Governance Quality for Protected Areas

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Taking one area that you know:

- **What issues have arisen in your protected area?**
- **How were these dealt with?**
- **What has been the result?**

…across the world, "conservation" is changing…
a movement that has been building up for years
among local communities, indigenous peoples,
conservation professionals, policy makers,
government staff and protected areas officials…

■ **Conservation needs the** **capacities, concerns & engagement of society as a whole,** **not of expert professionals or government officials only…**

■ **Conservation needs to pay more attention to the crucial ties between biological and cultural diversity**

...the conditions that allow indigenous peoples and local communities to be empowered for conservation
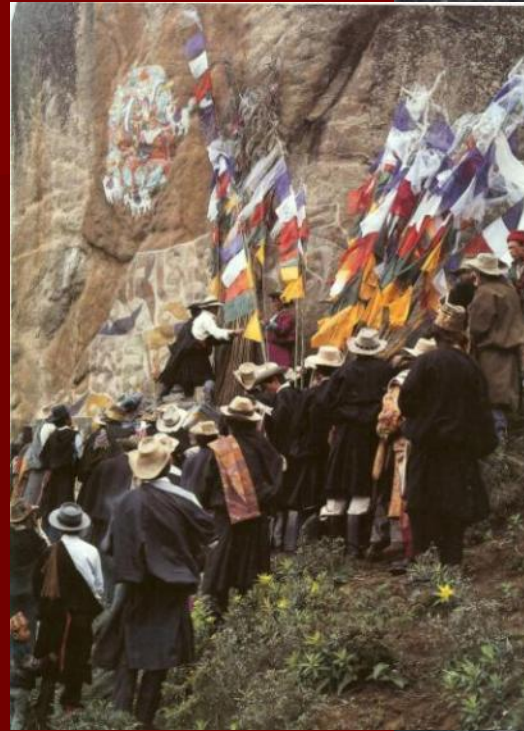
- **Conservation needs equity— a fair sharing of the costs and benefits of conserving biodiversity and managing natural resources in a sustainable way**

Conservation needs to respect human rights and indigenous peoples' rights:

