

Formal conservation in most countries has for the last century or more been treated as the domain of centralized government agencies. Predominant focus has gone to the creation of protected areas (PAs), seen as islands of biodiversity which need to be protected from human intervention. More recently, however, there is increasing recognition of the value that local, indigenous and mobile communities can bring to the process of conserving biodiversity, and of the need for a range of conservation types from strict protection to multiple sustainable use. There is also recognition that protected areas need to be related to their surrounds, and that planning processes need to go into broader landscape and seascape level.

Such a paradigm shift is reflected in the outcomes of two recent global events: the Vth World Parks Congress (Durban, September 2003) and the 7th Conference of Parties of the Convention of Biological Diversity (Kuala Lumpur, February 2004). Partly through the efforts of the IUCN Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), the concepts of Community Conserved Areas and Collaborative Management gained widespread acceptance at both these global events. This booklet contains the following key outputs that reflect the new trend:

- The Durban Accord and relevant Recommendations from the World Parks Congress
- The Protected Areas Programme of Work of the Convention on Biological Diversity

It also contains a general introduction summarizing the key results of these two events, in particular relating to PAs, communities, and equity.

This booklet would be useful for people from various sectors working on wildlife/biodiversity conservation, community based natural resource management, conservation-based livelihood and poverty eradication, gender and equity in relation to conservation, and related topics.



www.tilcepa.org

IUCN
The World Conservation Union



Participatory Conservation

TILCEPA/IUCN/Kalpavriksh

Participatory Conservation Paradigm Shifts in International Policy



**A compilation of outputs from global events
related to participatory conservation**

**Participatory Conservation:
Paradigm Shifts in International Policy**

The designation of geographical entities in this book, and the presentation of the material, do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IUCN concerning the legal status of any country, territory, or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of IUCN, GEF or the Foundation for Ecological Security, India.

This publication has been made possible in part by funding from GEF to TILCEPA and from the Foundation for Ecological Security, India.

Published by: IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK in collaboration with Kalpavriksh, India



Copyright: © 2004 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Reproduction of this publication for educational or other non-commercial purposes is authorized without prior written permission from the copyright holder provided the source is fully acknowledged.
Reproduction of this publication for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without prior written permission of the copyright holder.

Citation: Tasneem Balasubramanian, Ashish Kothari and Madhulika Goyal (Compilers) (2004). *Participatory Conservation: Paradigm Shifts in International Policy*. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK and Kalpavriksh, India. iv + 120 pp.

ISBN: 2-8317-0747-1

Cover design by: Manisha Sheth Gutman

Produced by: Kalpavriksh, India

Printed by: Mudra
383 Narayan Peth,
Pune 411 030

Available from: Kalpavriksh
Apt 5, Shree Dutta Krupa, 908 Deccan Gymkhana,
Pune 411 004, India.
Tel/fax: 91-20-25654239
Email: tilcepa@vsnl.net
www.tilcepa.org

The text of this book is printed on Ballarpur Maplitho 80 gsm paper 70% recycled.

Contents

Preface	1
Introduction and Summary of World Parks Congress and CBD Protected Areas Programme of Work	3
• Vth World Parks Congress: A shift in Conservation Paradigms	4
• Summary of the Congress Outputs	7
• Convention on Biological Diversity – Protected Area Programme of Work	28
Outputs of World Parks Congress Relevant to Communities and Equity	31
• The Durban Accord	32
• Integrated Landscape Management to Support Protected Areas – Recommendation 5.9	39
• Tourism as a Vehicle for Conservation and Support of Protected Areas – Recommendation 5.12	41
• Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas – Recommendation 5.13	45
• Good Governance of Protected Areas – Recommendation 5.16	49
• Recognising and Supporting Diversity of Governance Types for Protected Areas – Recommendation 5.17	52
• Preventing and Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflicts – Recommendation 5.20	56
• Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas – Recommendation 5.24	58
• Co-management of Protected Areas – Recommendation 5.25	63

• Community Conserved Areas – Recommendation 5.26	67
• Mobile Indigenous Peoples and Conservation – Recommendation 5.27	72
• Poverty and Protected Areas – Recommendation 5.29	75
• Gender Equity in the Management and Conservation of Protected Areas – Emerging Issue 8	79
Convention on Biological Diversity: Relevant Outputs of the 7th Conference of Parties	81
• Protected Areas Programme of Work	82

Preface

The last year has seen some exciting developments in the field of conservation, at an international level. Two global conferences, and their related processes, have given a strong push to a radically different concept of protected areas than has been the case so far. For the last century or so, since the advent of the modern protected area (PA) movement in the United States, formal wildlife conservation has focused primarily on the creation of PAs with the objective of setting aside territories for natural ecosystems, wild animals and wild plants. These PAs have usually been managed by centralised bureaucracies, treated as 'islands' ignoring developments around their borders, and managed to the exclusion of the rights, needs, and knowledge base of indigenous peoples and local communities living in/around them.

Most countries remain strongly wedded to the above model (there are some very notable exceptions). But a slow movement away from it has also been gaining ground across the world. Two global events of significance have occurred in the last year, which will hopefully strengthen such a movement:

1. Vth World Parks Congress, Durban, 8th to 17th September, 2003
2. 7th Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Kuala Lumpur, 9th to 20th February, 2004.

The **Vth World Parks Congress (WPC)** was the biggest ever gathering of conservation practitioners and researchers, and included, for the first time, a very large number of indigenous and community representatives. Its outcomes, including a joint statement and a series of Recommendations, will have an influence on national and regional programmes relating to protected areas.

The **7th Conference of Parties to the CBD** came up with an ambitious and detailed Programme of Work (POW) on protected areas. Given the legally binding nature of the CBD, this is of great significance for national policies and programmes on conservation.



In both these cases, one of the most exciting outcomes was the recognition that it is not only governments who can declare and manage PAs, but also a range of other actors who can and do conserve habitats and species. In particular the issue of community conserved areas (CCAs) was prominent in the discussions and outcomes. Even in the case of government-managed PAs, both the sets of outcomes focused on the need to centrally involve communities through collaborative management.

Normally, there is justifiable skepticism with regard to how influential an international process is on national policies and priorities. We feel, however, that in the case of these two events and their outcomes, the impact may be different. If nothing else, the documents emerging from these events could be used as advocacy and guidance tools by interested community members, citizens' groups, government officials, and others.

It is with this in mind that we are producing this booklet, containing the most critical outputs of these meetings, dealing with the overall theme of PAs, communities, and equity. We hope that this will be a useful compilation for people from various sectors working on wildlife/biodiversity conservation, community based natural resource management, conservation-based livelihood and poverty eradication, gender and equity in relation to conservation, and so on.

We would like to thank members of TILCEPA, the Protected Area programme staff at IUCN, GEF, Foundation for Ecological Security, and members of Kalpavriksh for assistance in putting this compilation together. We would also like to acknowledge the International Institute of Sustainable Development whose publication *Sustainable Developments* Vol. 89, No. 9 was a key source of information for the summary description of the World Parks Congress outputs.

TILCEPA Team
c/o Kalpavriksh
Pune, India

May, 2004

Introduction and Summary of World Parks Congress and CBD Protected Areas Programme of Work



Vth World Parks Congress: A Shift in Conservation Paradigms

The IUCN¹ World Congress on Protected Areas or World Parks Congress as it has become known, is a ten yearly event which provides the major global forum for setting the agenda for protected areas (PAs). The Congress offers a unique opportunity to conduct an honest appraisal of progress and setbacks; and chart the course for protected areas over the next decade and beyond. The World Parks Congress has a record of catalyzing important change for protected areas at all levels: global, regional, national and local.

The Vth World Parks Congress (8-17th September, 2003, Durban), the world's biggest gathering of conservation professionals and practitioners, has seen the shift in conservation paradigms become more marked. Two distinct outcomes (amongst many) that characterised the Congress are:

1. Seeing protected areas within the context of the larger landscape and seascape, rather than isolated entities (this entails assessing the relationship of conservation in such areas with the larger processes of economic development, land/water use, global change, political/social contexts, and so on);
2. Moving towards a much more participatory, inclusive model of protected areas, in which indigenous and local communities are seen to be critical participants, their own conservation initiatives are given due recognition and various forms of governance (including government, community, private, and collaborative) are given legitimacy.

¹ IUCN – The World Conservation Union is a unique organisation. Its members from some 140 countries include over 70 States, 100 government agencies, and 750-plus NGOs. More than 10,000 internationally-recognised scientists and experts from more than 180 countries volunteer their services to its six global commissions.

Its Mission is "to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable."

(For more information on the IUCN please log on to www.iucn.org)

Indeed, one of the unique outcomes of the Congress was the recognition that protected areas are not only confined to government designated sites, but must also include sites conserved by communities (called Community Conserved Areas) and by individuals (Private Protected Areas). The Congress sent out a clear signal that all countries should consider such areas in their conservation policies and programmes.

The Congress resulted in a Durban Accord and Action Plan, a Message to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and 32 Recommendations. It also resulted in a massive number of papers and presentations many of which are being put into publications or journals.

Communities and Equity Theme: Key Results

The Communities and Equity Cross-cut Theme, organised by the IUCN WCPA-CEESP Theme group on Indigenous/Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), brought together several hundred participants from around the world. **Most importantly, over 200 representatives of indigenous peoples, mobile peoples, and other local communities were themselves present to recount their experiences. Such a large presence was unique in the history of conservation conferences.** These and other participants, including conservation professionals, government officials, activists, and others, highlighted the following key points for integration into Recommendations, the Durban Accord and Action Plan, the Message to the CBD, and other Congress outputs.

1. Recognising that biodiversity conservation has a much longer **history** than government-designated protected areas; in particular that traditional ecosystem management systems of indigenous and mobile peoples and other local communities have helped to conserve biodiversity across entire landscapes and seascapes.
2. Recognising **Community Conserved Areas** (including indigenous protected areas, mobile peoples' territories, village wetlands and watersheds, marine reserves and fisheries, and



others) as a legitimate and effective means of conservation. In particular, acknowledging and giving legal backing to their role in conserving critical biodiversity elements, providing linkages across the land and seascape, filling gaps in conservation coverage, and providing cultural, livelihood, and political security to millions of people.

3. Moving existing government-designated protected areas towards **collaborative management**, by providing full and equitable share in decision-making to relevant indigenous peoples and local communities.
4. Urging that issues of the **restitution of rights and responsibilities**, and compensation for past injustices, be addressed in national and international systems, including through the creation of a *Commission on Truth and Reconciliation Regarding Protected Areas and Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities*.
5. Integrating **cultural diversity** and cultural survival as key objectives and strategies for protected areas, including in the guidance relating to the IUCN PA categories.
6. **Equitably distributing the costs and benefits of PAs**, through securing local livelihoods and revenues, reducing damage by wildlife, addressing poverty and resource deprivation, and encouraging ecologically and culturally sensitive tourism controlled by communities.
7. Specially focusing on the needs of **disprivileged sections**, including mobile and indigenous peoples within multi-ethnic societies, the landless, marginal farmers/fisherfolk/pastoralists... and in particular women and youth within these;
8. Promoting positive linkages between **sustainable agriculture** and biodiversity conservation, especially building on traditional biodiverse farming, pastoralism, and fisheries, that help to maintain ecosystem services, corridors, and wildlife refuges;
9. Understanding and facilitating community-based approaches to **livelihood security and sustainable development**, as an alternative to the destructive path of development that is dominant today.



The above issues are incorporated into the Durban Accord and Action Plan and the Message to the CBD. **Of the 32 Recommendations and eleven Emerging Issues, TILCEPA introduced/supported the following eleven Recommendations and one Emerging Issue, all of which reflect these concerns.**

1. Integrated Landscape Management to Support Protected Areas (Recommendation No. 5.9)
2. Tourism as a Vehicle for Conservation and Support of Protected Areas (No. 5.12)
3. Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas (No. 5.13)
4. Good Governance of Protected Areas (No. 5.16)
5. Diversity of Governance Types for Protected Areas (No. 5.17)
6. Preventing and Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflicts (No. 5.20)
7. Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas (No. 5.24)
8. Co-management of Protected Areas (No. 5.25)
9. Community Conserved Areas (No. 5.26)
10. Mobile Indigenous Peoples and Conservation (No. 5.27)
11. Poverty and Protected Areas (No. 5.29)
12. Gender Equity in the Management and Conservation of Protected Areas (Emerging Issue No. 8).

It is important to place these points within the overall context of conservation imperatives, which were dealt with by other themes, the results of which are posted on the IUCN website. (www.iucn.org/wpc2003)

Summary of the Congress Outputs

1. Durban Accord and Action Plan:

Durban Accord:

The Durban Accord is the umbrella document and the principle message from the Congress to the world. The development of the Accord began in Albany, Australia, in 1997, continued at other



international and regional conservation events, and was widely discussed at the Congress itself before being finalized.

The Accord proposes a new paradigm for PAs that integrates conservation goals with sustainable development in an equitable way. Celebrating the diversity of nature and cultures, the multiple benefits from PAs, and successes in their conservation, the Accord highlights a number of concerns, including: inadequate PA coverage, particularly for marine and freshwater ecosystems; a lack of recognition of the conservation efforts of local communities and mobile and indigenous peoples; a decline in wild areas outside PAs; parks on paper, not in practice; island PAs; and threats from human-induced climate change. The Accord raises the concern that development plans overlook PAs, that costs are local and benefits worldwide, and that perverse subsidies encourage resource over-exploitation in and around PAs. Regarding resources, the Accord notes inaccessible conservation funds, an annual funding gap of US\$ 25 billion, inadequate diffusion of technology, knowledge and best practice models, and the insufficient capacity of younger generations.

The Accord urges a commitment to: promote the role of PAs in implementing other international development and conservation agreements; ensure that globalization and trade agreements do not hinder PA objectives; establish and strengthen transparent and accountable legal and institutional frameworks; and expand and strengthen PA networks, and achieve adequate representation. It also urges extractive industries to fulfill their responsibilities for the careful stewardship of PAs.

Regarding the establishment and management of PAs, the Accord urges a commitment to: build resilience against climate change; implement adaptive and innovative strategies; recognize and support Community Conserved Areas (CCAs); promote stakeholder participation in decision making; and employ scientific and traditional knowledge. The Accord further urges commitments to mobilizing resources for the African Protected Area Initiative and Trust, and the maintenance and enhancement of PAs.

Regarding PAs interface with people, the Accord urges a commitment to: recognize the integral relationship of people with PAs; involve local communities, indigenous and mobile peoples in PA establishment and management; engage younger generations in PA stewardship; and promote communication and education. The Accord also urges commitment to: economic valuation of benefits from PAs; diversification of income generation strategies; redirection of perverse strategies; capacity building; mainstreaming of PAs within overall development agendas; poverty reduction; and distribution of benefits within local communities and indigenous peoples.

(For detailed text please see page no. 32)

Durban Action Plan:

The Durban Action Plan is directed at all people engaged in PAs. It provides a checklist of the activities needed to increase PAs' benefits to society and to improve their coverage and management. Recognizing variations in approaches and the lack of a formal mandate, the Action Plan raises issues that may need to be addressed, and suggests actions to be taken at all levels through partnerships.

Key outcomes include: the fulfillment of PAs' critical role in global biodiversity conservation; the implementation of PAs' fundamental role in sustainable development; a global system of PAs linked to landscapes and seascapes; improved quality, effectiveness and reporting of PA management; recognition of the rights of local communities, and indigenous and mobile peoples; the empowerment of younger generations; increased support for PAs from other constituencies; improved forms of governance, recognizing both traditional and innovative approaches; and increased resources for PAs. Advocating improved communication and education on the role and benefits of PAs, the final key outcome addresses outreach from the WPC, and includes a section on active multi-level participation and cooperation for implementation of the Action Plan. Under each outcome, key targets and specific actions are identified.



(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/durbanactionplan.pdf>)

2. Recommendations:

A large number of Recommendations on specific topics were drafted in advance of the Congress. They were discussed in relevant discussion groups at the Congress, reviewed and approved in workshop plenary sessions, and acknowledged in the closing Plenary, on Wednesday, 17 September, 2003.

Given below is the summary of each of the 32 Recommendations¹. The full text of eleven of these most relevant to the Communities and Equity theme is reproduced in this booklet. For the text of the other Recommendations please refer to the website.

Strengthening Institutional and Societal Capacities for Protected Area Management in the 21st Century: With Recommendation 5.01, WPC participants recommend: raising awareness of the value of PAs and the benefits they provide to society; enhancing a general commitment to support PAs; and adjusting current policies, laws, planning and management instruments and institutional frameworks to increase capacity for PA management at all levels.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Strengthening Individual and Group Capacities for Protected Area Management in the 21st Century: With Recommendation 5.02, WPC participants recommend that IUCN and the WCPA: promote and support collaborative capacity development activities; support learning processes within the workplace and community settings, building on traditional knowledge; support the enhancement of capacity for PA managers,

¹ Adapted from *Sustainable Developments* Vol. 89, No. 9 "Summary Report of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress: Benefits Beyond Boundaries, 8-17, September, 2003", published by the International Institute of Sustainable Development.

indigenous communities and other stakeholders; and encourage the full participation of communities and individuals. They recommend that the WCPA moves towards common standards of competency and coordinate a consortium of organizations to build awareness and training. They also recommend ways for maintaining high levels of commitment and performance by PA staff, and that the IUCN Task Force on Capacity Building elaborate an action plan for the next 10 years.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Protected Areas Learning Network: With Recommendation 5.03, WPC participants recommend institutional support for the proposed PALNet; the establishment of a Steering Committee for PALNet; scientific, technical and policy support from the WCPA; and consideration of fund-raising strategies.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Building Comprehensive and Effective Protected Area Systems: With Recommendation 5.04, WPC participants urge governments, NGOs and local communities to maximize the representation and conservation of biodiversity in comprehensive PA networks in all eco-regions by 2012, focusing on threatened and under-represented ecosystems and species. They also set specific targets regarding *in situ* conservation of endangered and globally threatened species, and conservation of representations of every terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystem. They further urge CBD Parties to adopt a strong work programme, to consider legal mechanisms on PAs at COP-7 and to ensure the establishment of a representative global network of PAs, and call on governments, donors and stakeholders to provide financial support for the expansion of the PA global network and the effective management of existing PAs. They also urge governments to: use international instruments and national legislation to enhance PA protection; develop and implement legislation to conserve biodiversity; promote the socioeconomic and cultural benefits of PAs; and take full account of the rights, interests and aspirations of indigenous peoples.



