil their potential for enhanced collaboration, adaptation, innovation, connectivity and resilience. This integration must be the result of fair co-production and mutual engagement and remain consistent with the rights and aspirations of all relevant knowledge-holders.

In parallel, there is a clear need to **set limits to the continuing unsustainable and destructive exploitation of nature**. So far, existing “no-go” policies and governance mechanisms for restricting industrial and extractive activities have been underutilized, ineffectively enforced by governments and, in some cases, simply ignored. IUCN possesses solid and long-standing policy positions to this effect, including “no-go” for extractive industries in World Heritage Sites and IUCN Protected Area Categories I-IV. Additional “no-go” legal frameworks and policy mechanisms that can be developed or better utilised and enforced in many countries include (a) respect for indigenous peoples’ territories, the commons of peasant, forest, herder and fisher communities, areas conserved by religious communities and sacred natural and cultural sites; (b) respect of the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination and free, prior and informed consent as part of UNDRIP commitments; and (c) specific national legislation and policies to support the conservation of nature, such as firmly declared “no-take” zones in marine protected areas, and their enforcement through regulations, courts and customary laws. While there is increasing stress on the “rights of nature” and “ecocide” as a crime against humanity, efforts to set up an International Court for the Environment remain short of the goal.

Why governance?

A complex system of power, responsibility and accountability determines the present and the future of protected areas on our planet. **Who takes decisions about such protected areas, and who implements them? How is power wielded with respect to such decisions? Who is responsible? Who is accountable to whom? The answers to these questions describe the phenomenon of “governance”**. Governance is “the interactions among structures, processes and traditions that determine how power and responsibilities are exercised, how decisions are taken, and how citizens or other stakeholders have their say” [1]. But, possibly, the best way to understand governance is by comparing it with management. If management tells us about “what we do” with protected and conserved areas, governance is about “who decides what we do, and how” [2]. If management deals with the understanding of phenomena and the specific actions to take to achieve some specific conservation objectives (management effectiveness), governance is about who has the power, authority and responsibility of taking such management decisions, how such decisions are taken, and whether such decisions are implemented. Governance is manifest in human relations among actors, in collaboration & conflicts, in processes of citizen information and engagement that can be more or less fair, transparent, well-led and wise.

Governance is the variable with the greatest potential to affect protected areas-- it determines the effectiveness and efficiency of management, the appropriateness and equity of decisions, and the support enjoyed by protected areas in society [3]. **Governance is about power**. Through time, the actors of governance have been capable of exercising power over nature and other peoples, while

simultaneously *deriving* power from nature. In fact, governance ultimately depends on the physical power to enforce policy (e.g., military might, police). **But governance is also about culture.** It depends on the knowledge, values and spirituality of the people and is bound to their own sense of responsibility, attachment and care towards their environments.

The world is changing more rapidly than ever before— in terms of physical components, social realities, economic systems, sharing of information and linkages among actors and levels of governance. In this context, effective governance provides bridges between traditional and modern realities and value systems, hopefully combining unique traditional and modern forms of knowledge and capacities for conservation. In this light, crucial actors in the governance of protected areas are indigenous peoples and traditional local communities, whose governance institutions developed close to nature, accumulating knowledge and skills through time.

There are as many systems of knowledge, practices and institutions for effectively taking and enforcing decisions as there are ecological settings throughout the world. Local, traditional systems of governance provide responses tailored to the context, which draw from socio-ecological history. Far from being immutable, such governance systems continue to evolve in response to old and new challenges, such as climate change, science and technology advances, and demographic change. In fact, **governance systems must be understood as evolving systems-- processes that can improve--** hopefully espousing respect for nature, respect for people and humbleness—as every “decision” is limited by our limited understanding of the myriad of factors that affect any complex socio-ecological reality.

From Durban to Sydney and beyond

Through specific governance settings, people exercise authority and responsibility over land, water and natural resources through time. They do so by engaging and combining a variety of avenues: social, spiritual, moral, physical and legal. Legal systems have a paramount role to play, as they create the basic framework for a variety of types of governance, and provide tools to ensure the proper implementation of “good governance” principles, such as equity and accountability. We refer to this when we speak of “enhancing governance quality”. Recent global trends for governance have stressed that decision-making should be informed, legitimate and fair. This is reflected in global agreements (e.g. the Aarhus Convention¹, the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas-PoWPA², and the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples³), which emphasize respect for substantive and procedural rights,

¹ The Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters was developed by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe and opened for signatures in Aarhus (Denmark) in 1998. Full text of Aarhus Convention is available at <http://www.unece.org/env/pp/treatytext.html>

² Programme of Work on Protected Areas was approved by the seventh Conference of the Parties of the CBD (CBD/COP 7) in February 2004. Full text of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas available at <http://www.cbd.int/protected/pow/learnmore/intro/>

³ Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was adopted by the General Assembly on Thursday, 13 September 2007. Full text is available at <http://undesadspd.org/indigenouspeoples/declarationontherightsofindigenouspeoples.aspx>

participation and access to justice, and seek the adoption of mechanisms and tools for appropriate implementation and enhancement of governance quality.

The IUCN Vth World Parks Congress (Durban, 2003) recognised that sound governance principles, such as Legitimacy and Voice, Direction, Performance, Accountability and Fairness and Rights [1, 3] are fundamental for the conservation of nature [4]. This led to the incorporation of Element 2 on Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing as part of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

*Governance is now generally recognised as crucial for conservation— in particular to expand coverage and enhance connectivity and management effectiveness—and governance dimensions can be identified throughout the CBD Aichi Targets.⁴ In fact, a decade after the agreement on CBD's PoWPA, several countries have expanded and strengthened their conservation networks using a **diversity of governance types** and enhanced **awareness of, commitment to and action on good governance principles**, including respect for procedural rights, substantive rights, and individual and collective tenure rights. Invariably, however, other countries still lack relevant policy advances and support for the appropriate and adequate recognition of a full **diversity** of “governance types” in conservation (e.g. governance by government, shared governance, private governance and collective governance of the commons) and to the enhancement of the quality of their practice. Participants in the Governance Stream, in particular, stressed that collective tenure rights to land, water and natural resources are still in need of recognition and respect in too many countries where such rights could foster more and better action for conservation. They stressed that **community land tenure reform** amounts to a **global worldwide conservation priority**.*

The governance frontier

Broadening the scope of inquiry **beyond governance for the conservation of nature**, the Governance Stream at WPC Sydney 2014 did its best to explore the “governance frontier “. It did so in two ways. On the one hand, it discussed diverse, effective and equitable governance as a factor in determining human well-being, social justice, cultural diversity, political legitimacy and sound economies across landscapes and seascapes. On the other, it focused on the emergence of a new and rather complex variable: the **vitality** of governance— possibly the least intuitive and most profound characteristic of governance systems. **Vitality is about integration & connectivity, adaptability, wisdom, innovation, creativity and empowerment**. Governance vitality has as much to do with **collaboration and peace** (e.g., in transboundary conservation) as with **resilience**, the capacity to find, adapt, and implement solutions to our unprecedented problems and ever-changing challenges and opportunities in the conservation of nature.

Overall, the understanding of “governance for the conservation of nature” has brought about an emerging *common language* that is unpacking and describing conservation in new ways [5]. Governance can today be described in terms of **diversity, quality and vitality**—parameters that draw lessons from the past, and offer solutions for the future [2]. And – as aptly demonstrated by the vision

⁴ For the full text of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, see CBD Decision VII.28, COP 7, Kuala Lumpur, 2004; <https://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=7765>

of the Promise of Sydney [6] – the conservation community has **moved from an exclusive focus on protected areas** – i.e. the areas formally recognised by state governments as part of their national protected areas systems—**to a focus on “protected and conserved areas”** whereby officially protected areas share attention with the territories and areas that are conserved *de facto* in a variety of ways—officially and unofficially, formally and voluntarily. It is in this light that we can all work to develop systems of ***diverse, good & vital governance of protected and conserved areas*** [3]—the very thrust of the priority for the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity 2011-2022 in the words of its Executive Secretary Braulio de Sousa Diaz: “Implementation! Implementation! Implementation!”

A variety of actors in conservation

The Congress provided an invaluable opportunity to bring together representatives of actors concerned with conservation from all over the world. Importantly, such actors included indigenous peoples and local communities, a category that rarely has the opportunity to express its particular capacities and concerns. With their multiple voices duly recorded in these Proceedings, these different actors substantially contributed to the Governance Stream content and overall outcomes. Through exemplary cases, they demonstrated their different and at times complementary capacities to govern land, water and natural resources for the conservation of nature. They spoke about caring for nature as a need and aspiration, linked to self-determination and identity, livelihoods and culture, health and income, and the respect of their individual and collective rights and responsibilities. In particular, indigenous peoples and traditional local communities stressed that they have unique knowledge, capacities and institutions for the sound governance of nature, but are too often disempowered. The interests and practices of extractive industries and the imperatives of mega-infrastructure for “development” are imposed upon them, and we find indigenous peoples and traditional communities fighting “at the forefront of conservation” against mining and palm oil expansion, against oil drilling, fracking and huge dams. What many of them want are territories where they can conserve nature and culture free from imposed destructive development. They want the recognition of their collective rights and responsibilities to land, water, and natural resources, and recognition of their capacity to conserve them.

The Stream was an opportunity to showcase examples of governance of protected and conserved areas that deliver conservation results while providing for the sustainable use of natural resources and nourishing food sovereignty. An exemplary case is that of the small scale fishing communities that demonstrate conservation of the marine environment outside official protected areas. An integrated approach needs to take into consideration both the unique marine ecosystems, resources and connectivity and the unique needs and capacities of their social environment. This can be done by pursuing together conservation of nature *and* food sovereignty, poverty eradication, gender equity and community engagement in governance at all levels.

Who should take action to follow the insights of the Governance Stream? We believe that a wide variety of decision making and implementing actors from all rightsholder and stakeholder groups can play positive roles, including:

- all countries and governments;

- indigenous peoples and local communities with strong attachment to particular territories and areas, including sedentary and mobile communities, within and across international borders, kept together by history, culture, livelihoods strategy or a common faith and/or worldview;
- private landowners willing to engage in conservation;
- peoples’ movements, women’s movements, NGOs, academic, research and religious organisations concerned with conservation, sustainable livelihoods, self-determination and the rights and responsibilities of indigenous peoples and humans in general;
- UN agencies, convention secretariats and mechanisms;
- conservation organisations, agencies and donors;
- legal and communication experts and practitioners;
- progressive business companies.

Through mutual recognition, respect and collaboration, governmental agencies, indigenous peoples, local community landowners and their multiple supporters can create a variety of diverse and inter-generational partnerships. They can combine their diverse capacities and skills into a **powerful force** that can **enhance the diversity, quality and vitality of governance for the conservation of nature**.

Structure of the Proceedings

Following from the logic of the Stream programme, the Proceedings of the Stream comprise:

Part I --_this introduction

Part II --_the main overall result of the Stream “A strategy of innovative approaches and recommendations to enhance the diversity, quality and vitality of governance in the next decade”, which is organized into three strategic directions and twenty recommendations.

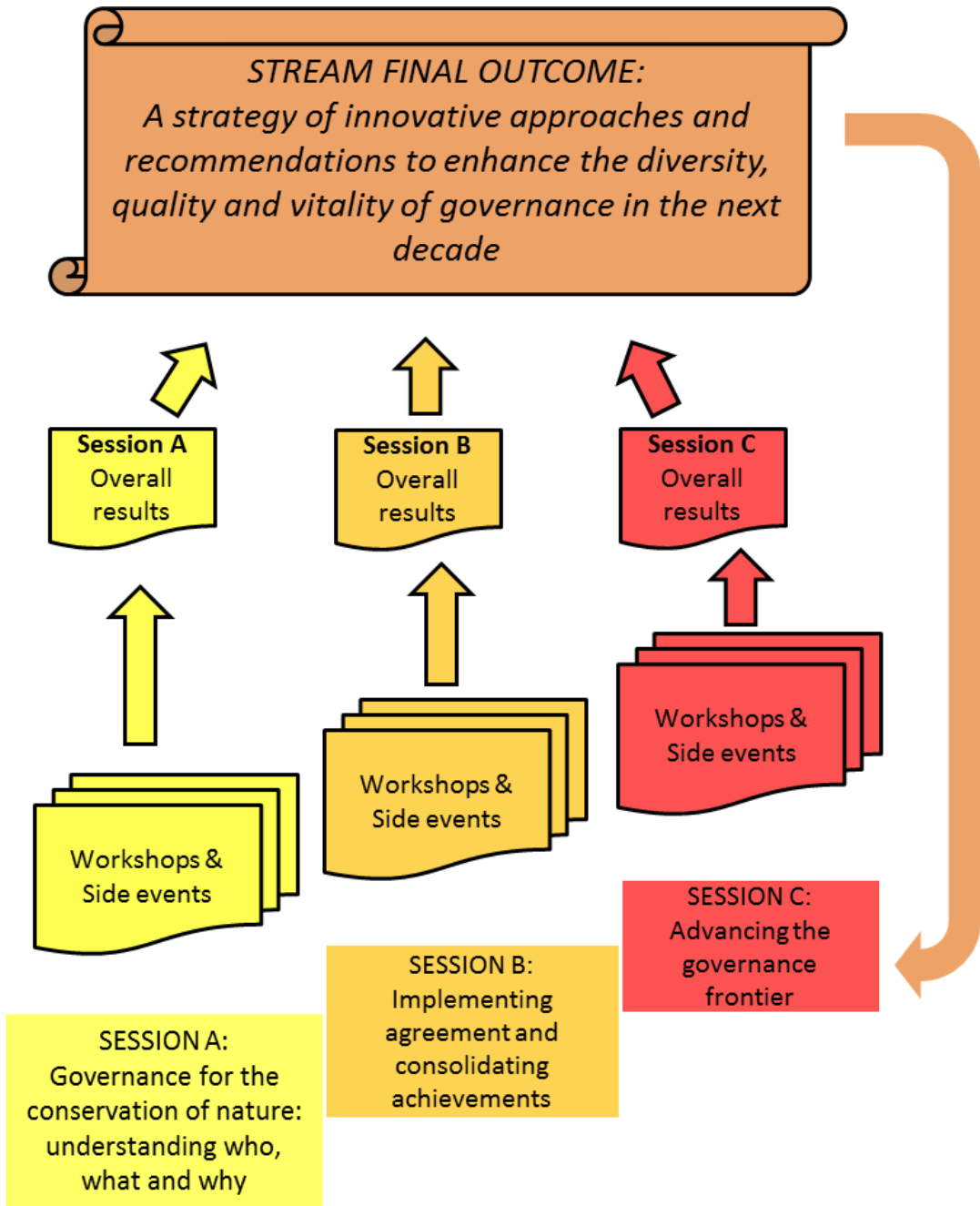
Part III --_the detailed proceedings of the workshops further sub-divided into three sections (III. A: Governance for the conservation of nature – understanding who, what and why; III. B: Implementing agreement and consolidating achievements; and III. C: Advancing the governance frontier).

Each section in Part III comprises the reports from several workshops and side events. Each report outlines the key topics of discussion, identifies exemplary cases, and ends with specific recommendations. Although the core principles of every single event are all entrenched in the three strategic directions of the Stream, we have made an effort to identify specific cross-linkages between each event’s recommendations in Part III with the Stream main outcome in Part II, whose twenty recommendations are summarised in the following table:

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
8	Governance to conserve the High Seas
9	Aarhus and beyond
10	Implementing policies and agreements
11	CBD Guidance
12	Transnational wildlife crime
13	“No Go” policies
14	Non-regression principles
15	Governance capacity
16	Innovative legal guidance
17	Justice and redress
18	Governance data and analyses
19	Food and water sovereignty
20	Governance for the conservation of nature and human well being

While the individual reports are the basis of the strategy, the strategy is offered first to the attention of readers mostly concerned with overall results.



Part II: A strategy of innovative approaches and recommendations to enhance the diversity, quality and vitality of governance in the next decade



The beauty and diversity of nature is only rivalled by the richness and variety of ways by which people collaborate to care for it, as inseparable from their own wellbeing. Yet, we appear to fall very short of our collective responsibility towards nature and our shared humanity. There is an **immense *unrealised* potential to strengthen conservation, support sustainable livelihoods and meet human rights**. We can begin to respond by **improving our ways of taking decisions for the conservation of nature and its associated cultural diversity and values**. In attempts to understand and improve such processes, the concept of “**governance**” of protected and conserved areas has emerged, as well as some of its dimensions and characteristics (see: www.iucn.org/pa_governance).

We, individuals and organisations who dedicated time to reflect on the subject in preparation for and during the IUCN World Parks Congress of Sydney 2014, would like to assert that **improving the diversity, quality and vitality of governance of protected and conserved areas and territories**— locally, regionally, nationally and trans-nationally—**is essential to conserving nature, ecosystem functions and bio-cultural diversity**. Further, improving governance is also crucial for **resilience, climate change adaptation** and to advance economies and communities towards **better and more sustainable living**. Consequently, we believe the conservation community should engage with the three strategic directions and twenty recommendations that follow.

Three strategic directions

1. **Better understand and take action about governance for the conservation of nature**. We should engage in processes of governance **inquiry, assessment, evaluation and action**, improve governance **standards and guidance**, and develop **stronger and more supportive legal and policy frameworks**, including **better integration of customary law**, at all levels. A variety of **conservation partnerships** can be sustained and nourished among governments and civil society, including for Transboundary Conservation Areas, migratory species and marine areas beyond national jurisdiction. And there is compelling evidence to fully recognize and support the **voluntary preservation, sustainable use, restoration and enrichment practices** of indigenous peoples, local communities, landowners and other actors **for both protected areas and “other effective area-based conservation measures”** (OECMs or “**conserved areas**”). This will enhance the completeness, representativeness, connectivity and sustainability of countries’ conservation systems.
2. **Strengthen the implementation of existing policies and agreements relevant for governance for the conservation of nature**. These include (but are not limited to): the Aarhus Convention; national action plans to implement the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in line with CBD Decisions; the CBD Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use; the CBD Akwé: Kon Guidelines; the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure and Voluntary Guidelines on Small-Scale Fisheries; the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP); as well as broad UN agreements to respect procedural and substantive human rights. Implementation should be strengthened through a combination of **concrete action** in the field, **capacity building** in learning networks, **new legislation, regulations and enforcement efforts** and adherence to values such as **mutual respect, dignity and humility** in governance policies and practices. Clear **limits to patterns of unsustainable exploitation of natural resources** should be set via relevant non regression principles and “no-go” policies to prevent damage from industrial and extractive activities.

3. **Advance the “governance frontier” towards action on humanity’s most urgent agenda: moving away from growth-based development models towards more sustainable, equitable and satisfying economies and societies.** Societies need to learn from successful experiences in ecological sustainability, self-reliance and direct democracy for the governance of the commons. They need to commit towards models of **well-being based on the equitable, effective and wise governance for the conservation of nature**, from the local level (e.g., a village forest) to the national level (e.g., fisheries in a marine economic exclusive zone), from the regional level (e.g., migratory wildlife) to the global level (e.g., the atmosphere and climate). All sectors of society, but especially **women, the youth, elders** willing to share their wisdom about nature and people, as well as **landowners and primary producers—farmers, herders, fishers, forest dwellers—** should engage in nature conservation and nourish a **diversity of values and incentives for ecological sustainability**. **Communities** should **re-energize as governance actors**, build their **food and water sovereignty** on the proper care of the natural commons and **nourish** their unique local **knowledge, institutions and capacities** towards the long term vision necessary for **sustainable human development**. The **post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals** should be oriented by a thorough understanding of governance issues and values for the conservation of nature.

Twenty recommendations

1. **Enhancing governance.** All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders **realise the full potential of enhancing governance for the conservation of nature** through participatory processes of inquiry, assessment, evaluation and action for systems of protected and conserved areas and territories in the landscape / seascape and for individual sites.
2. **Standards and guidance.** All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders inclusively develop **standards, guidance and stronger and more supportive legal frameworks**, including **better integration of customary laws, to enhance the diversity, quality and vitality** of governance of protected and conserved areas and territories. This is particularly important in relation to CBD’s PoWPA and Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use, National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, and IUCN Green Lists.
3. **Voluntary conservation.** All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders better recognise and appropriately support **voluntary and self-directed conservation efforts**, including in the **territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs) within and outside protected areas**, and in **privately protected and conserved areas and networks**.

4. **Collective rights and responsibilities.** All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders take concrete steps, through laws, agreements and enforcement mechanisms, to recognise and secure the right of **self-determination of indigenous peoples** as well as the **collective land and resource rights and responsibilities of indigenous peoples and traditional peasant, forest, herder and fishing communities— both sedentary and mobile— for the billions of hectares of forests, rangelands, wetlands, mountains, coastlands and sea they customarily govern and manage on our planet.** This will strengthen their commitment to sustainable livelihoods and foster their engagement in conserving nature.
5. **Governance overlaps.** In situations where the land, water, natural resources and coastal and marine areas of indigenous peoples and local communities **overlap with established protected areas** under any other governance type, all countries and relevant organisations ensure that **collective rights and responsibilities** to own, govern, manage, and use such land, water, natural resources and coastal and marine areas are respected. Further, they ensure that the indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ right to **free, prior and informed consent** is affirmed and their livelihoods and food and water sovereignty are appropriately recognized and supported, along with their knowledge, institutions, practices, management strategies and plans related to conservation. They foster, moreover, the full engagement of the concerned indigenous peoples and local communities in the governance of the overlapping established protected areas.
6. **Governance for sustainable use.** All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders recognise and learn from the **conservation models and governance conditions** by which conservation of nature is **complementary to, and mutually supportive of, the presence of people, human development, and sustainable use of natural resources and wildlife.**
7. **Shared governance.** All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders support the maintenance and implementation of a variety of **shared governance models** for protected and conserved areas, in particular for the **conservation of transboundary ecosystems and migratory species** as means to ensure their equity, effectiveness and efficiency, including for sustainable use. This should be achieved through recognition of customary practices, advances in protected area law and other legislation, and models of **transboundary conservation governance** designed to suit their contexts.
8. **Governance to conserve the High Seas.** Governments establish equitable and effective systems of **shared governance of marine areas beyond national jurisdiction** (incorporating marine protected areas) by developing, adopting and bringing into force through national laws **an international instrument, under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the**

Sea, which will address conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

9. **Aarhus and beyond.** All countries and relevant organisations, in line with the Aarhus Convention, establish mechanisms to ensure **access to information, meaningful participation in decision-making and justice** at all levels regarding protected and conserved areas.

