



IUCN Global Forest & Climate Change Programme

Governance and Protected Areas Landscape Level Institutional Arrangements

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The landscape approach





The governance challenge

- How to establish an effective institutional framework that:
 - Supports the implementation of counter deforestation strategies;
 - Respects community rights, access and inputs;
 - Helps deliver sustainable land management;
 - Reconciles land-use trade offs;
 - Coordinates different land-use sectors, particularly on zoning and regulating activities.



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IUCN protected area management categories

Protected Area Category and International Name	Management Objectives
Ia – Strict Nature Reserve	Strictly protected areas set aside to conserve biodiversity and, possibly, geodiversity/morphological features, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values. They serve as indispensable reference areas for scientific research and monitoring.
II – Wilderness Area	Large unmodified or slightly modified areas, retaining their natural character and influence, without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural condition.
III – National Park (ecosystem protection; protection of cultural values)	Large natural or near natural areas set aside to protect large-scale ecological processes, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitor opportunities.
IV – Natural Monument	Areas are set aside to protect a specific natural monument, such as a landmark, sea mount, a cave or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small areas and often have high visitor, historical or cultural value.
V – Habitat/Species Management	Areas dedicated to the conservation of particular species or habitats. Many Category V protected areas need regular, active management interventions to meet their objective.
VI – Protected Landscape/Seascape	An area where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced a distinct character and significant ecological, biological, cultural and/or aesthetic values, and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to conserving nature and sustaining other values.
VII – Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources	Protected areas that conserve ecosystems and habitats, together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resource management systems. They are generally large, with most of the area in a natural condition and part under sustainable natural resource management. Low-level non-industrial use of natural resources compatible with nature conservation is seen as one of the main aims of the type of protected area.

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Protected Area Myths vs. Reality



Myths

- Exclusive of a variety of land uses
- Exclusive of different stakeholders
- Narrow focus of management strategies
- Only managed by government
- Only strictly protected

Reality

- Inclusive of different land uses
- Multistakeholder involvement in management
- Focus on balancing cultural, economic, environmental needs
- Various management arrangements
- Differing management regimes



4. The IUCN Protected Area Matrix

Management Category	Governance Type	A. Governance by government	B. Shared governance	C. Private governance	D. Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities		
		Federal or national authority or agency (e.g. state)	Multilateral entities (e.g. agency or agency exchange)	Government delegated management (e.g. to an NGO)	Non-governmental governance	Charitable or non-profit governance (e.g. of a trust or endowment)	Other governance (e.g. religious, community, or other)
I. Strict Nature Reserve							
II. Wilderness Area							
III. National Park							
IV. Natural Monument							
V. Habitat/Species Management							
VI. Protected Landscape/Seascape							
VII. Protected Area with Sustainable Use of Natural Resources							



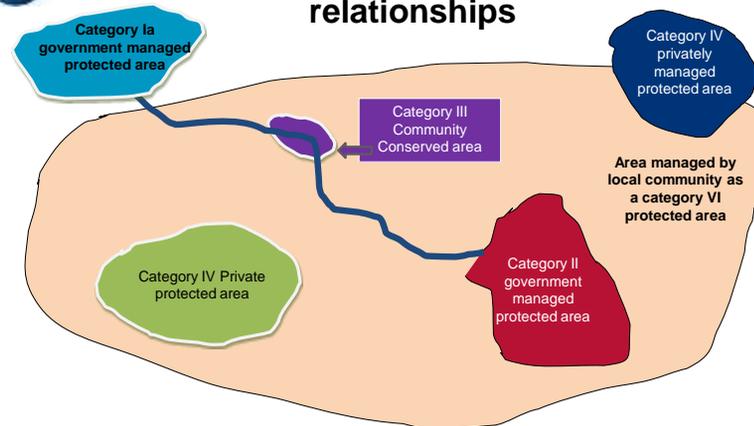
Protected area governance: importance



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Protected Area categories and relationships