...do all that is possible to "do no harm" and, rather, have a positive impact on livelihoods...
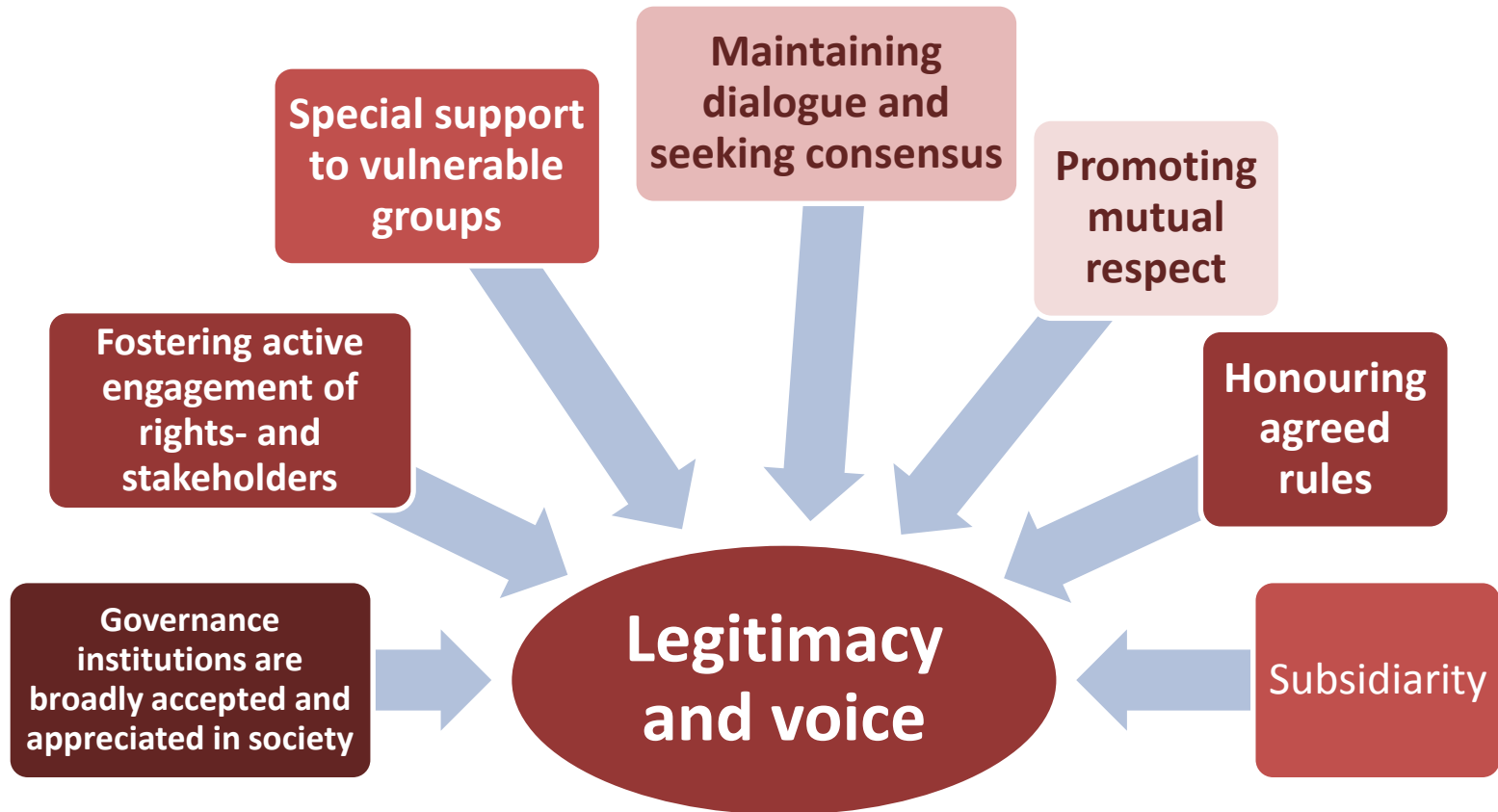
Quality:
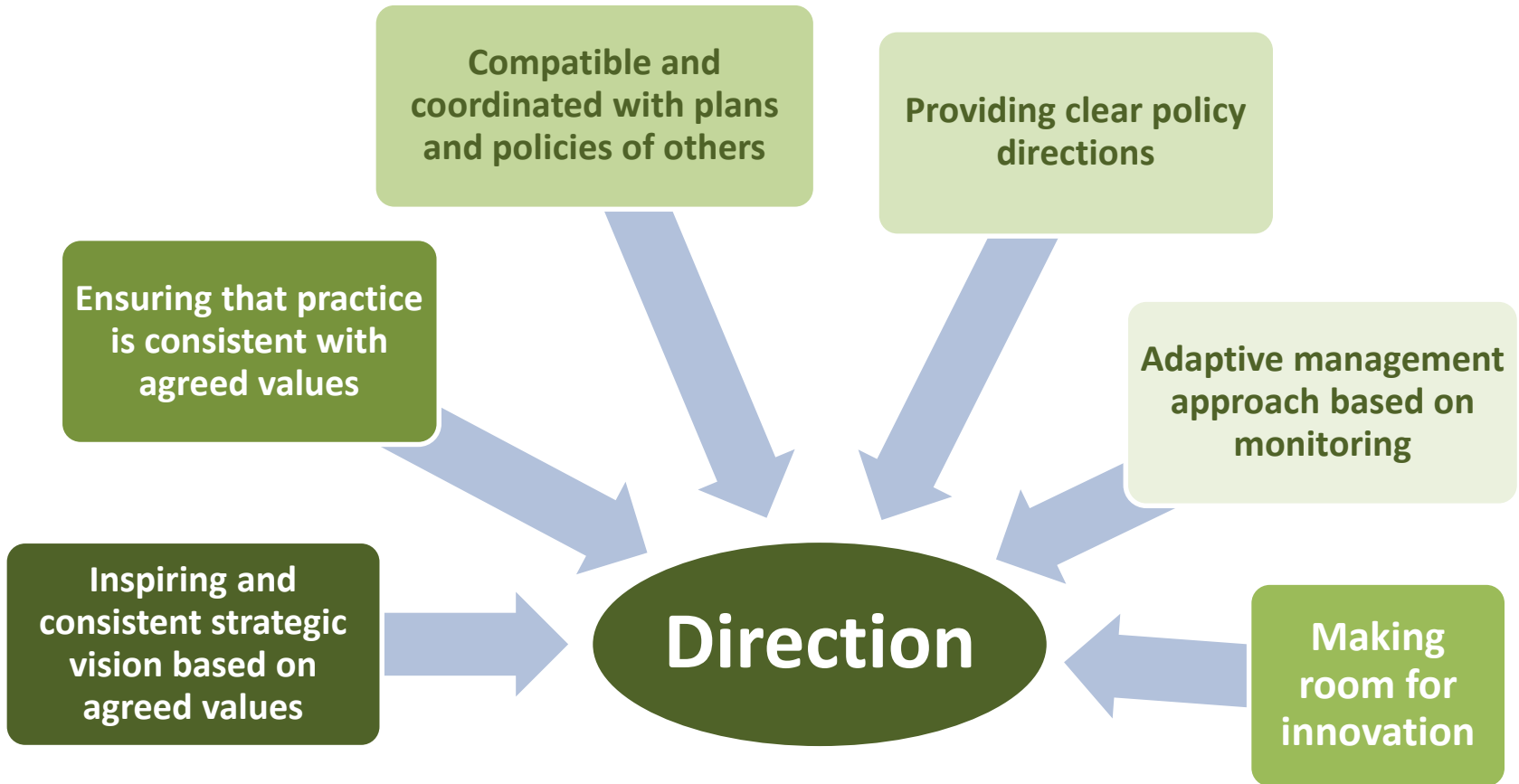## principles of "good governance"