10. **Implementing policies and agreements.** All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders **recommit to and strengthen the implementation of policies and agreements concerning governance for the conservation of nature**, including (but not limited to): CBD national action plans to implement PoWPA and National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in line with CBD Decisions; the CBD Plan of Action on Customary Sustainable Use; the CBD Akwé: Kon Guidelines; the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure and Voluntary Guidelines on Small-Scale Fisheries; UNDRIP; as well as broader procedural and substantive human rights. This should be achieved through a combination of **concrete action** in the field, **capacity building** in learning networks, **new legislation, regulations and enforcement**, and adherence to values such as **mutual respect, dignity and humility** in governance policies and practices. Clear **limits to patterns of unsustainable exploitation of natural resources** should be set and respected.

11. **CBD Guidance.** The CBD Secretariat and relevant partners highlight and develop **guidance on: assessing the “equitable management” dimension of Aichi Target 11; governing, managing, recognizing and monitoring OECMs**; and better understanding the close **intersection of governance and the law** (both in the statutory and customary sense). This should be done through legitimate, widely consultative and accountable processes where indigenous peoples and local communities are fully engaged.

12. **Transnational wildlife crime.** All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders engage in putting **transnational wildlife crime out of business** by well-coordinated support to: devolved wildlife governance arrangements that engage indigenous peoples and local communities and secure the equitable sharing of the benefits derived from conservation efforts, and sustainable use in particular; stronger laws and independent judiciaries; anti-corruption measures and whistle-blower protection; mandatory due diligence regulations; increased law enforcement efforts by legitimate authorities in compliance with human rights standards; efficient transboundary cooperation, traceability mechanisms and regional alliances; and enhanced transparency at all levels.

13. **“No-go” policies.** All governments and relevant organizations, with full, informed and effective participation of relevant rightsholders set **clear limits to patterns of unsustainable exploitation of natural resources.** This includes **identifying, legally defining and implementing “no-go” policies,** such as existing IUCN policies to prevent extractive industries from affecting World Heritage Sites and protected areas under IUCN Category I to IV and other similar policies of international and national organisations, indigenous peoples and local communities. In addition, they **further investigate, adopt, expand and implement “no-go” policies** through regulatory instruments designed to conserve **Key Biodiversity Areas, ICCAs, sacred natural and cultural sites, indigenous peoples’ territories, the commons of peasant, forest, herder and fishing communities, areas conserved by religious communities,** as well as, possibly, **protected areas under all categories.** “No-go” policies should be seen as interim measures while all countries move towards full sustainability across all landscapes and seascapes.

14. **Non-regression principles.** All countries and relevant organisations, with the full, informed and effective participation of relevant rightsholders and stakeholders and with due respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, **adopt laws and enforcement mechanisms to implement non-regression principles** and thereby prevent the weakening of protected and conserved areas by (or for the purpose of establishing) environmentally destructive activities.

15. **Governance capacity.** Conservation organisations and donors support civil society and governments across the world to undertake **capacity development initiatives on adaptive governance** of protected and conserved territories and areas (including through national and regional learning networks, community based monitoring, communication efforts, legal literacy initiatives and new curricula in professional training) and **targeted research** (including on land reform processes, characteristics of governance institutions beneficial to conservation, effective support for ICCAs and privately conserved areas, as well as responses to the challenges inherent in unpredictable change in socio-ecological systems). Protected area managers, rightsholders and stakeholders improve their understanding and take action to **enhance the vitality of governing protected and conserved areas.**

16. **Innovative legal guidance.** All countries and relevant organisations explore **innovative legal frameworks and tools** to develop guidance at various levels, including about equity in conservation, conflict resolution in conservation initiatives and the respect of human rights. In particular, they enable and encourage the development and use of **community protocols** as a means for indigenous peoples and local communities governing conserved areas and territories and custodians of sacred natural and cultural sites to exercise their rights and responsibilities, gain recognition of their institutions and determine their access and benefit sharing arrangements, pursuant to the CBD and other relevant international law.

17. **Justice and redress.** Governments and UN human rights bodies, in full collaboration with relevant rightsholders, establish effective **monitoring, restitution and accountability mechanisms** to ensure that **rights-based approaches** and **international standards of justice** are applied in all conservation programmes. This should **redress** past and ongoing injustices suffered by indigenous peoples and local communities, including restitution of lands expropriated without free, prior and informed consent, and application of appropriate processes, such as the IUCN Whakatane Mechanism.
18. **Governance data and analyses.** All governments, conservation agencies and organisations, the IUCN, the ICCA Consortium and relevant IUCN Commissions' specialist groups, ensuring the free prior and informed consent of relevant rightsholders, support **inquiries, data gathering, analyses and reports on governance of protected and conserved areas** to feed into UNEP WCMC databases and PoWPA's and other reports to the CBD. This will allow the development of **comprehensive and valid databases and analyses on governance and connectivity** of protected areas and other effective conservation measures, including Transboundary Conservation Areas, privately protected and conserved areas, and ICCAs.
19. **Food and water sovereignty.** All countries, relevant organizations, protected area managers and rightsholders take concrete steps to ensure the **food and water sovereignty of producer communities** in protected and conserved areas, including the right to use, save and freely exchange diverse **seeds and livestock breeds**, building upon **cultural diversity**, traditional knowledge and practices, and local innovations. This will promote sustainable and resilient local food systems based on quality and cooperation, naturally connected with wild biodiversity and renewable resources in the local commons and larger landscape/seascape.
20. **Governance for the conservation of nature and human well-being.** All governments, relevant civil society organisations and faith organisations work towards adopting **pathways of well-being** centred on commons-based self-reliance, direct political and economic democracy and ecological sustainability, **learning from initiatives of equitable, effective and wise governance for the conservation of nature.** They ensure that the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals are oriented by these principles and learning.

Part III: Reports from the workshops and side events



Section III A: Governance for the conservation of nature – understanding who, what and why

Governance for the conservation of nature, and ‘Celebrating governance!’



WORKSHOP & SIDE EVENT SUMMARY REPORTS

Event co-leaders:	Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend and Archi Rastogi
Time and date:	14 November 2014, 11.00-13:30 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Sunita Chaudhary, Grant Murray and Alessandra Pellegrini
Presenters:	Part I: Archi Rastogi, Chrissy Grant, Alejandro Iza, Ashish Kothari, Barbara Lang, Paula Bueno, Pedro Solano, Sergio Couto, Jorge Nahuel, Felipe Gomez, Giovanni Reyes, Tero Mustonen, Christian Chatelain, Charlotte Karibuhoye, Salatou Sambou, Jacqueline Sunde, Vivienne Solis, Fred Nelson, Alina Ionita, Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend and Braulio de Souza Dias Part II: Delfin Ganapin, Braulio de Souza Dias, Colgar Sikopo, John Kasaona, Karine Nuulimba, Ferdy Louisy, Philippe Ospital, Taghi Farvar, Farhang Qasriani, Ghanimat Azhdari, Nahideh Naghizadeh, Reza Salehi, Eskandar Gordmardi, Mina Esteghamat, Vololoniaina Rasoarimanana, Louis Razafimanandraibe, Guy Razafindralambo, Marcellin Rabeantoandro, Fidy Andriamanano, Teddy Baguilat, Theresa Mundita Lim, David De Vera, Giovanni Reyes, Floradema Eleazar, Melissa George, Ariadne Gorrington, Sally Barnes and Chels Marshall

These launching and grounding two consecutive sessions situated governance of protected (and conserved) areas in their historical and social background, offering some key to understand and make sense of relevant policies and practices. In particular, the sessions:

1. Highlighted historical and legal perspectives
2. Introduced governance concepts, language and terms

3. Included several enlightening and inspiring country experiences, recounted by teams that included representatives of governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, and civil society.

Collectively, the two sessions also provided a general overview of the structure and content of the Stream and an idea of the variety and richness of people, institutions and concerns that have to do with governance for the conservation of nature.

The first session developed as a collective power point presentation by more than 20 speakers and allowed launching two important documents, which were made available in three languages:

- *IUCN guidelines No. 20 on Governance of Protected Areas* (English, Spanish and French versions)
- *Primer on Governance for Protected and Conserved Areas* (English, Spanish and French versions).

The content of this session is summarized in Part I of these Proceedings. The session itself was closed by the Secretary General of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The second session (a side event) was introduced by its Chair-- Delfin Ganapin, General Manager of UNDP GEF SGP. It included six in-depth country presentations for Namibia, France, Iran, Madagascar, Philippines and Australia. All these countries proudly celebrated their governance achievement via joint presentations by representatives of different rightholders and stakeholders.

Key emerging lessons and key recommendations:

Key emerging lessons are summarized, followed by a direct link to the final recommendations (see chapter II) they have been instrumental in shaping:

- Governance is one of the richest phenomena in human history—which should be better understood and can always be improved!
- Governance change can be instrumental to bring about impressive recovery of wildlife, as shown in Namibia after the end of apartheid.
- Empowered local communities can and do manage wildlife very well.

Rec#	Title
2	Standards and guidance
15	Governance capacity

- Legal systems can evolve to support diversity and quality in governance, as exemplified by France, Madagascar, Australia and Namibia.

- Waiting for legal systems to change, policy advances can also greatly help, as exemplified by Iran and the Philippines.
- Government can "support" conservation by a variety of actors, including via financial means, where appropriate, and should focus on defining and ensuring coherent national frameworks rather than directly engaging in conservation as the only or most important actor.
- The role of park managers must evolve and include the role of process facilitators to engage a variety of rightholders and stakeholders, as exemplified by France and Australia.

Rec#	Title
9	Aarhus and beyond
16	Innovative legal guidance
17	Justice and redress

- Embracing governance diversity can help to greatly expand the surface of secured conservation (protected and conserved areas) as exemplified by Madagascar, Iran, France, the Philippines, Namibia and Australia.
- Indigenous peoples and local communities are able and willing to conserve nature and fulfil global commitments, and can be invigorated to govern and manage their territories & resources, as exemplified by Madagascar, Iran, the Philippines, Namibia and Australia.
- Indigenous peoples and local communities are at the forefront of conservation struggles throughout the world, as exemplified by Iran, Madagascar and the Philippines.
- National networks can play an important role in getting voluntary conservation recognised as exemplified by Namibia, the Philippines and Iran.
- Developing communication capacities and respect for all partners fosters good results in shared governance, as exemplified by Australia and France.

Rec#	Title
3	Voluntary conservation
4	Collective rights and responsibilities

- Effective shared governance systems can be effectively implemented and supported.

Rec#	Title
7	Shared governance

- The post Durban period has seen a growth in the number and diversity of governance types in several parts of the world, but challenges remain.

Rec#	Title
10	Implementing policies and agreements

- There are immense benefits to be realised via proper action to improve governance in terms of diversity, quality and vitality.
- We can pay attention to **governance vitality** by recognising the wisdom of traditional systems, enhancing mutual learning and solidarity, and using a variety of new tools, including mapping and spatial analyses to merge traditional knowledge and conservation sciences.
- We can pay attention to **governance quality** by respecting cultures, striving for equity, practicing transparency and enhancing capacities at all levels.
- Governance can keep evolving and improving.

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
20	Governance for the conservation of nature and human well being

Diverse, good and vital governance of protected and conserved areas is the sap of the key priority for the 2011-2020 biodiversity decade: "Implementation! Implementation! Implementation!"

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

See the ppt of the collective panel presentation at:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuVDUzNG1YdHhmbTQ/view?usp=sharing>

Cases presented:

Namibia:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuTWVMVm1aaEtzUnc/view?usp=sharing>

France: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuUU1TdjR1dnVJQUU/view?usp=sharing>

Iran : <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuV1poTGtjME9vM0U/view?usp=sharing>

Madagascar :

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfubHo4azQwZ19kdkU/view?usp=sharing>

Philippines :

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuLXZISFRcZJQa2c/view?usp=sharing>

Australia : <https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfudllhYXJINFY2NzQ/view?usp=sharing>

On governance diversity:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuTFM2YVpZUTBkTUK/view?usp=sharing>

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



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Carried out in coordination with Stream 1

Events' co-leaders:	Thora Amend and Ashish Kothari
Time and date:	14 November 2014, 13:30-17.00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Melissa Arias, Katherine Heller and Michael Painter
Presenters:	Part I (OECMs): Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Sarat Babu Gidda, Harry Jonas, Ro Hill, David MacKinnon, Heather Bingham, Mariko Abe, David Aron, Pedro Solano and Mike Jones Part II (management effectiveness & diversity of governance): Theresa Mundita Lim, Johanna Eklund, Yingyi Zhang, Edgard Yerena, Marian Vernon, Daryl Bosu, Diane Russell, Michael Painter and Mike Jones

In 2010, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Aichi Biodiversity Targets as part of the *Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020*; target 11 refers to protected areas and "other effective area-based conservation measures" (OECM). More than four years after their adoption, parties to the CBD and other rights- and stakeholders have not received guidance about either what kinds of arrangements do and do not constitute OECMs, or how best to appropriately recognize and support them. The dilemma: on one hand, OECMs may allow important conservation areas, such as the territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and community (ICCAs) to be recognized. However, taken out of context, OECMs can raise expectations that many kinds of areas may qualify for reporting under Aichi Target 11, including those that do not significantly contribute to Strategic Goal C to improve the status of biodiversity safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity.

The 3-hour workshop had two key objectives, which were attended in two subsequent sessions:

1. to discuss the question of what kinds of areas should be counted under the Target 11 clause of "other effective areas based conservation measures", since there is considerable confusion about what types of lands and waters should be reported by countries.
2. to develop an understanding of the potential of recognising and supporting diverse types of governance of protected areas for the appropriate expansion, consolidation and

effectiveness of conservation coverage in general, and the achievement of Aichi Target 11.

Key emerging lessons:

- “Different perspectives” on specific natural areas are an integral part for the management of resources and landscapes. They determine the interest of the involved people and institutions as well as the type, quality and vitality of governance in a given space.
- Conservation initiatives can’t be targeted to where they are most needed, unless the contribution of “other effective area-based conservation measures” to global conservation is known.
- Conservation initiatives deserve recognition, where recognition is wanted, regardless of governance type or whether they qualify as protected areas.
- Protected areas that take the needs of local people into appropriate account are good - not just for people but for conservation.
- Recognition of diverse forms of governance can enhance the coverage, effectiveness, societal acceptance and overall socio-ecological resilience of protected areas and their systems – both, within and beyond “conventional” protected areas, including ‘other effective conservation measures’ (OECM).

PART I: Specific lessons on OECMs & diversity of governance

- OECM can be found under different constellations and with a range of development and conservation goals. Their definition (and thus identification) is not easy but cannot be bypassed either, as it is a source of confusion for protected area managers, system administrators, governments and international “accounting” of conservation measures alike.

To illustrate the complex situation that requires guidance for CBD, some examples:

- a given area-based measure may be a protected area for IUCN (e.g., fit its PA definition) but not for the concerned government (in this case the IUCN recommends that it be considered an OECM),
- or it may be a protected area for the country but not for IUCN - then it *could* be considered an OECM, but not necessarily,
- or the indigenous organization that governs may not *wish* for it to be recognized as a protected area... etc.

If we do not engage with this issue there will continue to be inadequate or inappropriate recognition of areas that are not PAs, but which are effective in conserving biodiversity and contain a significant amount of the world’s remaining biodiversity.

- OECM can provide positive environmental benefits while also providing social and community benefits - making them even more effective in some cases than traditional 'protected areas'.

- Without a win-win situation where the community also benefits, the establishment and long-term security of OECMs cannot be guaranteed. Approaching OECM from a purely conservationist point of view is a less effective means of achieving actual conservation goals.
- Without proper empowerment of individuals from a 'bottom-up' perspective with support, not control, from governmental or other agencies the OECM approach cannot succeed.
- Recognizing ICCAs is human rights imperative; supporting ICCAs also contributes to other Aichi Targets (not only target 11).
- OECM's are best established as part of an informal network of protected areas within land and seascapes, rather than being drawn into the hierarchical structures of bureaucratic management.
- OECM's will become vitally important for the creation of refuges of bio-cultural diversity, and as nodes and corridors across a network of protected areas that supports the movement of wild species. Some of these OECM may become important refuges for people seeking to avoid the extreme weather associated with climate change.
- As the effects of climate change increase, rapid response through informal connections across a network of protected areas (i.e. via OECMs) will be more effective than individual protected areas managed within "bureaucratic stovepipes".
- The definition of OECM and development of standards has been based on the Aichi mandate: all areas should "improve the status of biodiversity by safeguarding ecosystems, species and genetic diversity" (Goal C, Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020).
- Manifold questions have to be addressed to define OECM, i.e.:
 - **Other:** what/where/how? (criteria: not a PA but also effective for conservation)
 - **Effective:** effective – by which standard, over what time frame?
 - **Area-based:** must the area be fixed? or could it include i.e. migration routes, places of importance for connectivity or ecological process?
 - **Conservation:** are we agreed about this definition?
 - **Measure:** does this exclude other, i.e. not area-based 'conservation measures'?
 - And how should we **define OECMs** as a catch-all definition, a set of criteria, or an exhaustive list of forms of areas that can be included?
- In the marine context, OECM's might best be established under the following condition:
 - government entities decide upon the location of important marine areas (e.g., EBSA: Ecologically or Biologically significant Marine Areas, including management of their habitats, ecological processes, endangered species etc.),
 - local people could set up autonomous MPAs, i.e. using spillovers sustainably.
- In the future, OECM's will become important for both: conservation of biological and traditional/cultural diversity. However, monitoring in these potentially sensitive settings with traditional knowledge and multiple interest groups needs to be clarified (who

monitors what, how?); management of data requires informed and transparent decisions (who reports to whom, with which intention or potential implication?).

- Threats:
 - the OECM discussion might lead to the reopening of the definition of a 'protected area';
 - filling Target 11 with areas of limited conservation effectiveness risks not achieving the intended outcomes of the SPFB 2011-2020.
 - lack of standards for OECMs could, in effect, create new low standards, and undermine existing well-conserved areas.
 - Governments may attempt to 'achieve Aichi Target 11' by recognizing large-scale OECMs without 'doing anything';
 - Companies may claim that their operations are OECMs, e.g. monoculture plantations; recognition of OECMs might thus lead to unintended consequences for conservation...

PART II: Specific lessons on management effectiveness & diversity of governance:

- Diversity of governance is essential to build sound and sustainable systems of protected areas.
- Local and indigenous communities, individuals, profit organizations and NGO should have the power to manage their areas as "protected areas" and have the right to get them formally recognized and protected by Law.
- Governments must not discourage or impede individuals and communities to manage their own areas as for conservation, when they have decided to do so.
- Voluntarily conserved areas are probably the most powerful tool to spread not only the idea of "protected areas" (there's always someone "protecting" there) but also the idea of "sustainable society", or "human and nature".
- Forestry and marine landscape planning tools should be seen as excellent allies for AICHI target mission, if based on securing biodiversity or species conservation.
- Concessions for conservation (as developed in Peru and in some other countries) are proving to be long lasting, enduring, focused and effective tools for both protection and research. The idea is basically to grant forestry areas for non-timber activities to non-public organizations, in exchange for maintaining forest coverage and ecosystem services. Biodiversity conservation is a key element of these concessions.
- Treat all management interventions as opportunity for social learning.
 - Practice "statesmanship" to build coalitions of landholders for "polycentric" governance of land/seascapes.
 - Address equity issues and start earning trust NOW.
- PA managers of all PA types need to be open to the beliefs, knowledge and management practices of others. This provides a diversity of management "experiments" in different PAs across a land or seascape; and reduces conflict.

- We need a paradigm shift in the way we believe that ecosystems work: from simple cause and effect to complex and unpredictable. Management interventions will result in positive and negative outcomes in relation to management goals; positive and negative outcomes are both valuable sources of new knowledge about ecosystem change processes.
- Management of habitats needs to focus on the slow changing components of ecosystems such as soils, water catchments, wetlands, forests and woodlands to maintain their integrity; this is more important than managing species.
 - Think about maintaining the large slow changing components of the landscape (especially soil and water systems) and manage the smaller components accordingly.
- Rich diversity and flexibility of governance will be able to meet the needs of complex conservation circumstances in various social-economical contexts and natural landscape/seascape, and they will provide sufficient resilience to challenges and threats from climate change, globalization and social transformation.
- Build the link and increase mutual understanding between indigenous knowledge/traditional culture with scientific knowledge to enhance management effectiveness.
- Form a regional/national/global constituency for a coherent and supporting policy and implementing environment for the better recognition and promotion of ICCAs and OECMs

Key recommendations:

1. CBD Secretariat with support from IUCN should develop until next CBD-COP policy / guidance for governments on “other effective area-based conservation measures” (OECM), as included in Aichi target 11, using science-based, consensus-based standardization in definition and management criteria for OECMs to make reporting meaningful - this should precede recognition in global accounting by WCMC, and clearly link to the objectives of the CBD and Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 (this may imply the establishment of a trans-commission task force).
2. Governments should develop guidelines for their conservation planning and management authorities on national levels in order to:
 - a) devolve the management authority and right to benefit to the OECM levels,
 - b) grant secure land tenure to OECM residents,
 - c) resist the temptation to manage from above.

Recommendation 1 was directly instrumental in developing the following final recommendations:

Rec#	Title
11	CBD guidance

18	Governance data and analyses
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Recommendation 2 was directly or indirectly instrumental in developing the following final recommendations:

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
2	Standards and guidance
3	Voluntary conservation
4	Collective rights and responsibilities
5	Governance overlaps
7	Shared governance
15	Governance capacity
16	Innovative legal guidance

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

Participants brought cases from Canada, Japan, Peru, Zimbabwe, Venezuela, Philippines, Finland, USA, Ghana, Romania. In particular, the Canada example provided a concrete and innovative tool for the OECM context:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B1YaoPZInsGhLUZFSWd5dU9GOGM/view?usp=sharing>

Other selected images and pictures from the workshop:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B1YaoPZInsGhX1NiMF81UWF3YVE/view?usp=sharing>

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



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Maurizio Ferrari, Phil Franks, Barbara Lang and Dilys Roe
Time and date:	14 November 2014, 13:30-15.00
Rapporteurs:	Dilys Roe
Presenters/discussants:	Nathan Bennett, Dominique Duval-Diop, Michael Winer, Michele Andrianarisata, Maurizio Ferrari and Phil Franks

This session was intended to enhance understanding of the concept of equity given the focus of Aichi Target 11 on protected areas being effectively *and equitably* managed. An overview of concepts and definitions was followed by three case studies of governance and equity in practice – covering Cape York Peninsula in Australia, Madagascar and the regional association of Marine Protected Areas (RAMPAO) in West Africa. The case studies were followed by presentations on two approaches to measuring and/or addressing protected area impacts – the Whakatane Mechanism and SAPA (Social Assessment of Protected Areas) - to explore the extent to which these can provide insights into the achievement of equitable outcomes.

