

ANNEXES

Annex 1

GLOSSARY

Access and control of resources and distribution of benefits and opportunities

Gender relations characterized by inequity define the unequal access and control

Of men and women to natural resources and opportunities. This also determines the unequal distribution of costs and benefits derived from their use. That is why these aspects constitute elements of analysis within gender relations.

- **Access** is defined as the possibility for participation, utilization and benefit **to resources and opportunities**.
- **Control** refers to the authority, ownership, and decision-making power. Under certain circumstances, women may have access (the possibility of using) to a resource, for example, the land, but they lack or have limited control over it (they are unable to decide whether to sell or pledge).
- **Resources** are goods and services: economic or productive (land, equipment, tools, work); political (leadership capacity, information and organization); financial (money, capital, credit); and time.
- **Benefits** are the economic, social, political and psychological retributions derived from the utilization of the resources. Benefits include meeting basic and strategic needs: food, housing, education, training, political power, status, etc.
- **Opportunities** are the possibilities to develop intellectual, physical and emotional abilities, to pursue and achieve the goals set in life.

Active stakeholders

Are the communities that express a direct interest in PA management, possess specific abilities (knowledge, skills) or relative advantages (proximity, community influence), and are willing to invest resources (time, money, political authority) in the PA conservation initiative.

Affirmative actions

Consist on strategies aiming at promoting equal opportunities through actions whereby it is possible to offset or correct discriminations, which are the direct result of social practices or systems. They aim at implementing specific programs to provide women with specific advantages.

The affirmative action is "...the most valid and widely accepted tool at an international level to overcome the obstacles that hinder the achievement of equality between men and women".

Although affirmative actions are usually identified with actions focused on increasing the political participation of women, these may be extended to other fields of action. To eliminate or decrease discriminatory situations, they may be adjusted to the reality of the organizations and rural development projects.

Afforestation and reforestation

The activity of afforestation is defined as the transformation of areas where organized trees did not previously exist in the forest.

Agenda 21

Action document stemming from the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, in 1992. Agenda 21 was negotiated for two years and accepted by 179 governments that attended the Summit. Agenda 21 is a 500-page, 40-chapter document that describes a worldwide action program to address the environmental crisis at a global level and promote sustainable development. It is not binding. It promotes setting up sustainable development councils in each country to be watchful about compliance with the commitments stipulated by Agenda 21.

Benefits' equity

It refers to the final impact that the development efforts have on both genders. It implies that results must be equally accessible to and exploited by men and women. Equal opportunities does not, necessarily, imply that both genders share equal benefits.

Biodiversity

The variability of living organisms of any source, including land and marine ecosystems, other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes they are part of; it comprises the diversity within each species, among species and ecosystems.

Biological resources

The genetic resources, organisms or parts thereof, populations, or any other biotic component of ecosystems with real or potential value or usefulness to human beings.

Biosecurity

The control of risks derived from the transference, manipulation and utilization of living organisms modified as a result of biotechnology, that may have an effect on the environment and human health.

Biosphere

The total range of living beings and their environment that comprises the lithosphere (surface of the Earth), the hydrosphere (Earth waters) and the atmosphere, which is almost 15 km thick from the surface of the Earth.

Biota

All species of living things (plants and animals) within a particular territory or area. It refers to the living weight of all organisms within a particular area or habitat. It is, sometimes, expressed as a weight per unit of land area or unit of water volume.

Biotechnology

Any technological application using biological resources, living organisms or their by-products, for the creation or modification of products or processes for specific uses.

Biotopo

Area inhabited by a specific group of living organisms.

Birth gross rate

Number of live births per one thousand inhabitants over a certain period of time, usually one year.

Desertification

Is the degradation of the soil in arid, semi-arid and sub-humid zones, resulting from various factors that include climatic variations and human activities. This definition considers three distinct elements, with distinct requirements, such as droughts in short periods of time, long-term climatic fluctuations, and soil degradation due to human activity. One aspect that is worth highlighting in this definition is the land degradation phase, which is conceptually different from soil degradation, since land degradation does not only contemplate the degradation of the soil, but of any other biological and physical elements of the land, such as plant cover, animal biota, water resources, etc. This is the conceptual basis that determines desertification in an integral manner and comprises physical, chemical and biological components under interaction with the social and economic variables of a specific area or region.

Close season

Period of time during which the exploitation of all types of activities is suspended, due to a decrease in wild populations, as a result of unforeseen natural phenomena or disasters that affect the distribution and stability of the species.