(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Climate Change and Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.05, the WPC urges governments to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations by implementing policies that will lead to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, including the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol. Participants recommend: curtailing consumption of carbon-based fuels; regional analyses of the impact of climate change on PAs; establishing a global financing mechanism to cover additional costs for PAs; and including concepts of resilience and adaptive management of PAs. They recommend that the WCPA expand partnerships and deepen expertise on adapting PAs to global change, and communicate best practices regarding methods to anticipate and adapt to global change.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Strengthening Mountain Protected Areas as a Key Contribution to Sustainable Mountain Development: With Recommendation 5.06, WPC participants endorse the establishment of a network of mountain PAs, and urge IUCN to: support the IUCN Mountain Initiative Task Force; give particular attention to implementing the WCPA 2004-2008 Mountain Strategy; engage in the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions; provide leadership to highlight the vital relationship between biodiversity, mountains and PAs; and provide a forum to advance the concept of peace parks.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Financial Security for Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.07, WPC participants recommend that the international community: operationalize the WSSD biodiversity goal; ensure that financial mechanisms adopted to increase PA revenue do not lead to biodiversity degradation; communicate successful investments in PAs to gain support for PA funding;

increase financial flows through appropriate incentives and support for the implementation of diverse portfolios of financing mechanisms and cost-effective management approaches; and ensure proper valuation of the goods and services provided by PAs. They also recommend: removing policy and institutional barriers to sustainable financing solutions, ensuring that PAs and the surrounding local and indigenous communities are granted access to benefits; and significantly increasing future replenishments of the GEF, and the cost-effectiveness of PA financing. They urge donors, governments and the private sector to support the establishment of trust and endowment funds.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Private Sector Funding of Protected Areas: In Recommendation 5.08, the WPC recommends: removing obstacles and enhancing opportunities for public-private-community partnerships in PA management; developing legal and financial instruments to implement new partnership arrangements; ensuring equitable distribution of the returns from PAs; ensuring community participation in a dialogue with the private sector; promoting business planning and marketing for PA management; creating business guidelines and standards to promote good governance and transparency; and ensuring that responsible parties meet the costs of avoiding, restoring or compensating for damage to biodiversity. They also call on the WCPA to consider means to enhance financing opportunities for PAs, and to promote a culture of respect towards indigenous cultures and values.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Integrated Landscape Management to Support Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.09, WPC participants recommend: adopting PA design principles which emphasize linkages to surrounding ecosystems; restoring ecological processes in degraded areas within PAs and in their surrounding landscapes; reflecting the presence and needs of human populations in overall PA design and management; recognizing participatory processes;



applying principles of adaptive management; and adopting a policy framework to encourage local communities' active involvement in biodiversity stewardship. They also call on international organizations to: build relationships between biodiversity conservation, PA management and sustainable development; regenerate cultural landscapes and revitalize rural communities; and promote integrated earthscape management in relevant international agreements.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 39)

Policy Linkages between Relevant International Conventions and Programmes in Integrating Protected Areas in the Wider Landscape/Seascape: With Recommendation 5.10, participants recommend that governments, local and indigenous communities, civil society and NGOs: strengthen their involvement with the Ramsar Wetlands Convention, the World Heritage Convention and the UNESCO-Man and the Biosphere Network of Biosphere Reserves, and promote their harmonized implementation regarding PA identification and management; ensure consistency with the implementation of the WSSD action plan and with the CBD; and use the linkages between these instruments to ensure that actions are coordinated with activities in the surrounding landscape/seascape. Participants also recommend that governing bodies of relevant international instruments and programmes promote linkages in the landscape/seascape in their implementation plans and programmes.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

A Global Network to Support the Development of Transboundary Conservation Initiatives: With Recommendation 5.11, WCP participants recommend: supporting the establishment of an international forum to act as a global network for transboundary conservation initiatives; developing and applying a programme to develop tools for these initiatives, and a programme to monitor and evaluate transboundary conservation of all types; and developing an international enabling

framework and international register of transboundary PAs, and recommending their recognition through joint nominations to conventions such as Ramsar, World Heritage and the MAB programme.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Tourism as a Vehicle for Conservation and Support of Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.12, participants recommend that the tourism sector work together with PA managers and communities to ensure that tourism associated with PAs: respects PAs' role in conservation; makes financial contributions to conservation and PA management; contributes to economic development and poverty reduction; encourages appropriate behavior by visitors; uses ecologically and culturally appropriate technologies, facilities and materials; monitors, reports and mitigates negative impacts; communicates the benefits of PAs; and promotes the use of guidelines, codes of practice and certification programmes. Participants also recommend that: key decision makers work with the conservation community to ensure that tourism supports the sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage and local and indigenous community development and economic opportunities. Participants urge international and national agencies, local authorities and the private sector to support research and development to, *inter alia*: understand the link between tourism, conservation and community development; establish reliable data on PA tourism; promote appropriate monitoring and evaluation; provide appropriate tourism training for PA personnel; and develop tools and techniques for sustainable PA tourism-supported finance.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 41)

Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.13, the WPC acknowledges indigenous peoples' rights to, *inter alia*, own and control their sacred places, archaeological and cultural heritage, ceremonial objects and human remains contained within or adjacent to PAs. Participants recommend recognition of and respect for those rights in relation



to conservation activities, and suggest that governments, *inter alia*: promote and adopt laws and policies that foster multicultural approaches to PA systems and that recognize the effectiveness of CCAs; and adopt and enforce laws and policies with the full and effective participation and consent of concerned communities, and that guarantee the restitution of sacred places. They also recommend: ensuring that PA systems give balanced attention to spiritual values, assisting indigenous and traditional peoples in obtaining legal and technical support; developing awareness-raising campaigns; and requesting PA managers to identify and recognize sacred places, promote intercultural dialogue with local communities, and support community efforts to maintain their values and practices. Participants further request IUCN to review the 1994 Protected Area Category Guidelines to include these values as potential management objectives.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 45)

Cities and Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.14, WPC participants recommend that conservation agencies, NGOs, local authorities and local communities recognize both the importance of PAs to people in cities, and the interdependence of cities and PAs, and strengthen the capacity of PA communities to preserve and restore natural areas in and near cities. They also recommend that the WCPA incorporates an urban dimension in its activities, and that IUCN, *inter alia*: incorporates urban dimensions into the Inter-session Programme Framework for 2005-2008; links biodiversity conservation to human settlements; develops partnerships with key organizations engaged in urban development; and develops tools to assist urban managers in incorporating ecosystem management approaches to urban planning.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Peace, Conflict and Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.15, participants recognize that peace is a fundamental precondition for the conservation of biological and cultural diversity, and that PAs can foster peace within and across borders. Participants recommend: the recognition that PA management is

influenced by conflict dynamics; the development of capacity for international rapid response; ensuring that humanitarian relief efforts minimize negative effects on PAs; and the development of management tools to monitor and evaluate impacts of conflict and peace on PAs. They also recommend the implementation of international and national instruments to strengthen protection of World Heritage sites and other PAs in times of conflict, and the adequate training, protection and management of field staff. Participants call on donors to provide continuous funding and assistance, and on the international community to continuously engage local communities in PA management, benefit sharing, and the provision of alternative livelihoods. They recommend support for prompt action to rehabilitate PAs after conflict. Participants also recommend the establishment of a Task Force to identify instruments enabling international response, neutral status for PA personnel, and guidelines for good practice.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Good Governance of Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.16, WPC participants: endorse the importance of governance as a key concept for PAs; recognize that PA governance should reflect and address relevant social, ecological, cultural, historical and economic factors; adopt legitimacy and voice, accountability, performance, fairness and direction as general principles of good PA governance; and encourage and improve PA managers' capacity to apply good governance principles in implementing the ecosystem approach and in dealing with global change. Participants also call on CBD COP-7 to address good governance in the PAs programme of work, in particular with regard to capacity-building needs.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 49)

Recognizing and Supporting a Diversity of Governance Types for Protected Areas: In Recommendation 5.17, WPC participants: recommend that governments and civil society recognize the legitimacy and importance of a range of governance types for PAs; request the WCPA to refine its PA categorization



system to include a governance dimension, which recognizes government-managed, co-managed, privately-managed, and community-managed PAs; urge the Chairs of the IUCN's Commissions to establish an inter-Commission working group on PA governance to develop a comprehensive programme of work; and call on the CBD Parties to recognize the legitimacy of all governance types, adopt legal and policy measures to reinforce the management effectiveness and good governance attributes of these governance types, and undertake initiatives to strengthen relevant institutional and human capacities.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 52)

Management Effectiveness Evaluation to Support Protected Area Management: Through Recommendation 5.18, WPC participants affirm the importance of monitoring and evaluation of management effectiveness as a basis for improved PA management, and more transparent and accountable reporting. They call on states and PA managers to adopt systems for evaluating management effectiveness; recommend that the IUCN Quadriennial Programme Framework for 2005-2008 fosters cooperation with relevant partners to undertake a work programme on management effectiveness; and call for community involvement in management effectiveness evaluation, and inclusion of an analysis of the impact of PAs on communities and the effectiveness of their involvement in management. They further recommend that: funding bodies promote the use of transparent, appropriate and credible management effectiveness evaluation in PAs; the WCPA work to investigate options for certification; the CBD Parties include policies and actions relating to evaluation of management effectiveness in their policies and the work programme on PAs; and the Secretariats of relevant conventions adopt a consistent reporting framework that incorporates the results of management effectiveness evaluation.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

IUCN Protected Area Management Categories: With Recommendation 5.19, WPC participants:

- declare that the purpose of the IUCN PA management categories system is to provide an internationally recognized conceptual and practical framework for the planning, management and monitoring of PAs;
- reaffirm that in the application of the management categories, IUCN's definition of a PA must always be met as an overarching criterion, and that IUCN should reinforce its efforts to promote understanding of the full range of IUCN categories;
- advise that the new application of the system requires that IUCN produce a revised edition of the 1994 guidelines;
- urge IUCN to develop a monitoring and research programme on the use of the categories;
- further urge IUCN to work with CBD Parties to secure inter-governmental recognition of the IUCN PA management categories system and the use of the system as a basis for national data collection and reporting, and Ramsar Convention Parties to promote application of the categories to the Global Network of Wetlands of International Importance; and
- recommend that IUCN's Inter-sessional Programme Framework for 2005-2008 accommodate a programme of work to further develop and promote the IUCN PA categories system.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Preventing and Mitigating Human-Wildlife Conflicts:

In Recommendation 5.20, WPC participants recommend: supporting the establishment of an international forum to act as a global network for addressing human-wildlife conflict issues; strengthening the capacity of PA managers, communities and stakeholders to prevent and mitigate human-wildlife conflicts; ensuring cooperation between programmes addressing human-wildlife conflicts in politically unstable areas; and encouraging funding organizations to allocate adequate funds to support programmes targeted at preventing and mitigating human-wildlife conflicts.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 56)



World Heritage Convention: With Recommendation 5.21, WPC participants declare their support for the World Heritage Convention, encourage countries that have not done so to join the Convention, and note with appreciation the action of the ICMM and Shell in declaring that they will treat World Heritage sites as "no-go" areas. They call on the international community to: give special protection to World Heritage sites in regions affected by war and civil unrest; and complete the assessment of potential World Heritage natural sites, and reinforce the goals of the Convention and the governance, effective management and conservation of World Heritage areas. They further call on UNESCO, MEA secretariats and the IUCN to seek further synergies and integration between their programmes.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Building a Global System of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas Networks: With Recommendation 5.22, WPC participants call on the international community to establish by 2012 a global system of effectively managed, representative networks of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas (MCPA), consistent with international law and based on scientific information that: greatly increases the marine and coastal area managed in MPAs; includes strictly protected areas that amount to at least 20-30% of each habitat; is designed to be resilient; integrates MPAs with other ocean, coastal, and land governance policies; engages stakeholders in MPA design, planning, management, and benefit sharing; implements best available, science-based measures consistent with international law; builds the best available science on connectivity into MCPA network design; and sets performance objectives to meet fisheries, biodiversity, habitat stabilization and societal needs.

Recommendation 5.22 also calls for implementation of an ecosystem approach to sustainable fisheries management and marine biodiversity conservation through: integrated MPAs; recognition of MPA networks as an integral component in sustainable fisheries management; fostering an ongoing dialogue with the fisheries sector to develop mutual understanding and knowledge transfer; the designation of MPAs as a strategy for

recovery of depleted fish stocks, reduction of coastal pollution, and conservation and restoration of biodiversity; the precautionary approach; and setting performance objectives.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Protecting Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Processes through Marine Protected Areas beyond National Jurisdiction:

In Recommendation 5.23, WPC participants recommend that the international community:

- utilize available mechanisms and authorities to establish and effectively manage, by 2008, at least five ecologically significant and globally representative high seas MPAs (HSMPAs) incorporating strictly protected areas, to enhance the conservation of marine biodiversity, species and ecosystems;
- establish a global system of effectively managed, representative MPA networks by taking immediate action to protect the biodiversity and productivity of vulnerable high seas ecosystems and large-scale, persistent oceanographic features known to support marine life and containing critical habitat for species, and also by developing mechanisms to protect non-target species threatened by high seas fishing;
- initiate action to identify marine hotspots for priority attention, develop criteria and guidelines for HSMPAs identification, establishment, management and enforcement; and
- cooperate to develop a global framework to facilitate the establishment of a global system building on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), CBD, UN Fish Stocks Agreement, Convention on Migratory Species and other relevant instruments.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)



Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas: In Recommendation 5.24, WPC participants recommend:

- ensuring that existing and future PAs respect indigenous peoples' rights;
- ceasing all voluntary resettlement and expulsion of indigenous peoples in connection with PAs, or making mobile peoples involuntarily sedentary;
- ensuring that the establishment of PAs is based on the free Prior Informed Consent of indigenous peoples, and on prior social, economic, cultural and environmental impact assessments undertaken with the full participation of indigenous peoples;
- recognizing the value and importance of PAs designated by indigenous peoples as a sound basis for securing and extending the PA network;
- establishing and enforcing appropriate laws and policies to protect the intellectual property of indigenous peoples, including traditional knowledge, innovation systems, and cultural and biological resources, and to penalize all biopiracy activities;
- enacting laws and policies that recognize and guarantee indigenous peoples' rights over their ancestral lands and waters;
- establishing and implementing mechanisms to address historical injustices caused by the establishment of PAs, to ensure the restitution of indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources taken over by PAs without their free PIC, and to provide prompt and fair compensation;
- establishing a high-level, independent Commission on Truth and Reconciliation on Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas;
- developing and promoting incentives to support indigenous peoples' self-declared and self-managed PAs and other conservation initiatives to protect the territories and resources from external threats and exploitation; and
- ensuring that PAs are geared towards poverty alleviation around and within PAs.

Participants further recommend that IUCN and WCPA: formulate and carry out the work programme to support indigenous peoples'

initiatives and interests regarding PAs; provide support and funding to indigenous peoples for community conserved, co-managed and indigenous-owned and managed PAs; and consider the establishment of an IUCN Commission on Indigenous Peoples and PAs.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 58)

Co-management of Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.25, WPC participants recommend: supporting the review, consolidation and strengthening of existing experiences of PA co-management; promoting stakeholder participation in decision making concerning PA management, with particular regards to indigenous, mobile and local communities and disadvantaged groups; creating or strengthening legal and policy frameworks to enable PA co-management; undertaking programmes to develop and strengthen institutional and human capacities for PA co-management; promoting participatory action-research in co-managed PAs; and calling on CBD COP-7 to address co-management issues in the programme of work for PAs.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 63)

Community Conserved Areas: With Recommendation 5.26, WPC participants recommend that governments: recognize CCAs as a legitimate form of biodiversity conservation; facilitate the continuation of existing CCAs; respect the importance of CCAs for communities, and apply the principles of PIC and participatory environmental impact assessment; and support self-monitoring and evaluation of CCAs by relevant communities. They also recommend that communities: commit to conserving CCAs' biodiversity; extend the CCA network; respond to forces that threaten CCAs; recognize CCAs' ecological, cultural and other values; seek public recognition; and commit to developing internal accountability mechanisms. They further call on international organizations to recognize CCAs, promote them in appropriate work programmes, and integrate them into the IUCN PA category system.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 67)



Mobile Indigenous Peoples and Conservation: With Recommendation 5.27, WPC participants recommend: ensuring mobile peoples' rights to co- and self-manage their lands; recognizing mobile peoples' collective and customary rights, and CCAs; facilitating cross-border mobility; promoting adaptive management approaches; respecting traditional knowledge; recognizing mobile peoples' rights to the restitution of their lands; and promoting cross-cultural dialogue and conflict resolution within and between mobile and sedentary people around and in PAs. They further urge governments to approve the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and to ratify and implement the International Labour Organization 169.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 72)

Protected Areas, Mining and Energy: With Recommendation 5.28, WPC participants recognize that IUCN World Conservation Recommendation 2.82 (Amman, Jordan, 2000), taken together with IUCN Resolutions on Indigenous Peoples, can serve as a guide for testing the commitment of mining and energy companies to PA conservation and management. They also recognize that some elements of both the conservation community and the extractive industry have expressed a commitment to conserve biodiversity and maintain some PAs, and that those elements wish to continue their dialogue and make it more inclusive, while many people in the conservation community strongly oppose this dialogue.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Poverty and Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.29, WPC participants note that PAs should contribute to poverty reduction, and call for: integrating PAs into broader sustainable development planning agendas; conserving biodiversity both for its value as a local livelihood resource and as a public good; equitable benefit sharing; fully compensating affected communities; and incorporating a gender perspective in PA governance. Participants also recommend developing inclusive government for PA management, based on: building partnerships with poor

communities and empowering them to participate in decision making; developing pro-poor mechanisms to reward environmental stewardship; respecting customary ownership and access rights; and improving accountability and transparency in decision making. They also recommend that governments and development partners consider how to maximize the contribution of PAs to sustainable development, and that CBD Parties: develop guidelines on PA management and ensure that national biodiversity strategies and action plans are aligned with poverty reduction schemes; and extend the principle of equitable benefit sharing to include all biodiversity components.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 75)

Africa's Protected Areas: With Recommendation 5.30, WPC participants endorse the African Ministers' decision to adopt the NEPAD environment Action Plan and to establish the African Protected Areas Initiative and Trust Fund, and recommend that the international community support their objectives. They also endorse and support the Durban Consensus on Africa's Protected Areas in the New Millennium.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

Protected Areas, Freshwater and Integrated River Basin Management Frameworks: With Recommendation 5.31, WPC participants call upon governments, local and indigenous communities and civil society to, *inter alia*: undertake systematic assessments of the development benefits of freshwater PAs; support the establishment and implementation of Integrated River Basin Management (IRBM); consider mountain, forest, agricultural, dry and sub-humid lands, inland water and coastal ecosystems as part of IRBM-based PA systems; establish and enforce environmental policies explicitly protecting the ecological integrity of freshwater ecosystems; and harmonize implementation of international environmental conventions and national policies relating to biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.