This workshop has helped to start a process of thinking about what equity means in the context of PA management/governance and how to measure it. Further action is needed on how to improve the Aichi indicators and measure progress towards them if we are not to get to 2020 and find that Target 11 has not been achieved because we forgot about the equity component.

Key emerging lessons:

1. Perceptions of equity are as important – if not more so – than actual measurable equity in terms of social and conservation outcomes
2. Different treatment of equity is needed at different scales
3. Equitable governance (recognition of knowledge and rights and procedural equity) is a key dimension of equity, is critical to reduce conflict, and is a key determinant of equity in the distribution of social outcomes (benefits, costs and risks) of PA conservation.
4. BUT the assumption that more equitable governance will lead to more equitable social outcomes can be problematic in a number of cases, for example:

* Originally “Governance and equity – how to achieve equitable management in Aichi target 11”, the title has been here rephrased to be in line with the previous and the following workshop.

* Following current IUCN practice we distinguish between national, regional, and local governments and indigenous peoples’ and local communities’ customary or legally recognized governments. This also

- a) if people have different understandings of equity: – a governance set-up may respond to one perception of equity, people’s expectations of benefits may reflect another perception
 - b) if high transaction costs of participation in conservation undermine the value of benefits
 - c) If the governance in practice is not what it appears to be on paper, e.g. if there is elite capture, poor representation of women and other marginalised groups etc.
5. The current set of Aichi target indicators are insufficient to measure progress towards equitable management of PAs, and even the meaning of the equity in the target is unclear.

Key recommendations:

- 1. Indicators for equitable management including the procedural and the distributive dimension to be developed and integrated into the Aichi Targets assessment process
- 2. Governance assessment needs to be complemented by social assessment to understand different perceptions of equity - in terms of distribution of costs and benefits as well as process
- 3. Attention needs to be paid to governance quality and vitality not just type

This event has been instrumental in shaping recommendation #11 of the Stream final document: *The CBD Secretariat and relevant partners highlight and develop guidance on: assessing the “equitable management” dimension of Aichi Target 11.*

Rec#	Title
11	CBD Guidance

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



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Barbara Lausche, Nilufer Oral and Lydia Slobodian
Time and date:	14 November 2014, 13:30-15:00
Rapporteurs:	Alexander Paterson
Presenters:	Teddy Baguilat, Ioli Christopolou, Carlos da Costa, Katrina Moore, Rachel Walmsley, Ferdy Louisy and Mamy Rakotoarijaona

The Workshop started with an overview of the link between protected areas, governance and the law by co-leaders Lydia Slobodian and Nilufer Oral. Each presenter was then given 7 minutes to present their input.

Key emerging lessons:

Key lessons included:

1. The need to entrench the principle of non-regression in protected areas laws;
2. The need to recognize and support multiple legal systems, where they exist, in governance of protected areas, including through blending of international, customary and statutory legal principles and tools;
3. The need for participatory, democratic and institutional frameworks that include decentralized and local entities, where feasible, to govern protected areas;
4. The need to recognize protected area diversity while simultaneously providing mechanisms for coordination and collaboration.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

The Workshop canvassed case studies from 7 different countries – each of which raised important issues relating to the role of both statutory and customary law in protecting biodiversity and achieving Aichi Target 11.

- Structural changes to protected areas laws during the Greek financial crisis included regressive elements alongside apparently progressive elements, highlighting the need for non-regression principles as well as the role of civil society in mobilizing change.
- Supreme Audit Institutions in Brazil and elsewhere in Latin America can provide a tool for extending oversight over and promoting collaboration in protected area governance.

- The Philippines has been moving to blend customary law into the national legal framework, demonstrating the need for and a potential model of legislative recognition of legal pluralism as well as the role of champions in achieving this recognition.
- A review of the success of the Solomon Islands' Protected Areas Law highlights tools for community participation in governance and the recognition of customary law in protected area establishment, as well as challenges that can arise at the interface of customary law and formal legislation.
- Examples from the New South Wales Environmental Defenders Office identified key governance issues that keep recurring in connection with protected areas: diversity, accountability and integrity.
- Recent protected area legal reform in Madagascar provides a success story of how legislative amendments and decrees can increase PA coverage, improve management effectiveness, diversity management and governance types and take advantage of different funding mechanisms; it also illustrates remaining challenges, such as need for new financial mechanisms, better intergovernmental coordination, more complete frameworks for new governance types, and more effective management of illegal activity.
- A new protected areas law in France also illustrates the potential impacts of legal reform on management, governance, and community involvement.

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. By 2020, governments should have in place strong legal frameworks governing protected area systems and associated conservation areas to meet international obligations, biodiversity goals, promote connectivity, and ensure governance quality, diversity and vitality, taking advantage of the latest IUCN guidance in this area and national experience.
2. By 2020, governments should entrench principles of non-regression in protected areas law.
3. By 2020, governments should ensure that the existence of multiple legal systems is recognized and provided for in protected areas law and policy.
4. By 2016, governments should ensure that their protected areas laws promote participatory and democratic institutional frameworks that include a strong implementation role for decentralized or local entities where relevant/appropriate, and that these laws are implemented in an effective and fair way.

5. By 2020, governments should ensure that protected areas laws contain mechanisms for coordination and flexibility, including through support for diverse governance types, and for adaptation to global change, including climate change.

Recommendation 2 was directly instrumental in developing the following final recommendation:

Rec#	Title
4	Collective rights and responsibilities

Recommendation 1, 3, 4 and 5 were directly or indirectly instrumental in developing the following final recommendations:

Rec#	Title
2	Standards and guidance
4	Collective rights and responsibilities
7	Shared governance
8	Governance to conserve the High Seas
11	CBD Guidance
16	Innovative legal guidance
17	Justice and redress



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Charles Besancon, Paula Bueno and James Hardcastle
Time and date:	14 November 2014, 15:30-17:00
Rapporteurs:	Kandole Annet Balewa and Archi Rastogi
Presenters:	Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Dave de Vera, Humberto Cabrera, Michael Lockwood, Annet Kandole Balewa, Erika Stanciu and Karine Nuulimba

Governance is critical to the success of protected areas, and the parties to CBD have agreed to report on it. The session provided a description of the IUCN/ CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) methodology to assess, evaluate and plan to improve the governance of protected area systems and individual sites. The methodology is included as Part II of Volume 20 in the [Best Practices in Protected Areas Guidelines Series](#), and is available in [English](#), [Spanish](#) and [French](#). The guidelines provide a framework for understanding and analyzing the exercise of authority, responsibility and accountability for a PA system or site (assessment) and drawing conclusions and recommendations (evaluation) in light of the protected areas' mission and objectives and the shared values of the wider society. The methodology outlined in Part II of the guidelines incorporates a consideration of historical and cultural factors, an analysis of the legal and institutional framework (rightsholders and stakeholders) as grounds for the spatial analysis of the status of ecosystems within and outside protected areas. Innovative tools such as the IUCN Protected Areas Matrix and considerations of quality of governance (e.g. *how* are decisions taken and implemented?) are also included. Particular emphasis is placed upon the spatial analysis of governance—linking the status of ecosystems with governance diversity, quality and vitality—and drawing recommendations from what is found. This is how, in places such as the Philippines and Iran, innovative governance types have come to be recognised as very useful for conservation. Governance champions—individuals and organisations with awareness, integrity, credibility and the capacity to inspire can help to build the capacity of various actors in society and engage them in processes of understanding and improving how decisions about nature are taken and implemented.

The IUCN/CBD methodology was outlined by Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend and a panel of discussants including Dave De Vera, Humberto Cabrera, Michael Lockwood, Annet Kandole, Erika Stanciu and Karine Nuulimba provided observations and comments. This was followed by general discussion.

Key emerging lessons:

There were several strengths of the guidelines: 1) the four process steps outlined in the guidelines are logical, and yet versatile and flexible. The structure is internally consistent; 2) the guidelines are historically grounded, as opposed to other instruments which may be guided by generic ideals; 3) the guidelines are not too prescriptive. It is possible for users to build on them further; 4) they have framework elements, and supporting guiding material.

Opportunities for improvement and recommendations were identified by the presenters and the audience. These included: challenges of measuring transparency and accountability; use of Information and communications technology (ICT); challenging transferability to biodiversity hotspots; time based constraints impacting thoroughness of project/analysis; representatives of indigenous communities not be able to fully engage; the need for in-depth assessment of governance **quality** and **vitality** (vitality is a relatively new concept, developed after the launching of the guidelines and still in need of guidance); incorporating issues such as climate change adaptation/mitigation; monitoring flows between rights/stakeholders; strengthening options for enhancing community mobilization and participation; promoting forums that are multi-sectoral; the importance of integrity and accountability in expert assessment (especially in areas of political or economic instability); incorporating indicators into document, not annex; engagement and participation at a micro level within and between stakeholder/rightholder groups; incorporating more reference to marine issues; and guidelines lacking the discussion of integration and partnerships (administrative level over/between governments). There are challenges in the guidelines pertaining to free and prior informed consent (including within the community), and increase focus on vitality. Successful long term example from Namibia stressed importance of adapting to context and commitment over long time frames (leading to continued devolution of rights to communities in that case – eg. hunting in national parks).

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

Specific case examples and comments on use of the guidelines were provided from the Philippines, Peru, Uganda, Lithuania and Namibia. The Philippines, in particular, is a leader in identifying and responding to governance issues in conservation. The country is currently preparing a National PA System Master Plan and incorporating governance issues there at all level. Themes in positive outcomes and feedback included: sense of ownership of results; process provides great opportunity to enhance governance awareness and opportunities to identify new threats; guidelines speak a common language which can be adapted to local context (e.g., include governance systems analysis, community based monitoring, good governance tracking tool). However, the Philippines' IP were not able to fully participate in the assessment, evaluation and action process, pointing at the need to conduct IP-specific exercises. There was a need for in-depth analyses of governance quality and vitality, and identifying de-facto governance gaps. The process needs to be expanded to cover other regions and territories.

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. There is a need to assess, evaluate and improve governance of protected areas and conserved areas and the CBD secretariat is consolidating a number of tools and disseminating them to countries. The IUCN/CBD guidelines on governance of protected areas can be used as an example, to be adapted and used by different countries.
2. There is a need to compile the results of the process and share the lessons. Countries who have used and will use the guidelines need to send in their reports to IUCN and the CBD secretariat.
3. We need to deepen thinking on assessing, evaluating and thereby strengthening governance. We need to focus on governance vitality.
4. Post-WPC we need to concentrate on regional contexts, and build communities of practice and thinkers. We need to support shared learning in networks .
5. We can build a common language. We need to keep in sight what we wish to achieve: protected areas that are diversely governed, better governed and more vital and resilient-- able to respond to change in positive ways.

The above points were instrumental in shaping the following final recommendation:

Rec#	Title
18	Governance data and analyses
11	CBD Guidance
1	Enhancing governance
2	Standards and guidance



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Ben Boer, Nick Bryner and Hanna Jaireth
Time and date:	13 November 2014, 18:00-21.00
Rapporteurs:	Hanna Jaireth
Presenters:	Antonio Benjamin (via Skype), Brian Preston, Jayne Jagot, Michael Kirby, Luc Lavrysen (via Skype), Greg McIntyre, Mark Dreyfus and Nick Robinson

Welcome remarks:

- Law Council of Australia, Chair, Australian Environment and Planning Law Group, Mr Greg McIntyre SC

Event chair:

- Shadow Attorney-General for Australia and Federal Member for Isaacs, the Hon Mark Dreyfus QC MP

Presenters:

- Chair IUCN World Commission on Environmental Law and Justice of the National High Court of Brazil, the Hon Justice Antonio Benjamin (via Skype from Brazil)
- Chief Judge of the Land and Environment Court of New South Wales in Australia, the Hon Brian Preston SC
- Justice of the Federal Court of Australia, the Hon Jayne Jagot
- Former Justice of the High Court of Australia, the Hon Michael Kirby CMG AC

Concluding remarks:

- Emeritus Professor Pace University, New York, Dr Nick Robinson (via Skype from Brazil)

This WCEL event highlighted the important role of judiciaries in adjudicating public interest and private litigation in relation to the *in situ* conservation of biodiversity and natural and cultural heritage. The event demonstrated that judiciaries play a critical role in interpreting, applying, upholding and enforcing laws relating to protected areas; the human rights of resident or nearby communities; and the threatened species, populations, and ecological communities within protected areas.

This event was chaired by the Shadow Attorney-General for Australia and included presentations by four senior justices with environmental law expertise, a former justice of Australia's highest court, and an eminent environmental law professor. The event was sponsored by the Australian Environment and Planning Law Group in the Legal Practice Section of the Law Council of Australia. The Law Council is the peak body for Australian lawyers.

Key emerging lessons:

The presentations delivered by serving and former Justices focussed on decisions delivered by courts on three continents, concerning:

- shared governance and management of protected areas;
- decisions to identify, nominate or declare a protected area, or permit or prohibit activity in a protected area;
- buffer zone, upstream, and downstream impact cases;
- enforcement cases, both criminal and civil; and
- public trust cases.

Several presentations highlighted the benefits of shared governance and management, including: recognising 'connection to country' and associated customs and traditions, protecting sacred sites, providing educational opportunities for traditional owners (TOs) and the broader community, improving protected area management, and reducing TO disadvantage.

One presentation focused on civil law jurisdictions, where parties with standing in wildlife crime cases, including non-government organisations (NGOs), can be represented alongside the public prosecutor, the defense and the accused. NGOs can trigger a criminal investigation; access case files; ask for additional investigation actions, be invited to the hearings of the investigating tribunal in the course of an investigation, and can claim damages and restorative measures to remedy criminal acts.

The importance of constitutional human rights protections was highlighted during the event, particularly in relation to the emerging human right to a clean and healthy environment (including air and water).

Key recommendations:

Independent judiciaries play a critical role in protecting protected areas, including by upholding and enforcing protected area law. Justices usually have tenure and an independent outlook; are reluctant to close courts and generally sit in public; give reasons for their decisions which requires rationality, and there can be dissent. Judicial orders are usually obeyed; and judicial decisions can be enforced. Opportunities for public interest litigation are better where the judiciary is held in high regard and is not seen as corrupt.

The various presentations provided an overview of significant judgments concerning protected areas law.

Key points discussed during the session are consistent with the following recommendations:

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
2	Standards and guidance
4	Collective rights and responsibilities
5	Governance overlaps
6	Governance and sustainable use
7	Shared governance
9	Aarhus and beyond
10	Implementing policies and agreements
12	Transnational wildlife crime

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

The presentations or related publications are accessible here:

[Antonio Herman Benjamin, High Court of Brazil, 'We, the Judges, and the Environment', \(2012\) 29\(2\) *Pace Environmental Law Review*, 582–591](#)

[The Hon. Justice Brian J Preston SC, "Protected Areas in the Courts: An Overview", The Judiciary and Protected Areas event at IUCN World Parks Congress, 13 November 2014, Sydney](#)

[T Bauman, C Haynes and G Lauder \(2013\), Pathways to the co-management of protected areas and native title in Australia, Discussion Paper, No. 32, AIATSIS Research Publications, May, AIATSIS, Canberra](#)

[M Kirby, 'Deconstructing the Law's Hostility to Public Interest Litigation' \(2011\) *LQR* 537](#)

The 'VT case' brought by *Vogelbescherming Vlaanderen (Bird Protection Flanders)*
<<http://www.vogelbescherming.be/site/>>

[IUCN Environmental Law Programme Sessions and Events at the World Parks Congress 2014 \(12–19 November\)](#)

Selected pictures from the event:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B1YaoPZInsGhTzRSTE5ILVRJbmc/view?usp=sharing>

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

Section III B: Implementing agreement and consolidating achievements

Protected areas under government governance



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Paula Bueno and Kari Lahti
Time and date:	15 November 2014, 08:30-12.00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Clare Gupta
Presenters:	Rauno Väisanen, Julia Miranda, Anne Morgan, Viviana Rovira, Ching Chun Kim, Margaret Gillespie, Tina Mueller, Paata Shanshiashvili, Eleanor Mitch, Wendy Craik, Ronald Zeballos, Sanna-Kaisa Juvonen, Pedro Gamboa, Alberto Paniagua, Eleanor Mitch, Caryl Hart, Reed Holderman, Avi Holzapfel, José Nieto, Philippe Muruthi, Philippe Ospital, Anna-Maret Labba and Marta De Azevedo Irving

The session addressed the following questions: Is it really the case that governments are not always effective in their management? If so, does it have to be so? How can governance by governments be improved? How are good governance principles being put in place?

The format began with short presentations by a set of panellists, then moved into case studies of PA systems with good governance and a discussion of these case studies, and concluded with learning café sessions on various relevant topics (e.g. engaging with indigenous communities, marine management).

Key emerging lessons:

1. Array of models of partnerships between governments and communities/civil society
2. Alignment and collaboration of governance at various scales (i.e. local vs regional)
3. Need for innovative governance models to be primed for challenges such as state-level resources for park governance decline.
4. Local/Regional ownership by citizens and relevant stakeholders at large needs to be strengthened considerably by creating innovative measures; the key issues to build the ownership are trust, respect, transparency, accountability, public access to information, shared work – shared responsibility

5. Institutional cooperation - exchange of expertise, know-how and information (data) is by far most effective means to build capacity but it often requires high enough level institutional / political support to be realised.

Factually the protected areas and systems governed by governments have currently a great variety of innovative means to integrate and involve other stakeholders and public in large. There are still a number of fields of work for improvement and to be further examined for more effective management of protected areas. These include: building of trust, respect, shared understanding and accountability; increase communication in local and sub-regional levels; coordination of national and regional plans/strategies and integration with other sectors plans/strategies; strengthening the role of leading the facilitation between the actors involved; stronger alignment with scientific research; transparency and public access to information; participation to provide opportunity also for bottom-up approaches.

Key recommendations:

1. Promote and implement strategic communication, increased openness in all operations, volunteering, open data, etc. to build sense of ownership.
2. Carry out global assessment and creation of best practices on diversity in governance by governments to increase awareness of potential suitable governance models to enhance/diversify current governance regimes.
3. Governing bodies take strong role NOT as an **authority** but as a **facilitator**, to increase and enhance people participation.

These points were directly or indirectly instrumental in developing the following final recommendations:

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
5	Governance overlaps
7	Shared governance
9	Aarhus and beyond
15	Governance capacity
16	Innovative legal guidance
18	Governance data and analyses

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



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Brent Mitchell and Pedro Solano
Time and date:	15 November 2014, 08:30-12.00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Brent Mitchell
Presenters:	Sue Stolton, Mike Innerdale, James Fitzsimons, Peter Torkler, Elisa Corcuera, Angela Pellin, Bruno Monteferri and Naik Faucon

Private protected areas contribute to conservation outcomes directly through site management and connectivity with public and other protected areas (PAs), and indirectly through public engagement. Despite the name, *private*, this group of PAs engage society in ways other governance types often find challenging. For example, nongovernmental owners often have large public membership; local groups and/or families provide direct stewardship; individual and corporate owners contribute different approaches and theories of management; and the tourism economy (e.g., private game reserves) directly links PAs to the biggest business on the planet. Private PAs have received far less attention than other governance types, therefore less is known globally about their conservation outcomes. The two-part workshop explored the opportunities and needs for elevating privately protected areas.

Key emerging lessons:

Discussion, understanding and implementation of privately protected areas (PPAs) have come a long way since Durban. The IUCN recognizes PPAs as one of the four governance types, yet there are many overlaps and gray areas. Defining and categorizing PPAs has, and continues, to present a challenge. There are many subsets of PPAs and our understanding of each varies. PPAs are under-reported and a key difficulty is how to account for them in tools like the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). This is particularly important given future challenges associated with marine zones, air rights and climate change, and that capturing aspects like ownership vs governance vs responsibility can be difficult. Terminology has shifted recently to refer to PPAs as “private-LY protected areas” (“private”) as they are result from private initiative for public benefit (not for private gain). What this means in the context of access is also opaque (ie. private land may not allow access but be a PPA, yet consider that IUCN cat 1a also have forms of access restriction). PPAs offer many benefits, including supporting other kinds of PAs to promote connectivity and conserve biodiversity. The complexities, including of diverse legal frameworks and tenure systems, will continue to pose challenges.

PPAs have a role in providing ecosystem services and how they relate to legal systems and other PAs are important. PPAs can range from nature trusts in supportive legal systems (e.g., the United States, Canada) to private arrangements in free market environments that provide no support (e.g. Chile). This diversity means a range of objectives and capacity to achieve them. PPAs can be a buffer against policy change (e.g. non-regression national trust properties) but can also have permanence issues (e.g. trusts fail or non-protected PPAs ended by development or death of owner). Success keys are: good governance; sharing learning; building partnerships with government, indigenous peoples, the public, business. PPAs depend on clear goals, land availability, political will and capacity (of all actors). Challenges include non-conducive legal frameworks, unclear management/financial obligations, communication (especially between types of PAs) and existential threats.

The group discussion on trends/opportunities for decade: including PPA in biodiversity strategies; reporting on national/international level; how to include/respect indigenous rights and build connectivity (inc. communication) between different PA types; need to engage with PPA practitioners; risks of PPA greenwashing; World Bank ecosystem payments difficult for PPAs to access; need for online platforms to communicate PPAs and track effort (to exemplify creative solutions); counting PPAs/WDPAs inclusion; engaging PPA owners/managers (not just experts); how do PPAs complement all PAs and build resilience; identifying best legal mechanisms for PAs; need for contributions of volunteer experts; opportunity to leverage existing opportunities and relationships. The near-term vision for PPAs is to: elevate and illuminate PPAs; expand the IUCN specialist working group; realize opportunity; build capacity; bring people to the conversation. PPAs are crucial in the next 30 years as a key part of all PAs in working together to support biodiversity conservation. The 2016 World Conservation Congress will be a key opportunity for advancement of the PPA conversation internationally.