Co-management

Also known as participatory management, involves an institutional arrangement between the local users of a territory or set of natural

resources and/or groups interested in its conservation, and public entities responsible for the administration of said resources. The process leads to the development of community skills to enable them to effectively undertake a biodiversity conservation role.

Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD)

United Nation Agency responsible for Agenda 21 compliance.

Common law right

Unwritten standards that generate a right based on traditions and customs.

Condition and position, practical and strategic needs

Categories supporting gender analysis to determine the differentiated situation of women and men, in order to develop strategies to minimize inequalities prevailing at community level, effectively resolve the needs of women and men, and undertake priority actions in favor of those experiencing the greatest disadvantages for their development.

- Condition

It refers to living conditions, i.e., the situation under which people live. It specifically points at the so-called practical needs (poverty conditions, access to services, productive resources, opportunities related to health care, education, etc).

- Position

It refers to social positioning and recognition, the status assigned to women as compared to men (inclusion in decision-making spaces, at a community level, equal salaries for equal work, restrictions regarding access to education and training, for instance).

- Practical gender needs

It refers to the needs derived from the material living conditions of men and women.

- Strategic gender needs

These are long-term needs, which consist on the possibility of making equal and equitable the gender position of men and women in society.

Conservation

The protection, care, management and maintenance of ecosystems, habitats, species and wildlife populations, inside or outside of their natural environments, to safeguard the natural conditions required for their long-term permanence.

Deforestation

Destruction of the forests to the extent that their natural reproduction becomes impossible.

Ecological legislation

Environmental policy instrument, which purpose is to regulate or promote the use of the soil and productive activities towards the protection of the environment, the sustainable conservation and exploitation of the natural resources, through the analysis of deterioration trends and exploitation potential.

Ecological niche

The functional role of an organism within a natural community.

Ecology

Is the science derived from biology that studies the inter-relations between living beings and their environment.

Ecosystem

System or dynamic group of vegetal, animal, and microorganism communities that interact with their environment as one functional unit.

Emigration

Change of regular residence from a political-administrative unit to another, at a given time, considered from the place where the movement originates.

Endangered species

Classification of endangered species, which survival is remote under present causal factors. These include the species which number has decreased to a critical level, or which population has decreased so drastically to consider them under immediate danger of extinction. Also included are species that may have possibly disappeared but have been seen in their wild habitat over the past 50 years.

Endemic species

Population of a species that is native to the region, and which area of distribution is restricted to a small place.

Environment

It refers to all living and non-living components and all factors (like the climate) that surround an organism. Environment is frequently mistaken for the word ecology, which is the science that studies the relations among living beings and with all the non-living parts of an environment. The environment may be conceived as a row of domino tiles. Ecology would be the effect of the domino tiles while falling.

Environmental impact

Measurable impact of human activity over a given ecosystem. The manifestation of environmental impact is a measuring instrument

whereby it is possible to measure the significant and potential environmental impact generated by an undertaking or activity, as well as the steps needed to avoid it or minimize negative effects.

Environmental indicator

It is a parameter or value derived from general parameters that describes in a synthetic manner the pressures, condition, answers and/or trends of environmental and socio-environmental ecological phenomena, which meaning is broader than the properties directly associated with the value of the parameter.

Environmental protection

Any activity to maintain the balance of the environment through the prevention of pollution and deterioration of the natural resources. It may consist of: a) changes in the characteristics of goods and services, and changes in consumption patterns; b) changes in production techniques; c) waste treatment or disposal in separate environmental protection facilities; d) recycling; e) prevention of landscape degradation.

Environmental services

These services describe the qualitative (even space-wise) functions that natural resources provide. Three types of environmental services usually exist: a) deposit-related services, which reflect the functions of the natural household environment as an absorbent dump of residuals from productive, household and industrial activities in general; b) productive-related services, like the water, land and air, which reflect economic and ecological functions for human consumption, energy and agricultural purposes, among others; c) consumption-related services, encompassing the basic functions of the environment in anticipation of recreational and socialization needs, as well as the cosmological needs of certain societies.

Equal opportunities

It is the situation where men and women have equal opportunities to become intellectually, physically and emotionally fulfilled, to pursue and achieve the goals they set in life, and develop their potential abilities, regardless of gender, class, sex, age, religion and ethnic group.

Equal treatment

It presupposes the right to equal social conditions of safety, remuneration and work conditions for women and men alike.

Equality

Condition of one thing being equal to another in nature, form, quality and quantity. The achievement of the objective of equality goes beyond the mere prohibition or elimination of discriminations.