The Recommendation also requests the UN to extend the Year of Freshwater to a Decade of Freshwater, and promotes transboundary declarations of PAs under an appropriate international instrument.

Strategic agenda for communication, education and public awareness for protected areas: With Recommendation 5.32, WPC participants recommend, *inter alia*: working towards a common agenda for communication for PAs at all levels; ensuring that adequate funding for communication is included in PA budgets; developing institutional capacity and professional skills for effective use of strategic communication; developing a participatory approach to the public, communities and other stakeholders, empowering them to collaborate in PA management; recognizing that communication must be research-based, monitored for effectiveness, evaluated for impact and linked to PA objectives; and using communication tools to build the capacity of local communities to promote sustainable use of biodiversity in a PA context.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/recommendations.pdf>)

3. Emerging Issues:

During workshop discussions, several issues of significance were identified that were not covered by the WPC recommendations. These issues were summarized in a document on Emerging Issues, and approved by the workshop plenaries for inclusion in the Congress Proceedings.

The Emerging Issues pertain to: ecological restoration; building support for PAs through site-based planning; disease and PA management; private PAs; sustainable hunting, fishing and other wildlife issues; management of invasive species; gender equity in PA management and conservation; an amendment to the IUCN definition of MPAs; an immediate moratorium on deep sea trawling; and the HIV/AIDS pandemic in relation to conservation.

Out of these, the Emerging Issue on Gender Equity in the Management and Conservation of Protected Areas is included in this booklet.

(For detailed text please refer to page no. 79)

(For detailed texts on the other Emerging Issues please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/emergingissues.pdf>)

4. Message to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD):

The WPC Message to the CBD synthesizes the discussions and proposals of Congress participants, especially those proposals contained in the Durban Action Plan, with the purpose of providing specific recommendations to the 7th Conference of Parties (COP-7) for the development of the CBD work programme on PAs.

The Message contains the following statements: biodiversity and ecosystem services are essential to sustainable development; the CBD is an indispensable element to ensure the continued provision of ecosystem services; a representative and effectively managed PA system is crucial to achieving the CBD objectives and the target of a significant reduction in biodiversity loss by 2010; and the Congress acknowledges progress in the development of PAs globally, but also identifies serious gaps, challenges and deficiencies.

The Message, called on CBD COP-7 to consider a variety of actions. On planning, selecting, establishing and managing PA systems, it called on the COP to, *inter alia*: adopt specific targets and timetables; address the severe under-representation of MPAs in the global PA system; promote the development of national and regional ecological networks, corridors and transboundary PAs; apply the ecosystem approach to the planning and management of all PAs; and address global change adaptation measures. On benefits, equity and participation, the Message called on the COP to, *inter alia*, ensure that indigenous and mobile peoples, local communities, women and youth fully participate in the



establishment and management of PAs, and share in the benefits arising from them.

(For detailed text please refer to <http://www.iucn.org/wpc2003/pdfs/outputs/wpc/cbdmessage.pdf>)

Convention on Biological Diversity – Protected Area Programme of Work

Adopted at the Earth Summit of Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) was the first global agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity. It entered into force on 29 December 1993. Emphasizing the implementation phase, in April 2002, the sixth meeting of the COP (COP-6) adopted the first Strategic Plan for the Convention, together with the bold target of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by the year 2010. This target was endorsed at the highest possible political level by world leaders gathered in Johannesburg for the World Summit on Sustainable Development in August–September 2002. The World Summit also recognized the critical role played by biodiversity in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication, and that the Convention on Biological Diversity is the key instrument for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources.

The CBD is a legally binding international agreement that mandates member countries to conserve biodiversity, use biological resources in a way that they would continue to be available to future generations ("sustainably"), and ensure that in such uses, the benefits generated are distributed evenly. Over the last decade, a number of detailed work programmes and guidelines have been developed under the CBD, dealing with aspects like conservation of forests, arid lands, freshwater wetlands, marine areas, and mountains; access and sharing of benefits relating to genetic resources; traditional knowledge and the involvement of indigenous and local communities; safety in the use and transfer of genetically modified organisms; incentives for conservation; education and communication; and so on.

The Protected Area Programme of Work (POW)

The CBD Programme of Work (POW) on Protected Areas is a detailed document, negotiated word by word in marathon sessions at the COP-7 held in Kuala Lumpur in February 2004. In a healthy spirit of open-ness, the negotiations involved not only government delegates but also indigenous and community representatives, NGOs, and others. One of the major influences while preparing the draft POW, was the World Parks Congress (September 2003) described above.

The POW relates itself to the Millennium Development Goals adopted by countries at the 2000 United Nations General Assembly, and the targets of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, especially the one about reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. Being part of a legally binding treaty, the POW is perhaps the most significant international statement on protected areas and conservation.

The POW is arranged into four main elements, with specific goals within each of these elements:

- 1. Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening, and managing, protected area systems and sites:** this includes establishing and strengthening national and regional systems of PAs (including sites conserved by communities and private parties), integration of PAs into the larger landscape and seascape and into various sectors of planning, strengthening collaboration between countries for trans-boundary PA conservation, improving site-based planning and management, and preventing negative impacts of key threats to protected areas.
- 2. Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing:** this includes promoting equity and benefit-sharing through increasing the benefits of PAs for indigenous and local communities, and enhancing the involvement of such communities (based on a recognition that "the establishment, management and monitoring of protected areas should take place with the full and effective participation of, and full respect



for the rights of, indigenous and local communities consistent with national law and applicable international obligations").

3. **Enabling activities:** this includes providing enabling policies and institutional mechanisms, building capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas, applying appropriate technologies, ensuring financial sustainability, and strengthening communication, education and public awareness.
4. **Standards, assessment, and monitoring:** this includes developing and adopting minimum standards and best practices, evaluating and improving the effectiveness of PA management, assessing and monitoring PA status and trends, and ensuring that scientific knowledge contributes to PA establishment and effectiveness.

One of the major breakthroughs of the POW (mirroring a similar breakthrough at the World Parks Congress) is the recognition of conservation sites other than those managed by governments, including community conserved areas and private reserves.

(For full text of the programme work, see page 82. For more information on the CBD please log on to www.biodiv.org)

Outputs of World Parks Congress relevant to Communities and Equity



The Durban Accord

Our Global Commitment for People and Earth's Protected Areas

We, the 3,000 participants of the Vth World Parks Congress, celebrate, voice concern and call for urgent action on protected areas. We bear witness to those places most inspirational and spiritual, most critical to the survival of species and ecosystems, most crucial in safeguarding food, air and water, most essential in stabilizing climate, most unique in cultural and natural heritage and therefore most deserving of humankind's special care. We urge action for the benefit of protected areas so that their benefits may be conserved and equitably shared.

Who We Are

We are a gathering of resource managers, scientists, civil servants, and industry leaders. We include leaders of non-governmental organizations – both large and small, of international bodies and grassroots groups. We include indigenous and mobile peoples and local communities. We are men and women of younger and older generations, hailing from major urban centers and small communities across 154 countries. We share experience from the Earth's wildest frontiers and its most degraded lands. We carry the voices of countless concerned people from every corner of the world.

The Rapidly Changing World

All around us we see profound transformations: climate change, fragmentation of landscapes and seascapes and the spread of invasive alien species. We see growing populations, globalization, urbanization, decentralization, and rising demands for food, fiber, fuel and water. We see loss of biological and cultural diversity and failing ecosystems that serve as vital organs of the Earth. We see 3,000,000,000 people in poverty, gripped by daily struggles for survival. We see the changing faces of global and community

leaders, too often too burdened by societal demands to nurture Earth's life support systems.

A New Paradigm for Protected Areas

In this changing world, we need a fresh and innovative approach to protected areas and their role in broader conservation and development agendas. This approach demands the maintenance and enhancement of our core conservation goals, equitably integrating them with the interests of all affected people. In this way the synergy between conservation, the maintenance of life support systems and sustainable development is forged. We see protected areas as vital means to achieve this synergy efficiently and cost-effectively. We see protected areas as providers of benefits beyond boundaries – beyond their boundaries on a map, beyond the boundaries of nation-states, across societies, genders and generations.

Cause for Celebration

We celebrate the miracle of the diversity of nature and of cultures that possess the wealth, the wisdom and knowledge to enable conservation and sustainable use.

We celebrate protected areas as places where we conserve biodiversity – for its inherent value, for its value as a public good and as a local livelihood resource.

We celebrate protected areas as providers of ecosystem goods and services, as irreplaceable sources of fresh water, fish stocks and flood protection and as buffers against climate change.

We celebrate protected areas as refugia for life in the face of rapid, perhaps cataclysmic, ecological shifts. We celebrate protected areas as contributors to poverty reduction and economic development and as creators and sustainers of livelihoods.



We celebrate protected areas as living classrooms – special places where people connect to their roots, where cultures, values and knowledge systems carry on through generations.

We celebrate protected areas as promoters of friendship and peace, as the common ground for nations that share in the proliferation of transboundary parks.

We celebrate one of the greatest collective land use commitments in the history of humankind—a worldwide system of some 100,000 protected areas and a tripling of the world's protected areas over the last twenty years.

And we celebrate the conservation successes of local communities, indigenous peoples, governments, private individuals and volunteer organizations and their efforts to make protected areas places of natural, cultural and spiritual convergence.

Cause for Concern

We voice concern that many areas of irreplaceable and immediately threatened biological diversity have not yet been protected. We voice concern that many places which have been conserved over the ages by local communities, mobile and indigenous peoples are not given recognition, protection and support.

We voice concern that wild and natural areas outside of protected areas have shrunk by half in the last twenty years, and that biological diversity, in turn, is on the brink of mass extinction.

We voice concern that many proclaimed protected areas exist more on paper than in practice, especially in developing nations and in the marine realm.

We voice concern that while 12% of the world's land area now enjoys protection, less than 1% of the world's oceans, seas and coasts have protected status, exposing fisheries and rich storehouses of biodiversity to overexploitation.



We voice concern that freshwater ecosystems—natural reservoirs for a non-negotiable element for life on Earth—are largely unprotected.

We voice concern that protected areas are often islands in a sea of degradation, ignoring natural life lines drawn through river basins, migratory corridors and fertile ocean currents.

We voice concern that development plans do not include attention to protected areas.

We voice concern that many costs of protected areas are borne locally – particularly by poor communities – while benefits accrue globally and remain underappreciated.

We voice concern that while conservation funds are promoted as available, they often prove inaccessible and are sometimes misdirected.

We voice concern that perverse subsidies encourage overexploitation of resources in and around protected areas.

We voice concern that existing protected areas suffer an annual funding gap of some US\$25 billion, excluding additional resources required to expand protected area systems.

We voice concern that many protected area practitioners lack access to technology, knowledge, lessons learned and best practice models for effective and adaptive management.

We voice concern that the capacity of our younger generations to participate in the new protected area agenda is insufficient.

We voice concern that human-induced climate change threatens to reverse our past achievements and jeopardize future efforts and that the world has not started substantial reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.

We voice concern that we face a closing window of opportunity, that if we fail to act now we will miss our last chance to pass our rich natural and cultural heritage onto future generations.



Call for Commitment and Action

We urge commitment to the irreplaceable role of protected areas in the implementation of the Millennium Development Declaration, the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Convention to Combat Desertification, the Ramsar Convention, the World Heritage Convention and other global agreements.

We urge commitment to ensure that globalization and trade agreements do not hinder the capacity of protected areas to achieve their core aims.

We urge commitment to establish and strengthen policy, legal and institutional frameworks for protected area systems that are accountable and transparent.

We urge commitment to expand and strengthen worldwide systems of protected areas, prioritized on the basis of imminent threat to biodiversity, natural and cultural heritage.

We urge commitment to safeguard representative ecosystems, habitats and species, so filling gaps in conserving the irreplaceable building blocks of Earth's natural order.

We urge commitment to build resilience into the selection, design and management of protected area networks, so insuring their survival in the face of human-induced climate change.

We urge commitment to mainstream protected areas within overall development agendas, engaging support from broad cross-sections of government, communities and the private sector.

We urge commitment to the mobilization of financial and technical resources to implement the African Protected Area Initiative and the African Protected Area Trust Fund.

We urge commitment by extractive industries to fulfill their responsibilities for the careful stewardship of protected areas.

We urge commitment to the integral relationship of people with protected areas, fully incorporating the rights, interests and aspirations of both women and men.

We urge commitment to involve local communities, indigenous and mobile peoples in the creation, proclamation and management of protected areas.

We urge commitment to engage and enlist younger generations in the stewardship of protected areas, recognizing that they have legitimate stakes in the future of those areas.

We urge commitment to ensuring that people who benefit from or are impacted by protected areas have the opportunity to participate in relevant decision-making on a fair and equitable basis in full respect of their human and social rights.

We urge commitment to protected area management that strives to reduce, and in no way exacerbates, poverty.

We urge commitment to protected area management that shares benefits with indigenous peoples and local communities.

We urge commitment to innovation in protected area management including adaptive, collaborative and co-management strategies.

We urge commitment to recognize, strengthen, protect and support community conservation areas.

We urge commitment to the provision of substantial additional financial, infrastructural and material resources for maintaining and enhancing protected area systems.

We urge commitment to the economic valuation of protected areas in recognition of their significance to local, national and global economies so as to motivate increased investment and funding.

We urge commitment to innovative and diversified income generation strategies, thereby securing predictable financial returns for payment to the stewards of ecosystems goods and services.



We urge commitment to redirect perverse subsidies toward support mechanisms for protected areas.

We urge commitment to build the capacity of protected area managers, including through cutting-edge information services and technology transfer.

We urge commitment to value and use all knowledge systems on protected areas, both scientific and traditionally based.

We urge commitment to communications and education to improve and broaden support for protected areas.

Our Pledge

Our strongest commitments will fail if we neglect to maintain avenues for open dialogue. Such dialogue thrives in a climate of humility, credibility and trust. Towards this end we pledge to facilitate understanding and collaboration. We pledge to engage and embrace all constituencies. We pledge to share our vision that a sustainable future for humankind depends on a caring partnership with nature. We pledge to bequeath protected areas, as precious heritage, to future generations.

Recommendation 5.9

Integrated Landscape Management to Support Protected Areas

While protected areas focus on biodiversity conservation, to be effective they must be managed in the context of the broader land/seascape.

Conventions dealing with biodiversity have variously addressed this need, most notably through endorsement of the principles of the Ecosystem Approach (Decision V/6; Nairobi, 2000) by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and the adoption of Wise Use Guidance by the Contracting Parties to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands.

Several other Multilateral Environmental Agreements, notably the Convention on Migratory Species, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, along with several regional agreements, recognise the importance of integrated approaches to land/seascape management in pursuit of their conservation objectives, including also the cultural landscapes inscribed on the World Heritage List and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves.

At the same time, protected area design and management must reflect the structure and condition of surrounding landscapes/seascapes, and in particular must be flexible enough to adapt to increasing unpredictability in rates and directions of global changes.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Summit on Integrated Landscape Management to Support Protected Areas at the Vth World Parks Congress, in Durban, South Africa (5-17 September 2003):

1. RECOMMEND governments, non-government organizations, local communities and civil society to:
 - a. ADOPT and promote protected area design principles that reflect those inherent in the world network of biosphere reserves where core protected areas are part of landscapes designed to enhance the overall conservation value;



- b. ADOPT design principles for protected areas which emphasise linkages to surrounding ecosystems and ensure that the surrounding landscapes are managed for biodiversity conservation;
 - c. RECOGNISE the need to restore ecological processes in degraded areas both within protected areas and in their surrounding landscapes to ensure the ecological integrity of protected areas;
 - d. RECOGNISE that the presence and needs of human populations consistent with biodiversity conservation within and in the vicinity of protected areas should be reflected in the overall design and management of protected areas and the surrounding landscapes;
 - e. RECOGNISE the importance of participatory processes that link a diverse array of stakeholders in stewardship of the landscape linkages;
 - f. ENSURE that principles of adaptive management are applied to protected areas; and
 - g. ADOPT and promote a policy framework and incentives that encourage active involvement of local communities in biodiversity stewardship; and
2. CALL on UNESCO, IUCN and Secretariats of relevant multi-lateral environmental agreements, to work with Governments, civil society, the private sector, indigenous and local communities and NGOs to:
 - a. DEMONSTRATE how international law can contribute towards building site-specific, mutually beneficial relationships between biodiversity conservation, protected area management and sustainable development;
 - b. USE linking protected areas with the surrounding landscape as an opportunity to regenerate cultural landscapes including those shaped by traditional and mobile people, and to revitalise rural communities; and
 - c. ADOPT and promote the experience and lessons learned in integrated earthscape management of the UNESCO MAB World Network of Biosphere Reserves, the Ramsar Convention and other relevant international agreements in particular to move towards 'benefits beyond boundaries'.