Key recommendations:

1. All governments, conservation agencies and organisations, and the IUCN should use the IUCN protected area definition as the basis for defining and international reporting of privately protected areas.
2. All governments should review national PPA systems to clarify definition, legal standing and importance of PPAs, through their National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and national processes. (recommendation 10)
3. All governments, in consultation with PPA organizations and owners, should develop and implement monitoring and management effectiveness systems for privately protected areas. (recommendation 18)
4. PPA organizations and owners should create or strengthen national PPA associations to assess performance, provide training and develop data collection systems.
5. IUCN should improve knowledge sharing and information by development of best practice guidelines and encouraging a focus on company and religious reserves, through

the specialist group, to be launched at the World Conservation Congress (2016, Hawaii). (recommendation 15)

6. Governments and IUCN should better understand what incentives are needed to support and promote PPAs relating to establishment, management and ensuring long-term security, through development of best practice guidelines, as described above. (recommendation 15)
7. Governments and donors should develop incentives to increase the conservation role of PPAs through expanding their size, ensuring connectivity and focusing on threatened species (recommendation 3)
8. IUCN and the World Conservation Monitoring Centre should create structures and incentives to report on PPAs both nationally and to the WDPA. (recommendation 18)

These points were directly or indirectly instrumental in developing the following final recommendations:

Rec#	Title
18	Governance data and analyses
10	Implementing policies and agreements
15	Governance capacity
3	Voluntary conservation

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

Case studies are available in the global assessment of privately protected areas launched at the Congress: Sue Stolton, Kent H. Redford and Nigel Dudley, with the assistance of: William (Bill) M. Adams, Elisa Corcuera and Brent A. Mitchell. [*The Futures of Privately Protected Areas*](#). A project funded by the Linden Trust for Conservation, published by IUCN WCPA with the CBD and UNEP-WCMC, November 2014. <http://privateconservation.net/index.html>

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



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend, Sergio Couto, Taghi Farvar and Leah Talbot
Time and date:	15 November 2014, 08:30-12.00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Grant Murray, Fred Nelson and Gina Cosentino
Presenters:	Leah Talbot, Zelealem Tefera, Eli Enns, Sutej Hugu, Onel Masardule, Peter Kitelo, Karine Nuulimba, Salatou Sambou, Martial Kouderin, Yingyi Zhang, Heather Bingham, Neema Pathak, Aman Singh, Sergio Couto, Juan Bezaury-Creel, Vololona Rasoarimanana, Annas Radin Syarif, Taghi Farvar, Teddy Baguilat, Dave de Vera and Grazia Borrini-Feyerabend

This session was designed to discuss ICCA exemplars from different continents, societies and biomes and their recognition by state governments in diverse legal and policy ways, within but also outside protected area systems. Crucial “DOs and DON’Ts” in recognizing and supporting ICCAs are at the heart of the global ICCA movement; the workshop focused on two main questions: what is the broad long term vision? What are the strategic directions to get there? The session included short presentations from Ethiopia, Canada, Taiwan, Panama, Kenya, Namibia, Senegal, Benin, China, India, Spain, Mexico, Madagascar, Indonesia, Iran and the Philippines. The presentations included examples where ancient or newly created ICCAs are thriving, others where ICCAs are being reinvigorated, and others where they are under threat. The UNEP WCM representative introduced the Global ICCA Registry.

After the presentations, small groups (mostly language-based) captured the most salient issues to be recalled for the Promise of Sydney. Preliminary recommendations were captured on sheets of paper and posted in the room. Those were later refined and incorporated in the Stream final recommendations.

Key emerging lessons:

Presenters discussed the challenges faced by ICCAs as well as some of their growing opportunities for recognition and support, and the benefits thereby realized in such cases. Threats to ICCAs (both internal and external) were prominently discussed. Many presenters offered recommendations to strengthen ICCAs.

Emerging lessons can be summarized as follows:

1. There are a number of inseparable connections between indigenous peoples and their territories (e.g., spiritual, cultural, economic, livelihood) that all created opportunities for ICCAs.
2. ICCAs are diverse, and feature a wide range of rules, regulations, norms and other social institutions. This diversity is important in terms of fit and context specificity, leading to efficacy.
3. IPs and other communities have a number of strengths that enable self-governance of ICCAs including knowledge, social capital, and connections to the land.
4. Robust local capacity to govern/manage is essential and, in the best of cases, it has existed for a long time.
5. Governance of ICCAs exists along a spectrum, and at one pole one finds community sovereignty over land, water and natural resources. Many "ICCA success stories" described cases where responsibility and authority approached that.
6. Governance processes work best when they are participatory and inclusive at all scales/ levels (e.g. including within communities).
7. Scale and social agreement on boundaries are important in the overall functioning of ICCAs
8. ICCAs face a number of common challenges, including: the presence of outside economic pressures and/or co-optation; eroded local social capital; community out-migration, particularly youth; community capacity to govern/manage; lack of and/or inappropriate recognition/support from government; and capture by powerful interests both from outside (including NGOs) and inside (elites).
9. Collective rights (tenure, access, etc) are a critical component of social and legal recognition.
10. Emphasizing both rights and responsibilities is important (some suggested that establishing/ assuming collective responsibilities often does and should precede the recognition of collective legal rights).
11. There are a number of existing policies and other instruments at a variety of levels (national, international) that can be used to support ICCAs. These include UNDRIP, POWPA, CBD Decisions at large and the FAO Voluntary Guidelines.
12. Outside recognition can both enable and constrain ICCAs. Self-recognition is an important first step.
13. Outside support (NGOs, Government, alliances, etc.) for community decision-making and implementation capacity as well as technical and financial capacity is usually important but has also the potential to lead to undesirable results (governance capture, undesired co-optation of , conflicts within the community people).
14. Establishing an enabling policy/legislative environment is critical for the sustainability of ICCAs.
15. ICCAs have a role to play in meeting all Aichi targets and generally enhancing global conservation efforts, but this should be on terms controlled and approved by communities.

16. Many participants saw utility in a robust alliance of ICCAs to gain critical mass and power through collective voice.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

There was significant and notable evidence of ICCAs having a national impact on conservation coverage at large scale in countries such as Iran, India, Mexico, the Philippines, Spain and Namibia, and the need to scale up recognition and support to larger areas in countries such as Senegal, Benin, Ethiopia, Canada and China.

Many exemplary cases—including Kawawana (Senegal), the Tla o qui aht Tribal Parks (Canada), the Kuna territory (Panama) and, more generically, the Ancestral Domains of the Philippines, the Adat Forests of Indonesia the and Comunales of Spain – were described and noted.

See also:

[ICCAs & Aichi Targets -- The Contribution of Indigenous Peoples’ and Local Community Conserved Territories and Areas to the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-20 \(Aichi Targets\)](#)

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:

This event has been instrumental in shaping the following recommendations of the Stream final document:

Rec#	Title
3	Voluntary conservation
4	Collective rights and responsibilities
5	Governance overlaps
6	Governance for sustainable use
16	Innovative legal guidance
20	Governance for the conservation of nature and human well being



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Ro Hill, Alina Ionita, Barbara Lang and Erika Stanciu
Time and date:	15 November 2014, 13:30-17.00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Jocelyn Davies
Presenters:	Jean Eric Rajaobelinirina, Dancilla Mukakamari, Klaus Schmitt, Alex Tanody, Glaudy Perdanahardja, Evan Loveless, Doug Neasloss, Michèle Andrianarisata (and team), Ferdy Louisy, Philippe Ospital, Dominique Duval-Diop, Colin Ingram (and team), Alina Ionita, Hubert Geraux, Andrzej Raj, Jan Hřebačka, Marc J. Stern, Ro Hill (and team), Hartono Hartono, Bambang Supryanto, Martin Labo, Rudy Valdivia and Pedro Gamboa

Presentations and discussions were conducted on success stories, progress and enabling factors for sharing power/authority, responsibility and accountability in protected areas under shared governance. Challenges and key recommendations were identified by building on the lessons learned from the diverse case studies presented during the workshop. Presentations made by representatives of different actors involved in shared governance allowed for different perspectives and views.

About 120 people were involved in the discussions during the World Café sessions in which speakers presented their case studies and discussed them in small groups on the 3 main themes of the workshop: Theme A on *Making the case for shared governance*, Theme B on *Moving from top-down to shared governance* and Theme C *Making shared governance work over time*. Workshop facilitators, presenters and participants then together clustered messages from all the small group discussions to arrive at the key ideas, messages or recommendations.

Key emerging lessons:

1. Shared governance brings positive outcomes, notably for communities, in terms of income as well as empowerment or a sense of ownership and control of their local environment. Government benefits include win-win situations in terms of community relationships, and improved understanding amongst government personnel of the perspectives and issues of indigenous, local and other stakeholder groups. Conservation benefits were initiated sometimes by government policy or government endorsed

initiatives that led to reinforcement or change in community norms and behaviours that supported conservation.

2. Shared governance practices are extending, but even when becoming prevalent, sometimes there are still tensions or questions about the extent to which power is really shared equitably. In many cases shared governance is new or still developing, with much to learn about its sustainability over time. A combination of enabling legislation, policies and high-level political will with community motivation and action is important to initiating shared governance and its sustainability.
3. Recognition of rights and title of community actors are commonly seen as important to effective legal frameworks but are not universal practice. Devolution of responsibilities for governance and management through contracts from government to local authorities and communities are amongst alternative arrangements.
4. Capacity building is important for all parties, requiring planning and a coherent approach.
5. The need for building trust among the diverse partners in shared governance arrangements and to secure gender equity and empower women to improve shared governance and secure it in the long term, were considered important by some of the groups.
6. Community based monitoring can become a valuable approach for improving shared governance.

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. Legal frameworks need to be very clear about who has responsibilities and power, but should also have flexibility for adaptation and application to diverse local settings. The outcome of whatever legislation and policy is in place must be that communities/local actors are recognised by others including governments as partners who have an assured voice in decisions.
2. Capacity building for all the actors involved in shared governance to develop new skills, knowledge and understandings for effective collaboration, including understanding of each other's perspectives, is essential and should be an ongoing process, based on a capacity building plan. This should include developing a common understanding of terminology used, notably the meaning of and expectations for 'benefit'.

3. Provisions for shared governance need to emphasise and put in place mechanisms for transparency, open access to information and sharing of information as these are essential for creating an environment of trust.
4. Tools, case studies and stories should be shared to help illustrate and build understanding of the many dimensions of trust (rational, related to performance, affinitive, related to relationships; and systems based, related to procedural elements), a key ingredient of effective collaborative processes, including shared governance.
5. Toolkits for community planning and for monitoring the process and outcomes of shared governance should be promoted to contribute to transparency of information, shared learning and adaptation.
6. Explore and raise awareness of benefits to private and public sector actors from partnerships that resource shared governance. It is important to work with stakeholders to identify their ideas about what constitutes benefits from their perspectives and contexts.
7. Gender equity should be given specific attention in governance structures and processes and in planning for and monitoring outcomes.

This event has been instrumental in directly/indirectly shaping the following recommendations of the Stream:

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
2	Standards and guidance
4	Collective rights and responsibilities
7	Shared governance
9	Aarhus and beyond
15	Governance capacity
16	Innovative legal guidance
17	Justice and redress
18	Governance data and analyses



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Rosie Cooney, Michael Murphree and Dilys Roe
Time and date:	15 November 2014, 13:30-15:30
Rapporteurs:	Frank Vorhies
Presenters:	Mariana Montoya, Andrew Agyare, Karine Nuulimba, Neema Pathak Broome, Melissa Vivacqua Rodrigues, Johnson Masereka and Vivienne Solis

The goal of this workshop was to examine the importance of strengthening community resource rights and benefit-sharing for achieving sustainable and equitable use of wild species, and in particular combating the current global upsurge in wildlife crime. Through a series of case studies across a range of countries, wild resources and landscapes, it explored the role of community-based governance approaches and mechanisms for natural resource management including regulating wildlife trade.

Key emerging lessons:

- 1) Community ownership, empowerment and benefit-sharing plays a key role in combating illegal wildlife trade, as well as in, more broadly, conservation and sustainable management of wild resources (wildlife, forest resources, fisheries, etc). There is evidence that under many circumstances, communities who have ownership over a natural resource and/or benefit from its are more likely to use wild resources sustainably and to take measures to protect them from poaching by both "insiders" and "outsiders". Examples are not restricted to specific regions or biomes, but span dry lands, forests, and marine contexts, and Africa, Asia and Latin America.
- 2) An unbalanced focus on fighting the poachers, rather than on empowering the stewards of wild resources may undermine community resilience and cohesion and thus result in weakening critically important community-based governance systems. Well-meaning NGOs who are raising funds to fight wildlife crime often under-appreciate the importance of strong and resilient community-based resource management.
- 3) Empowered communities will often need to build strategic alliances with government agencies, NGOs or others for these impacts to result. For example, for communities with high valued resources that are attractive to outside poachers, strong relationships with

police and even the military may be needed. In other cases, NGOs may help to bring in technical capacity and financial resources to improve the effectiveness of community management systems.

- 4) A number of governance parameters are likely to reduce illegal activity and enhance sustainable management. These include a clear understanding of the resource boundaries and of community responsibilities. As well, clarity about who can harvest, at what levels and when helps as well to clarify who is not allowed to harvest and thus should be sanctioned if they attempt to do so.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

Strengthened land and resource rights of tribal communities in the Yawal Wildlife Sanctuary, Maharashtra, India, under the Indian Forest Rights Act, has led to improved control of organised gangs of timber smugglers. In this area government authorities had attempted to control the smuggling with armed force, but this was unsuccessful. When the communities gained these management rights, they asserted these rights against outsiders, and formed youth networks to counter timber smuggling, which was successful.

In the Peruvian Amazon, in the Regional Communal Conservation Area of Tamshiyacu Tahuayo, strengthened indigenous rights to control and conserve their territorial lands has led to effective control of illegal commercial exploitation of fisheries and bushmeat. The government does not control these areas - they are controlled by the community, with backup from police when needed.

In Namibia, the communal conservancy programme has strengthened rights of indigenous and local communities to own, manage and benefit from wildlife. This has led to a dramatic reduction in poaching. Conservancies employ game guards (often former poachers) to protect wildlife, with backup from police when required. Efforts against poaching focus not on "catching poachers", but on "stopping poaching" - winning the hearts and minds of communities is a critical element. Insensitive anti-poaching efforts can actually undermine this.

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:

The global community engaged in combating illegal wildlife trade (including governments, international organisations, donors, and NGOs) should support community-based action to reduce and control wildlife crime, including (where appropriate) strengthening the rights and

abilities of local communities and indigenous peoples to own, manage and benefit from wild resources

National government agencies responsible for combating wildlife crime should seek to build strong, collaborative relationships with local communities and indigenous people who live with and close to wild resources subject to poaching. Enforcement actions should wherever possible seek to support community rights and needs. Heavy handed and poorly targeted enforcement actions that risk undermining community support for conservation should be avoided.

This event has been instrumental in shaping recommendation #12 of the Stream final document.

Rec#	Title
12	Transnational wildlife crime



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Events' co-leaders:	Jennifer Mohamed-Katerere, Santiago Martinez and, Lydia Slobodian
Time and date:	17 November 2014, 13:30-17:00 (double session)
Original rapporteurs:	Kim Bellingham
Presenters:	Rosemary Hill, Rana Koroglu, Cecilia Cronemberger, Malgorzata Blicharska, Dani Ndebele and Leonardo Crippa

Six panel presentations provided examples from around the world highlighting both the obstacles to effective procedural rights, and the important role procedural rights can play in achieving concrete conservation and social goals. This was followed by break-out sessions focussing on the three key procedural rights of participation, access to information and access to justice. The discussions powerfully indicated the connectedness of other rights (e.g. to equality, self-determination, property and resource use) and the varied mechanisms to implement these rights: legislative, administrative, customary, or de facto (through government and civil society).

Key emerging lessons:

1. Effective procedural rights to participation, access to information and justice are crucial to achieving better conservation decisions and a just world that values nature.
2. Trust, respect and dignity are central to avoiding the obstacles that impede the effective use of procedural rights in achieving better conservation and social outcomes.
3. Any consideration of rights to participation, access to information and access in the conservation context is inseparable from a consideration of rights to equality, self-determination, property and resource use.
4. Procedural rights play a key role in the diversity and quality of natural resource governance, which in turn can lead to better conservation outcomes and positive social justice outcomes, as shown in workshop examples (see Brazilian and Australian examples).
5. Procedural rights need to be considered within different legal paradigms, for instance within the context of customary law as well as the legal systems of the nation state. They also need to be fully considered within the specifics of their local context, in order to

determine the most effective mechanisms for providing rights to participation, access to information and access to justice for individuals and communities (communities of place and communities of interest).

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

The importance of procedural rights in the conservation context was amply evidenced by real life examples from around the world:

- the procedural right to participation of indigenous peoples in Australia in land and natural resource governance arrangements, providing a vehicle to sustainable livelihoods and thus improved social and health outcomes (e.g. \$250k saved in health costs in one community through this initiative);
- a not for profit/NGO community environmental law office in Australia improving access to information, participation and justice by undertaking legal education, law reform, and succeeding in court proceedings on behalf of communities;
- establishment of a more inclusive governance arrangement within Serra dos Orgaos National Park in Brazil empowered the indigenous people with procedural rights to participation and justice, leading to the resolution of a historical conflict of 30 years standing over the boundaries to the park;
- a Polish forest conflict example highlighted some key elements to effective procedural rights of access to information and participation: the lengthy conflict had engendered very low trust resulting in barriers to understanding and engagement by the local forest community. It was clear that the effectiveness of these procedural rights were dependent on trust, respect, and an understanding of different perspectives (eg of the local needs, knowledge and fears);
- a South African NGO was resourced to undertake a project to build capacity amongst marginalised stakeholders through a “people and parks toolkit”, with the aim of improving the relationship between the park and communities living adjacent to the park. The toolkit was powerful in its effectiveness at crossing language barriers and understanding the human elements and the core principles underlying our interactions. The example highlighted the advantages of measuring the effectiveness of the action taken: through impact assessment the toolkit was shown to have increased the communities’ understanding of their procedural rights and to thus effectively participate;
- Mesoamerican case studies highlighted the need to understand the local and customary context, particularly through respect for indigenous peoples’ self-determination and collective ownerships rights. The role of procedural rights as the complement to substantive rights was emphasized, for instance through due process and effective remedies.

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. By 2015, civil society and governments commit to enhance access to information, participation and access to justice, along the lines of the principles contained within international instruments such as the Aarhus Convention, ILO 169, UNDRIP as well as other relevant international principles and norms.
2. By 2020, governments and civil society take steps to improve protection of procedural and substantive rights relating to protected areas through effective and well implemented legal frameworks and institutional arrangements.
3. By 2020, governments guarantee that communities have clear and effective rights to participate in decision-making processes that determine land uses, the activities carried out, the costs incurred and the benefits allocated in and around protected areas.
4. Recognizing the importance of conflict prevention and resolution to achieving conservation goals and enhancing human welfare, by 2020 governments should ensure communities, civil society and other stakeholders have access to fair, equitable, timely and affordable procedures for preventing and resolving conflicts and redressing wrongs.
5. By 2020, governments and civil society should work together to ensure that information relating to activities and decisions affecting protected areas and communities in and around them is accessible, public, and provided in a timely manner and in an appropriate form, as a prerequisite to meaningful participation and access to justice.

The above key recommendations have been instrumental in shaping the following final recommendations of the Stream:

Rec#	Title
9	Aarhus and beyond
4	Collective rights and responsibilities
16	Innovative legal guidance
17	Justice and redress

Advancing the quality of governance beyond national boundaries: challenges and solutions for the high seas and international seabed area



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Kristina Gjerde, Nilufer Oral and Lydia Slobodian
Time and date:	15 November 2014, 13:30–17:00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Harriet Harden Davies, Carole Durussel and Lora L. Nordtvedt Reeve
Presenters:	Sylvia Earle, Aulani Wilhem, Richard Page, Peggy Kalas, Kristian Teleki, Torsten Thiele, Lisa Speer, Dan Laffoley, Jorge Jimenez, Ryan Dolan, Aurelie Spadone, Marta Chantal Ribeiro, Hannah Thomas and Daniel Wagner

The high seas and international seabed area beyond national boundaries span nearly half of the surface of the planet and are crucial to sustain life on Earth. However, the oceans are facing an unprecedented confluence of pressures from anthropogenic activities. Despite the CBD target set to achieve a ten per cent coverage of marine protected areas by 2020, progress has been very slow, particularly on the high seas with less than one per cent of the high seas protected. A new implementation agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) would enable the development of more detailed provisions to operationalise and integrate modern governance and conservation principles into the management and stewardship of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction (ABNJ).

This workshop examined global and regional approaches to advancing global ocean governance beyond national boundaries and considered how these learnings could inform legal, scientific and management elements of a new implementing agreement under UNCLOS to improve the quality of governance for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Key emerging lessons:

- **Global-level Governance:** Global-level governance is crucial to set shared goals and standards and to guide regional approaches to ocean governance in ABNJ. However the existing governance framework is fragmented and lacks effective means for civil society participation, transparency, accountability and predictable enforcement. These are key

barriers to protecting marine biodiversity in ABNJ. Successful regional examples can help to identify best-practice management approaches that could be applied under a new global ocean regime. An implementing agreement under UNCLOS could usefully establish a global coordinating body.

