

# **WG4: COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT OF PROTECTED AREAS**

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# AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 11: CONDITIONS TO BE MET

- **Increase in area conserved**—17% for terrestrial (including inland water) areas and 10% for marine areas.
- **Include areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services**
- **Be ecologically representative**
- **Be well-connected**
- **Be effectively and equitably managed** with planning measures in place to ensure ecological integrity and the protection of species, habitats and ecosystem processes, with the **full participation of indigenous and local communities**, and such that **costs and benefits of the areas are fairly shared**.
- The areas can include not only strict protected areas but also areas that allow **sustainable use** consistent with the protection of species, habitats and ecosystem processes.
- In addition to state-run areas, **indigenous and community conserved areas** as well as private areas **may be included in the total area** provided the other conditions are met.

# Biological Outcomes in PAs

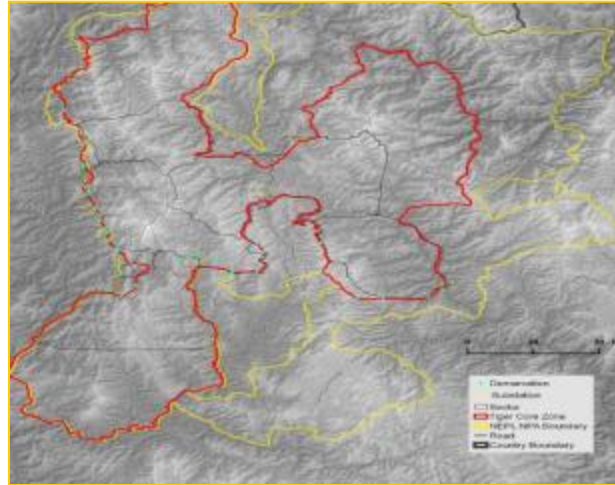
**Financing**

**Design**

**Management effectiveness**

**Geography**

**Governance**



# GOVERNANCE TYPES

- 1 **Type A:**  
**Governance by government**
- 2 **Type B:**  
**Shared Governance**  
(Government agencies and local communities, NGOs and private sector)
- 3 **Type C:**  
**Governance by private actors**
- 4 **Type D:**  
**Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities**

Type A: Governance by government	Type C: Governance by private actors
Type B: Shared Governance	Type D: Governance by indigenous peoples and local communities

# WG4: Collaborative Management of PAs

**Figure 5.1** The range of options for governing protected areas from full control by government agencies to full control by other stakeholders. Source: adapted from Dearden *et al.* 2005



- **Collaborative management** is the essential tool for stakeholder decision-making and practical protected area management.
- However, there are many issues to be resolved since the **top-down approach led by the national government is still dominant**, and it causes problematic issues for the coordination of development and protection.
- In **this WG**, methods to solve various issues will be discussed by analyzing specific examples for **collaborative management in terrestrial and marine protected areas** in Asia.

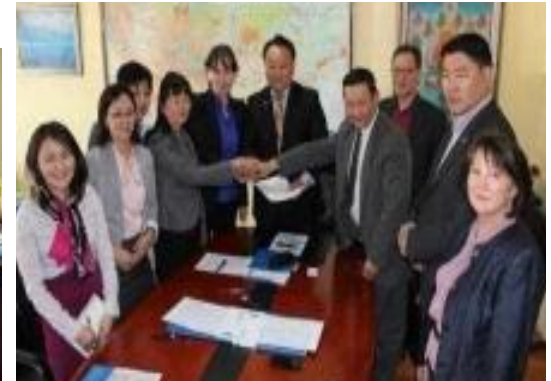
# WG4 SUB-THEMES

Date	Time	Sub-Themes
14/Nov	12:45-15:15	1 Method of Agreement
	15:30-18:00	2 Cooperative Management System
15/Nov	12:45-15:15	3 Role of Enterprise, NGO, Local Government
	15:30-17:40	4 Natural resources management and its contribution to regional development