Recommendation 5.12

Tourism as a Vehicle for Conservation and Support of Protected Areas¹

The world's tourism and recreation sector potentially provides significant benefits to protected areas and associated communities. While tourism alone is not sufficient to support protected areas or community development, it can provide economic benefits, opportunities for communities, opportunities for land acquisition for protected areas, greater appreciation of cultural and natural heritage, greater knowledge of the interplay between humans and their environment, and increased interest in and commitment to the conservation of natural and cultural values. In this context, visitation, recreation and tourism are a critical component of fostering support for parks and the conservation of biological and cultural heritage. Careful and strategic implementation of policy together with proactive and effective management of tourism is essential.

However, the ecological, social and cultural costs of tourism can be considerable. Even limited impacts may have major conservation significance. If not planned developed and managed appropriately, tourism can contribute to the deterioration of cultural landscapes, threaten biodiversity, contribute to pollution and degradation of ecosystems, displace agricultural land and open spaces, diminish water and energy resources, disrupt social systems, and increase poverty.

Tourism in and around protected areas must be designed as a vehicle for conservation: building support; raising awareness of the many important values of protected areas including ecological, cultural,

¹ **Editorial Note:** Indigenous peoples representatives who organized a workshop on "Tourism and Communities" at the World Parks Congress supported by TILCEPA, issued a separate statement expressing concern that indigenous peoples were still not being involved in decision-making and planning regarding tourism. Their territorial rights continued to be violated by tourism activities. They stated that they could not accept the Recommendation 5.12 on Tourism in Protected Areas, since indigenous peoples had not had a chance at arriving at an agreement on the principles of sustainable tourism.



spiritual, aesthetic, recreational, and economic values, and generating much needed income for conservation work for the protection of biodiversity, ecosystem integrity and cultural heritage. Tourism should also contribute to the quality of life of indigenous and local communities provide incentives to support traditional customs and values, protect and respect sacred sites, and acknowledge traditional knowledge.

There are many stakeholders concerned with protected areas, and thus managers need resources and training to enable them to work effectively with different constituencies, including the tourism industry, local communities and visitors. There are numerous conventions, charters and guidelines that can be of assistance, including, *inter alia*:

- a. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) *Guidelines on Tourism in Vulnerable Ecosystems*;
- b. The ICOMOS *International Cultural Tourism Charter: Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance*;
- c. The Quebec *Declaration on Ecotourism*;
- d. The IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas' (WCPA) publication *Sustainable Tourism in Protected Areas: Guidelines for Planning and Management*;
- e. The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage;
- f. The World Tourism Organization *Global Code of Ethics for Tourism*.

Therefore, *PARTICIPANTS in the Stream on Building Broader Support for Protected Areas at the Vth World Parks Congress, in Durban, South Africa (8-17 September 2003)*:

1. RECOMMEND that the tourism sector, including appropriate institutions, associations, and operators, work together with protected area managers and communities to ensure that

tourism associated with protected areas, in both developed and developing countries:

- a. Respects the primacy of the role of conservation for protected areas;
 - b. Makes tangible and equitable financial contributions to conservation and to protected area management;
 - c. Ensures tourism contributes to local economic development and poverty reduction through:
 - i. Support to local small and medium sized enterprises;
 - ii. Employment of local people;
 - iii. Purchasing of local goods and services; and
 - iv. Fair and equitable partnerships with local communities;
 - d. Uses relevant approaches that encourage appropriate behaviour by visitors (e.g., environmental education, interpretation, and marketing);
 - e. Uses ecologically and culturally appropriate technologies, infrastructure, facilities and materials in and or near protected areas;
 - f. Monitors, reports and mitigates negative impacts and enhances positive effects of tourism;
 - g. Communicates the benefits of protected areas and the imperative for conservation; and
 - h. Promotes the use of guidelines, codes of practice and certification programmes;
2. RECOMMEND that key decision-makers work with the conservation community, including the IUCN WCPA Task Force for Tourism and Protected Areas, to ensure that tourism:
 - a. Supports the sustainable use of natural and cultural heritage;
 - b. Supports local and indigenous community development and economic opportunities;
 - i. Provides political and financial support for the establishment, extension, and effective management of protected areas;



- ii. Supports implementation of relevant international agreements, national legislation, and guidelines on protected areas;
 - iii. Fosters respect and stewardship for natural and cultural heritage through visitation and education; and
 - iv. Promotes the use of culturally appropriately participatory processes;
3. THEREFORE RECOMMEND to key international and national agencies, local authorities and the private sector to support research and development to:
- a. Understand the links between tourism, conservation and community development;
 - b. Establish reliable data on protected area tourism;
 - c. Determine optimum types and levels of protected area visitation;
 - d. Promote appropriate monitoring and evaluation;
 - e. Promote effective management;
 - f. Encourage policy development on protected area tourism;
 - g. Provide appropriate tourism training for protected area personnel;
 - h. Provide effective interpretation and education;
 - i. Understand visitor experiences, behaviour and impact; and
 - j. Develop appropriate tools and techniques for sustainable finance of protected areas through tourism;
4. ENCOURAGE dissemination of these recommendations and coordination of their implementation by the IUCN WCPA Task Force for Tourism and Protected Areas.

Recommendation 5.13

Cultural and Spiritual Values of Protected Areas

The establishment of protected areas is the result of conscious choices of human societies to conserve nature, biodiversity and areas of special cultural value and significance.

Individuals and communities often use protected areas for spiritual reasons, because they inspire and heal them and/or provide them with a place for peace, education and communion with the natural world.

Many transboundary protected areas have already been promoted and managed as areas for peace and cooperation, thus adding a tangible and valuable dimension of peace-building among peoples, nations and communities.

Protected areas serve as fundamental tools for conservation of nature, and thus are an expression of the highest desires and commitments of humankind for the preservation of life on the planet, and that as such, those areas constitute places of deep reverence and ethical realization.

Many societies, especially indigenous and traditional peoples, recognise sacred places and engage in traditional practices for the protection of geographical areas, nature, ecosystems, or species, as an expression of societal or cultural choice and of their worldview of the sacredness of nature and its inextricable links with culture. They also recognise sacred places as a unique source of knowledge and understanding of their own culture thus providing what could be considered the equivalent of a university.

Sacred places are revered and cared for by indigenous and traditional peoples and are a fundamental part of their territories, bringing significant benefits to local, national, and global communities. In some cases, they are seeking to have them recognised as part of existing protected areas systems.



With these points in mind participants in the Session entitled "Building Cultural Support for Protected Areas" held in the Building Broader Support Workshop Stream, recommended that all protected area systems, recognise and incorporate spiritual values of protected areas and culture-based approaches to conservation.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Stream on Building Broader Support for Protected Areas at the Vth World Parks Congress, in Durban, South Africa (8-17 September 2003):

1. ACKNOWLEDGE indigenous peoples' internationally guaranteed rights to, among others, own and control their sacred places, their archaeological and cultural heritage, ceremonial objects and human remains contained in museums or collections within or adjacent to protected areas. These include the following rights to:
 - a. DEFINE and NAME their sacred places and objects, ancestral remains and archaeological, cultural and intellectual heritage and to have such designations respected as authoritative;
 - b. Where relevant, MAINTAIN secrecy about and enjoy privacy in relation to their heritage, objects, remains and places as described above;
 - c. RESTITUTION of sacred places, heritage, objects and remains taken without their free and informed consent;
 - d. Freely EXERCISE their ceremonies, religious and spiritual practices in the manner to which they are accustomed;
 - e. GATHER, COLLECT or HARVEST flora, fauna and other natural resources used in ceremonies and practices that take place at sacred places or archaeological and cultural heritage places; and
 - f. MAINTAIN their responsibilities to their ancestors and future generations;
2. THEREFORE RECOMMEND that international institutions, governments, protected area authorities, NGOs, churches, user and interest groups fully recognise and respect the above-mentioned rights in relation to conservation activities;
3. RECOMMEND governments to:
 - a. PROMOTE and ADOPT laws and policies that foster multi-cultural values and approaches to protected area systems;
 - b. PROMOTE and ADOPT laws and policies that acknowledge the importance of sacred places, particularly those of indigenous and traditional peoples, as valuable for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management;
 - c. ADOPT and ENFORCE laws and policies with the full and effective participation and consent of peoples and communities concerned, which protect the integrity of sacred places;
 - d. ADOPT and ENFORCE laws and policies that guarantee the restitution of sacred places as well as effective control and decision-making processes by local communities and indigenous peoples;
 - e. PROMOTE and ADOPT laws and policies, which recognise the effectiveness of innovative governance models such as Community Conserved Areas of indigenous peoples and local communities to ensure control and adequate protection over sacred areas;
 - f. PROMOTE and IMPLEMENT effective action to support community protection efforts in areas of cultural and spiritual importance including sacred places; and
 - g. ADOPT and ENFORCE policies and legal measures, which respect customary use and management of sacred places and ensure access for traditional practitioners in protected areas;
4. FURTHER RECOMMEND governments, NGOs, local communities and civil society to:
 - a. ENSURE that protected area systems, protected area designation, objective setting, management planning, zoning and training of managers, especially at the local level, give balanced attention to the full spectrum of material, cultural and spiritual values;
 - b. ASSIST indigenous and traditional peoples in obtaining legal and technical support related to protection of their sacred places when requested and in a manner that respects their rights and interests; and



- c. DEVELOP and IMPLEMENT public education and media campaigns to raise awareness and respect for cultural and spiritual values and, in particular, sacred places;
5. REQUEST protected area managers to:
 - a. IDENTIFY and RECOGNISE sacred places within their protected areas, with the participation and informed consent of those who revere such places, and to actively involve them in decisions regarding management and protection of their sacred places;
 - b. PROMOTE inter-cultural dialogue and conflict resolution with indigenous peoples, local communities and other actors interested in conservation;
 - c. SUPPORT the efforts of such communities to maintain their cultural and spiritual values and practices related to protected areas; and
 - d. PROMOTE the use of indigenous languages in these matters;
6. RECOGNISING the importance of cultural and spiritual values in all protected area categories, REQUEST the IUCN to review the 1994 Protected Area Category Guidelines with the aim of including these values as additional potential management objectives in categories where they are currently excluded; and
7. REQUEST the World Commission on Protected Areas of IUCN and its members to plan and implement actions within the protected areas component of the IUCN Programme for supporting the application of the actions recommended above.

Recommendation 5.16

Good Governance of Protected Areas

Governance involves the interactions among structures, processes traditions and knowledge systems that determine how power and responsibility are exercised, how decisions are taken, and how citizens and other stakeholders have their say. It is a concept that applies at all levels in the field of protected areas – site, national, regional and global.

The degree to which protected areas meet conservation objectives, contribute to the well-being of society and achieve broad social, economic and environmental goals is closely related to the quality of their governance. Thus, protected areas are relevant, benefit society-at-large, and are a legacy to future generations.

'Good governance' was identified by the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation as being "essential for sustainable development" and States committed themselves to:

- 'good governance' through the Monterrey Consensus on Financing and Development, and
- promote democracy and the rule of law through the UN Millennium Declaration.

As an example, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), which is designed to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable growth, acknowledges that development is impossible in the absence of true democracy, respect for human rights, peace, and 'good governance'.

Further, the United Nations Secretary General has stated that 'good governance' is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development".

Practically, protected areas should be managed in keeping with the Ecosystem Approach as defined by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (Decision V/6) which



can be summarised as a strategy for the integrated management of land, water and living resources that promotes conservation and sustainable use in an equitable way. Also, the IUCN /WWF Principles of Indigenous/Traditional Peoples and Protected Areas includes a principle that decentralization, participation, transparency and accountability should be taken into account in all matters pertaining to the mutual interests of protected areas and indigenous and other traditional peoples. And, the UNDP has published a list of characteristics of 'good governance' and there is growing recognition of the key elements that constitute 'good governance'.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Stream on Governance: New ways of working together at the Vth World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa (8-17 September 2003):

RECOMMEND governments and civil society:

1. ENDORSE the importance of governance as a key concept for protected areas and PROMOTE 'good governance' as essential for the effective management of protected areas of all types in the 21st Century;
2. RECOGNISE that governance of protected areas should reflect and address relevant social, ecological, cultural, historical and economic factors, and what constitutes 'good governance' in any area needs to be considered in light of local circumstances, traditions and knowledge systems;
3. ADOPT "Legitimacy and Voice", "Accountability", "Performance", "Fairness", and "Direction" as general principles of 'good governance' for protected areas in the 21st Century and use them as a basis for developing their own principles to improve protected area management;
4. URGE all those involved in the establishment and management of protected areas to strive to pursue the above principles for 'good governance' including attention to:
 - a. recognition of the diverse knowledge systems;

- b. openness, transparency, and accountability in decision making;
- c. inclusive leadership;
- d. mobilizing support from diverse interests, with special emphasis on partners and local and indigenous communities; and
- e. sharing authority and resources and devolving/ decentralizing decision making authority and resources where appropriate;

5. RECOGNISE that 'good governance' contributes to the achievement of the objectives of protected areas and to social acceptance and sustainability of conservation in the long term;
6. ENCOURAGE and IMPROVE the capacity of managers of protected areas to apply the above principles of good governance in implementing the ecosystem approach advocated by the Convention on Biological Diversity and dealing with global change; and
7. CALL on the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to address the matter of good governance in the programme of work for protected areas, in particular with regard to capacity building needs and exchanges of experiences and lessons learned.



Recommendation 5.17

Recognising and Supporting a Diversity of Governance Types for Protected Areas

Conservation and sustainable management of areas for biodiversity, ecosystem services and cultural values are dependent on the actions of society as a whole.

Many protected areas are declared and managed by governments. However there is a diversity of additional governance types delivering conservation and addressing other objectives throughout the world, including:

1. Decentralised governance by state/provincial or local/municipal government units;
2. Co-managed arrangements with local communities and other stakeholders;
3. Indigenous or traditional territories governed or managed for livelihood, cultural and conservation purposes by indigenous or traditional communities;
4. Protected areas managed by private sector entities under long term contract or outright private ownership; and
5. Transboundary conservation areas.

"Governance types" in this recommendation refers to who holds management authority and responsibility and is expected to be held accountable. This authority may be derived from legal, customary or otherwise legitimate rights.

The world is experiencing rapid and profound social, technological, cultural, demographic and environmental changes and governance arrangements that were appropriate in the last century may no longer be appropriate or sustainable in the face of the trends and challenges that countries and civil society will have to contend with in this century. There is also a worldwide trend towards decentralising authority and responsibility for the management

of protected areas, including increasing efforts to develop partnerships among different sectors of society and to provide for greater engagement of civil society in decision making related to protected areas.

The Ecosystem Approach endorsed as a basic framework by the Convention on Biological Diversity (Decision V/6) supports a diversity of governance types since it recognises the centrality of social, cultural, economic and institutional factors in promoting conservation, and calls for decentralising management to the lowest appropriate level and stakeholder involvement in conservation.

Recognition of different types of governance is important to help fulfil the requirements of national protected area systems as called for under Article 8a of the Convention on Biological Diversity and in particular to ensure the bio-physical connectivity essential to conserve biological diversity. Thus, protected area systems combining different governance types are likely to be more resilient, responsive and adaptive under various threats to conservation, and thus more sustainable and effective in the long run.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Stream on Governance: New ways of working together at the Vth World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa (8-17 September 2003):

1. RECOMMEND governments and civil society:
 - a. Recognise the legitimacy and importance of a range of governance types for protected areas as a means to strengthen the management and expand the coverage of the world's protected areas, to address gaps in national protected area systems, to promote connectivity at landscape and seascape level, to enhance public support for such areas, and to strengthen the relationship between people and the land, freshwater and the sea; and
 - b. Promote relationships of mutual respect, communication, and support between and amongst people managing and supporting protected areas under all different governance types;



2. REQUEST the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to refine its Protected Area Categorization System to include a governance dimension that recognises the legitimacy and diversity of approaches to protected area establishment and management and makes explicit that a variety of governance types can be used to achieve conservation objectives and other goals;
3. RECOMMEND that this "governance dimension" recognise at least four broad governance types applicable to all IUCN protected area categories:
 - a. Government managed;
 - b. Co-managed (i.e. multi-stakeholder management);
 - c. Privately managed; and
 - d. Community managed (community conserved areas);
4. URGE the Chairs of IUCN's Commissions to establish an inter-Commission working group on protected area governance with membership especially from the WCPA, the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the Commission on Environmental Law (CEL), to advance a comprehensive programme of work, including:
 - a. Research that supports, improves and evaluates the management effectiveness and the good governance attributes of all protected area governance types (especially including participatory research approaches);
 - b. Analysis of the type and extent of support required in terms of legislation, policies and practices to improve protected area governance;
 - c. Compilation, analysis and sharing of relevant experiences and best practices; and
 - d. Capacity building initiatives;
5. ENCOURAGE the UNEP/World Conservation Monitoring Centre to expand its data collection and dissemination programme to recognise all governance types, particularly areas of conservation value established and managed outside

government protected area networks, such as community conserved areas and private protected areas;

6. CALL on the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to:
 - a. RECOGNISE the legitimacy of all these governance types;
 - b. ADOPT legal and policy measures to reinforce the management effectiveness and good governance attributes of these governance types; and
 - c. UNDERTAKE initiatives to strengthen relevant institutional and human capacities, particularly mutual learning among protected area institutions and sites engaged in similar efforts.