- **Conservation Principles:** The precautionary principle, ecosystem-based management, prior environmental impact assessments are crucial elements for effective high seas governance. These and other modern conservation principles and tools should be at the core of a new implementing agreement under UNCLOS and applied consistently in the management of the high seas.
- **Linking science with policy:** High seas conservation measures must be based on best-available science. New mechanisms to transfer science to policy-makers and managers are needed in order to inform the designation and management of protected areas.
- **Funding:** New and additional sources of funding are needed to enable the establishment, monitoring and management of new marine protected areas and help to achieve broader governance objectives. Innovative approaches are needed to finance the transition to conservation and sustainable use, such as engaging and collaborating with the private sector to provide the financial and social capital and technology required to achieve conservation goals.
- **Capacity Building, technology & technology transfer:** Technology is an important tool to reduce cost and increase effectiveness of conservation measures. Capacity building and technology transfer are critical to achieve high seas governance objectives and new approaches must be developed.
- **Cooperation and coordination:** New mechanisms and incentives to enhance cooperation and coordination amongst global and regional bodies, and between the many stakeholders are crucial, including with the private sector.
- **Engagement:** The high seas and seabed Area tend to be forgotten in addressing issues of conservation and management, including protected areas, despite the fact that they cover almost half the surface of planet. There is a need to enhance global awareness of the many crucial roles of the global ocean and the adverse impact of mismanagement of the oceans on civil society in order to galvanise support for and participation in marine protection from new sectors of government, industry and civil society.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

The workshop discussed a number of examples of regional approaches to high seas conservation, including in the: Sargasso Sea, Costa Rica Dome, Southern Ocean, South-West Indian Ocean, North-East Atlantic Ocean, Southeast Pacific and the Western Indian Ocean.

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. States should commit to establishing an effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and connected system of MPAs including no-take marine reserves in the high seas and international seabed Area to maintain the health, integrity and resilience of the global ocean commons.
2. States should ensure that negotiations for a new implementing agreement under the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea for the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity beyond national jurisdiction will provide an effective global legal framework for the establishment of MPAs in ABNJ and other mechanisms to enhance governance quality, equity and accountability, including the establishment of a competent international coordinating body for the high seas. [Updated to reflect latest UNGA agreement in January 2015 to launch negotiations]
3. States should establish regional oceans management organizations through the UNCLOS implementing agreement to enable equitable and effective governance and stewardship of marine biodiversity at regional and sub-regional scales, linked by a global high seas coordinating body.
4. Governments should establish new mechanisms for financing ocean conservation and the transition to sustainable use of high seas biodiversity, for example a new 'Ocean Finance Institution' could be established to engage the private sector, and incentivises Parties to contribute.
5. Countries, civil society, industry and the scientific community should take steps to protect and manage biodiversity in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction by developing, adopting and bringing into force an international instrument under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea complemented through regional efforts in Antarctica, the Arctic, the Sargasso Sea and elsewhere.

This event has been directly instrumental in shaping recommendation #8 of the Stream final document, and is indirectly linked to recommendations 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 12.

Rec#	Title
8	Governance to conserve the High Seas

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
2	Standards and guidance

7	Shared governance
9	Aarhus and beyond
10	Implementing policies and agreements
12	Transnational wildlife crime



SIDE EVENT SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Pernilla Malmer, Carmen Miranda and Pamela Wright
Time and date:	14 November 2014, 18:30-21:30
Rapporteurs:	Fiona Wilton
Presenters:	Carmen Miranda, Clemente Caimany, Ghanimat Azhdari, Florence Daguitan, Million Belay, Maximiliano Tanimuka, Simon Mitambo, Kaguna Sabella, Pamela Wright

The session allowed the audience to explore a number of community-based mapping and monitoring tools that have proven to be useful in the governance and management of indigenous territories, community conserved areas and protected areas. Two short presentations and videos, from Bolivia (Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosenen) and Iran (Qashqai Tribal confederacy), demonstrated the successful use of different methodologies - a Toolbox for Participatory Monitoring of Ecosystem Functions, and Participatory GIS - for indigenous and nomadic communities who are challenged by impacts such as extractives, development projects and agricultural encroachment.

After introduction of mapping practitioners from Kenya, Ethiopia, Canada, Philippines and the Colombian Amazon, break-out groups enabled the audience to sit at tables with different practitioners to learn about their different contexts or challenges, and the mapping methodologies being used. These were:

- i) Eco-cultural mapping and calendars – Tharaka District, Kenya.
- ii) Community Based Monitoring and Information Systems (CBMIS) – Tinoc, Philippines.
- iii) 3D participatory mapping – Sheka Forest and Bale, Ethiopia
- iv) Cloud-based GIS / participatory mapping – Northern B.C., Canada.
- v) *Cartografía social* (community mapping) – Colombian Amazon

Key emerging lessons:

- Community-based monitoring and mapping tools are a proven success useful in the governance and management of indigenous territories, community conservation areas and protected areas; and for building skills and capacity in the face of external threats

such as extractive industries, and agricultural encroachment. Plus, they hold potential for informing policy and decision making at larger scales.

- For all types of grassroots environmental monitoring and mapping, the process should move slowly – allowing for community dialogues and (re)building of trust.
- In all the presented cases, the challenges being faced are due to extractive industries and/or the current economic model of development. These different mapping tools are empowering communities and support their actions for local and ecological governance. Priority areas (whether for biodiversity, food growing or nomadic lifestyles) should be no-go for extractive industries or other development.
- All communities that were represented have been successful in identifying challenges, gathering and analysing relevant (evidence based) information, and empowering themselves to take actions - for internal governance as well as external outreach and engagement with other actors. Localized and independent data gathering about biodiversity in their territories, and the communities' own independent analysis, is important and highly useful for supporting and articulating both knowledge and concerns. Community based monitoring tools should also be encouraged for top down monitoring CBD Aichi targets and its indicators (especially Targets 11 and 18. This is also in line with decisions under CBD COP12; CBD

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

1-A Toolbox for Participatory Monitoring of Ecosystem Functions, developed and applied in Bolivia (Pilón Lajas Biosphere Reserve):

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0BxA6O08nGNfuam5WR2NGaE5iaU0&usp=sharing>

2-Participatory mapping and use of GIS technologies in Iran, for indigenous and nomadic communities:

<https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0BxA6O08nGNfucDNwVEd4T1dEcmc&usp=sharing>

3-Eco-cultural mapping and calendars, 3D participatory mapping, through African Biodiversity Network:

<http://www.gaiafoundation.org/eco-cultural-maps-and-calendars>

4-Peace River Break Digital Atlas Project

<https://blogs.unbc.ca/peace-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:

- Encourage community-based monitoring and mapping tools for communities' governance. Community based monitoring tools should be encouraged for bottom up monitoring Aichi targets and its indicators (especially Targets 11, 14 and 18). Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity should implement the decision CBD XII/12, on traditional knowledge, innovations and practices, that encourages parties to support and collaborate with their indigenous communities on this issue. Another part is the Action Plan on Customary Sustainable that means Parties should support their indigenous peoples and local communities to maintain their Customary Sustainable Use, in protected areas and elsewhere. Monitoring and mapping is an important tool in this.
- Establish "no-go areas" for extractive industries or other development.

Session's recommendations were instrumental in shaping the following final recommendations:

Rec#	Title
15	Governance capacity
2	Standards and guidance
13	"No Go" policies

A call for limits: the need for “no-go” areas for industrial activities (No-Go Approaches - Part I.)



SIDE EVENT SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Ben Boer, Cyril Kormos, Brendan Mackey, Nilufer Oral, Shay Sloan and Fiona Wilton
Time and date:	15 November 2014, 12:00-13:30
Rapporteurs:	Shay Sloan
Presenters:	Cyril Kormos, Brendan Mackey, Robert Debus, Teddy Baguilat, Elaine Hsiao, Masego Madzwamuse, Jorge Nahuel, and Vicky Tauli-Corpuz

This session was part one in a two-part series focused on No-Go Approaches (NGA) to conservation. Part one established the need to set limits to the continuing unsustainable and destructive exploitation of nature. Part two examined existing “no-go” policies, laws and de facto designations, and called for further study and advancement of definition, enforcement and implementation of NGA (see recommendation #13 below).

Industrial activity, ranging from mining, oil and gas and logging, to industrial agriculture, transportation infrastructure and large hydroelectric development is proliferating, and we have not succeeded in making these activities sustainable at large scales. Even areas that in theory have the highest level of protection – including many indigenous territories and World Heritage sites – have not been spared from industrial projects and the environmental degradation they bring. The result: The threats to nature and protected areas are at the highest level in human history; changes in technologies, approaches and rates of extraction have resulted in increasing industrial activities in all forms of de facto and legally recognized protected areas. The impact on our planet has been devastating.

With this, there is a clear need to set limits to the continuing unsustainable and destructive exploitation of nature. No-Go Approaches are an effective and currently underutilized means of accomplishing this end. The panel emphasized that “no-go” is not a new concept, including among IUCN constituents, nor does it mean “no-go” for people or customary uses. Panellists called for more effective enforcement of consensus “no-go” zones (e.g. World Heritage sites) and called for further study and definition of the “no-go” zone concept leading up to and beyond the IUCN’ World Conservation Congress in Hawaii in 2016.

The panel of 8 included the voices of indigenous communities, NGOs and conservationists, academia, IUCN, as well as the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Former Environment Minister of Australia, and a Member of Parliament from the Philippines. Presentations, accompanied by maps and data to visualise the extent of expanding industrial activity, as well as the existence of successful “no-go” policies, were followed by a short Q&A session and the invitation to continue the dialogue.

Key emerging lessons:

1. Changes in technologies, approaches and rates of extraction have resulted in increasing industrial activities in all forms of *de facto* and legally recognized protected areas – also the continued dispossession and displacement of indigenous and local communities - requiring immediate and appropriate responses from the conservation community, civil society and extractive industries.
2. The concept of “no-go” areas is increasingly important because of said large-scale (and rapidly expanding) industrial activity.
3. From social justice, environmental justice, and inter-generational justice perspectives, we must establish (and respect) limits on industrial activities.
4. Despite existing IUCN frameworks for WHS, PA categories I-IV - as well as customary, local, national and international mechanisms to protect indigenous and community lands and seas, sacred natural sites, and other areas of key biological and cultural significance – there is a lack of commitment and guidance on the implementation of existing “no-go” conservation policies.
5. The current and past uses of the “no-go” concept suggest that future conservation efforts should include an explicit definition of areas deemed inappropriate for large-scale Industrial activity.
6. Institutional and political challenges include the risk that No-Go Approaches may result in, and/or creating incentives for degazetting.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

- *Minerals Management Bill* in the Philippines, which champions the conservation of non-renewable mineral resources for the benefit of both present and future generations of Filipinos.
- *Yes to Life No to Mining* – www.yestolifenotomining.org - (launched at WPC), in solidarity with communities who choose to resist mining, however it affects them, and to defend their ancestral rights and responsibilities to future generations of all species.

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. Set limits for extractive industries and similar destructive activities, and establish clearly defined no-go areas.
2. The “no-go” concept must be incorporated into all conservation and development paradigms through further study and definition.
3. Rigorous study of policies already defining no-go areas for industrial activity.
4. The approaches, implementation and application of no-go policies need to be further defined and implemented, at scale.
5. Clear limits to patterns of unsustainable exploitation of natural resources should be set via relevant non regression principles and “No Go” policies to prevent damage from industrial and extractive activities.
6. Establish a Task Force/Working Group to further define the no-go concept, develop a relevant program of work and prepare a motion for endorsement at the 2016 World Conservation Congress.

This event was instrumental in shaping the Governance Stream following recommendation:

Rec#	Title
13	“No go” policies

Note: the event contributed also to Stream 7 (Respecting Indigenous & Traditional Knowledge & Culture), Recommendation #9: *Governments implement and enforce appropriate laws, policies and programmes, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities to create “no-go” areas within World Heritage Sites, Sacred Natural Sites and Territories and in other sites where indigenous peoples and local communities are conserving lands and resources, particularly from mining and other extractive and destructive industries. IUCN must establish a Task Force to study and define the “no-go area” concept, develop a relevant program of work and prepare a motion for endorsement at the 2016 World Conservation Congress.*

Building a global “no-go” commitment: strengthening, expanding and enforcing “no-go” policies (No-Go Approaches - Part II.)



SIDE EVENT SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Ben Boer, Cyril Kormos, Nilufer Oral, Shay Sloan and Fiona Wilton
Time and date:	17 November 2014, 12:00-13:30
Rapporteurs:	Shay Sloan
Presenters:	Brendan Mackey, Clive Schofield, Ashish Kothari, Toby McLeod and Cyril Kormos

This session was part two in a two-part series focused on No-Go Approaches (NGA) to conservation. Part one established the need to set limits to the continuing unsustainable and destructive exploitation of nature. Part two examined existing “no-go” policies, laws and de facto designations, and called for further study and advancement of definition, enforcement and implementation of NGA (see recommendation #13 below).

In the face of mounting development pressures, this session highlighted the need to further define and implement No-Go Approaches at scale. The session featured an overview of existing No-Go Approaches including World Heritage Sites, sacred natural sites and territories, protected area categories I-IV, Free Prior and Informed Consent for indigenous peoples and local communities, key biodiversity areas, as well as discussions regarding the challenges and successes of implementation.

IUCN possesses solid and long-standing policy positions regarding “no-go”, including “no-go” for extractive industries in World Heritage Sites and IUCN Protected Area Categories I-IV. Additional “no-go” legal frameworks exist in multiple countries, indigenous territories and otherwise. In some cases existing “no-go” policies and governance mechanisms have been underutilized, ineffectively enforced and, in some cases, simply ignored. Further policy mechanisms that can be developed or better utilised and enforced in many countries include (a) respect for indigenous peoples’ territories, the commons of peasant, forest, herder and fisher communities, areas conserved by religious communities and sacred natural and cultural sites; (b) respect of the right of indigenous peoples to self-determination and free, prior and informed consent as part of UNDRIP commitments; and (c) specific national legislation and policies to support the conservation of nature, such as “no-take” zones in marine protected areas, and their enforcement through regulations, courts and customary laws. Further, the session highlighted: i) the potential for forging an alliance with peoples movements and especially food

sovereignty groups; ii) the need for clear guidelines on how to implement what has already been achieved in “no-go” conservation policies; iii) the existence of successful strategies for national legislature (e.g. *Minerals Management Bill* in the Philippines) to draw from; iv) the challenge that both protected areas and “no-go” can be perceived as anti-development, and/or lead to degazetting.

The panel emphasized that “no-go” is not a new concept, including among IUCN constituents, nor does it mean “no-go” for people or customary uses. Panellists called for more effective enforcement of consensus “no-go” zones (e.g. World Heritage sites) and called for further study and definition of the “no-go” zone concept leading up to and beyond the IUCN’ World Conservation Congress in Hawaii in 2016.

Key emerging lessons:

1. We need to recognize and reward conservation mechanisms that avoid emissions and loss of biodiversity if we hope to halt biodiversity loss and mitigate climate change.
2. Offsets are not sufficient given the scale and scope of development and an economic paradigm based on infinite growth. The “no-go” concept allows for the identification of industrial and extractive activities that are not permitted in specific locations deemed of significant heritage value, and otherwise culturally and/or biologically significant.
3. Various “no-go” policies already exist, including for World Heritage sites, IUCN PA categories I-IV, as well as through customary laws, some ICCAs, appropriate implementation of FPIC and UNDRIP principles, within some national legislation, including for sacred natural sites and territories, as well as in the marine context through no-take zones.
4. Sacred natural sites and ICCAs often de facto protect high levels of biodiversity and hold rich cultural statuses but are at particular risk to industrial activities due to lack of recognition at various levels. ICCAs and sacred natural sites need special attention within a No-Go Approach. Appropriately applied principles of FPIC provide a baseline for establishing no-go areas.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

1. Examples were given of specific implementation of current policies that incorporate some form of “no-go” concept, including in ICCAs, sacred natural sites and territories, PA categories I-IV, and marine parks (no-take zones).
2. Sacred sites and ICCAs provide good examples of existing informal and formal “no-go” areas. The challenges faced by the protection of such areas are similar to challenges that will be faced by other means of “no-go” implementation.
3. The “no-go” concept requires particular clarity in the marine sector, and can build upon “no-take” areas. Challenges include multiple overlapping jurisdictions, the Law of the Sea, and enforcement of legislation.

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. Further study and analysis is needed to better clarify the “no-go” concept.
2. We must define and systematically enforce “no-go” areas so that we can set limits to destruction by industrial activity. We must do this as a matter of urgency: to sustain the planet and to sustain human well-being.
3. Where policies do exist, their implementation has been weak, and in some cases “no-go” policies are ignored. Additional policy and implementation mechanisms are required to further the No-Go Approach, at scale.
4. Increasing development pressures within and around de facto and legally recognized protected areas require immediate and adequate response. Deeming some areas “off limits” to industrial and extractive activities because of their significant biological, cultural or spiritual values is essential and needs to occur as quickly as possible.
5. Rigorous processes are needed for developing clear definitions and mechanisms for No-Go Approaches for each governance type.
6. There is broad recognition that there are some biodiversity resources that cannot be offset, particularly key biodiversity areas (KBAs). These areas need to be clearly defined and included in a NGA, including under CBD.

This event was instrumental in shaping the Governance Stream following recommendation:

Rec#	Title
13	“No go” policies

Note: the event contributed also to Stream 7 (Respecting Indigenous & Traditional Knowledge & Culture), Recommendation #9: *Governments implement and enforce appropriate laws, policies and programmes, with the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities to create “no-go” areas within World Heritage Sites, Sacred Natural Sites and Territories and in other sites where indigenous peoples and local communities are conserving lands and resources, particularly from mining and other extractive and destructive industries. IUCN must establish a Task Force to study and define the “no-go area” concept, develop a relevant program of work and prepare a motion for endorsement at the 2016 World Conservation Congress.*



IUCN
WORLD PARKS
CONGRESS
SYDNEY 2014

SIDE EVENT SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Jean Luc Francois
Time and date:	14 November 2014, 18:30-21:30
Rapporteurs:	Kandole Annet Balewa
Presenters:	Elise Belle, Heather Bingham, Sylvia Wicander, Christine Mentzel, Inza Kone, Nils Odendaal, Nicholas De Goede, Daniel Marnewick, Dancilla Mukakamari, Togarasei Fakarayi, Ravaka Ravaivoson, Tom Obong Okello, Sakhile Nsukwini, Martial Kouderin, Alasdair Harris, Binta Ba Diaw, Alexis Kabore, Jean Bruno Ngougngobia, Salatou Sambou, Mari Margret Othieno, Freddy Manongi, Virat Kootsositse Motshereganyi and Leseho Sello

The session gave opportunity to participants to understand key issues about governance of PA in Africa.

It was divided in 3 parts:

- Protected areas governance in Africa: presentation of the results of a study managed by IUCN-Papaco titled 'Context, Rules and Stakeholders, a global review'. Study realized by UNEP-WCMC.
- *Improving Protected Areas Governance for Livelihoods Security and Biodiversity: a message from SADC* – report of a meeting organized in Namibia in 2014.
- Stories from Africa on PA governance: examples from 4 selected global posters:
 - Good governance for conservation
 - Empowering local communities in protected area management in West & Central Africa
 - Innovative ways of addressing current challenges on protected areas in Africa
 - How to reconcile development and conservation?

In Africa, the general trend for a long time has been to let the State be responsible for protected areas management. This led to the exclusion of other stakeholders from natural resources management and nature conservation. Protected areas were therefore seen as government-managed areas only, under a "fences and fines" approach, which has become more and more

controversial whilst the effectiveness of this style of management, in most places, is not demonstrated.

Indeed, protected areas in Africa are under great pressure: the human population is growing fast and with this comes an increase of the threats towards the environment: overuse of natural resources, poaching of wildlife, conversion of the natural environment to more “productive” industrial activities, etc. Development and poverty alleviation is of course a necessity and no one would deny the right of the populations to improve their standard of living. However, with a significant rate of biodiversity loss over the last decades, even the most optimistic observers recognize that conservation in Africa is at stake. Although many challenges remain and the continent still has a long way to go, African protected areas seem to slowly move from this exclusive approach to more open and effective types of governance.

22 case studies, grouped in 4 posters were presented during this side event as examples of the challenges that African protected areas face and of the solutions and adaptations that can address these challenges.

Key emerging lessons:

The case studies underlined the importance of four major aspects that reflect the shift of PA governance in Africa and the evolution of the key actors that are involved in this governance:

1. State governance, whilst still necessary, seems to be modernizing and accommodating the circumstances of its time, with changes in practices and scales.
2. The integration of a broader range of stakeholders brings more and more skills to PAs governance institutions and thus enhances its quality.
3. Integrating local populations into the management of PAs ensures their legitimacy and allows them to reach their conservation goals.
4. Development and conservation should not be opposed as the promotion of local development thanks to conservation policies can ensure the commitment of all stakeholders to conservation.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

See: PAPACO- [Twenty-two Stories of conservation in Africa](#)

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



SIDE EVENT SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Lenore Fraser, Ariadne Goring , Colin Ingram, Marcus Sandford and Tran Tran
Time and date:	17 November 2014, 18:30 - 21:30
Rapporteurs:	Emma Lee, Lori-Ann Shibish and Tran Tran
Presenters:	Melissa George, Dermot Smyth, Marcus Sandford, Whitney Rassip, Karman Lippitt, Maxine Walker, Petrice Manton, Peter Sharp, Peter See, Chantelle Murray and Rob Thomas

Participants at this forum shared experiences and stories of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Traditional Owner communities working together with Government and other stakeholders to manage Protected Areas. The side event was facilitated by Melissa George and Dr Dermot Smyth who also provided a historical and national overview of collaborative management of protected areas in Australia. Collaborative management of protected areas in Australia between Indigenous and non-indigenous parties has come a long way since the first co-managed Protected Area (Garig Gunak Barlu National Park – formerly Gurig national Park) was gazetted in 1981, and the introduction of the Indigenous Protected Areas (IPA) program in Australia in the mid 1990s. There are several pathways to co-management, partnerships and self-management that have emerged over the last 30 years, all of which have demonstrated great environmental, social and cultural outcomes, and that substantially increased, long term investment from governments and others will lead to substantially greater outcomes. In particular, there is great unmet demand for expanding ranger groups in all states and territories and increasing the number of IPAs, including the need to develop a long term funding model beyond the current commitment of the Australian Government to 2018.