...the IUCN recognises:

- **Legitimacy and Voice**
- **Direction**
- **Performance**
- **Accountability**
- **Fairness and rights**

1. Legitimacy and voice

2. Direction

Compatible and coordinated with plans and policies of others

Providing clear policy directions

Ensuring that practice is consistent with agreed values

Adaptive management approach based on monitoring

Inspiring and consistent strategic vision based on agreed values

Direction

Making room for innovation

3. Performance

4. Accountability

Ensuring resources are targeted to objectives

Ensuring clear roles and lines of responsibility and answerability

Evaluating performance and linking quality of results with rewards and sanctions

Ensuring transparency / access to information

Establishing communication avenues

Upholding the integrity and commitment of all

Accountability
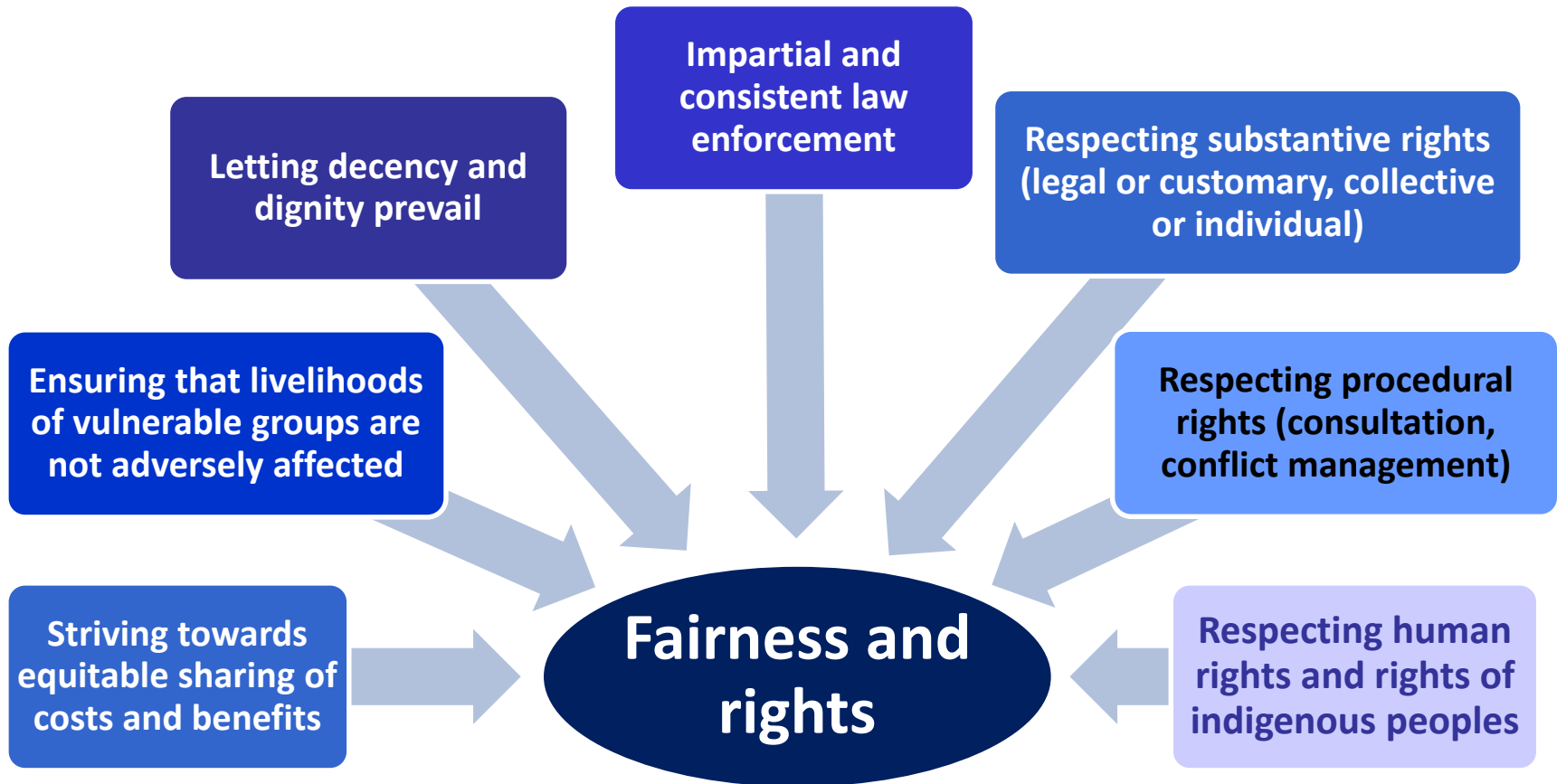
Ensure independent oversight