Equity

Seeks people's access to equal opportunities and development of basic capabilities. This means that the barriers hindering economic and political opportunities, as well as the access to education and basic services, should be eliminated, so that men and women of all ages, conditions and positions, may be able to take advantage of such opportunities and benefit from them.

It means justice, that is, giving each one what belongs to her/him, recognizing the conditions or characteristics that are particular to each person or human group (sex, gender, class, religion, age); the recognition of biodiversity, without discrimination.

Erosion

Is the destruction, deterioration and elimination of the soil. The factors accelerating erosion are: the climate, rainfall and wind speed, topography, slope degree and length, physical and chemical characteristics of the soil, ground cover and nature, degree of coverage, natural phenomena like earthquakes, and human factors, such as indiscriminate deforestation, subsequent burning, and excessive grazing.

- **Wind erosion:** Erosion caused by the wind
- **Water erosion:** Erosion caused by the water

Ethnic groups

It refers to the classification of the population according to its social and cultural organization, which conform particular ways of life for all its members. As a general rule, the people who integrate an ethnic group share similar characteristics, such as race, language, and territory and, most of all, their way of looking at and interpreting the world. Each ethnic group defines specific ways of life for women and men, which determines the particular condition and position of women.

Exotic species or populations

Those species located away from their natural environment, which includes hybrid and modified species.

Family

Taxonomic category used in the classification of living beings, to group one or several similar classes, which are assumed to be closely related; the characteristics used to designate the family usually are easily noticeable.

Fauna

The group of animal species living, growing and developing in a given place, or that existed during a specific geological period.

Forest cover

All the trees and other woody plants (scrub) covering the soil of a forest. It includes: trees and all types of bushes; bushes and weeds growing under or on forest clearings or thickets; humus or fallen leaves, branches, fallen trees, and other plant materials partially rotten on the surface and the upper soil layer.

GEF (Global Environmental Fund)

It is the fund that the World Bank administers since the Summit of the Earth, which is used make loans to governments for environmental projects.

Gender

Genders are bio-socio-cultural groups, historically built from the identification of sexual characteristics that physically classify human beings. Once classified, they are assigned a differentiated set of functions, activities, social relations, forms and standards of behavior. It is a set of economic, social, legal, political and psychological determinations and characteristics, that is, cultural, which create that which in each time, society and culture, constitutes the specific contents of being a man or a woman.

Gender analysis

It is a theoretical-practical process through which it is possible to conduct a differentiated analysis about the roles between men and women, as well as the responsibilities, access, use and control about the resources, problems or needs, priorities and opportunities, to enable planning development in an efficient and equitable manner.

Gender analysis does, necessarily, imply studying the diverse forms of organization and operation existing within societies and analyzing social relations. This analysis should describe the subordination structures existing between genders. Gender analysis should not be limited to the role of women in society; it should cover and compare the role of women vs. men and vice versa.

Genetic resources

The genetic material with real or potential value.

Global fertility rate

Average number of children delivered by a woman throughout her reproductive life, in accordance with the fertility rates by age considered over a certain period of time.

Habitat

Combination of environmental conditions within a specific site, where living beings develop. A living or non-living place and its surroundings, inhabited by a certain population, for example, humans, plants, animals, microorganisms, etc.

Habitat management

Management activities involving vegetation, soil and other physiographic elements or characteristics in specific areas, with specific conservation, maintenance, improvement or restoration goals.

Homophobia

Fear of and aversion towards homosexual people (men and women). This term has traditionally been used to especially designate the aversion towards homosexual men.

Human settlements

The establishment of a given demographic conglomerate, along with its set of living-related systems in a physically located area. Natural elements and infrastructure are considered within the area.

Immigration

Displacement involving the change of regular residence from a political-administrative unit to another, at a given time, considered from the viewpoint of the place of arrival.

Infant mortality rate

Number of deceased infants under one year of age per one thousand births, usually over a one-year period.

Integral management

Management activities involving biological, social, economic and cultural aspects linked to wildlife and its habitat.

Intensive management

Management activities involving wild species or populations under conditions of captivity or confinement.

Life expectancy

The average number of years a person may expect to live under unchanged mortality trends. It is commonly stated as life expectancy at birth.

Load capacity

An ecosystem's estimated tolerance to the use of its components. This tolerance should be such so as to keep it from exceeding its capacity for short-term recovery, without the application of restoration or recovery measures to restore ecological balance.