For many Traditional Owner groups, the ultimate aim is to become independent and have legal or other arrangements in place that recognise their land management rights and responsibilities. Traditional owners also expressed the need to ensure true partnerships with culturally appropriate timeframes, free prior and informed consent and a balanced power dynamic in negotiating with other parties. There are not only social justice reasons for recognition and quality partnerships but also practical and environmental reasons. Caring for country is relevant to and benefits all Australians and this should be recognised in funding and the allocation of resources. Further, Australia as a nation has international obligations that need to be met in partnership with Indigenous landholders who currently constitute 40 per cent of the existing National Reserve System in the country. Managers of Indigenous protected areas (whether

within the IPA program or through other partnerships) have an impressive collective story to tell which would be enhanced through building networks and capacity at a national scale. What is clear from the side event is that there is need for greater investment in Indigenous land managers as a part of the National Reserve System and build upon the positive momentum that has been achieved so far in getting people back to country and looking after it.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

- **Summary of Indigenous Protected Areas:** IPAs are initiated and voluntarily dedicated by Australian Indigenous people over their land and sea country. Recognition by the Commonwealth Government provides access to 5 year funding agreements. IPAs began in the mid 1990s in support of an emerging Indigenous Land and Sea Management sector, as a non-legal means of recognising Indigenous aspirations for 'Caring for Country' and building Australia's National Reserve System. IPAs have empowered Indigenous communities through a structured participatory planning process, to integrate Indigenous Knowledge with Western Science to manage their land and sea for environmental and cultural outcomes, as well as delivering a range of community development benefits around community cohesion, education, health and wellbeing, and economic development. Recent IPA dedications illustrate the evolution from IPAs solely covering Indigenous land tenures, to those based more broadly on multiple tenures (including sea country) and cooperative management arrangements with key stakeholders and adjoining land managers.
<http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/contact.html>
- **Multi-tenure land management:** Girringun have a multi-tenure co-managed IPA based on a 10 year strategic plan for enhancing 'cultural continuity and connectivity of country'. Their partners include Traditional Owners, multiple levels of government agencies, Natural Resource Management (NRM) bodies, NGOs and private land holders. These partnerships enable wider community development outcomes, increased capacity of Girringun Aboriginal Rangers to undertake and drive management on country and the intergenerational transfer of knowledge within and outside of Girringun. Whitney Rassip is a young third generation Djiru woman involved with Girringun as well as Native Title Prescribed Body Corporate Chair involved in the implementation of the IPA plan. (See: <http://girringun.com.au/ipa>). Girringun was established 20 years ago. The IPA declaration supports regional partnerships and aims to ensure that those partnerships lead to broader recognition of Traditional Owners to be recognised as an authority; integral to any management decisions that are made.
- **Partnerships built on Aboriginal priorities in New South Wales:** Collaborative management has been achieved for 25% of national parks in NSW (1.65 million hectares) and negotiations are occurring to increase this to about 50% of national parks in next few years. This uses different mechanisms (e.g. *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974* (NSW) and *Aboriginal Land Rights Act 1983* (NSW); Indigenous Land Use Agreements and *Native Title Act 1993* (Cth); and Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs)). The Worimi

Conservation Lands are an example, with the Worimi Board having strong governance arrangements (with a majority Worimi Aboriginal board as the decision makers for the park), strong employment, capacity and good partnerships with the NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. Aboriginal land use priorities also involve a balance of tourism and recreational activities to enable both financial return and the protection of key cultural sites. There are also strong Aboriginal networks facilitated through annual Joint Management Custodian meetings, with representatives of joint management boards and committees from around the state, hosted by different communities on different areas of country. In NSW there has been recent dialogue about Aboriginal priorities rather than underlying tenure (or “the lines on the map”). See further:

<http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/jointmanagement/> and
<http://www.worimiconservationlands.com>

- **Customary activities as a mechanism for facilitating collaborative management in the South West of Western Australia:** Amendments have been made to legislation enabling Aboriginal people in Western Australia to carry out customary activities (such as hunting, ceremonies, camping, taking plants and animals etc.) on the conservation estate (including national parks, marine parks, nature reserves State forest etc.) to ensure consistency between legislation and cultural rights; regardless of any formal recognition under the Native Title Act:
http://www.dpaw.wa.gov.au/images/documents/parks/aboriginal-involvement/20120278_guide_to_aboriginal_customary_activities_21_12-.pdf
- **Private sector partnerships in the Western Desert:** Partnerships with the private sector have been leveraged by the Martu and Ngurrara traditional owners in the Western Desert to facilitate land management and achieve broader cultural aspirations. For example the Ngurrara rangers managing the Warlu Jilajaa Jumu IPA have partnerships with multiple stakeholders (including Shell) that have created an opportunity to engage youth in traditional learning and scientific research on country which have created positive incentives to remain engaged in school (see: <http://www.yanunijarra.com/shell-2-way-learning> and <http://www.klc.org.au/land-sea/ranger-ipa-map>). Similarly the Martu people in Birrilburru and Wiluna through the momentum, relationships and skills built in managing protected areas have engaged private partners to develop economic activities in natural/cultural resource management and strengthen the recognition of Martu aspirations for country in areas that have not been viewed as conventional employment ‘spaces’ (see: <http://aiatsis.gov.au/files/ntru/HamishMorgan.pdf>). The experience of Kanyirninpa Jukurrpa, a Martu organisation working on adjacent country, also shows that private sector partnerships require ongoing commitment and resourcing to promote shared values and outcomes (whether they are cultural, economic or conservation values).

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

Key topics/emerging lessons:

1. Resourcing and funding

- Invest in a process to enable the development of a national network that is community led and will be the national network representing Indigenous Land and Sea Managers.
- Indigenous communities and organisations should commit to and be supported to develop capacity to diversify revenue generating activities and build corporate and philanthropic partnerships on an ongoing basis.

2. Models and structures of collaborative management

- Invest in opportunities to share experiences on a national/state level about collaborative and sole Indigenous land and sea management and stimulate discussion on innovative tenure arrangements (ie legislative and policy change) to adequately reflect Indigenous governance. This review needs to be driven by Indigenous leadership and tied to land and sea ownership priorities.

3. Youth engagement and learning on country

- Enable opportunities to develop benefits, particularly youth employment and community engagement that is driven by Indigenous leadership and tied to land and sea ownership.
- Connect the Working on Country Program and IPA program with the education system and engage the next generation of youth in learning about contemporary Indigenous land and sea management practices.

4. Sustainable partnerships and management arrangements

- IPA funding supports this process and should be committed in long term contracts beyond 2018.
- Other funding and processes may support this and should be supported.
- Develop capacity to build corporate and philanthropic partnerships.
- Share stories about monitoring and evaluating co-benefits associated with protected area management.

5. Leadership, coordination and information sharing

- Enable a co-ordinated representative network to lobby and advocate on behalf of Indigenous land and sea managers and concomitant evaluation and monitoring of the program by Indigenous people.
- Participate in national and international exchanges to ensure best practice learning and information sharing.

- Note: the Australian Government Minister for Environment committed to the establishment of the Indigenous Land and Sea Managers network during the closing ceremony of the World Parks Congress.

This session had a very specific focus on the Australian context; consequently, most recommendations provided are Country specific. Nevertheless, many of them can be directly/indirectly connected to the Stream recommendations #1, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20.

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
10	Implementing policies and agreements
15	Governance capacity
16	Innovative legal guidance
17	Justice and redress
18	Governance data and analyses
20	Governance for the conservation of nature and human well being

Section III C: Advancing the governance frontier

Making indigenous and community rights a global conservation priority



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Fernanda Almeida, Maurizio Ferrari, Harry Jonas, Fred Nelson and Jenny Springer
Time and date:	14 November 2014, 15:30-17.00
Rapporteurs:	Neema Pathak Broome
Presenters:	Chrissy Grant, Jenny Springer, Peter Kitelo, Dave de Vera, Leonardo Crippa and Vicky Tauli-Corpuz

The session aimed to discuss the relationship between community land rights and conservation outcomes, and to make the case for community land rights as an area of greater emphasis and collaboration within the conservation arena. Five presentations were delivered: an overview presentation covering key aspects of the relationship between community and indigenous land rights and conservation, and four presentations discussing national/regional cases from Australia, Philippines, Mesoamerica, and Kenya, describing various efforts to develop and scale up conservation based on community land tenure.

- Jenny Springer of the Rights and Resources Initiative gave a presentation highlighting the importance of community land rights to conservation (up to 8.5 billion ha or two-thirds of the earth as community/customary/indigenous lands); strong evidence for performance of communities in delivering conservation outcomes through their stewardship (e.g. recent WRI-RRRI study); and results of a recent study of 21 high-biodiversity countries examining progress in strengthening community land rights in PAs and more broadly since Durban (findings- there has been limited progress overall).
- Dave de Vera highlighted the near complete overlap of key biodiversity areas and forests in the Philippines with Ancestral Domains and strong evidence of forest recovery since the titling of ancestral domains;
- Chrissy Grant presented the experiences of Australia's large-scale Indigenous Protected Areas and other networks of aboriginal lands contributing to conservation;
- Peter Kitelo discussed efforts to achieve recognition of indigenous land rights in Kenya including new constitutional reforms and negotiation through the Whakatane

mechanism, providing some opportunities in addressing long-standing conflicts and restrictions (overcoming a lack of provision for co-management in Kenyan legal framework); and

- Leonardo Crippa presented priorities for supporting full indigenous ownership and sovereignty in Mesoamerica as a foundation for conservation progress.

Discussion followed identifying a number of important issues including building conservation efforts on full community tenure and ownership of land and resources rather than on weaker or unsatisfactory forms of participation or co-management; creating an enabling environment for policy/legal change in support of community land and resource rights; potentially capitalizing on opportunities for private sector support to community land rights;; and prioritizing implementation of existing standards, policies, and international agreements around community and indigenous land and resource rights. Vicky Tauli-Corpuz, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous People, provided a closing statement linked to a subsequent session on 'catalyzing support for community land and resource rights' which took place on November 15th in Stream 7. This statement again emphasized the importance of action and implementation to strengthen conservation support for indigenous land rights.

Key emerging lessons:

- There is increasing global evidence for the importance of community land rights as a foundation for conservation efforts. Country examples such as the Philippines and Australia demonstrate how community land and resource rights, which enable communities to control land and resource use in their areas/territories and enforce local conservation rules and regulations, provide a major contribution to global conservation efforts and protected areas coverage.
- There is a need for continued actions to strengthen support from the conservation sector for the land rights interests of indigenous peoples and local communities, and for mechanisms to ensure consistency in practice and adherence to international standards and instruments.

Key recommendations:

The session strongly contributed to the Governance Stream recommendation 4 and strongly echoed recommendation 5:

Rec#	Title
4	Collective rights and responsibilities
5	Governance overlaps

Other recommendations coming from this session include:

- All stakeholders, including conservation organizations, international monitoring bodies such as the CBD, and rights-based organizations should collaborate to strengthen the evidence base for community land rights as a foundation for effective conservation efforts.
- Mechanisms to ensure that conservation actions adhere to international human rights standards and statutes, such as UNDRIP, should be strengthened.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

The Philippines case presented in Dave de Vera's presentation was exemplary:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0BxA6O08nGNfuNnI0TzA4S2w1WHc/view?usp=sharing>

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



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Lorena Acre, Taghi Farvar and Pernilla Malmer
Time and date:	15 November 2014, 15:30-17:00
Rapporteurs:	Te Tui Shortland and Fiona Wilton
Presenters:	Million Belay, Simon Mitambo, Prasert Trakansuphakon, Joaquín Meliñir and Florence Daguitan

Food sovereignty is the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound and sustainable methods. It is the right of peoples to define their own food and agriculture systems. The session started from five successful cases presenting different perspectives of food sovereignty, with important implications for governance. The participants reflected over the apparent links between biocultural diversity, food sovereignty and good governance of conserved areas. Topics that were highlighted as important contributions from food sovereignty in a perspective of conservation of biocultural diversity included the need for the protection of the commons, the importance of inter-generational transfer of knowledge, the traditional seed systems as the heart of food sovereignty, and the incidence of inappropriate conservation measures such as the creation of national parks that exclude local people and their local, ecological food production systems and the close links between biocultural diversity and food.

Important focus areas to strengthen food sovereignty include: enhancing connectivity between wild habitat and cultivated areas; inter-generational transfer of knowledge; the role of the elders; nurturing the soil, a living system; connecting indigenous, traditional and scientific knowledge for mutual synergy; empowering communities to control and save their seed; respect for cultural diversity and traditional practices; cultural empowerment and self-determination. Current (and mounting) threats to food sovereignty include: mining, agri-business, seed patenting, and a focus on short-term profits in the food industry.

Key emerging lessons:

Biocultural diversity is at the heart of food security and food sovereignty. Effective support for protecting and enhancing biocultural diversity should include:

- i. practical tools (mapping, agro-ecology skills) and capacity building to secure collective rights;; nurturing in situ the diversity of food crops, semi-domesticated crops and wild food; reviving customary law where food sovereignty is at the heart of the community; ensuring deep connections with sacred sites; promote synergetic links between indigenous knowledge with science.
- ii. recognizing and respecting that the needs of traditional cultures and livelihoods in conserved and protected areas also includes their right to feed themselves based on their cultures and traditional lifestyles.
- iii. ensuring that local, biodiverse food production systems are kept off-limits for extractive industries and similar destructive activities.

Key recommendations:

- Challenges for bio-cultural diversity (and hence food sovereignty) include: degradation of the environment; increase in urbanisation of rural lands; climate change; clash of visions between modern and traditional agricultural systems; lack of respect or implementation of core rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, the found; the loss of cultural cohesion. Solutions hinge on supporting and enhancing bio-cultural diversity. Food sovereignty is a powerful and efficient tool for community governance of conserved and protected areas.

This point has been instrumental in shaping the following recommendation of the Stream final document.

Rec#	Title
19	Food and water sovereignty

- Food sovereignty and local governance are being undermined by the extractive industries and similar destructive industrial activities, the privatisation of seed, and through inappropriate conservation projects.

This point has been instrumental in shaping the following recommendations:

Rec#	Title
5	Governance overlaps
13	"No Go" policies

- To counteract destructive industrial activities, government should support indigenous to maintain their local governance; indigenous peoples and local communities should be

invited to full and effective participation in public policies formulation for biodiversity and protected areas laws. Food and food security is a crucial part of all human culture and wellbeing, hence it is vital to conserve and protect socio-ecological landscapes that are the cradle for local, biodiverse and ecological food production.

This point has been instrumental in shaping particularly the following recommendations:

Rec#	Title
6	Governance and sustainable use
9	Aarhus and beyond
20	Governance for the conservation of nature and human well being

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

MELCA Ethiopia: <http://www.melcaethiopia.org/>

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

Overlapping governance types: dealing with complexity and diversity



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Neema Pathak Broome and Stan Stevens
Time and date:	18 November 2014, 08:30-10:00
Rapporteurs:	Neema Pathak Broome, Robert Deves and Stan Stevens
Presenters:	Stan Stevens, Peter Lantin, Giovanni Reyes, Glaiza Tabanao, Cristina Eghenter and Joe Martin

This workshop shared experiences and developed recommendations for redressing one of the major issues facing the protected areas movement and indigenous peoples and local communities today. A large number of countries worldwide are challenged to resolve rights violations and lost opportunities for conservation as a result of the establishment of protected

areas by governments (national, regional, and local)* in the territories of indigenous peoples and local communities without recognizing their collective ownership of their lands and self-determination and obtaining their free, prior, and informed consent. In some cases this has led to the superimposing of new protected areas on pre-existing indigenous peoples' and community conserved territories and areas (ICCAs) without appropriate recognition and respect for them. Resolution of overlap issues is critical to: the legitimacy and effectiveness of protected areas; strengthening conservation synergies and connectivity; sustaining cultures and livelihoods; redressing injustices and violation of local rights, custodianship and associated responsibilities; and creating partnerships against external threats to both protected areas and ICCAs.

This workshop included a framing presentation, four case studies, and discussion of recommendations for incorporation into the Promise of Sydney and future international conservation goals and guidance. The situation of the Khumbu Sherpa people and their ICCAs within Sagarmatha (Mount Everest) National Park and World Heritage Site in Nepal was presented as an example of why appropriate recognition and respect for ICCAs in overlap situations is important both for conservation and well being of the concerned local communities and indigenous peoples. The case study presentations from Canada, Philippines, Indonesia and Thailand (see exemplary cases below) provided in-depth testimony and reflections about complex situations, involving the territories of indigenous peoples which are also national parks, national marine conservation areas, conservancies, and biosphere reserves.

Key emerging lessons:

A vast number of protected areas worldwide have been established in the customary territories of indigenous peoples and local communities, often without recognizing their collective ownership of their lands and without their free, prior, and informed consent. Indigenous peoples and local communities in such situations have been denied effective participation in protected area governance, equitable sharing in protected area benefits, and recognition of their collective rights and responsibilities including collective ownership of their lands, self-determination, maintaining their own knowledge systems, values, livelihoods, and governance and land/marine management institutions and practices.

Addressing these overlap situations is an urgent concern, as called for in the Durban Accord and Action Plan from the 2003 World Parks Congress and in many IUCN World Parks Congress recommendations and World Conservation Congress resolutions.

It is vital in overlap situations to affirm indigenous peoples' collective ownership of their lands, self-determination, livelihoods, and rights recognition.

* Following current IUCN practice we distinguish between national, regional, and local governments and indigenous peoples' and local communities' customary or legally recognized governments. This also distinguishes between protected areas declared and governed by the former and those declared and governed by the latter.

Appropriate means to address overlap situations do exist based on which good practice and minimum standards guidance can be developed. This guidance can draw on existing international law and IUCN policy, including multiple IUCN World Conservation Congress resolutions, and experience in diverse parts of the world.

The workshop presented specific good practice approaches and examples as well as a set of policy recommendations for adoption by IUCN and the Parties to the CBD. In particular two approaches were highlighted: a) mutual recognition and coordination, establishing dual or multiple status governance and b) recognition of indigenous peoples' governance of zones within a co-governed protected area.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

A. Mutual recognition and coordination, establishing dual or multiple status governance.

- The Haida Nation maintains its governance of self-declared Haida Heritage Sites within its territory of Haida Gwaii (also claimed by Canada and administered as part of British Columbia). These Heritage Sites are simultaneously co-governed as Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve and Haida Heritage site, Gwaii Haanas National Marine Conservation Area and Haida Heritage Site, and eleven co-governed Heritage Sites/Conservancies. Management decisions are made on the basis of consensus, with integration of traditional knowledge and values.
- The Tla-o-qui-aht First Nation maintains a network of four self-declared and governed tribal parks that encompass all of its customary lands (which are also claimed by Canada and administered as part of British Columbia). These tribal parks are overlapped by Clayoquot Sound Biosphere Reserve and partially overlapped by the Pacific Rim National Park Reserve, which coexist and collaborate with them.

B: Recognition of indigenous peoples' governance of zones within a co-governed protected area

- Eleven indigenous peoples whose territories are now overlapped with co-governed Kayan Mentarang National Park, Indonesia have negotiated a protected area zoning system. This system draws on their understanding and mapping of their customary land uses and recognizes their continued governance and conservation of particular forest areas known as tana ulen. indigenous peoples' participation in the shared governance of the protected area as a whole, however, thus far has been weak.
- The three indigenous peoples (twelve indigenous communities) whose ancestral domains overlap with co-governed Mount Kalatungan Ranges Natural Park, Philippines maintain community governance of conserved areas and protection of sacred places. One of the communities has mapped and produced a community plan for its sacred forest, registered it as an ICCA with the World Conservation Monitoring Centre's ICCA Registry, gained its

recognition by the protected area management board, and had their custodianship of the area integrated into the protected area management plan.

- Two indigenous peoples in Ob Luang National Park, Thailand have carried out community mapping and planning that identified conserved forests, sacred forests and cultural sites, and customary use areas which are community governed. These are now considered zones of the national park, which has a pilot shared governance arrangement.

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

Main elements of the successful overlap situation case studies included:

- Empowerment of indigenous peoples' governance structures, including through capacity building and support to integrate indigenous governance structures, laws, and customs with protected area management;
- Development of consultative, participatory and collaborative frameworks;
- Importance of respecting, taking into account, and integrating all forms of knowledge/wisdom;
- Creation of forums for mutual understanding of all rightsholders and stakeholders' perspectives and knowledge;
- Using international endorsement and recognition of ICCAs to support domestic recognition efforts, then sharing successes of these local recognition efforts regionally and globally.
- Success often comes after a long and incremental process, starting from building with what already exists and then moving towards changing what needs to be changed; in some situations indigenous peoples followed the principle of self-determination ('just do it') including self-declaring heritage sites, tribal parks, and other ICCAs, while agreeing to disagree on some matters; and
- Successful shared governance of overlapping protected areas involves respect, integration, and support.

Key recommendations:

A set of recommendations were conveyed to Stream 6 for incorporation into the Promise of Sydney; adoption by IUCN as a resolution on "Appropriate Recognition and Respect for ICCAs in Protected Area Overlap Situations," at the IUCN World Conservation Congress 2016; and incorporation into decisions on ICCAs and on protected areas by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity at COP13 in 2016. Some of these recommendations are embodied in the three strategic directions and 20 recommendations made by Stream 6, particularly recommendations 3 and 5.

In order to foster conservation, well-being, livelihoods, food and water security, and cultural diversity in situations where government-established protected areas overlap with indigenous

peoples' and local communities' territories, lands, and waters, IUCN and the CBD should urge states to:

1. Recognize indigenous peoples' and communities' collective and individual rights, including rights to own, govern, manage, and use their lands, seas, and resources; self-determination; and free, prior, and informed consent. Secure rights affirmed in UNDRIP, IUCN policies, and in the CBD's articles 8j and 10c, decisions of the Parties, and Programme of Work on Protected Areas.
2. Ensure that overlapping protected areas are governed by indigenous peoples and local communities or have strong co-governance with clear institutions, roles, responsibility and accountability through legal or other effective mechanisms developed in consultation with -- and with the consent of -- the concerned indigenous peoples and local communities.
3. Ensure that indigenous peoples' and local communities' knowledge, institutions, and practices that contribute to cultural and ecological conservation, livelihoods, food and water sovereignty, and sustainability -- including ICCAs - together with their management strategies and plans, are appropriately recognized, respected, coordinated with, and supported within overlapping protected areas.
4. Recognize indigenous peoples' and local communities' governance and conservation practices --including their customary institutions and law -- in areas overlapped by protected areas and throughout their territories. Appropriate means of recognition and respect include treaties, constitutional provisions, legislation, and legally-binding agreements that inform protected area governance, policies, management plans, and zoning.
5. When requested, help facilitate and support indigenous peoples' and local communities' documentation of their conservation practices --including their customary territories, institutions, and law -- throughout their territories. Ensure that indigenous peoples and local communities approve the processes through which documentation is carried out and have ownership of the knowledge thus created and mechanisms to protect it.
6. Ensure that indigenous peoples and local communities have the resources required to fully and effectively govern and conserve their territories and areas and to participate in processes of reaching agreements and collaborating with states and other actors. These resources may include compensation for the past appropriation and exploitation of their territory and natural resources by others.