5. Fairness and rights

Principles of good governance

Legitimacy and voice

- Participation
- Consensus orientation

Direction

- Strategic vision

Performance

- Responsiveness
- Effectiveness and efficiency

Accountability

- Accountability and transparency

Fairness and rights

- Equity
- Rule of Law

Equitable governance

Effective governance

Equitable governance

Assessing and evaluating PA governance

Assessment

- History and culture
- Actors and institutions
- Spatial analyses
- Governance process & quality

Evaluation

- How does the situation compare to our objectives?
- What options exist to improve the situation?

Improving action

- What do we want to do about it?

System level

Site level

the governance assessment, evaluation and action process

Phase 1:

the Team plans the process

Phase 2:

gathering information and technical support, promoting awareness, helping participants to organise (some weeks or months)

Phase 3:

workshop to assess and evaluate governance and plan for action (one week to ten days)

Phase 4:

taking action and obtaining results (..for as long as it is needed)

- Listing and mapping of protected areas
- History and culture
- Actors and institutions
- Conservation *de jure* (legal analysis)
- IUCN Protected Area Matrix analysis
- Spatial analysis of governance for protected areas
- Listing, mapping and conservation status of APIs
- Active damage and risk analysis for APIs
- Spatial analysis of governance for APIs
- Governance quality

"phase III"
assessment steps for a PA system…

APIs= areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services (cfr. Aichi target 11)

Step example: legal analysis

- What legal frameworks (legislation and/or policy, possibly included in different sectors) regulate governance of protected areas in your countries ? Do they allow a diversity of protected area governance types?

- In practice, how diverse are the protected area systems in terms of governance types?

Spatial analysis of governance

- Mapping APIs, protected areas, "threats to nature" and governance types...

- Identifying overlaps and associations

- What governance types appear associated with KBAs, protected areas, and/or "active damage and risks"?

- What governance types appear preferentially associated with KBAs *within* the protected area system? With KBAs well conserved *outside* the protected area system? With KBAs under threat?

Quality analysis of governance

- Examine the functioning of the system (<u>how</u> are decisions actually taken?)

- Assess whether the legal and institutional framework for protected areas is suited to promote "good governance"

- Evaluate how the protected area system can be governed as legitimately, purposefully, effectively, accountably, fairly, and respectfully of rights as possible...