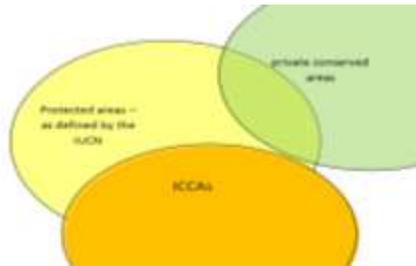


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Voluntary and ancillary conservation

Some **area-based phenomena** that contribute to conservation may **not fit the protected area definition...** and yet **be important for conservation and mutually supportive** with protected areas (CBD Aichi Target 11)



Voluntary and ancillary conservation includes e.g. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Conserved Areas (**ICCAs**) and **privately conserved areas** that may not be included in formal protected area systems.



Protected Area Governance



- Acceptance of a plurality of management and governance arrangements including indigenous and community conserved areas, shared governance and privately managed areas.
- Established social safeguards for the wide range of protected areas, including arrangements for equitable sharing of costs and benefits and the full participation of all key stakeholders.
- Documented evidence that protected areas are effective land management tools that regularly and reliably meet their conservation and societal aims.



Case Study: Ghana PAMAB

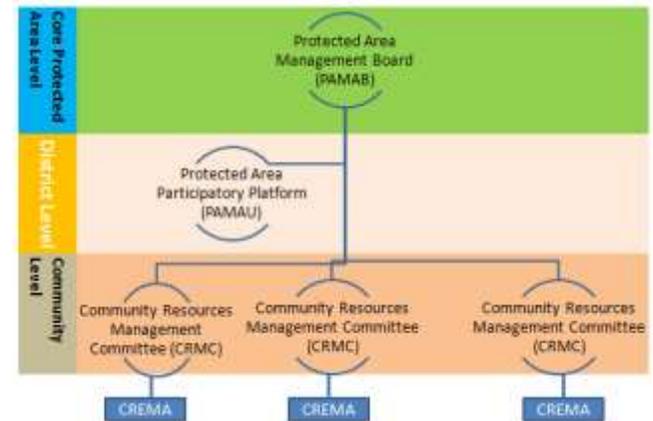


- Mole National Park falls within four different administrative districts;
- A Protected Area Management Platform (PAMAU) is formed in each District
- PAMAUs of the 4 districts for the Protected Area Management Board (PAMAB)

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PAMAB structure & influence



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CREMA's to PAMAB

CREMA's (Management Committees)



PAMAB Roles

1. Identify and integrate local people's concerns into park management;
2. **Assist with integrating the park into the District planning system;**
3. Win local support for park management and wildlife;
4. **Advise on conservation-linked enterprises;**
5. **Promote appropriate traditional natural resource management practices;**
6. Collaborate with local people to try to ensure better park management;
7. Reduce conflicts relating to the park and its natural resources.

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Prospective outcomes



- Build local capacity to manage and implement strategies for a sustainably managed landscape:
 - Agricultural producers,
 - Forest users and conservation practitioners (range from smallholders, PA managers, private sector)
- Shared governance across a landscape:
 - Legitimacy and Voice
 - Direction
 - Performance
 - Accountability
 - Fairness and rights
- Strengthened safeguards, and application of these in land-use decision making processes
 - Environmental and social

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Prospective outcomes



- Enable inclusive, cross-sectoral platforms / dialogues that facilitate and enhance:
 - Linking of existing policies through institutional coordination
 - facilitation of landscape level objectives that balance the trade-offs of land-use dynamics.
- Strengthened local levels organizations with clear roles and mandates (such as forest user groups, private sector associations etc.)

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Strengthening institutional arrangements



- Category VI ,in particular, provides an multi-layered framework from which to build upon.
- Can help governance arrangements to support and facilitate the:
 - stabilisation and enhancement of carbon stocks;
 - land-use decision making at the forest-farm interface;
 - delivery of multiple benefits including biodiversity conservation
- Emphasis on landscape approaches that enable protected areas to better interact with other land-uses across the landscape.

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