This session's recommendations have contributed to most of the Stream final recommendations. In particular, they were instrumental in shaping the following:

Rec#	Title
3	Voluntary conservation
5	Governance overlaps



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Jose Aylwin, Barbara Lausche and Alexander Paterson
Time and date:	17 November 2014, 08:30-12:00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Lorena Arce
Presenters:	Part I (Protected Area System): Hernán Benchaya, Alberto Paniagua, Philip Muruti, Samantha Murray, Theresa Mundita Lim and Mari Koch Part II (Connectivity): Elisa Corcuera, Pedro Gamboa, Alina Ionita, Peter Jacobs and Bartolomeu Soto

Major global treaties (e.g. CBD) and intergovernmental guidance (e.g. Aichi Targets and the CBD PoWPA) call for protected areas as a key tool for achieving biodiversity conservation, ambitious targets for expanded coverage of land and marine areas under conservation, and a protected areas systems approach to the selection and management of existing and new sites. Building effective and equitable protected areas systems to advance these global aims and targets means undertaking systems planning in the context of broader landscapes/seascapes and ensuring integration with other planning processes. It also means addressing governance for its key role in helping ensure effective and equitably-managed systems and sites, with respect both to including diverse governance approaches and ensuring accountability, fairness and related good governance principles in decision-making.

This Workshop, which comprised of a series of presentations and group discussions, sought to:

- Take stock of modern-day protected areas system planning, its nature/human connections, integration into other existing and proposed planning processes, and maintenance of primary conservation objectives and connectivity needs while respecting basic human rights.
- Relate governance as an overarching concept for effective and equitable protected area systems, and promote the vitality of this idea going forward.
- Identify governance, legal, and capacity building messages, and supportive and required international principles and targets, including the CBD Aichi targets that can translate into specific recommendations to the final outputs of the World Parks Congress.

Key emerging lessons:

- *System planning* is a critical strategic tool for protected areas establishment, management, and governance that is important to be grounded in law, where feasible, and integrated with other plans relevant for protected areas, including national and regional biodiversity strategies and action plans, climate change action plans, land use plans, economic development plans, and special planning tools such as Strategic Environmental Assessments.
- *Connectivity conservation* is an essential part of protected areas system planning, taking into account surrounding landscapes and seascapes, important natural linkages (ecological processes, species habitats, and other biodiversity-rich areas), and cultural and governance linkages (surrounding community, government, landowner, private sector activities).
- *International law and policy* in conservation and in human rights are supportive tools for ensuring effective and equitable protected areas systems, basic human rights and economic and community well-being. These tools recognize the importance of ensuring connectivity with surrounding landscapes/seascapes, integration of diverse governance approaches, and application of diverse tools and support to ensure vitality and fairness of such approaches.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

Each of the cases presented during the workshop highlighted certain exemplary elements.

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:

Regarding PA Systems

- Policymakers seeking to create effective and equitable protected areas systems (including terrestrial and marine protected area systems) need to involve, and consult with, many different stakeholders including: state authorities in all spheres of government, the private sector, local communities and indigenous peoples.
- Domestic law and policymakers need to adopt/reform/implement laws and policies that facilitate and enable to the creation of protected area systems.
- Law and policy frameworks enabling and regulating protected area systems must provide for:
 - Clear and secure ownership/resource use rights.
 - The possibility to recognise a diversity of protected area governance types and management objectives.
 - Procedures for facilitating cooperation across a diverse array of stakeholders.
 - Measures that respect and safeguard basic human rights, including benefit sharing.
 - Mechanisms for generating funding.

- Procedures for resolving conflicts between different stakeholders.
- The IUCN should commission studies to assess the experience of different countries in using the IUCN PA Law Guidelines to implement effective and equitable protected area systems.

Regarding Connectivity:

- Those formulating, initiating and implementing connectivity initiatives need to recognise that when talking about connectivity one is dealing with many different perspectives:
 - Connectivity at different scales - international, regional, domestic and local context.
 - Different forms of connectivity - buffers, stepping stones, corridors, linked landscapes, different forms of protected areas.
 - Connectivity from different senses - ecological, social, cultural, governance and legal.
- Connectivity needs to be promoted through both a state driven (top down approach) and non-state actor driven context (bottom up).
- Domestic policymakers should develop criteria to identify and prioritise connectivity initiatives.
- All stakeholders engaged in connectivity initiatives should develop a common vision in advance to ensure its success, and strategic/systems planning is central in developing this common vision.
- Domestic policymakers should ensure that strategic/systems planning is diverse in its focus and integrated/aligned with other mapping/strategic planning processes - focussing not only on ecology but also issues relating to existing institutions, rights and interests, economics, land use, economic development plans etc.
- Domestic law and policymakers need to tailor the legal system providing for connectivity to each particular context, and ensure that it:
 - Clarifies ownership and rights issues.
 - Entrenches mechanisms aimed at promoting cooperation, coordination and conflict resolution.
 - Promotes systems planning.
 - Promotes a diversity of protected area governance types and management objectives.
 - Define and recognises decentralised forms of natural resource governance and 'other effective area-based conservation measures'.
 - Entrenches a diversity of legal tools for facilitating connectivity such as land use planning, contractual arrangements and land trusts.
 - Creates innovative financing models to support connectivity initiatives.
 - Provides for constant reflection and adaptation - responding to regular performance assessment and review.

The core results of this workshop can be found in all three strategic directions of the Stream, and its recommended holistic approach to systemic planning and governance of protected areas is reflected into most of its specific recommendations.



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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



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Charlotte Karibuhoye, Vivienne Solis Rivera and Jackie Sunde
Time and date:	17 November 2014, 08:30-12:00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Robert Deves, Carolina Garcia, Harry Jonas and Kim Wright
Presenters:	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

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:

Rec#	Title
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:

Rec#	Title
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:

Rec#	Title
9	Aarhus and beyond
15	Governance capacity



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WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Clara Bocchino, Kari Lahti, Matthew McKinney and Maja Vasiljević
Time and date:	17 November 2014, 13:30-17:00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Clara Bocchino and Michael Murphree
Presenters:	Matthew McKinney, Gary Tabor, Kevan Zunckel, Nakul Chettri, Jakub Kašpar, Handrij Härtel, Kari Lahti, Benjamin Kahn, Sandra Valenzuela, Maja Vasiljević and Boris Erg (facilitator)

The workshop's objectives were:

- To advance transboundary conservation governance discourse by presenting and discussing a range of innovative models of transboundary conservation governance
- To share experiences from different geographical regions
- To identify needs and priorities in order to advance transboundary conservation governance.

The workshop consisted of two integral parts; a plenary part (part 1, with a set of presentations) and regional mini-workshops (part 2, where participants discussed governance issues important for their particular geographic region, divided into North America, Asia, Europe, Africa and South America).

The event was opened with a presentation of a wide range of underlying governance principles and key characteristics of transboundary conservation governance. In this respect, the following was highlighted:

- Governance versus management
- Governance operates at different scales and levels of authority with multiple actors, and can be both formal and informal
- There is no single model for transboundary conservation governance (form follows function), but there are ten defining characteristics as unifying elements
- There needs to be flexibility and adaptability, as well as accountability
- Transboundary conservation governance is increasingly collaborative, nested and adaptive.

Key emerging lessons:

1. Transboundary conservation plays an important role in conservation governance, bringing people together across the international border. There needs to be flexibility, adaptability and accountability.
2. There is a varied range of transboundary conservation governance scales. Governance systems that are too government driven may fail in the absence of inclusivity and community participation. An array of formal to informal approaches needs to be employed to enable good governance.
3. Disparities in objectives, commitment and legal systems may hinder the good transboundary governance processes. Transboundary conservation helps overcome barriers originating in historical processes. Also, information sharing and communication are critical elements in the success of collaborative processes.
4. Transboundary conservation thrives in including all stakeholders in the overall governance system.
5. Transboundary conservation serves important educational objectives and provides unique research fields.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

Presentation of examples from different regions (North America, South-east Asia, Central Asia, Europe, South Africa and South America) showed different types of transboundary governance models and approaches, some being combining elements of formality and informality such as the North American case study (Crown of the Continent) while the Southern African model (SADC countries) provided a more structured and legalistic example. An important observation from the Central Asian case study in the Hindu Kush Himalaya is that a bottom-up approach alone does not work and a multi-scale approach is required. In South America (Putumayo River) the case study exemplified the importance of transboundary approaches in peace building and as a tool for securing community rights to land and resources. The European case study (TransParcNet) showed how transboundary experience can withstand a range of historical pressures and external forces, and can be a significant and sustainable generator of income. Finally, the Pacific case study (Ombai Strait) showed some of the complexity and opportunity in transboundary resource management in marine environments.

Further on, participants of regional mini workshops presented lessons related to transboundary governance from their regions.

- Crown of the Continent (Canada, USA): http://www.crownroundtable.org/the-initiatives.html#crow_n_wide
- TransParcNet (European network): <http://www.europarc.org/what-we-do/transboundary-parks>
- FORMADAT (Indonesia, Malaysia): http://www.wwf.or.id/en/about_wwf/whatwedo/pds/social_development/formadat/about_formadat/

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

See also [selected images](#) from the workshop.

Key recommendations:

1. All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders support the maintenance and implementation of a variety of **transboundary conservation governance** models, including formal and informal arrangements, as a means to ensure the efficiency and effectiveness of conservation, including sustainable use, in Transboundary Conservation Areas.
2. All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders support participation of **diverse actors** in transboundary conservation governance.

This session's recommendations have been instrumental in directly shaping the Stream final recommendation #7:

Rec#	Title
7	Shared governance

Adaptive governance for resilient protected areas – preparing for the challenges ahead



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Thora Amend, Mike Jones and Barbara Lang
Time and date:	18 November 2014, 08:30-10:00
Rapporteurs:	Carina Green
Presenters:	Hannah Gosnell and Mike Jones

The workshop presented and explored the concept of social-ecological resilience in the context of protected area management and the related concept of adaptive governance as a tool for building protected area resilience to climate and other global change. Adaptive governance is an extension of the concept of adaptive management and a form of ecosystem governance that responds to the dynamics of change and the outcomes of complex interactions between ecosystems and human activity. Adaptive governance builds on the principles of good governance by adding “polycentrism”: a network of decision-making organisations with appropriate institutions that enables entities like rivers and migratory wildlife to be governed at a scale that matches the ecological scale at which the entity operates.

Mismatches between governance and ecological scales are known to be a frequent cause of conservation failure, and scale of governance issues will be amplified by climate change in some parts of the world. Humans and other species will move across landscapes in response to the variability of weather extremes and shifting climate zones. Some aspects of biodiversity in protected areas, adjoining lands, connectivity corridors or resting sites on bird flyways are suitable candidates for adaptive governance. The concept of adaptive governance emphasises devolution of management authority, power sharing, integration of knowledge and government sectors, adaptive management for social learning and consideration of the need to change the paradigms, norms and institutions that define a governance regime.

Key emerging lessons:

Resilience and adaptive governance grow from the bottom up and require a fundamental shift in the way that governance and park management are normally practiced. Achieving the change requires good goals, the design of a good change process and time.

Bottom up growth requires central governments to change the way they use power through command and control policies to policies that influence and support the evolution of flexible institutions and organisations that match the scale of governance with the ecological scale. This is a goal that is not easily reached.

Integration of scientific, local and traditional knowledge to envision alternative futures requires particular leadership, conflict resolution and scenario planning skills to overcome the mental constraints that prevent effective collaboration.

Trust is of fundamental importance to good governance, adaptive governance and the ability of people to respond effectively to climate change.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

The concepts of resilience and adaptive governance are just beginning to be applied to protected area management. Many of the cases brought to the workshop (which was far too short to do justice to the topic) represented examples of places where the ideas were being applied.

The examples included:

- The Australian Alps partnership where resilience and adaptive governance are being introduced in a biodiversity governance research and development project for transformation and adaptation in an uncertain world.
<https://theaustralianalps.wordpress.com/the-alps-partnership/>
- Restoration of the ancient Hima of the middle east and their traditional governance structures for improved livelihoods in drylands that had been degraded as a consequence the application of inappropriate modern management
http://www.iucn.org/about/union/secretariat/offices/rowa/iucnwame_resources/iucnwame_documents/al_hima_possibilities_are_endless/
- A research project from Yale investigating weaknesses in decision-making and adaptive management in the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, USA
http://www.nps.gov/yell/planyourvisit/upload/ri_2013_ecosystem.pdf
- Transboundary Conservation in Southern Africa under the Wildlife Conservation Society AHEAD program that was designed using resilience concepts
<http://www.greatlimpopo.org/ahead-gltfca-network-and-programme/>
- The Dhimurru Indigenous Protected Area in Northern Australia where new organisations and institutions for governance evolved using provisions the Aboriginal Land Rights Act to improve collaboration and management effectiveness
<http://www.environment.gov.au/indigenous/ipa/declared/dhimurru.html>

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. National governments should enhance legal frameworks for biodiversity conservation to include aspects of social-ecological resilience:
 - a. develop tools for resilience assessment and planning as a management approach for wider landscapes, in accordance with the Principles of CBD Ecosystem Approach
 - b. foster the evolution of new organizations and institutions for adaptive governance as a core component of sustainable ecosystem management in a changing world.
2. Conservation support agencies should provide training in the use of tools for resilience and adaptive governance assessment at local, regional and national level.

The above key recommendations have been instrumental in shaping the following final recommendations of the Stream:

Rec#	Title
10	Implementing policies and agreements
15	Governance capacity

Inspiring solutions: governance, sustainable living and well-being



WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Maurizio F. Ferrari, Ashish Kothari, Susannah McCandless and Vololona Rasoarimanana
Time and date:	17 November 2014, 13:30-17:00 (double session)
Rapporteurs:	Melissa Arias, Robert Deve, Kate Heller and Aili Pyhala
Presenters:	Michael Winer, Sutej Hugu, Karau Kuna, Andrew Agyare, Jean Eric Rajaobelinirina, Ronald Zebalios, Megan Moody, Dominique Leveque, Alejandro Argumedo and Ashish Kothari

With two sets of panel speakers and substantial time for questions and discussion, this session explored alternative frameworks for governance across landscapes that take into account holistic, sustainable and equitable well-being, with a particular focus on indigenous peoples' and local community governance.

The main aims of the workshop were to (a) expand our view of diverse governance beyond the boundaries of protected areas into other types of community managed areas; (b) expand our

discourse and concept of conversation to include human well-being, not just biological conservation; (c) recognize and promote diverse types of governance across the landscape, such that all relevant actors are involved, create better conditions for sustainability and equity, and ecological/social resilience; and (d) identify the elements of governance that enable this. Through the presentations or the discussions, these aims were broadly met, in particular with the cases on ICCAs or co-management. In several presentations, a different paradigm for a sustainable lived experience with nature, outside of mainstream conservation and development, was advanced.

Key emerging lessons:

1. Traditional governance linked to language, culture, religion, and the land and nature, can be a powerful force for both indigenous self-determination and for conservation.
2. We need to move beyond and outside of our narrow idea of conservation to make space for more holistic and traditional relationships to the land and the natural world.
3. Alternative (indigenous) models of governance, economy, and management, which promote human well-being and cultures in tune with the rest of nature and are fundamentally different from the currently dominant model of 'development', need to be promoted by civil society and recognized by governments. In particular, ICCAs offer holistic and transformative frameworks of well-being, and their recognition within a diverse range of legal and governance frameworks is important.
4. Capacity facilitation for communities is very important, for them to be self-supporting and strong enough to govern their own natural resources. Donors and civil society organisations need to empower local communities as directly as possible, and be careful of the intermediaries they work with.
5. Holistic community-based natural resource management is something that can be – and is – practiced worldwide, and there is a great deal of local political will on the part of local communities to protect their landscapes and seascapes, within and outside protected areas. Collective action is key.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

- Land-use planning in the Yopno-Uruwa-Som watershed, Morobe Province, of Papua New Guinea is aimed at aligning with national and local plans to balance rural development and environmental protection, and covers 78,000 hectares of gazetted terrestrial and marine ecosystems. (Contact: Karau Kuna, mikal.nolan@treekangaroo.org)
- The system of regional parks in France attempts to integrate the conservation of natural ecosystems and wildlife with the livelihoods and developmental activities of local populations. (Contact: Dominique Leveque, dominique.leveque51@gmail.com)
- Biocultural landscape governance by the Quechua indigenous people at the Parque de la Papa in Peru, is oriented at conserving the area's enormous agricultural and other diversity

(especially potatoes), sustaining its unique culture, and providing enhanced livelihood security. (Contact: Alejandro Argumedo, ammaru@mac.com)

- At Pongso no Tao island in Taiwan, the Tao people have adopted the combination of right-based, institution-based, and knowledge-based approaches to build on traditional practices, in an attempt to withstand the modern state government, global market, and consumer society by evolving a realistic alternative for a livable community of all beings. (Contact: Sutej Hugu, sutej.hugu@gmail.com)
- TAFO MIHAAVO (Tambazotran'ny Fokonolona Mitantana ny harena voajanahary), a national network gathering 500 local communities managing natural resources, spread across Madagascar, has proposed a 2020 strategy and action plan to address the challenges of capacity, top-down imposition of inappropriate conservation models, and evolving effective community-based and co-management arrangements. (Contact: Jean Eric Rajaobelirina, jean.rajaobelirina@giz.de)
- In Tanzania, Ghana and Canada, the Canada-Africa Research and Learning Alliance (PAPR) promotes community conserved and shared governance approaches to protected areas that integrate poverty alleviation and other imperatives. (Contact: Andrew Agyare, akagyare_an@yahoo.com)
- In the Cape York Peninsula of Australia, an indigenous domain covering 137 000 square kms, with diverse cultural groups and ecosystems, indigenous people have devised and implemented their own governance structures, reforms, partnerships and vision to tackle dependency and poverty, gain land rights, assist economic development and ranger programs to manage country and conservation strategies. (Contact: Michael Winer, Mike.Winer@cyi.org.au)
- Along the west coast of North America, interesting innovations include: indigenous monitoring of protected areas through Guardian/Watchmen/Ranger programs; economic rights for indigenous people to commercial tourism in protected areas; recognition of indigenous values in new protected areas legislation; a regional conservation endowment fund to support implementation of land use agreements and protected areas. (Contact: Megan Moody, meganfmoody@gmail.com)
- At the Kaa Iya National Park, Bolivia, the indigenous peoples are attempting to stave off disastrous deforestation by community led conservation, while maintaining and enhancing their customary livelihoods and lifestyles. (Contact: Ronald Zebalios, veronica.villasenor@saviabolivia.org)

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

See also [selected images](#) from the workshop.

Key recommendations:

1. National governments need to adjust policies to promote community-led governance or genuine shared governance (including co-management) based on collective institutions and ownership or custodianship, and actors external to indigenous peoples and local communities should facilitate their empowerment for such governance.
2. The ongoing negotiations towards Sustainable Development Goals should put indigenous worldviews, knowledge, practices, values and systems as a central component in all goals, thereby promoting a diversity of methods of achieving human well-being in harmony with nature; many existing ICCAs and shared governance arrangements can provide important lessons for this.
3. All conservation rightsholders and stakeholders must move beyond the 'island' approach into larger land/seascapes, encompassing direct democracy, conservation (including sustainable use), livelihood and tenure rights, cultural diversity, sustainable pathways to well-being through localised economies, relations of solidarity and sharing (including non-monetised exchange), appropriate combinations of traditional and modern knowledge and technologies, and harmonious continuum between rural and urban.
4. National and international civil society actors need to facilitate the networking of indigenous peoples and local communities, from local to global levels, to enable stronger conservation and enhanced livelihood security, and to promote alternative models of human well-being.

These recommendations are in particular relevant to the 3rd strategic direction of the Stream "moving away from growth-based development models towards more sustainable, equitable and satisfying economies and societies", and have been instrumental in shaping final recommendations #19 and 20:

Rec#	Title
19	Food and water sovereignty
20	Governance for the conservation of nature and human well being



IUCN
WORLD PARKS
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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

Transboundary conservation: a systematic and integrated approach. Presenting IUCN WCPA Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines on transboundary conservation



SIDE EVENT SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Boris Erg and Maja Vasiljević
Time and date:	18 November 2014, 12:00 - 13:30
Rapporteurs:	Michelle Lim
Presenters:	Maja Vasiljević, Uwe Riecken, Charlotte Karibuhoye, Jeff Mow, Kevan Zunckel and Matthew McKinney

The main purpose of the session was to present key concepts and structure of the forthcoming IUCN WCPA Best Practice Guidelines on transboundary conservation (TBC), titled 'Transboundary Conservation: A systematic and integrated approach'. Further objectives were to seek qualified feedback on the main concepts and raise awareness about the Guidelines.

Maja Vasiljević provided background information on the development of the Guidelines, indicating the involvement and support of many members of the Specialist Group, including TBC SG's partner ICIMOD. Donors of the project provided welcome speeches; these were Uwe Riecken (German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN)) and Charlotte Karibuhoye (MAVA Foundation). The speech was then provided by Jeff Mow (Glacier National Park, the first International Peace Park (IPP) together with Waterton National Park).

Two co-authors of the Guidelines (Kevan Zunckel and Matthew McKinney) presented the key concepts and findings of the Guidelines, including:

- Revised typology of Transboundary Conservation Areas and definitions
- Models of cooperation
- Value of establishing transboundary programmes (benefits)
- Transboundary governance models and its defining characteristics
- Practical advice for implementation of transboundary programmes in the field (process of initiating and managing transboundary initiatives, including monitoring and evaluation).

The session continued with a discussion.