Recommendation 5.20
Preventing and Mitigating
Human-Wildlife Conflicts

Human-wildlife conflict occurs when the needs and behaviour of wildlife impact negatively on the goals of humans or when the goals of humans negatively impact the needs of wildlife. These conflicts may result when wildlife damage crops, injure or kill domestic animals, threaten or kill people.

As human activities continue to intensify in and around protected areas and wildlife threatens the economic security, livelihoods and even lives of people, human-wildlife conflict escalates. Consequently, if protected areas and other pertinent authorities fail to address such conflicts adequately, local support for conservation declines.

While some remedial measures and tools exist to assist stakeholders to prevent or mitigate this conflict, most of this information is strongly site and species /genera specific, and is not widely or easily accessed by protected area managers who most closely confront HWC. In addition, the lessons learned in these specific sites and within taxonomic groups often have applicability across a wider spectrum. However, there is no existing international forum to address HWC across taxonomic groups, disciplines and geographic regions with a mandate to develop and share lessons, tools and strategies to prevent and mitigate the ecological, social and economic costs of human-wildlife conflict.

By better addressing human-wildlife conflict issues, through coordinated global, national, regional and local action, we, as a conservation community, will be able to more successfully conserve protected areas and wildlife, mitigate the economic and social costs to local communities, and thus realize the "benefits beyond boundaries."

IUCN has recognized the importance of this issue in the support given to the realization of the workshop "Creating Coexistence

between Humans and Wildlife: Global Perspectives on Local Efforts to Address Human-Wildlife Conflict", with linkages in the Landscapes/Seascapes Stream & Community and Equity Cross-cutting theme.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Stream on Linkages in the Landscape/Seascape at the Vth World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa (8-17 September 2003):

RECOMMEND that local, national, and international conservation organizations, governments, non-governmental organizations, interest groups and specifically IUCN, to:

1. SUPPORT the establishment of an international forum that will act as a global network for addressing human-wildlife conflict issues where IUCN members, CBD parties, protected area managers, communities and other stakeholders can collaborate to share lessons, resources and expertise and continue the development of appropriate approaches and strategies, by working across taxa, disciplines and geographic regions;
2. STRENGTHEN the capacity of protected area managers, communities, stakeholders and others to better prevent and mitigate human-wildlife conflict in all regions in which it occurs;
3. ENSURE national and international cooperation in developing and supporting programs to address human-wildlife conflict among institutions responsible for conservation in conflict areas;
4. ENCOURAGE governments and conservation authorities at the local, national, and international levels to recognize the pressing need to alleviate these conflicts, prioritise management decisions, planning and action to prevent and mitigate human-wildlife conflict, and incorporate global, regional and local mechanisms to ensure proper addressing of these issues; and
5. ENCOURAGE national and international funding organizations to designate and allocate adequate financial resources to support programmes targeted at preventing and mitigating human-wildlife conflicts.



Recommendation 5.24

Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas

Indigenous peoples, their lands, waters and other resources have made a substantial contribution to the conservation of global ecosystems. For this trend to continue, where appropriate, protected areas, future and present, should take into account the principle of collaborative management attending to the interests and needs of indigenous peoples.

Many protected areas of the world encroach and are found within and overlap with lands, territories and resources of indigenous and traditional peoples. In many cases the establishment of these protected areas has affected the rights, interests and livelihoods of indigenous peoples and traditional peoples and subsequently resulted in persistent conflicts.

Effective and sustainable conservation can be better achieved if the objectives of protected areas do not violate the rights of indigenous peoples living in and around them.

It is widely acknowledged that successful implementation of conservation programmes can only be guaranteed on long term basis when there is consent for and approval by indigenous peoples among others, because their cultures, knowledge and territories contribute to the building of comprehensive protected areas. There is often commonality of objectives between protected areas and the need of indigenous peoples to protect their lands, territories and resources from external threats.

In addition to the benefits to conservation, it is also necessary to acknowledge that indigenous peoples have suffered human rights abuses in connection with protected areas in the past and in some cases continue to suffer abuses today.

Resolution WCC 1.53 Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas, adopted by IUCN members at the 1st World Conservation Congress (Montreal, 1996), promotes a policy based on the principles of:

1. Recognition of the rights of indigenous peoples with regard to their lands or territories and resources that fall within protected areas;
2. Recognition of the necessity of reaching agreements with indigenous peoples prior to the establishment of protected areas in their lands or territories; and
3. Recognition of the rights of the indigenous peoples concerned to participate effectively in the management of the protected areas established on their lands or territories, and to be consulted on the adoption of any decision that affects their rights and interests over those lands or territories.

At the request of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), IUCN's Council endorsed in 1999 "Principles and Guidelines on Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas", in response to actions called for in Resolution WCC 1.53. In addition, several inter-governmental bodies and international agreements, as well as international conservation organizations, have adopted and promote policies that support recognition of the rights and interests of indigenous peoples in the context of biodiversity conservation and protection of the environment.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Cross-Cutting Theme on Communities and Equity and in the Stream on Governance at the Vth World Parks Congress, in Durban, South Africa (8-17 September 2003) stressing that the following recommendations shall be conducted in full partnership with the freely chosen representatives of indigenous peoples:

1. RECOMMEND governments, inter-governmental organizations, NGOs, local communities and civil societies to:
 - a. ENSURE that existing and future protected areas respect the rights of indigenous peoples;
 - b. CEASE all involuntary resettlement and expulsions of indigenous peoples from their lands in connection with protected areas, as well as involuntary sedentarization of mobile indigenous peoples;
 - c. ENSURE the establishment of protected areas is based on the free, prior informed consent of indigenous peoples,



and of prior social, economic, cultural and environmental impact assessment, undertaken with the full participation of indigenous peoples;

- d. Further ELABORATE and APPLY, in coordination with indigenous peoples, the IUCN-WWF Principles and Guidelines on Indigenous and Traditional Peoples and Protected Areas (available at http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/pubs/pdfs/Indig_people.pdf), as well as principles that build on IUCN Resolution WCC 1.53 and which fully respect the rights, interests, and aspirations of indigenous peoples;
- e. RECOGNISE the value and importance of protected areas designated by indigenous peoples as a sound basis for securing and extending the protected areas network;
- f. ESTABLISH and ENFORCE appropriate laws and policies to protect the intellectual property of indigenous peoples with regards to their traditional knowledge, innovation systems and cultural and biological resources and penalise all biopiracy activities;
- g. ENACT laws and policies that recognise and guarantee indigenous peoples' rights over their ancestral lands and waters;
- h. ESTABLISH and implement mechanisms to address any historical injustices caused through the establishment of protected areas, with special attention given to land and water tenure rights and historical/traditional rights to access natural resources and sacred sites within protected areas;
- i. ESTABLISH participatory mechanisms for the restitution of indigenous peoples' lands, territories and resources that have been taken over by protected areas without their free, prior informed consent, and for providing prompt and fair compensation, agreed upon in a fully transparent and culturally appropriate manner;
- j. ESTABLISH a high level, independent Commission on Truth and Reconciliation on Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas;

k. ENSURE respect for indigenous peoples' decision-making authority and SUPPORT their local, sustainable management and conservation of natural resources in protected areas, recognising the central role of traditional authorities, wherever appropriate, and institutions and representative organizations;

- l. REQUIRE protected area managers to actively support indigenous peoples' initiatives aimed at the revitalization and application, where appropriate, of traditional knowledge and practices in land, water, and resource management within protected areas;
- m. UNDERTAKE a review of all existing biodiversity conservation laws and policies that impact on indigenous peoples and ensure that all parties work in a coordinated manner to ensure effective involvement and participation of indigenous peoples;
- n. DEVELOP and promote incentives to support indigenous peoples' self-declared and self-managed protected areas and other conservation initiatives to protect the lands, waters, territories and resources from external threats and exploitation;
- o. ENSURE open and transparent processes for genuine negotiation with indigenous peoples in relation to any plans to establish or expand protected area systems, so that their lands, waters, territories and natural resources are preserved and decisions affecting them are taken in mutually agreed terms;
- p. INTEGRATE indigenous knowledge and education systems in interpretation of and education about natural, cultural and spiritual values of protected areas; and
- q. ENSURE that protected areas are geared towards poverty alleviation and improve the living standards of the communities around and within the parks through effective and agreeable benefit sharing mechanisms;

2. RECOMMEND IUCN and WCPA to:

- a. FORMULATE and CARRY OUT a programme of work, with the full participation of indigenous peoples, to support



their initiatives and interests regarding protected areas, and to actively involve indigenous peoples' representative authorities, institutions and organizations in its development and implementation;

- b. PROVIDE support and funding to indigenous peoples for community conserved, co-managed and indigenous owned and managed protected areas;
 - c. ENCOURAGE international conservation agencies and organizations to adopt clear policies on indigenous peoples and conservation and establish mechanisms for the redress of grievances; and
 - d. CONDUCT an implementation review of the World Conservation Congress Resolution 1.53 Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas and the IUCN-WWF Principles and Guidelines on Indigenous and Traditional Peoples and Protected Areas; and
3. RECOMMEND IUCN Members to consider the establishment of an IUCN Commission on Indigenous Peoples and Protected Areas at its next World Conservation Congress.

Recommendation 5.25

Co-management of Protected Areas

The benefits of promoting and strengthening partnerships for conservation have been repeatedly stressed by IUCN, from Council Resolution 22 of 1952 to Resolution 1.42 of the IUCN World Conservation Congress in Montreal (1996) and Resolution 2.15 of the IUCN World Conservation Congress Amman (2000). They have also been emphasised by the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Millennium Development Goals and the WSSD plan of action.

Co-managed protected areas (CMPAs) are defined as protected areas (as per IUCN categories I-VI) where management authority, responsibility and accountability are shared among two or more stakeholders, including government bodies and agencies at various levels, indigenous and local communities, non-governmental organizations and private operators, or even among different state governments as in the case of trans-boundary protected areas.

In the 21st Century the size, number, and complexity of protected areas systems has increased to impressive proportions. In accordance with good governance principles, consolidating, expanding and improving this global system of protected areas should be done while respecting the rights, interests and concerns of all stakeholders, including their right to participate in decision-making in the establishment and management of protected areas. The sharing of protected area management authority, responsibilities, benefits and costs should be distributed among relevant actors, according to legitimate entitlements. Such entitlements should be defined through a negotiation process that specifically involves disadvantaged groups, and results in stronger engagement of civil society in conservation.

Are governments alone able to ensure the accomplishment of all their protected areas conservation objectives and social requirements? Some estimate this to be plainly impossible. Fortunately, there is a substantial wealth and diversity of conservation-relevant knowledge, skills, resources and institutions at the disposal of indigenous, mobile and local communities, local



governments, NGOs, resource users, and the private sector. Co-management settings are one of the most effective ways to mobilise such conservation-relevant resources, but are they successfully enlisted and implemented?

1. Current efforts to involve indigenous peoples, mobile peoples and local communities in protected area management are often limited to consulting them, asking their help in implementing predetermined activities or assigning to them some "benefits" (often unrelated to the costs incurred), without effective discussion and negotiation of options. This may be due to various causes, but lack of supportive policies and capacities are at the roots of many failures. Actions are needed to facilitate: Understanding the potential of, and obstacles to, co-management approaches;
2. Undertaking co-management processes;
3. Negotiating co-management agreements;
4. Developing co-management organizations;
5. Integrating adaptive governance approaches with more familiar adaptive management exercises; and
6. Learning by doing through participatory monitoring and evaluation.

The diversity of co-management approaches makes them capable of fitting different contexts. If properly understood and adopted, co-management can lead towards more effective and transparent sharing of decision-making powers, a more active, conservation-friendly and central role of indigenous, mobile and local communities in protected area management, and a better synergy of the conservation capacities.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Communities and Equity Cross-Cutting Theme at the Vth World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa (8-17 September 2003):

RECOMMEND international conventions, governments, protected area agencies, donor agencies, conservation NGOs, communities, and the private sector, and in particular IUCN - The World

Conservation Union as potential inspirer and leader of well coordinated and synergistic efforts, to:

1. SUPPORT the review, consolidation, strengthening and expansion of existing experiences of co-management of protected areas;
2. PROMOTE the participation of stakeholders in decision-making concerning protected area management, with particular regards to indigenous, mobile and local communities, and disadvantaged groups via a range of mechanisms including information generation and sharing; joint visioning and participatory assessment exercises; support to stakeholder organising and capacity building; negotiated management agreements and benefit sharing; and full empowerment and accountability for conservation in effectively co-managed and community-managed areas;
3. CREATE or strengthen enabling legal and policy frameworks for co-management in protected areas;
4. UNDERTAKE programmes to develop and strengthen institutional and human capacities for co-management of protected areas as part of efforts towards good governance and more effective management, including setting up basic training and refresher courses for natural resource managers, national and international exchange visits and joint learning initiatives among PA institutions and sites engaged in co-management efforts;
5. PROMOTE participatory action-research in co-managed protected areas with emphasis on stakeholder identification, social communication initiatives, negotiation processes, consensus-based decision making, co-management outcomes and impacts, and legislation and policies for a supporting environment;
6. EXPAND the sharing of experience and lessons learned on co-management of protected areas at national, regional and international levels including by strengthening the work of the Co-management Working Group (CMWG) of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economics and Social Policy (CEESP) and of the joint World Commission on Protected Areas/CEESP Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA); and



7. CALL upon the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to address co-management issues in their programme of work for protected areas, in particular with regard to enabling legal and policy framework, capacity building, participatory action-research and exchanges of experiences and lessons learned.

Recommendation 5.26

Community Conserved Areas

A considerable part of the earth's biodiversity survives on territories under the ownership, control, or management of indigenous peoples and local (including mobile) communities. However, the fact that such peoples and communities are actively or passively conserving many of these sites through traditional or modern means, has hitherto been neglected in formal conservation circles.

Such sites, herein called Community Conserved Areas (CCAs), are extremely diverse in their institutions of governance, objectives of management, ecological and cultural impacts, and other attributes. Two primary characteristics distinguish them:

1. Predominant or exclusive control and management by communities, and
2. Commitment to conservation of biodiversity, and/or its achievement through various means.

In this context, CCAs are natural and modified ecosystems, including significant biodiversity, ecological services and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by indigenous and local communities through customary laws or other effective means. The term as used here is meant to connote a broad and open approach to categorizing such community initiatives, and is not intended to constrain the ability of communities to conserve their areas in the way they feel appropriate.

Various international instruments dealing with environmental and human rights have recognised the role of communities in relation to natural resource management, such as:

1. The emphasis provided by the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to the biodiversity-relevant knowledge, skills, innovations, and practices of communities; or
2. The Draft Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which acknowledges the right of such peoples to control and manage their territories.



Today, most CCAs remain unrecognised in national and international conservation systems, and are largely outside the official protected area networks of countries. This may be because the resource management systems of CCAs are often based on customary tenure systems, norms and institutions that are not formally or legally recognized in many countries.

CCAs as they exist today serve the management objectives of different protected area categories.

Nevertheless, CCAs everywhere are facing threats, including:

1. Those resulting from unclear and insecure tenurial arrangements;
2. Unsustainable developmental projects;
3. Delegitimization of customary rights;
4. Centralized political decision-making processes;
5. Social, economic and political inequities;
6. Loss of knowledge and cultural change; and
7. Commercialization of resources.

It is therefore recognized that communities need support and facilitation to respond to these threats, and to enable them to reach greater security in their conservation and sustainable use practices.

Mindful of these points, participants in the cross-cutting Theme entitled "Communities and Equity" have deliberated on CCAs in several sessions of the Vth World Parks Congress, and have concluded that national and international recognition of such areas is a urgent necessity.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Communities and Equity Cross-Cutting Theme at the Vth World Parks Congress, in Durban South Africa (8-17 September 2003):

1. RECOMMEND governments to:
 - a. PROMOTE a multisectoral process for recognizing, enlisting, evaluating, and delisting CCAs;

- b. RECOGNIZE and PROMOTE CCAs as a legitimate form of biodiversity conservation, and where communities so choose, include them within national systems of protected areas, through appropriate changes in legal and policy regimes;
- c. ENSURE that official policies, guidelines, and principles, recognise diverse local (formal or informal) arrangements developed by communities on their own or in collaboration with other actors, for the management of CCAs;
- d. FACILITATE the continuation of existing CCAs, and their spread to other sites, through a range of measures including, financial, technical, human, information, research, public endorsement, capacity-building, and other resources or incentives that are considered appropriate by the communities concerned, as well as the restitution of traditional and customary rights;
- e. ACKNOWLEDGE that it may be appropriate for some existing protected areas to be managed as CCAs, including the transfer of management of such areas to relevant communities;
- f. PROVIDE protection to CCAs against external threats they face, including those mentioned in the preamble;
- g. RESPECT the sanctity and importance of CCAs in all operations that could affect such sites or the relevant communities, and give particular attention to applying the principles of Prior Informed Consent, participatory environmental impact assessments, and other measures as elaborated in decisions and documents of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
- h. SUPPORT self-monitoring and evaluation of CCAs by the relevant communities, and participatory monitoring and evaluation by outside agencies or actors; and
- i. PROVIDE impartial information when and where needed and/or asked for by the relevant communities;



2. ALSO RECOMMEND communities to:
 - a. COMMIT to conserving the biodiversity in CCAs, maintaining ecological services, and protecting associated cultural values;
 - b. CONSIDER extending the network of CCAs to sites not currently being conserved or sustainably managed;
 - c. STRENGTHEN or initiate measures to respond to forces that threaten CCAs, including those mentioned in the preamble above;
 - d. RECOGNIZE the ecological, cultural, and other values of the CCAs and species that are within territories the communities are controlling and managing;
 - e. SEEK public recognition for the CCAs they are managing where it is appropriate, including from governments; and
 - f. COMMIT to strengthening or developing effective mechanisms for internal accountability;
3. FURTHER RECOMMEND conservation agencies and other non-government organizations (NGOs), donor agencies, private sector, and other actors:
 - a. RESPECT the sanctity and importance of CCAs in all their operations that could affect such sites or the relevant communities, and in particular activities that could adversely affect them; and
 - b. PROVIDE support of various kinds to CCAs, where considered appropriate by the concerned community, including to help build capacity;
4. CALL on international organizations to:
 - a. RECOGNIZE CCAs in all relevant instruments and databases, including in the United Nations List of Protected Areas, and the World Protected Areas Database;
 - b. PROVIDE adequate space for consideration of CCAs in relevant documents, such as the State of the World's Protected Areas Report, and Protected Areas in the 21st Century;

- c. PROMOTE OCCAs through appropriate programmes of work, in particular the Programme of Work of the CBD on protected areas; and
- d. INTEGRATE CCAs into the IUCN Protected Areas Category System, through the introduction of a dimension of governance, appropriate interpretations and additions to the definitions and guidelines especially regarding cultural values, and work towards identifying CCAs that would fit into each of the six IUCN Protected Areas Categories.