26 presentations from 15 countries

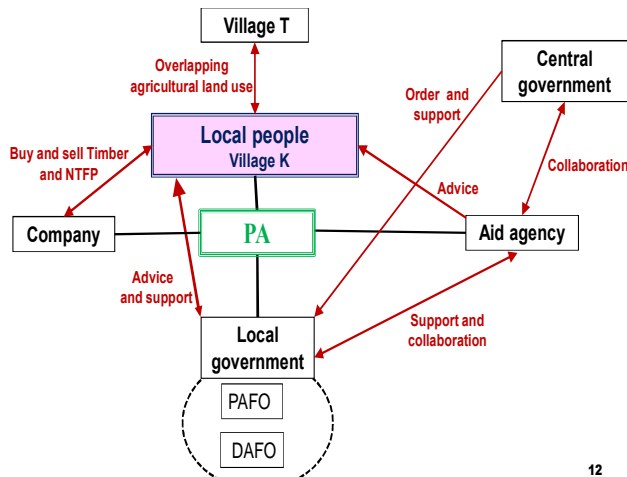


# Case Studies of Collaborative Management

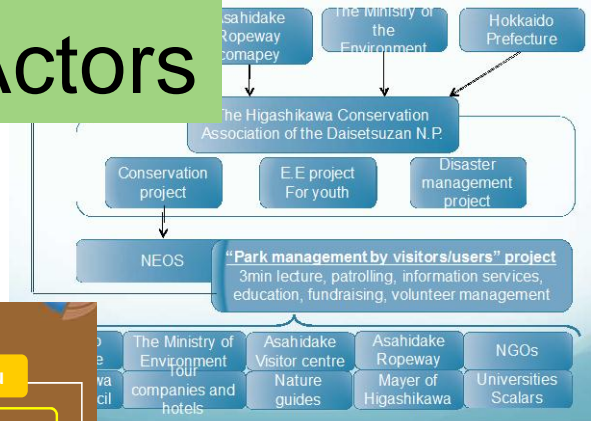
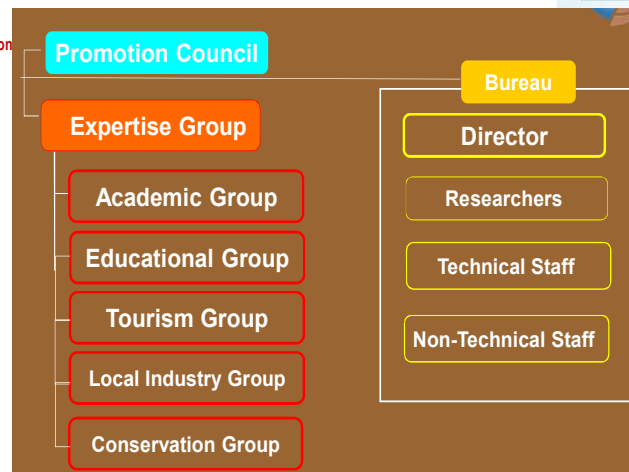




# Institutions and Actors



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# MESSAGE FROM WG4 (original 1/2)

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- Actively work to broaden governance types to include an **appropriately balanced mixture of the four types of governance** recognized by IUCN
- Recognize that rights holders, duty-bearers and stakeholders are different with differing entitlements and interests and may require tailored policies and strategies of respect, engagement and empowerment.
- Recognize **that each governance regime is unique.**
- Adopt and commit to **IUCN's principles of good governance.**

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# MESSAGE FROM WG4

## (original 2/2)

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- Consistent with the PoWPA and other CBD decisions **countries should develop a forward looking plan** to improve governance for their systems of protected areas.
- **Systematically assess, at system and/or individual protected area level**, the social costs and benefits of protected areas on surrounding and wider communities.
- **Actively seek out and incorporate the use of traditional knowledge** from indigenous peoples and local communities in the establishment, planning and management of protected areas.
- **Report all protected areas**, whatever their management category or governance type, to the WDPA as a contribution to the CBD Aichi targets

# MESSAGE FROM WG4

## (additional 1/2)

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- Diverse governance regimes have an important role to play in **achieving biodiversity** conservation and could do so effectively **through measurable conservation outcomes**
- Recognize the need to develop sustainable approaches to **enhance livelihoods for communities** within and outside protected areas helping generate economic benefits while maintaining biodiversity resources
- Encourage to **build capacity of institutions and actors** for collaborative management of protected areas. Strong communication skills are essential for stakeholders to achieve good governance

*Continued...*

# MESSAGE FROM WG4 (additional 2/2)

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- Actively encourage the **understanding and integration of privately-managed protected areas** within national conservation strategies and ensure private protected areas are recorded
- The process of developing **a forward looking plan should include a framework** outlining the determinants of effective collaborative management and **identify measurable indicators** for social, economic and biological outcomes