Key emerging lessons:

The discussion during this session generated several important take-away points:

1. The revised, improved and comprehensive global database of Transboundary Conservation Areas is highly needed, as a basis for further transboundary conservation work. Among other issues, this database would enable improved networking between transboundary conservation practitioners, sharing of knowledge and experience, transboundary research and analyses, and follow-up of a global trend in the emergence of transboundary conservation initiatives.
2. Monitoring and evaluation of transboundary conservation management effectiveness is one of the main elements in a transboundary conservation process. Guidance on monitoring and evaluation of transboundary conservation effectiveness is largely missing and thus needs to be developed.
3. Legal implications of transboundary conservation are based on diverse mechanisms, including at international, national and local levels. There is a need to offer guidance on utilising diverse legal instruments in furthering transboundary conservation initiatives and projects.
4. Transboundary conservation is often associated with promotion of peace and collaborative dialogue. One way of promoting the implementation of Parks for Peace in practice is through strengthened cooperation between WCPA Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group and CBD Secretariat in the Biodiversity and Peace initiative (launched at CBD COP12).

Key recommendations:

1. Governments, conservation organisations, IUCN, WCPA Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group and CBD Secretariat should support relevant data gathering and analyses to develop a comprehensive **global database** of Transboundary Conservation Areas, as part of UNEP-WCMC's database.

Rec#	Title
18	Governance data and analyses

2. IUCN, WCPA Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group and relevant conservation agencies and organisations should develop guidance on **monitoring and evaluation** of the effectiveness of transboundary conservation programmes.

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance

3. All countries, relevant organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders should implement diverse **formal (legally binding) and informal mechanisms** to

establish transboundary conservation agreements and to enhance transboundary conservation governance.

Rec#	Title
2	Standards and guidance

4. All countries, conservation organisations, protected area managers and rightsholders should support transboundary conservation as a practical way to encourage **cooperation** across international boundaries so as to achieve shared conservation goals and promote **peaceful relationships**.

Rec#	Title
7	Shared governance

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

See also [selected images](#) from the workshop.



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WORKSHOP SUMMARY REPORT

Event co-leaders:	Phil Franks and Dilys Roe
Time and date:	18 November 2014, 18:30 -20:00
Rapporteurs:	Dilys Roe
Presenters:	Phil Franks, Helen Schneider, Gaspard Abitsi and Neil Burgess

Convened by partners of the Social Assessment of Protected Areas (SAPA) Initiative, this capacity building event focused on assessment of the social impacts (benefits and costs) of PAs and in particular:

1. *Experience in simple, low cost methods to assess social impacts of PAs of all governance types that can be implemented by PA managers and their local partners.* Phil Franks of IIED provide a summary of the development of the SAPA Initiative over the last 5 years. He then presented an overview of the methodology for social assessment of PAs that has been developed which includes four key elements: the analytical framework, experimental design, the multi-stakeholder process and a tool-kit. Early results and experience from piloting of the assessment methodology at Ol Pejeta Conservancy in Kenya were then presented by Helen Schneider of Fauna and Flora International. Gaspard Abitsi of the Wildlife Conservation Society then contributed some experience from piloting at Monts De Cristal National Park in Gabon.
2. *Linkage of PA social assessment, governance assessment and management effectiveness evaluation.* Neil Burgess of the World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC) present a study of how PA management effectiveness (PAME) evaluation tools address issues of social impact and governance showing that both are poorly addressed in terms of the way that key issues are defined and the process, i.e. relying on self assessment by PA managers. A modular approach was proposed whereby SAPA and governance assessment are used alongside PAME allowing PAME to focus on PA management and even possibly drop social and governance issues. Alternatively the governance and social elements of PAME need substantial strengthening.

A key issue raised in discussion was whether an approach like SAPA can be used in situations of conflict between local communities and PA management where there is not enough trust for a multi-stakeholder process to work. SAPA is based on a “constructive engagement” rather than “name and shame” approach and therefore is probably not suitable for high conflict situations. A second key concern raised in discussion was social assessment may not capture lack of

recognition of rights of local people where there is no hope that such rights might be recognised.

Key emerging lessons:

- Most studies to assessment the social impact of PAs have used complex and costly methodologies which often require the studying control communities. While simpler, rapid methods such as SAPA are less rigorous in conventional scientific terms they can provide useful information that can enable PA managers to reduce negative and enhance positive social impacts.
- A multi-stakeholder process of assessment is key both in terms of accuracy (validating results) and credibility.
- The broad scope of impacts that the SAPA methodology explores can reveal important intangible impacts that are often missed – in the case of OI Pejeta Conservancy the benefits for security and reduced human-wildlife conflict resulting from fencing along the PA boundary
- The coverage of social and governance issues in PA management effectiveness evaluation is very superficial and in most cases not meaningful or credible.

Exemplary case/s and other useful links:

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. Social assessment along with governance assessment should be recognised as both playing a crucial role in relation to assessment of equity in PA management (part of Aichi 11).
2. There is a need for closer integration of PA management effectiveness evaluation, social assessment and governance assessment through linkage of processes and nesting of indicators but not a single assessment tool.

The above key recommendations have direct/indirect links to the following final recommendations of the Stream:

Rec#	Title
1	Enhancing governance
2	Standards and guidance
11	CBD Guidance

References

1. Graham, J., B. Amos, and T. Plumptre, *Governance Principles for Protected Areas in the 21st century*. 2003, Institute On Governance in collaboration with Parks Canada and Canadian International Development Agency: Ottawa.
2. Borrini-Feyerabend, G., et al., *A primer on governance for protected and conserved areas*. 2014, Stream on Enhancing Diversity and Quality of Governance, 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress: Gland, Switzerland.
3. Borrini-Feyerabend, G., et al., *Governance of Protected Areas: From understanding to action. Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series No. 20*, . 2013: Gland, Switzerland. p. xvi + 124.
4. Pansky, D., ed. *Governance Stream of the Vth World Parks Congress*. 2005, Parks Canada and IUCN/WCPA: Ottawa, Canada.
5. Borrini-Feyerabend, G. and R. Hill, *Governance for the conservation of nature*, in *Protected Area Governance and Management*, G.L. Worboys, et al., Editors. 2015, ANU Press: Canberra. p. 169–206.
6. IUCN World Parks Congress 2014. *The Promise of Sydney*. 2014 [cited 2015 June 9, 2015]; Available from: http://www.worldparkscongress.org/about/promise_of_sydney.html.

Online Resources

Stream website:

http://worldparkscongress.org/programme/stream_enhancing_the_diversity_and_quality_of_governance.html

Stream social media:

<https://www.facebook.com/GovernanceStreamSydney2014>

<https://twitter.com/WPCGovernance>

Annex I: Repository of PowerPoint presentations and Rapporteur reports

Event type	Event title	Link
Workshop	Governance for the conservation of nature	workshop 1.1
Side event	“Celebrating governance!”	side event 2
Workshop	Achieving Aichi Target 11: governance diversity, coverage and conservation	workshop 1.2
Workshop	Achieving Aichi Target 11: governance and equity	workshop 1.3
Workshop	Achieving Aichi Target 11: governance and the law	workshop 1.5
Workshop	Assessing, evaluating and improving governance of protected and conserved areas	workshop 1.6

Workshop	Making indigenous and community rights a global conservation priority	workshop 2.8
Side event	The judiciary and protected areas	side event 1
Workshop	Protected areas under government governance	workshop 2.1
Workshop	Privately protected areas	workshop 2.2
Workshop	Territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities	workshop 2.3
Workshop	Protected Areas under shared governance: inspiring solutions for adaptive co-management	workshop 2.4
Workshop	Governance, sustainable use of wild resources, and combating wildlife crime	workshop 2.5
Workshop	Governing bio-cultural diversity for food security & food sovereignty	workshop 2.6
Workshop	Advancing the quality of governance beyond National boundaries: challenges and solutions for the high seas and International seabed area	workshop 3.6
Side event	Environmental monitoring, mapping and other basic tools for grassroots conservation	side event 3
Side event	A call for limits: the need for “no-go” areas for industrial activities (No-Go Approaches - Part I.)	side event 4
Workshop	Overlapping governance types: dealing with complexity and diversity	workshop 2.7
Workshop	Effective and equitable systems of protected areas	workshop 3.1
Workshop	Effective and equitable governance of the landscape	workshop 3.2
Workshop	Effective and equitable governance of the seascape	workshop 3.3
Workshop	Rights to information and justice, collective responsibilities and citizen oversight	workshop 3.4
Workshop	Governance of transboundary conservation areas	workshop 3.5
Workshop	Adaptive governance for resilient protected areas – preparing for the challenges ahead	workshop 4.1
Workshop	Inspiring solutions : governance, sustainable living and well-being	workshop 4.2
Workshop	Better governed seascapes as models for sustainable living	workshop 4.3
Side event	Advancing protected area governance in Africa	Side-event 5
Side event	Building a global “no-go” commitment: strengthening, expanding and enforcing No-Go policies (No-Go Approaches - Part II.)	side event 6
Side event	Collaborative governance of protected areas in Australia	Side-event 7
Side event	Transboundary conservation: a systematic and integrated approach. Presenting IUCN WCPA Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines on transboundary conservation	Side-event 8
Side event	Social Assessment of Protected Areas	Side-event 9

Annex II: The programme of the Stream*

Date & Time	Location	Title	Type
Thursday, November 13th, 6:00 pm - 9:00 pm	Southee North	The judiciary and protected areas	Welcome Ceremony
Thursday, November 13th, 7:00 pm - 9:00 pm	Hall 4A2	Gathering of governance ambassadors (<i>by invitation only</i>)	Networking Event
Friday, November 14th, 11:00 am - 12:00 pm	Hall 4A2	Governance for the conservation of nature	Panel Discussion
Friday, November 14th, 12:00 pm - 1:15 pm	Hall 4A2	Celebrating governance!	Panel Discussion
Friday, November 14th, 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Hall 4A2	Achieving Aichi Target 11: governance diversity, coverage and conservation	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Friday, November 14th, 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm	Dome Theatrette	Achieving Aichi Target 11: governance and equity	Workshop
Friday, November 14th, 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm	Hub 1	Achieving Aichi Target 11: governance and the law	Workshop
Friday, November 14th, 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Dome Theatrette	Making indigenous and community rights a global conservation priority	Workshop
Friday, November 14th, 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Hub 1	Assessing, evaluating and improving governance of protected and conserved areas	Workshop
Friday, November 14th, 6:30 pm - 9:30 pm	Hall 4A2	Environmental monitoring, mapping and other basic tools for grassroots conservation	Workshop
Saturday, November 15th, 8:30 am - 10:00 am 10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Hub 1	Protected areas under government governance	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Saturday, November 15th, 8:30 am - 10:00 am 10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Dome Theatrette	Privately protected areas	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Saturday, November 15th, 8:30 am - 10:00 am 10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Hall 4A2	Territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs)	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Saturday, November 15th, 12:00 pm - 1:30 pm	Hall 4A2	A call for limits: the need for no-go areas for industrial activities (No-Go Approaches - Part I.)	Panel Discussion
Saturday, November 15th, 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm	Hub 1	Governance, sustainable use of wild resources and combating wildlife crime	Workshop
Saturday, November 15th,	Hall 4A2	Protected areas under shared governance—	Workshop

* The stream Programme can be accessed online(<http://wpc2014.eventranet.com.au/presentations-topics/6>) although the online version doesn't reflect changes that were made in the final Programme.

1:30 pm - 3:00 pm 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm		inspiring solutions for adaptive co-management	(in 2 sessions)
Saturday, November 15th, 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Dome Theatrette	Advancing the quality of governance beyond national boundaries: challenges and solutions for the high seas and international seabed area	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Saturday, November 15th, 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Hub 1	Governing bio-cultural diversity for food security and food sovereignty	Workshop
Saturday, November 15th, 6:30 pm - 9:30 pm	Hall 4A2	Advancing protected area governance in Africa	Workshop
Monday, November 17th, 8:30 am - 10:00 am 10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Hub 1	Effective and equitable systems of protected areas	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Monday, November 17th, 8:30 am - 10:00 am 10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Hall 4A2	Effective and equitable governance of the landscape	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Monday, November 17th, 8:30 am - 10:00 am 10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Dome Theatrette	Effective and equitable governance of the seascape	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Monday, November 17th, 12:00 pm - 1:30 pm	Hall 4A2	Building a global no-go commitment: strengthening, expanding and enforcing no-go policies (No-Go Approaches - Part II.)	Panel Discussion
Monday, November 17th, 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Hall 4A2	Governance of transboundary conservation areas	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Monday, November 17th, 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Dome Theatrette	Inspiring solutions : governance, sustainable living and well-being	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Monday, November 17th, 1:30 pm - 3:00 pm 3:30 pm - 5:00 pm	Hub 1	Governance and procedural rights: securing collective responsibilities and citizen oversight in conserving nature	Workshop (in 2 sessions)
Monday, November 17th, 6:30 pm - 9:30 pm	Hall 4A2	Collaborative governance of protected areas in Australia	Workshop
Tuesday, November 18th, 8:30 am - 10:00 am	Hall 4A2	Inspiring solutions: better governed seascapes as models for sustainable living.	Workshop
Tuesday, November 18th, 8:30 am - 10:00 am	Dome Theatrette	Overlapping governance types: dealing with complexity and diversity	Workshop
Tuesday, November 18th, 8:30 am - 10:00 am	Hub 1	Adaptive governance for resilient protected areas – preparing for the challenges ahead	Workshop
Tuesday, November 18th, 10:30 am - 12:00 pm	Hall 4A2	Plenary and overall synthesis of recommendations for the Governance Stream	Workshop
Tuesday, November 18th, 12:00 pm - 1:30 pm	Hall 4A2	Transboundary conservation: a systematic and integrated approach. Presenting IUCN WCPA	Launch Event

		Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines on transboundary conservation	
Tuesday, November 18th, 6:30 pm - 8:00 pm	Hall 4A2	Social Assessment of Protected Areas	Workshop

Annex III: List of Governance Stream Active Participants

Last Name	First Name	Organisation	Country
Abe	Mariko	The Nature Conservation Society Of Japan	JAPAN
Abitsi	Gaspard	Wildlife Conservation Society	GABON
Agyare	Andrew Kyei	Wildlife Division Of The Forestry Commission	GHANA
Amend	Thora	GIZ	GERMANY
Andriamananoro	Fidy Jose	Ministere De L'Environnement De L'Ecologie Et Des Forets	MADAGASCAR
Andrianarisata	Michele Vololontsoa	Conservation International	MADAGASCAR
Arce Letelier	Lorena	ICCA Consortium, Chile	CHILE
Argumedo	Alejandro	Association Andes	PERU
Arias	Melissa	Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies	USA
Aron	David	University Of Tsukuba	JAPAN
Ashenafi	Zealelem Tefera	Guassa Community Conservation Area	ETHIOPIA
Austin	Elvira	Cape York Institute for Policy and Leadership	AUSTRALIA
Aylwin	José	Fundacion Para La Promocion Del Desarrollo Sustentable (TERRAM)	CHILE
Azhdari	Ghanimat	Centre For Sustainable Development And Environment (CENESTA)	IRAN
Baguilat	Teodoro Jr	House Of Representatives	PHILIPPINES
Balewa	Kandole Annet	CARE International In Uganda	UGANDA
Barnes	Sally	Parks Australia	AUSTRALIA
Belay	Million	MELCA - Ethiopia	ETHIOPIA
Belle	Elise	UNEP-WCMC	UK
Benchaya	Hernan	PACSBIO Union Europea Bolivia	BOLIVIA

Benjamin	Antonio	National High Court of Brazil	BRAZIL
Bennett	Nathan	University Of British Columbia	CANADA
Besancon	Charles	Convention On Biological Diversity Secretariat	CANADA
Bezaury Creel	Juan	The Nature Conservancy	MEXICO
Bingham	Heather	UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre	UK
Blicharska	Malgorzata	Swedish Biodiversity Centre	SWEDEN
Bocchino	Clara	University Of Pretoria	SOUTH AFRICA
Boer	Ben	WCEL/Wuhan University	AUSTRALIA
Borrini-Feyerabend	Grazia	ICCA Consortium	SWITZERLAND
Bosu	Daryl	A Rocha Ghana	GHANA
Brown	Jessica	New England Biolabs Foundation	USA
Bryner	Nick	The George Washington University Law School	USA
Bueno	Paula	IUCN	COLOMBIA
Burgess	Neil	UNEP-WCMC	UK
Cabrera	Humberto	PROFONANPE	PERU
Caimany	Clemente	Consejo Regional Tsimane Mosenen	BOLIVIA
Canals	Puri	MEDPAN	SPAIN
Chatelain	Christian	ICCA Consortium	FRANCE
Chaudhary	Sunita	Macquarie University	Australia
Chettri	Nakul	International Centre For Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)	NEPAL
Christopoulou	Ioli	WWF Greece	GREECE
Combest-Friedman	Chelsea	Fauna And Flora International	BELIZE
Cooney	Rosie	IUCN Sustainable Use And Livelihoods Specialist Group (SULi)	AUSTRALIA
Corcuera	Elisa	ASI Conserva Chile A.G.	CHILE
Corpuz	Victoria	TEBTEBBA	PHILIPPINES
Cosentino	Gina	Benenson Productions	USA
Costa	Carlos	Federal Court Of Accounts - Brazil	BRAZIL
Couto Gonzalez	Sergio	ICCA Consortium	SPAIN
Craik	Wendy	New South Wales Marine Estate Management Authority	AUSTRALIA

Crippa	Leonardo	Indian Law Resource Center	USA
Cronemberger	Cecilia	ICMBio	BRAZIL
Curtis	Lee	Protect The Bush Alliance/The Bimblebox Alliance	AUSTRALIA
Daguitan	Florence	Tebtebba	PHILIPPINES
Dancilla	Mukakamari	Association Rwandaise Des Ecologistes(ARECO-RWANDA NZIZA)	RWANDA
Davies	Jocelyn	CSIRO	AUSTRALIA
De Azevedo Irving	Marta	Universidade Federal Do Rio De Janeiro (UFRJ)	BRAZIL
De Goede	Nick	South African National Parks	SOUTH AFRICA
De La Maza Musalem	Mariano	Corporaciòn Nacional Forestal (CONAF)	CHILE
De Vera	David Benjamin	PAFID	PHILIPPINES
Debus	Bob	Retired	AUSTRALIA
Deves	Robert	Environment Protection Authority	AUSTRALIA
Diaw	Binta Ba	Direction Des Aires Marines Communautaires Protégées (DAMCP)	SENEGAL
Dolan	Ryan	The Pew Charitable Trusts	USA
Dreyfus	Mark	Federal Member for Isaacs	AUSTRALIA
Dunbar	William	United Nations University Institute For The Advanced Study Of Sustainability, In	JAPAN
Durussel	Carole	ANCORS	AUSTRALIA
Duval-Diop	Dominique	West African Network Of MPAs (RAMPAO)	SENEGAL
Earle	Sylvia	National Geographic Society/Mission Blue	USA
Eghenter	Cristina	WWF Indonesia	INDONESIA
Eklund	Johanna	University Of Helsinki	FINLAND
Eleazar	Floradema	UNDP-GEF-DENR NewCAPP	PHILIPPINES
Enns	Eli	ICCA Consortium/Tribal Parks	CANADA
Erg	Boris	IUCN	SERBIA
Esteghamat	Mina	Center For Sustainable Development And Environment (CENESTA)/ ICCA Consortium	IRAN
Fakarayi	Togarasei	BirdLife Zimbabwe	ZIMBABWE
Farvar	Taghi M	ICCA Consortium Cenesta	IRAN

Faucon	Naik	Atelier Technique Des Espaces Naturels	FRANCE
Ferrari	Maurizio	Forest Peoples Programme	UK
Ferreira De Souza Dias	Braulio	Convention On Biological Diversity	CANADA
Fitzsimons	James	The Nature Conservancy	AUSTRALIA
Fonseca Borrás	Marvin	CoopeSolidar R.L.	COSTA RICA
Francois	Jean Luc	Agence Francaise De Development (AFD)	FRANCE
Franks	Phil	IIED	UK
Fraser	Lenore	New South Wales Office Of Environment & Heritage	AUSTRALIA
Gamboa Moquillaza	Pedro	SERNANP	PERU
Ganapin	Delfin	UNDP - Implemented GEF Small Grants Programme	USA
Garcia	Carolina		
George	Melissa	Indigenous Advisory Committee	AUSTRALIA
Geraux	Hubert	WWF-France	FRANCE
Gidda	Sarat Babu	Convention On Biological Diversity	CANADA
Gillspie	Margaret		AUSTRALIA
Gjerde	Kristina	IUCN	USA
Gomez Gomez	Felipe	Oxlajuj Ajpop	GUATEMALA
Gordmardi Jafarabad	Eskandar	Iranian Department Of Environment	IRAN
Gorring	Ariadne	Kimberley Land Council	AUSTRALIA
Gosnell	Hannah	Oregon State University	USA
Govan	Hugh	LMMA Network	FIJI
Grant	Chrissy	CTG Services	AUSTRALIA
Green	Carina	Uppsala University	SWEDEN
Grimberg	Moises	Corporacion Nacional Forestal (CONAF)	CHILE
Gupta	Claire	Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies	USA
Hardcastle	James	IUCN	SWITZERLAND
Harden-Davies	Harriet	ANCORS, University Of Wollongong	AUSTRALIA
Harris	Alasdair	Blue Ventures	UK
Hart	Caryl	Sonoma County Regional Parks	USA
Hartel	Handrij	Ministry Of The Environment Of The Czech Republic Bohemian Switzerland	CZECH REPUBLIC

		National	
Hartono	Hartono	Directorate Of Conservation Area And Protected Forest Management, Indonesia Min	INDONESIA
Hastings	Jesse	National University Of Singapore	SINGAPORE
Hay-Edie	Terence	UNDP-Implemented GEF Small Grants Programme	THAILAND
Heller	Katherine	Yale School Of Forestry and Environmental Studies	USA
Hill	Rosemary	CSIRO Ecosystem Sciences	AUSTRALIA
Holderman	Reed	Sempervirens Fund	USA
Holzapfel	Avi	Department Of Conservation (New Zealand)	NEW ZEALAND
Hrebacka	Jan	Sprava Krkonosskeho Narodniho Parku	CZECH REPUBLIC
Hsiao	Elaine	IUCN WCPA	CANADA
Hugu	Sutej		
Ingram	Colin	Western Australian Department Of Parks And Wildlife	AUSTRALIA
Innerdale	Mike	International National Trust Organization	
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