Evaluating a system of protected areas

- Legal and other options to improve governance quality & recognize diverse governance types…

- …and thereby strengthen conservation

Reporting and action

- Governance Assessment and Evaluation Report (to be used in national reporting to the CBD, PoWPA and others)

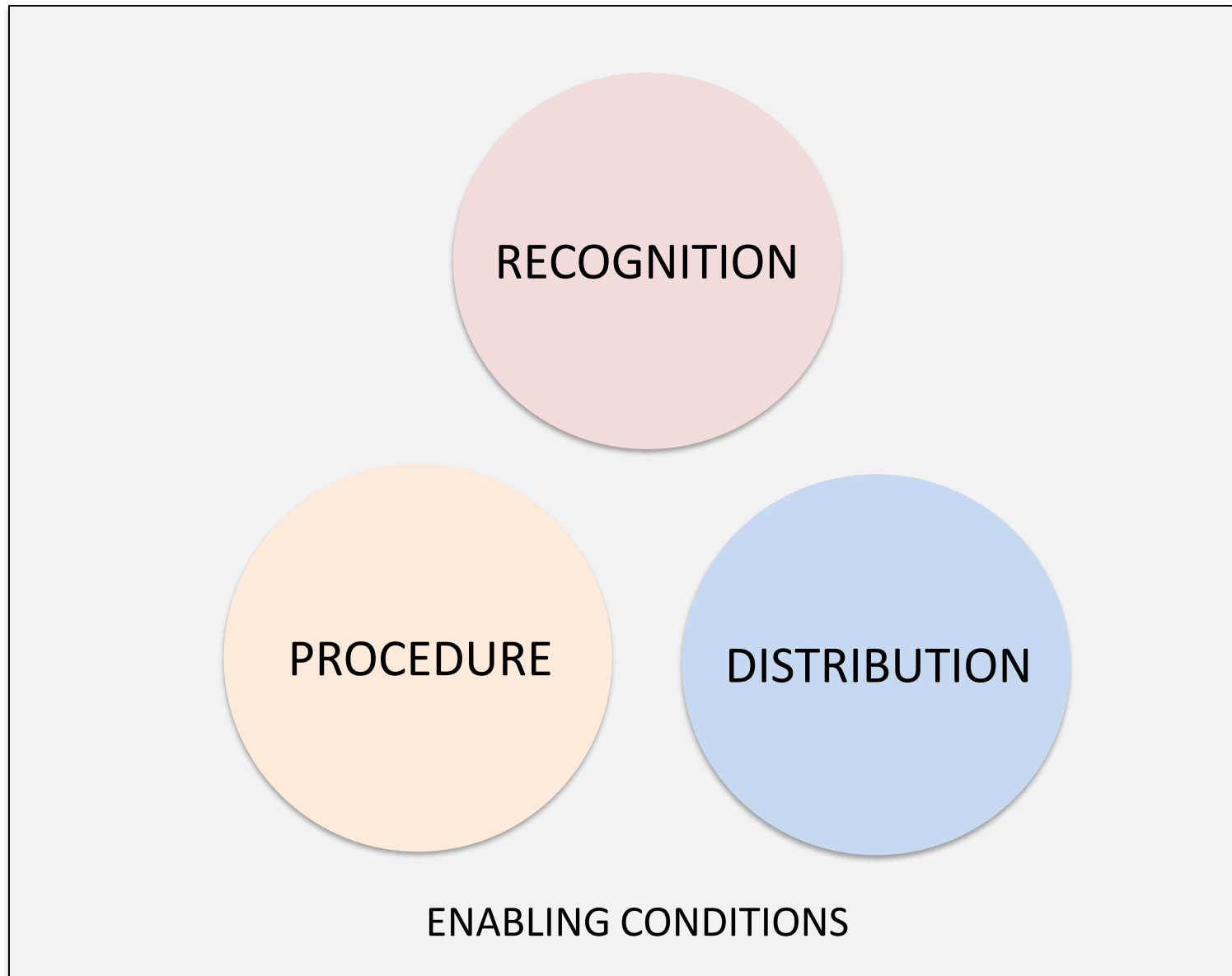- Governance Action Plan to address governance issues at a system or at an individual site level

Fairness

Inclusion   Equity   Justice

Equity/equality is the
language of CBD and
widely used in SDGs

3 Dimensions of Equity

RECOGNITION

PROCEDURE

DISTRIBUTION

ENABLING CONDITIONS

RECOGNITION

- Human rights
- Resource rights
- Right to self-determination
- Identities, knowledge, values, institutions
- Actors and their interests
- Non discrimination

PROCEDURE

- o Participation
- o Responsibilities
- o Accountability
- o Dispute resolution
- o Transparency
- o FPIC for actions affecting rights of IPs and LCs
- o Customary institutions
- o Assess costs, benefits, risks

DISTRIBUTION

o Mitigation of costs
o Benefit sharing
- Equally
- According to rights
- According to needs
- According to costs incurred
- According to contribution to conservation
o Maintain future benefits