Recommendation 5.27

Mobile Indigenous Peoples and Conservation

Mobile Indigenous Peoples (i.e. nomads, pastoralists, shifting agriculturalists and hunting-gatherers) are a subset of traditional and Indigenous Peoples whose livelihoods depend on extensive common property¹ use of natural resources and whose mobility is both a management strategy for sustainable land use and conservation and a distinctive source of cultural identity.

In many cases protected areas have alienated Mobile Indigenous Peoples from lands and resources traditionally used by them, with the consequent loss of livelihoods and erosion of cultures. Their rights are erroneously or sometimes deliberately ignored, and participation is usually only granted to local sedentary people living around the protected areas. Their practices create and sustain important linkages in the landscape. Policies of sedentarisation disable Mobile Indigenous Peoples of cultural identity, capacity to manage land properly and lead to poverty.

There is scientific evidence that mobile use of natural resources has been in harmony with nature, and in many cases promotes environmental integrity and conservation of both wild and domestic biodiversity. Mutually reinforcing partnerships between Mobile Indigenous Peoples and conservationists are essential for the long-term success of conservation initiatives.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Communities and Equity Cross-cutting Theme in the Stream on Governance at the Vth World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa (8-17 September 2003):

1. ENDORSED the principles of the Dana Declaration, and referring to the Dana Declaration, and to the Mobile Indigenous Peoples' workshops in WPC;

¹ Common property systems have well-established community rules for use/ownership. They are not the same as open access and include such land use types as seasonal grazing, community conserved areas, etc.

2. ACKNOWLEDGE the overall recommendations concerning Co-management of Protected Areas (Recommendation 5.25) and Community Conserved Areas (Recommendation 5.26) as being relevant to Mobile Indigenous Peoples;
3. RECOMMEND that governments, NGOs, local communities, civil society, international organizations and inter-governmental bodies give due recognition to Mobile Indigenous Peoples' rights and special capacities and needs and thereby:
 - a. ENSURE that Mobile Indigenous Peoples have secure and full rights to co-manage and self-manage their lands, that they can derive equitable benefits from the use of natural resources, including eco-tourism, and that their customary law is respected and recognised in national law;
 - b. RECOGNISE collective and customary rights of mobile communities and respect the integrity of the Mobile Indigenous Peoples' resource management systems;
 - c. RECOGNISE Mobile Indigenous Peoples' community conserved areas as a protected area governance type, and build upon their traditional and evolving institutions and customary norms;
 - d. PROMOTE policies to facilitate cross-border mobility and trade in transboundary protected areas by Mobile Indigenous Peoples who have traditionally lived in and used those areas;
 - e. ADOPT and promote adaptive management approaches that recognise the dependence of Mobile Indigenous Peoples on common property resources and build on their mobility and different lifestyles, livelihoods, resource rights and tenure, customary laws, and dynamic scales of land use;
 - f. ADAPT protected area and community conserved area management to the special needs of mobile communities, including their use rights, resource management practices, seasonal and temporal rights, corridors for movement, and targeting mobile use to achieve conservation objectives;
 - g. RESPECT, promote and integrate the use of traditional knowledge, institutions and customary laws and resource management practices of Mobile Indigenous Peoples alongside mainstream science on a complementary basis.



Develop common conservation objectives. Ensure that development of protected areas and related interventions are evaluated on the basis of local knowledge and are implemented through Mobile Indigenous Peoples' institutions;

- h. RECOGNISE and guarantee the rights of Mobile Indigenous Peoples to the restitution of their lands, territories and resources, conserved and traditionally occupied and used sustainably by them, that have been incorporated within protected areas without their free, prior and informed consent; mobility should be restored where appropriate; and
 - i. PROMOTE cross-cultural dialogue and conflict resolution within and between mobile and sedentary people around and in protected areas; and
4. URGE Governments to approve the UN Draft Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples as adopted in 1994 by the now UN Sub-Commission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, and ratify and effectively implement ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, where the relevant people so wish.

Recommendation 5.29

Poverty and Protected Areas

Protected areas play a vital role in sustainable development through protection and maintenance of biological diversity and of natural and associated cultural resources. Protected areas cannot be viewed as islands of conservation, divorced from the social and economic context within which they are located. Poverty, displacement, hunger and land degradation have a profound impact on biodiversity and protected areas, and pose a very serious threat to their survival. Poverty is multi-dimensional (lack of assets / opportunities, vulnerability, and lack of power or voice), and protected areas have a powerful potential to make a significant contribution to poverty reduction and to the broader development framework established by the Millennium Development Goals and the WSSD Plan of Implementation.

Protected areas generate significant economic, environmental and social benefits. These benefits are realised at local, national and global levels. Unfortunately, a disproportionate amount of the costs of protected areas are borne locally. As with other forms of large-scale land use, many local communities have been marginalised and excluded from protected areas. Given that their natural and cultural wealth often constitutes an important asset for local communities, denying rights to these resources can exacerbate poverty. Protected Area establishment and management cannot be allowed to exacerbate poverty.

However, given the fact that many local communities living in and around protected areas have limited development opportunities, protected areas offer a currently untapped opportunity to contribute to poverty reduction while continuing to maintain their vital function in conserving biodiversity. Recognising the importance of people in conservation, we need to support poor communities to act as the new front-line of conservation. This implies new ways of working with local communities to act as custodians of biodiversity through working with Protected Area authorities, and to build their ability to manage their own areas.



Increasing the benefits of protected areas and reducing their costs to local people can help mobilise public support and reduce conflicts and the enforcement costs of Protected Area management, particularly in areas of widespread poverty. The long-term sustainability of Protected Area networks (including their growth through new forms of protected areas) and the achievement of poverty reduction are inextricably linked. The practical implications of realising this linkage will require new investment to enhance benefits and reduce costs. There is a need for strengthening existing and developing new financial mechanisms that can provide fair reward for stewardship of nationally and globally important biological resources. The convergence of the poverty reduction and Protected Area agendas represents a real opportunity to generate new and additional resources for conservation.

Therefore, PARTICIPANTS in the Stream on Building Broader Support for Protected Areas at the Vth World Parks Congress, in Durban, South Africa (8-17 September 2003):

1. CALL ON governments, inter-governmental organizations, private sector and civil society to adopt the following overarching principles on the linkage between protected areas and poverty:
 - a. In order to achieve their potential both to conserve biodiversity and to assist in reducing poverty, protected areas should be integrated within a broad sustainable development planning agenda;
 - b. Protected areas should strive to contribute to poverty reduction at the local level, and at the very minimum must not contribute to or exacerbate poverty;
 - c. Biodiversity should be conserved both for its value as a local livelihoods resource and as a national and global public good;
 - d. Equitable sharing of costs and benefits of protected areas should be ensured at local, national and global levels;
 - e. Where negative social, cultural and economic impacts occur, affected communities should be fairly and fully compensated; and



- f. A gender perspective should be incorporated that encompasses the different roles of women and men in livelihood dynamics, thus contributing to equitable benefit sharing and more effective governance systems;

2. RECOMMEND that local actors, communities, governments, Protected Area authorities, inter-governmental organizations, private sector and conservation agencies develop policy, practices and forms of inclusive government for Protected Area management that enhance opportunities, reduce vulnerability, and empower the poor and vulnerable, especially in areas of severe poverty, based on:
 - a. Building partnerships with poor communities as actors and shareholders in Protected Area development;
 - b. Strengthening mechanisms for the poor to share actively in decision making related to protected areas and to be empowered as conservators in their own right;
 - c. Developing pro-poor mechanisms to reward environmental stewardship, including payments for environmental services, minimise and mitigate damages to both biodiversity and to livelihoods, and provide fair compensation for losses incurred from human-wildlife conflicts and from restricted access and decreased environmental services;
 - d. Respecting and recognising customary ownership, use and access rights for local people, particularly for the poor, during the negotiation and decision making processes, and preventing further loss of customary rights;
 - e. Improving accountability and transparency of decision making processes related to protected areas;
 - f. Developing more inclusive interpretations of Protected Area categories that reflect the interests and initiatives of the poor, including the role of community conserved areas;
 - g. Fostering programmes of restoration to deal with modified and degraded areas that yield biodiversity benefits as well as providing goods and services to improve livelihoods within protected areas and in the landscape surrounding them; and



- 

1. Ensure that further work towards building comprehensive protected areas systems fully incorporates the rights, responsibilities, interests, aspirations and potential contribution of both women and men;
2. Adopt policies and incentives that require equitable, effective involvement of women and men in decision-making and management of existing and future protected areas;
3. Undertake programmes to develop and strengthen institutional and human capacities formainstreaming a gender equity perspective for the planning, establishment, and management of protected areas;
4. Develop tools and best practices for the incorporation of gender issues into specific management activities and tasks;
5. Strengthen local women's and men's capacity with new skills for sustainable livelihoods and environmental leadership to contribute to conservation; and
6. Monitor and evaluate benefits of gender equity and disseminate lessons learned to managers, policy makers, and community members.

Convention on Biological Diversity: Relevant Outputs of the 7th Conference of Parties



Protected Areas Programme of Work

Protected areas (Articles 8 (a) to (e))

The Conference of the Parties

1. *Confirms* that efforts to establish and maintain systems of protected areas and areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity in line with Article 8 on *in situ* conservation and other relevant articles of the Convention, are essential for achieving, in implementing the ecosystem approach, the three objectives of the Convention and thus contributing to achieving the 2010 target contained in the Strategic Plan of the Convention and in the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, and to achieve sustainable development and the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals;
2. *Welcomes* the joint NGO statement and joint NGO commitment on protected areas made at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties by international non-governmental organizations¹ to support the implementation of a strong programme of work on protected areas under the CBD and looks forward to receiving information on the progress made with respect to their pledge;
3. *Also welcomes* the outputs of the Vth IUCN World Parks Congress, in particular the message from the Congress to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and its contribution to the programme of work on protected areas;
4. *Recalls* the need to provide to developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States among them, and countries with economies in transition adequate funding to support the implementation of this programme of work in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention;
5. *Recognizes* that Parties should implement the programme of work on protected areas, in the context of their nationally determined priorities, capacities and needs. Activities implemented domestically by Parties will be prioritized based on country and regionally specific needs, national determination, legislation, circumstances and priorities concerning protected areas issues, and their national protected areas and biodiversity strategies. Inclusion of an activity does not mean relevance of that activity to all Parties;
6. *Emphasizes* that the targets included in the programme of work on protected areas provide a framework within which national and/or regional targets may be developed and activities prioritized according to national priorities and capacities and, taking into account differences in protected areas and protected area systems among countries;
7. *Invites* and Governments to develop national and/or regional targets, and, as appropriate, to incorporate them into relevant plans, programmes and initiatives, including national biodiversity strategies and action plans;
8. *Emphasizes* the need for capacity-building, in developing countries, particularly in the least developed and the small island developing States amongst them, and countries with economies in transition, in order to enable them to implement the programme of work;
9. *Urges* Parties, other governments, and funding organizations to mobilize as a matter of urgency through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work by developing countries, particularly in the least developed and the small island developing States amongst them, countries with economies in transition, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, with special emphasis on those elements of the programme of work requiring early action;
10. *Calls* Parties to estimate the cost to implement the necessary activities to meet the targets of the programme of work, re-

¹ BirdLife International, Conservation International, Flora and Fauna International, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, WWF, and World Resources Institute.



view the effectiveness in using existing financial resources and identify the unmet costs and report back to COP8;

11. *Calls* on Parties and development agencies to integrate within their development strategies (such as country assistance strategies, poverty reduction strategies and national development strategies) protected area objectives and reflect the contributions of protected areas to sustainable development, as a means to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Goal 7 on environmental sustainability;
12. *Underlines* the importance of conservation of biological diversity not only within but also outside protected areas by promoting sustainable use of natural resources in order to achieve a significant reduction of the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 and therefore also calls for increased efforts to integrate biodiversity conservation and restoration aspects into sectoral policies and programmes;
13. *Invites* Parties to consider options, in the context of implementing the programme of work, such as ecological networks², ecological corridors³, buffer zones and other related approaches in order to follow up the WSSD Plan of Implementation and the conclusions of Inter-Sessional Meeting on the Multi-Year Programme of Work of the Conference of the Parties up to 2010;

Status and trends of, and threats to, protected areas

14. *Welcomes* the work carried out by SBSTTA on documents on status and trends of, and threats to, protected areas prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/5);

² In the context of this programme of work, a generic term used in some countries and regions, as appropriate, to encompass the application of the ecosystem approach that integrates protected areas into the broader land- and/or seascapes for effective conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use

³ Ecological corridors may not be applicable to all Parties

15. *Agrees* that the indicative list of categories set out in Annex I of the Convention should guide the selection of protected areas and areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity;

16. *Recognizes* that, while the number and extent of protected areas has been increasing in the past decades, so that around 11 per cent of the world's land surface is currently in protected status, existing systems of protected areas are neither representative of the world's ecosystems, nor do they adequately address conservation of critical habitat types, biomes and threatened species, and, with marine areas particularly under-represented actions need to be taken to fill these gaps;

17. *Recognizes* that the inadequacy of knowledge and awareness of the threat to, and the role and value, of biodiversity, insufficient financial sustainability and support, poor governance, ineffective management and insufficient participation, pose fundamental barriers to achieving the protected areas objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and stresses the need for Parties to adequately address these issues;

Overall objective

18. *Adopts* the programme of work on protected areas annexed to the present decision with the objective of the establishment and maintenance by 2010 for terrestrial and by 2012 for marine areas of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas that collectively, *inter alia* through a global network⁴ contribute to achieving the three objectives of the Convention and the 2010 target to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss;

⁴ A global network provides for the connections between Parties, with the collaboration of others, for the exchange of ideas and experiences, scientific and technical cooperation, capacity building and cooperative action that mutually support national and regional systems of protected areas which collectively contribute to the achievement of the programme of work. This network has no authority or mandate over national or regional systems.