ENABLING CONDITIONS

➢ Legal, political and social recognition of all PA governance types

➢ Relevant actors have awareness and capacity to achieve recognition and participate effectively

➢ A process for aligning statutory and customary laws and norms

➢ An adaptive learning approach

Assessing equity

RECOGNITION

GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT

PROCEDURE

DISTRIBUTION

SOCIAL ASSESSMENT
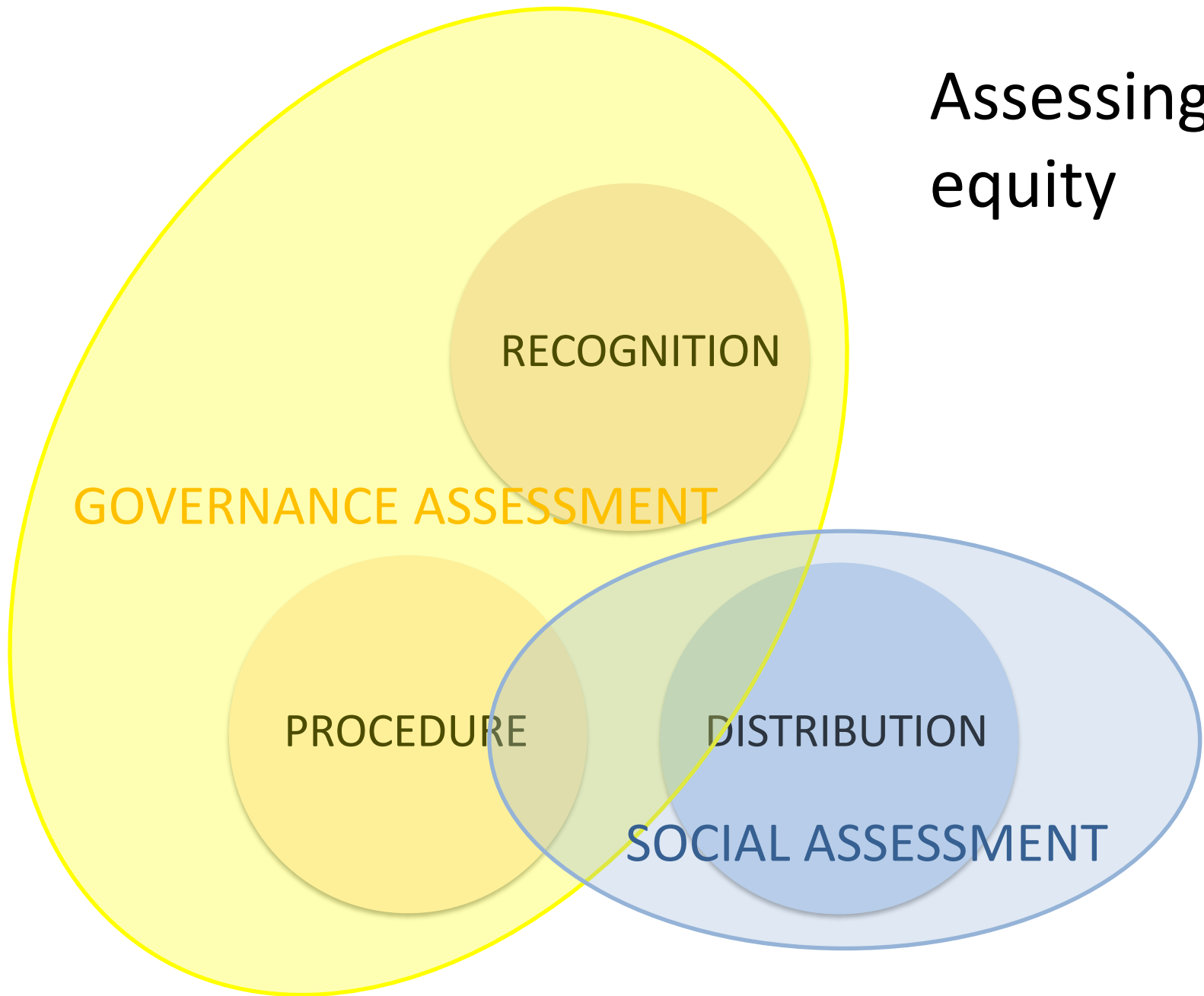
Identify priority actions

- **What actions can you take to enhance the diversity of PAs in your country?**

- **What actions can you take to enhance the quality of PA governance, including enhancing equity?**