19. Urges Parties to achieve fully the goals and targets of the work programme while recognizing that Parties should implement the activities of the programme of work on protected areas, as annexed to the present decision, in the context of their nationally determined priorities, capacities and needs;

Programme of work

20. Affirms that aspects related to marine and coastal protected areas in decision VII/5 on marine and coastal biological diversity, be considered an integral part of the Convention's work on protected areas;
21. Urges concerned Parties, individually and collectively, to take further steps in curbing the illegal exploitation and trade of resources, particularly from existing protected areas and from areas of ecological importance for biodiversity conservation;
22. Recalls the obligations of Parties towards indigenous and local communities in accordance with Article 8(j) and related provisions and notes that the establishment, management and monitoring of protected areas should take place with the full and effective participation of, and full respect for the rights of, indigenous and local communities consistent with national law and applicable international obligations;
23. Urges Parties to elaborate outcome-oriented targets for the extent, representativeness and effectiveness of their national systems of protected areas, taking into account the Strategic Plan of the Convention the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and the Millennium Development Goals, as well as any targets adopted by the Conference of the Parties to facilitate monitoring of the progress towards achievement of the 2010 target;
24. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice to provide scientific and technical advice on the implementation of the programme of work. This work

should draw *inter alia* upon the input of Parties and other Governments, the work of relevant United Nations organizations and conventions, the work of the IUCN - World Commission on Protected Areas, the outcomes of the Fifth IUCN World Congress on Protected Areas, and the work of relevant indigenous and local communities, and non-governmental organizations;

25. Decides to establish an ad hoc open ended working group on protected areas to support and review implementation of the programme of work and report to the Conference of the Parties;
26. Requests the Executive Secretary to make arrangements to hold at least one meeting of the ad hoc open ended working group on protected areas before COP8 subject to the availability of the necessary voluntary contributions
27. Invites Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to organize regional technical workshops to advance implementation of and assess the progress in implementation of the programme of work;
28. Decides to assess at each meeting of the Conference of the Parties until 2010, progress in the implementation of the programme of work, and to determine the need for more effective measures and additional financial and technical support; to reach the 2010 target;
29. Suggests the following tasks need to be undertaken by the ad hoc open ended working group
- (a) To explore options for cooperation for the establishment of marine protected areas in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, consistent with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and based on scientific information;
 - (b) To explore options for mobilizing as a matter of urgency through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work by developing countries, particularly in the least



developed and the small island developing States amongst them, countries with economies in transition, in accordance with Article 20 of the Convention, with special emphasis on those elements of the programme of work requiring early action;

- (c) To contribute to the further development of "tool kits" for the identification, designation, management, monitoring and evaluation of national and regional systems of protected areas, including ecological networks, ecological corridors, buffer zones, with special regard to indigenous and local communities and stakeholder involvement and benefit sharing mechanisms;
 - (d) To consider reports from the Parties, academia, and scientific organizations, civil society and others on progress in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, compiled by the Executive Secretary;
 - (e) To recommend to COP ways and means to improve implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;
30. *Urges Parties and invites* other Governments, and relevant organizations to report to the Executive Secretary on implementation of this decision and the programme of work prior to each meeting of the Conference of the Parties until 2010;
31. *Recognizes* the value of a single international classification system for protected areas and the benefit of providing information that is comparable across countries and regions and therefore *welcomes* the ongoing efforts of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas to refine the IUCN system of categories and *encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to assign protected-area management categories to their protected areas, providing information consistent with the refined IUCN categories for reporting purposes;
32. *Invites* the United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre working with international organizations to further develop the World Database on Protected Areas in order to assist the monitoring of progress towards the overall objective of this decision, and *urges* Parties,

other Governments and relevant organizations to provide up-to-date information for the Database;

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

33. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to update information on status and trends of, and threats to, protected areas as part of the reviews of the implementation of the thematic programmes of work, in collaboration with Parties and relevant organizations, in particular the IUCN-WCPA;
34. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to strengthen collaboration with other organizations, institutions and conventions with a view to supporting implementation of the activities contained in the programme of work, promoting synergies and avoiding unnecessary duplications, and to establish a liaison group of relevant organizations including the World Heritage Convention, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the Man and Biosphere programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, relevant regional conventions and other organizations to facilitate this objective;
35. *Further requests* the Executive Secretary to:
- (a) Compile information received from Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations and bodies on the implementation of the programme of work, and transmit this information to the ad hoc open ended working group;
 - (b) Establish in collaboration with the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas a roster of experts to help respond to requests by Parties for assistance in implementing the programme of work on protected areas and to draw on experts from this roster, at the request of countries, to assist in the implementation of the programme of work;
 - (c) Undertake the suggested supporting activities included in the programme of work.



Programme of Work on Protected Areas

1. Introduction

1. *In situ* conservation, sustainable use of biological diversity and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources are dependent upon properly maintaining sufficient natural habitat. Protected areas, together with conservation, sustainable use and restoration initiatives in the wider land- and seascape are essential components in national and global biodiversity conservation strategies. They provide a range of goods and ecological services while preserving natural and cultural heritage. They can contribute to poverty alleviation by providing employment opportunities and livelihoods to people living in and around them. In addition, they also provide opportunities for research including for adaptive measures to cope with climate change, environmental education, recreation and tourism. As a result, most countries have developed a system of protected areas. The protected-area network now covers about 11 per cent of Earth's land surface. Less than 1 per cent of the Earth's marine area is covered. The central role of protected areas in implementing the objectives of the Convention has been repeatedly emphasized in decisions of the Conference of Parties. They form a vital element of the various thematic programmes of work, namely, marine and coastal biological diversity, inland water ecosystems biological diversity, dry and sub-humid lands biological diversity, forest biological diversity and mountain biological diversity.
2. Given their many benefits, protected areas are important instruments for meeting the Convention's targets of significantly reducing the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010. However, according to the best available data on the status and trends on protected areas (see UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/5), the current global systems of protected areas are not sufficiently large, sufficiently well-planned, nor sufficiently well-managed to maximize their contribution to biodiversity conservation. There-

fore, there is an urgent need to take action to improve the coverage, representativeness and management of protected areas nationally, regionally and globally.

3. The Convention on Biological Diversity works with many partner organizations, conventions and initiatives in facilitating conservation and sustainable use through protected areas. These include the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA); the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC); the International Maritime Organization (IMO); the World Resources Institute (WRI); The Nature Conservancy (TNC); the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); the UNESCO Man and Biosphere programme (MAB); the UNESCO World Heritage Convention; the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention); the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals and the associated agreements; the Convention on Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES); (EU) the United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF); the Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Convention for Regulation of Whaling (ICRW); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); indigenous organizations, other stakeholders and industry; and various regional agreements and programmes.
4. The present programme of work on protected areas features goals and activities that are specific to protected areas. Some elements of existing programmes of work on forests, inland waters, dry and sub-humid lands, coastal and marine and mountain biological diversity as well as the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation and the Global Taxonomy Initiative also apply to protected areas. The goals and activities contained in these existing programmes of work should also be applied and implemented, as and whenever appropriate for their respective protected areas. Other relevant guidelines developed under cross-cutting issues of the CBD should also be taken into account when implementing the programme of work.



5. The World Summit on Sustainable Development, in its Plan of Implementation, has stated that the achievement of the 2010 target requires new and additional financial and technical resources for developing countries, and that the progress in establishment and maintenance of a comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative global system of protected areas is of crucial importance for achieving the 2010 target. The WSSD also called for provision of financial and technical support for activities in this field, recognizing that funding for this purpose generally should consist of a mixture of national and international resources and include the whole range of possible funding instruments such as public funding, debt for nature swaps, private funding, remuneration from services provided by protected areas, and taxes and fees at the national level for the use of ecological services.

II. Overall purpose and scope of the programme of work

6. The overall purpose of the programme of work on protected areas is to support the establishment and maintenance by 2010 for terrestrial and by 2012 for marine areas of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas that collectively, *inter alia* through a global network⁵ contribute to achieving the three objectives of the Convention and the 2010 target to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels and contribute to poverty reduction and the pursuit of sustainable development, thereby supporting the objectives of the Strategic Plan of the Convention, the World Summit on Sustainable Development Plan of Implementation and the Millennium Development Goals.

5. A global network provides for the connections between Parties, with the collaboration of others, for the exchange of ideas and experiences, scientific and technical cooperation, capacity building and cooperative action that mutually support national and regional systems of protected areas which collectively contribute to the achievement of the programme of work. This network has no authority or mandate over national or regional systems.

7. The programme of work consists of four interlinked elements intended to be mutually reinforcing and cross-cutting in their implementation. It was developed bearing in mind the need to avoid unnecessary duplication with existing thematic work programmes and other ongoing initiatives of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to promote synergy and coordination with relevant programmes of various international organizations. Parties are encouraged to apply where appropriate the objectives and activities from these thematic work programmes and the work on cross-cutting issues.
8. The Convention's work on protected areas takes into account the ecosystem approach. The ecosystem approach is the primary framework for action under the Convention, and its application will help reach a balance between the three objectives of the Convention. Multiple-use protected areas applied in an ecosystem approach context can, for example, help meet specific goals relating to conservation, sustainable use and the fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. The ecosystem approach provides a framework within which the relationship of protected areas to the wider landscape and seascape can be understood, and the goods and services flowing from protected areas can be valued. In addition, the establishment and management of protected area systems in the context of the ecosystem approach should not simply be considered in national terms, but where the relevant ecosystem extends beyond national boundaries, in ecosystem or bioregional terms as well. This presents a strong argument for and adds complexity to the establishment of transboundary protected areas and protected areas in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. Any work under this programme on marine and coastal protected areas should be consistent with decision VII/5 on Marine and Coastal biodiversity.
9. The programme of work is intended to assist Parties in establishing national programmes of work with targeted goals, actions, specific actors, time frame, inputs and expected measurable outputs. Parties may select from, adapt, and/or add to the activities suggested in the current programme of work.



according to particular national and local conditions and their level of development. Implementation of this programme of work should take into account the ecosystem approach of the Convention on Biological Diversity. In implementing the programme of work, Parties are encouraged to pay due regard to the social, economic and environmental costs and benefits of various options. In addition, Parties are encouraged to consider the use of appropriate technologies, source of finance and technical cooperation, and to ensure, through appropriate actions, the means to meet the particular challenges and demands of their protected areas.

10. The implementation of the programme of work will contribute to achieving the three objectives of the Convention.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 1: DIRECT ACTIONS FOR PLANNING, SELECTING, ESTABLISHING, STRENGTHENING AND MANAGING, PROTECTED AREA SYSTEMS AND SITES

Goal 1.1 – To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals

Target: By 2010, terrestrially⁶ and 2012 in the marine area, a global network of comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional protected area system is established as a contribution to (i) the goal of the Strategic Plan of the Convention and the World Summit on Sustainable Development of achieving a significant reduction in the rate of biodiversity loss by 2010; (ii) the Millennium Development Goals – particularly goal 7 on ensuring environmental sustainability; and (iii) the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation.

⁶ Terrestrial includes inland water ecosystems



Suggested activities of the Parties

1.1.1 By 2006, establish suitable time-bound and measurable national and regional level protected area targets and indicators.

1.1.2 As a matter of urgency, by 2006, take action to establish or expand protected areas in any large, intact or relatively unfragmented or highly irreplaceable natural areas, or areas under high threat, as well as areas securing the most threatened species in the context of national priorities⁷, and taking into consideration the conservation needs of migratory species.

1.1.3 As a matter of urgency, by 2006 terrestrially and by 2008 in the marine environment, take action to address the under-representation of marine and inland water ecosystems in existing national and regional systems of protected areas, taking into account marine ecosystems beyond areas of national jurisdiction in accordance with applicable international law, and transboundary inland water ecosystems.

1.1.4 By 2006, conduct, with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, national-level reviews of existing and potential forms of conservation, and their suitability for achieving biodiversity conservation goals, including innovative types of governance for protected areas that need to be recognized and promoted through legal, policy, financial institutional and community mechanisms, such as protected areas run by government agencies at various levels, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas, indigenous and local community conserved areas.

1.1.5 By 2006 complete protected area system gap analyses at national and regional levels based on the requirements for representative systems of protected areas that adequately conserve terrestrial, marine and inland water biodiversity and ecosystems. National plans should also be developed to provide interim measures to protect highly threatened or highly valued areas wherever this is necessary. Gap analyses should take into account

⁷ Parties may wish to use IUCN Red List of Threatened Species criteria, version 3.1



Annex I of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant criteria such as irreplaceability of target biodiversity components, minimum effective size and viability requirements, species migration requirements, integrity, ecological processes and ecosystem services.

1.1.6 By 2009, designate the protected areas as identified through the national or regional gap analysis (including precise maps) and complete by 2010 terrestrially and 2012 in the marine environments the establishment of comprehensive and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas.

1.1.7 Encourage the establishment of protected areas that benefit indigenous and local communities, including by respecting, preserving, and maintaining their traditional knowledge in accordance with article 8(j) and related provisions.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

1.1.8 Identify options for quantitative and qualitative protected areas targets and indicators that should be used at the global level that could contribute to the 2010 target and the Millennium Development Goals.

1.1.9 Invite relevant international and regional organizations to offer their assistance to the Parties in conducting national-level gap analyses.

1.1.10 Compile and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and other relevant media relevant approaches, frameworks and tools for system planning and promote and facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned in applying and adapting them to different ecological and social settings.

Goal 1.2 – To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function

Target: By 2015, all protected areas and protected area systems are integrated into the wider land- and seascape, and relevant sectors, by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity⁸ and the concept, where appropriate, of ecological networks.

Suggested activities of the Parties

1.2.1 Evaluate by 2006 national and sub-national experiences and lessons learned on specific efforts to integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectoral plans and strategies such as poverty reduction strategies.

1.2.2 Identify and implement, by 2008, practical steps for improving the integration of protected areas into broader land- and seascapes, including policy, legal, planning and other measures.

1.2.3 Integrate regional, national and sub-national systems of protected areas into broader land- and seascape, *inter alia* by establishing and managing ecological networks, ecological corridors⁹ and/or buffer zones, where appropriate, to maintain ecological processes and also taking into account the needs of migratory species.

1.2.4 Develop tools of ecological connectivity, such as ecological corridors, linking together protected areas where necessary or beneficial as determined by national priorities for the conservation of biodiversity.

1.2.5 Rehabilitate and restore habitats and degraded ecosystems, as appropriate, as a contribution to building ecological networks, ecological corridors and/or buffer zones.

⁸ The concept of connectivity may not be applicable to all Parties

⁹ Ecological corridors may not be applicable to all Parties



Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

1.2.6 Encourage the organization of regional and sub-regional workshops for the exchange of experiences on integration of biodiversity and protected areas into relevant sectoral and spatial plans.

1.2.7 Compile and disseminate, using the CHM and other media, case-studies of best practices and other reports regarding the application of the ecosystem approach in relation to protected areas at the international, regional, national and sub-national levels.

Goal 1.3 – To establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TBPAs) and collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries

Target: Establish and strengthen by 2010/2012¹⁰ transboundary protected areas, other forms of collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries and regional networks, to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, implementing the ecosystem approach, and improving international cooperation.

Suggested activities of the Parties

1.3.1 Collaborate with other parties and relevant partners to establish effective regional networks of protected areas, particularly in areas identified as common conservation priorities (e.g. barrier reef systems, large scale river basins, mountain systems, large remaining forest areas and critical habitat for endangered species), and establish multi-country coordination mechanisms as appropriate to support the establishment and effective long term management of such networks.

¹⁰ References to marine protected area networks to be consistent with the target in the WSSD plan of implementation.

1.3.2 Collaborate with other Parties and relevant partners through the United Nations Informal Consultative Process on the Law of the Sea (UNICPOLOS) to establish and manage protected areas in marine areas beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, in accordance with international law, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, and based on scientific information.

1.3.3 Establish, where appropriate, new TBPAs with adjacent Parties and countries and strengthen effective collaborative management of existing TBPAs.

1.3.4 Promote collaboration between protected areas across national boundaries.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

1.3.5 Collaborate and consult with relevant organizations and bodies for developing guidelines for establishing transboundary protected areas and collaborative management approaches, as appropriate, for dissemination to Parties.

1.3.6 Compile and disseminate information on regional networks of protected areas and transboundary protected areas, including, as far as possible, their geographical distribution, their historical background, their role and the partners involved.

1.3.7 Review the potential for regional cooperation under the Convention on Migratory Species with a view to linking of protected area networks across international boundaries and potentially beyond national jurisdiction through the establishment of migratory corridors for key species.

Goal 1.4 – To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management

Target: All protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012, using participatory and science-based site plan-



ning processes that incorporate clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes, drawing upon existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with active stakeholder involvement.

Suggested activities of the Parties

1.4.1 Create a highly participatory process, involving indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as part of site-based planning in accordance with the ecosystem approach, and use relevant ecological and socio-economic data required to develop effective planning processes.

1.4.2 Identify appropriate measurable biodiversity conservation targets for sites, drawing on criteria laid out in Annex I to the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant criteria.

1.4.3 Include in the site-planning process an analysis of opportunities for the protected area to contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at local and regional scales as well as an analysis of threats and means of addressing them.

As appropriate, but no later than 2010, develop or update management plans for protected areas, built on the above process, to better achieve the three objectives of the Convention.

1.4.5 Integrate climate change adaptation measures in protected area planning, management strategies, and in the design of protected area systems.

1.4.6 Ensure that protected areas are effectively managed or supervised through staff that are well-trained and skilled, properly and appropriately equipped, and supported, to carry out their fundamental role in the management and conservation of protected areas.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

1.4.7 Compile and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism current relevant approaches, frameworks and tools for site planning and promote and facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned in applying and adapting them in different ecological and social settings.

1.4.8 Disseminate information on successful management models of protected areas which serve to further the three objective of the Convention and may also contribute to poverty reduction and the pursuit of sustainable development.

Goal 1.5 – To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas

Target: By 2008, effective mechanisms for identifying and preventing, and/or mitigating the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas are in place.

Suggested activities of the Parties

1.5.1 Apply, as appropriate, timely environmental impact assessments to any plan or project with the potential to have effects on protected areas, and ensure timely information flow among all concerned parties to that end, taking into account decision VI/7 A of the Conference of the Parties on guidelines for incorporating biodiversity-related issues into environmental impact assessment legislation and/or processes and in strategic environmental assessments.

1.5.2 Develop by 2010 national approaches to liability and redress measures, incorporating the polluter pays principle or other appropriate mechanisms in relation to damages to protected areas.



1.5.3 Establish and implement measures for the rehabilitation and restoration of the ecological integrity of protected areas.

1.5.4 Take measures to control risks associated with invasive alien species in protected areas.

1.5.5 Assess key threats to protected areas and develop and implement strategies to prevent and/or mitigate such threats.

1.5.6 Develop policies, improve governance, and ensure enforcement of urgent measures that can halt the illegal exploitation of resources from protected areas, and strengthen international and regional cooperation to eliminate illegal trade in such resources taking into account sustainable customary resource use of indigenous and local communities in accordance with article 10(c) of the Convention.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

1.5.7 Address issues specific to protected areas, in the guidelines for incorporating biodiversity considerations in environmental impact assessment and strategic environmental assessment, procedures and regulations.

1.5.8 Collaborate with the International Association for Impact Assessment and other relevant organizations on further development and refinement of the impact assessment guidelines particularly to incorporate all stages of environmental impact assessment processes in protected areas taking into account the ecosystem approach.

1.5.9 Compile and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism and other means case studies, best practices and lessons learned in mitigating the negative impacts of key threats and facilitate the exchange of experiences.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: GOVERNANCE, PARTICIPATION, EQUITY AND BENEFIT SHARING

Goal 2.1 – To promote equity and benefit-sharing

Target: Establish by 2008 mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas.

Suggested activities of the Parties

2.1.1 Assess the economic and socio-cultural costs, benefits and impacts arising from the establishment and maintenance of protected areas, particularly for indigenous and local communities, and adjust policies to avoid and mitigate negative impacts, and where appropriate compensate costs and equitably share benefits in accordance with the national legislation.

2.1.2 Recognize and promote a broad set of protected area governance types related to their potential for achieving biodiversity conservation goals in accordance with the Convention, which may include areas conserved by indigenous and local communities and private nature reserves. The promotion of these areas should be by legal and/or policy, financial and community mechanisms.

2.1.3 Establish policies and institutional mechanisms with full participation of indigenous and local communities, to facilitate the legal recognition and effective management of indigenous and local community conserved areas in a manner consistent with the goals of conserving both biodiversity and the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities.

2.1.4 Use social and economic benefits generated by protected areas for poverty reduction, consistent with protected-area management objectives.

2.1.5 Engage indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders in participatory planning and governance, recalling the principles of the ecosystem approach.



2.1.6 Establish or strengthen national policies to deal with access to genetic resources within protected areas and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their utilization, drawing upon the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization as appropriate.

Goal 2.2 – To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders

Target: Full and effective participation by 2008, of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations, and the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new, protected areas.

Suggested activities of the Parties

2.2.1 Carry out participatory national reviews of the status, needs and context-specific mechanisms for involving stakeholders, ensuring gender and social equity, in protected areas policy and management, at the level of national policy, protected area systems and individual sites.

2.2.2 Implement specific plans and initiatives to effectively involve indigenous and local communities, with respect for their rights consistent with national legislation and applicable international obligations, and stakeholders at all levels of protected areas planning, establishment, governance and management, with particular emphasis on identifying and removing barriers preventing adequate participation.

2.2.3 Support participatory assessment exercises among stakeholders to identify and harness the wealth of knowledge, skills, resources and institutions of importance for conservation that are available in society.

2.2.4 Promote an enabling environment (legislation, policies, capacities, and resources) for the involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders [73] in decision making, and the development of their capacities and opportunities to establish and manage protected areas, including community-conserved and private protected areas.

2.2.5 Ensure that any resettlement of indigenous communities as a consequence of the establishment or management of protected areas will only take place with their prior informed consent that may be given according to national legislation and applicable international obligations.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

2.2.6 Make available to Parties case-studies, advice on best practices and other sources of information on stakeholder participation in protected areas

2.2.7 Promote, through the CHM, technical publications and other means, the international sharing of experience on effective mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and governance types in conservation in particular with regard to co-managed protected areas, indigenous and local community conserved areas and private protected areas.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 3: ENABLING ACTIVITIES

Goal 3.1 – To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas

Target: By 2008 review and revise policies as appropriate, including use of social and economic valuation and incentives, to provide a supportive enabling environment for more effective establishment and management of protected areas and protected areas systems.



Suggested activities of the Parties

3.1.1 By 2006, identify legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede the effective establishment and management of protected areas, and by 2009, effectively address these gaps and barriers.

3.1.2 Conduct national-level assessments of the contributions of protected areas, considering as appropriate environmental services, to the country's economy and culture, and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals at the national level; and integrate the use of economic valuation and natural resource accounting tools into national planning processes in order to identify the hidden and non-hidden economic benefits provided by protected areas and who appropriates these benefits.

3.1.3 Harmonize sectoral policies and laws to ensure that they support the conservation and effective management of the protected area system.

3.1.4 Consider governance principles, such as the rule of law, decentralization, participatory decision-making mechanisms for accountability and equitable dispute resolution institutions and procedures.

3.1.5 Identify and remove perverse incentives and inconsistencies in sectoral policies that increase pressure on protected areas, or take action to mitigate their perverse effects. Whenever feasible, redirect these to positive incentives for conservation.

3.1.6 Identify and establish positive incentives that support the integrity and maintenance of protected areas and the involvement of indigenous and local communities and stakeholders in conservation.

3.1.7 Adopt legal frameworks to national, regional and sub-national protected areas systems of countries where appropriate.

3.1.8 Develop national incentive mechanisms and institutions and legislative frameworks to support the establishment of the full

range of protected areas that achieve biodiversity conservation objectives including on private lands and private reserves where appropriate.

3.1.9 Identify and foster economic opportunities and markets at local, national and international levels for goods and services produced by protected areas and/or reliant on the ecosystem services that protected areas provide, consistent with protected area objectives and promote the equitable sharing of the benefits.

3.1.10 Develop necessary mechanisms for institutions with responsibilities for conservation of biological diversity at the regional, national and local level to achieve institutional and financial sustainability.

3.1.11 Cooperate with neighbouring countries to establish an enabling environment for transboundary protected areas and for neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries and other similar approaches including regional networks.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

3.1.12 In collaboration with key partners such as OECD, IUCN, WWF and the secretariats of other conventions compile information on relevant guidance, resource kits and other information on incentive measures including those relating to the development of incentive options.

3.1.13 Compile and disseminate, through the CHM and other media, case-studies on best practices on the use of incentive measures for the management of protected areas.

3.1.14 Compile and disseminate through the CHM and other media best practices on ways and means to integrate the use of incentive measures into protected area management plans, programmes and policies including opportunities for the removal or mitigation of perverse incentives.



Goal 3.2 – To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas

Target: By 2010, comprehensive capacity building programmes and initiatives are implemented to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels, and raise professional standards.

Suggested activities of the Parties

3.2.1 By 2006 complete national protected-area capacity needs assessments, and establish capacity building programmes on the basis of these assessments including the creation of curricula, resources and programs for the sustained delivery of protected areas management training.

3.2.2 Establish effective mechanisms to document existing knowledge and experiences on protected area management, including traditional knowledge in accordance with Article 8 (j) and Related Provisions, and identify knowledge and skills gaps.

3.2.3 Exchange lessons learnt, information and capacity-building experiences among countries and relevant organizations, through the Clearing-house Mechanisms and other means.

3.2.4 Strengthen the capacities of institutions to establish cross-sectoral collaboration for protected area management at the regional, national and local levels.

3.2.5 Improve the capacity of protected areas institutions to develop sustainable financing through fiscal incentives, environmental services, and other instruments.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

3.2.6 Cooperate with IUCN and other relevant organizations to compile and disseminate available information.

3.2.7 Cooperate with initiatives such as the Protected Areas Learning Network (PALNet-IUCN) and explore lessons learned from those experiences, in collaboration with relevant organizations.

Goal 3.3 – To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas

Target: By 2010 the development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technologies and innovative approaches for the effective management of protected areas is substantially improved, taking into account decisions of the Conference of the Parties on technology transfer and cooperation.

Suggested activities of the Parties

3.3.1 Document and make available to the Executive Secretary appropriate technologies for conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of protected areas and management of protected areas.

3.3.2 Assess needs for relevant technologies for protected area management involving indigenous and local communities and stakeholders such as the, research institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector.

3.3.3 Encourage development and use of appropriate technology, including technologies of indigenous and local communities with their participation, approval and involvement in accordance with Article 8(j) and Related Provisions, for habitat rehabilitation and restoration, resource mapping, biological inventory, and rapid assessment of biodiversity, monitoring, *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation, sustainable use, etc.

3.3.4 Promote an enabling environment for the transfer of technology in accordance with decision VII/29 of the Conference of Parties on technology transfer and cooperation to improve protected area management.



3.3.5 Increase technology transfer and cooperation to improve protected area management.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

3.3.6 Compile and disseminate information provided by Parties and relevant international organizations on appropriate technologies and approaches for efficient management of protected areas and conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity of protected areas.

Goal 3.4 – To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas

Target: By 2008, sufficient financial, technical and other resources to meet the costs to effectively implement and manage national and regional systems of protected areas are secured, including both from national and international sources, particularly to support the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States.

Suggested activities of the Parties

3.4.1 Conduct a national-level study by 2005 of the effectiveness in using existing financial resources and of financial needs related to the national system of protected areas and identify options for meeting these needs through a mixture of national and international resources and taking into account the whole range of possible funding instruments, such as public funding, debt for nature swaps, elimination of perverse incentives and subsidies, private funding, taxes and fees for ecological services.

3.4.2 By 2008, establish and begin to implement country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of pro-

ected areas, including necessary regulatory, legislative, policy, institutional and other measures.

3.4.3 Support and further develop international funding programmes to support implementation of national and regional systems of protected areas in developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States.

3.4.4 Collaborate with other countries to develop and implement sustainable financing programmes for national and regional systems of protected areas.

3.4.5 Provide regular information on protected areas financing to relevant institutions and mechanisms, including through future national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity, and to the World Database on Protected Areas.

3.4.6 Encourage integration of protected areas needs into national and, where applicable, regional development and financing strategies and development cooperation programmes.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

3.4.7 Convene as soon as possible, but not later than 2005, a meeting of the donor agencies and other relevant organizations to discuss options for mobilizing new and additional funding to developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States for implementation of the programme of work.

3.4.8 Compile and disseminate case-studies and best practices concerning protected area financing through the clearing-house mechanism and other media.

3.4.9 Review and disseminate by 2006 studies on the value of ecosystem services provided by protected areas.



Goal 3.5 – To strengthen communication, education and public awareness

Target: By 2008 public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance and benefits of protected areas is significantly increased.

Suggested activities of the Parties

3.5.1 Establish or strengthen strategies and programmes of education and public awareness on the importance of protected areas in terms of their role in biodiversity conservation and sustainable socio-economic development, in close collaboration with the Communication, Education and Public Awareness Initiative (CEPA) under the Convention on Biological Diversity and targeted towards all stakeholders.

3.5.2 Identify core themes for education, awareness and communication programmes relevant to protected areas, including *inter alia* their contribution to economy and culture to achieve specific end results such as compliance by resource users and other stakeholders or an increased understanding of science-based knowledge by indigenous and local communities and policy makers and an increased understanding of the needs, priorities and value of indigenous and local communities' knowledge, innovations and practices by governments, non-governmental organizations and other relevant stakeholders.

3.5.3 Strengthen, and where necessary, establish information mechanisms directed at target groups such as the private sector, policy makers, development institutions, community-based organizations, the youth, the media, and the general public.

3.5.4 Develop mechanisms for constructive dialogue and exchange of information and experiences among protected-area managers, and between protected area managers and indigenous and local communities and their organizations and other environment educators and actors.

3.5.5 Incorporate the subject of protected areas as an integral component of the school curricula as well as in informal education.

3.5.6 Establish mechanism and evaluate the impacts of communication, education and public awareness programmes on biodiversity conservation to ensure that they improve public awareness, change behaviour and support the achievement of protected area objectives.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

3.5.7 Collaborate with IUCN and other relevant organizations to collect and disseminate educational tools and materials for adaptation and use in the promotion of protected areas as an important means of achieving the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity.

3.5.8 Establish, in collaboration with the IUCN and other relevant partners, an initiative to engage the global news and entertainment industry (television, film, popular music, internet, etc.) in a global campaign to raise awareness of the consequences of biological diversity loss and the important role of protected areas in biodiversity conservation.

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 4: STANDARDS, ASSESSMENT, AND MONITORING

Goal 4.1 – To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional protected area systems

Target: By 2008, standards, criteria, and best practices for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of national and regional systems of protected areas are developed and adopted.



Suggested activities of the Parties

4.1.1 Collaborate with other Parties and relevant organizations, particularly IUCN, on the development, testing, review and promotion of voluntary protected areas standards and best practices on planning and management, governance and participation.

4.1.2 Develop and implement an efficient, long-term monitoring system of the outcomes being achieved through protected area systems in relation to the goals and targets of this work programme.

4.1.3 Draw upon monitoring results to adapt and improve protected area management based on the ecosystem approach.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

4.1.4 In collaboration with the key partners and based upon the best practices promote available guidance for parties minimum standards for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of protected area sites and systems.

4.1.5 Compile information on best practices and case-studies on effective management of protected areas and disseminate it through clearing-house mechanism and facilitate exchange of information.

Goal 4.2 – To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management

Target: By 2010, frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national and regional systems, and transboundary protected area levels adopted and implemented by Parties.

Suggested activities of the Parties

4.2.1 Develop and adopt, by 2006, appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected area management and governance, and set up a related database, taking into account the IUCN-WCPA framework for evaluating management effectiveness, and other relevant methodologies, which should be adapted to local conditions.

4.2.2 Implement management effectiveness evaluations of at least 30 percent of each Party's protected areas by 2010 and of national protected area systems and, as appropriate, ecological networks.

4.2.3 Include information resulting from evaluation of protected areas management effectiveness in national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

4.2.4 Implement key recommendations arising from site- and system-level management effectiveness evaluations, as an integral part of adaptive management strategies.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

4.2.5 Compile and disseminate information on management effectiveness through the clearing-house mechanism and develop a database of experts in evaluation of protected area management effectiveness and consider the possibility of organizing an international workshop on appropriate methods, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected area management.

4.2.6 In cooperation with IUCN-WCPA and other relevant organizations, compile and disseminate information on best practices in protected area design, establishment and management.



Goal 4.3 – To assess and monitor protected area status and trends

Target: By 2010, national and regional systems are established to enable effective monitoring of protected-area coverage, status and trends at national, regional and global scales, and to assist in evaluating progress in meeting global biodiversity targets.

Suggested activities of the Parties

4.3.1 Implement national and regional programmes to monitor and assess the status and trends of biodiversity within protected area systems and sites.

4.3.2 Measure progress towards achieving protected area targets based on periodic monitoring and report on progress towards these targets in future national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity as well as in a thematic report at COP-9.

4.3.3 Improve and update national and regional databases on protected areas and consolidate the World Database on Protected Areas as key support mechanisms in the assessment and monitoring of protected area status and trends.

4.3.4 Participate in the World Database on Protected Areas maintained by UNEP-WCMC, and the United Nations List of Protected Areas and the State of the World's Protected Areas assessment process.

4.3.5 Encourage the establishment and establishment use of new technologies including geographic information system and remote sensing tools for monitoring protected areas.

Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary

4.3.6 Develop and consolidate working partnerships with appropriate organizations and institutions that have developed and

maintained monitoring systems and databases on protected areas, in particular with the UNEP-WCMC and the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas.

4.3.7 Explore establishment of a harmonized system and time schedule for reporting on sites designated under the Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, and UNESCO MAB programme, and other regional systems, as appropriate, taking into account the ongoing work of UNEP-WCMC on harmonization of reporting and the IUCN protected area management category system for reporting purpose.

4.3.8 Prepare an updated format for the thematic report on protected areas covering, *inter alia*, integration of protected areas and national systems of protected areas into relevant sectors and spatial planning taking into account decision VII/25 on national reporting.

Goal 4.4 – To ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of protected areas and protected area systems

Target: Scientific knowledge relevant to protected areas is further developed as a contribution to their establishment, effectiveness, and management.

Suggested activities of the Parties

4.4.1 Improve research, scientific and technical cooperation related to protected areas at national, regional and international levels.

4.4.2 Promote interdisciplinary research, to improve understanding of the ecological social and economic aspects of protected areas, including methods and techniques for valuation of goods and services from protected areas

4.4.3 Encourage studies to improve the knowledge of the distribution, status and trends of biological diversity.



4.4.4 Encourage collaborative research between scientists and indigenous and local communities in accordance with Article 8(j) in connection with the establishment and the effective management of protected areas

4.4.5 Promote the dissemination of scientific information from and on protected areas including through the clearing-house mechanism.

4.4.6 Promote the dissemination of, and facilitate access to, scientific and technical information, in particular publications on protected areas, with special attention to the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular least developed countries and small island developing States.

4.4.7 Develop and strengthen working partnerships with appropriate organizations and institutions which undertake research studies leading to an improved understanding of biodiversity in protected areas.

Appendix

Indicative list of partners and other collaborators

Partners

Convention on Conservation of Migratory Species
Food and Agriculture Organization
Global Environment Facility
Intergovernmental Oceanic Commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
International Coral Reef Initiative
International Maritime Organization
International Association for Impact Assessment
IUCN - The World Conservation Union and its World Commission on Protected Areas, Commission on Ecosystem Management, and Species Survival Commission
International Whaling Commission
Man and Biosphere Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Ramsar Convention
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

United Nations Development Programme
UNEP - World Conservation Monitoring Centre
United Nations Forum on Forests
World Heritage Centre of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
World Bank

Other Collaborators

BirdLife International
Conservation International
Fauna and Flora International
The Nature Conservancy
Wildlife Conservation Society
World Resources Institute
WWF
Indigenous and local communities
Private sector
Other relevant national, regional and international non-governmental organizations and other organizations



Notes

About TILCEPA -

Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas

The *Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity, and Protected Areas (TILCEPA)*, was set up in the year 2000 by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the Commission on Environmental, Economic, and Social Policy (CEESP) of the World Conservation Union (IUCN). This inter-commission initiative evolved from a *Task Force on Local Communities and Protected Areas*, created in 1999, which had a similar mandate.

TILCEPA seeks the full and effective recognition of the rights and responsibilities of local communities in the development and implementation of conservation policies and strategies that affect the lands, waters and other natural and cultural resources that they relate to. It advocates, in all countries, the recognition of community conserved and managed areas that are significant from biodiversity point of view, and the development of management partnerships with the communities resident in or surrounding government-managed BAs.

About Kalpavriksh

Kalpavriksh (KV) is a 25-year old voluntary group in India, working on environmental education, research, campaigns, and direct actions. KV believes that a country can develop meaningfully only if ecological sustainability and social equity are guaranteed. To this end its activities are directed to ensuring conservation of biological diversity, challenging the current destructive path of 'development', helping in the search for alternative forms of livelihoods and development, assisting local people in empowering themselves to manage their surrounds, and reviving a sense of oneness with nature. Over the last few years it has increasingly focused on community-based conservation and management of natural resources.

Currently the core operations of TILCEPA are being coordinated through KV.