Mainstreaming

Gender mainstreaming means that continuous attention should be paid to equality between men and women in development policies, strategies and interventions. Gender mainstreaming does not only mean ascertaining the participation of women in a previously established

development program. It also aims at guaranteeing the participation of men and women in the definition of objectives and planning stages, to ensure that development meets the needs and priorities of women and men alike. Therefore, equality should be considered with respect to the analysis, policies, planning processes and institutional practices that determine the global conditions for development.

Gender mainstreaming requires undertaking an analysis about the impact that development-related interventions might have on women and men in all areas of social development. The analysis should be undertaken prior to making important decisions about the goals, strategies and resource allocation.

Management

Is the set of political, legal, administrative, research, planning, protection, coordination, promotion, interpretation, education, etc. actions undertaken to improve exploitation practices to ensure the permanence of a protected area and compliance with its objectives.

Migration

Displacement involving the change of regular residence from a political-administrative unit to another, at a given time,

Misogyny

Attitude of hatred or contempt towards women, merely because they are women.

Mortality gross rate

Number of deaths per one thousand inhabitants over a certain period of time, usually one year.

Multiple use areas

These are geographical areas established in PA, where the development of diverse activities and uses of natural resources is promoted and allowed, for the purpose of simultaneously achieving sustainable production and nature conservation.

Native species or populations

Those belonging to wild species found in their natural habitats.

Participation

Is a social process through which the various players of a population, considering their own interests (class, group, gender, etc.), become involved in a direct manner and through their representatives in the operation of the various aspects of their collective life. Participation is a sine qua non condition of citizenship, as one individual is considered to be a citizen when he/she has the power of influencing the processes that have a direct or indirect effect on their own destiny.

Population

Set of individuals from the same wild species that share the same habitat. It is considered as the basic management unit of wild species living in freedom.

Population ageing

Modification of the population structure by age, which translates into a proportional increase in the number of old people and a decrease in the relative importance of children and youngsters.

Population study

Study about the local populations of a species, in order to appraise and assess the size and density of the population, its numbers by sex and age, birth, death and growth rates, as well as the number of individuals that may be serviceable during a certain period of time, without affecting the resource and its long-term productive potential.

Population's total growth

The total increase in population resulting from the interaction of births, deaths, and migration of a population, within a certain period of time.

Potential stakeholders

Are the communities that have no interest in the PA or that—although not organized—given their characteristics, specific skills, relative advantages or interests, may play a significant role in the conservation initiative or benefit from it.

Power

Dominion, authority or jurisdiction to command, define, control and decide about something or someone.

Dominion-related powers are social, collective and personal. They enable alienation, exploitation and oppression of another person. They result in concatenated processes related to forms of interfering in the life of other people from a superiority rank (worth, hierarchy, power). The dominion powers are the set of capacities through which it is possible to have control over other people's lives, to expropriate their assets, subordinate them and run their existence. Domination implies judgment, punishment and ultimately, forgiveness.

Preservation

Set of policies and measures taken to maintain the conditions favoring the evolution and continuation of ecosystems and natural habitats, as well as the conservation of populations of viable species in their natural environments and biodiversity components outside of their natural habitats.

Protected area

Consists of an area of land and/or sea especially devoted to the protection and maintenance of the biological diversity, including natural resources and related cultural resources, managed through legal means or other effective means (IUCN).

Public interest (social)

Are the overall interests of the collectivity of citizens from a country. Said interests are established by law, and there are legal regulations protecting these interests to the benefit of the collectivity.

Rare species

Worldwide populations of small species, that are not currently endangered or are not vulnerable, but that may face such risks in the future. These species are located in geographically restricted areas or specific habitats, or are scantily scattered on a large scale.

Recovery

Restoration of natural processes and genetic, demographic, or ecological parameters of a population or species, with regard to its state at the initiation of the recovery activities. It also refers to its past local abundance, structure and dynamics, to resume its ecological and evolutionary role, and the consequent improvement regarding habitat quality.

Rehabilitation

Set of activities undertaken to recover the conditions favoring the continuation of natural processes.

Repopulation

Planned release into the natural habitat, of specimens of the same wild subspecies or, in the event the existence of subspecies had not been determined, of the same wild species, for the purpose of strengthening a reduced population.

Restoration

Set of activities undertaken to recover and restore the conditions favoring the evolution and continuation of natural processes.

Role

Role, duty or representation played by a person within society. This role is based on a system of standards and customs that determines the type of activities a person should carry out.

Sex

Refers to the set of hereditary biological characteristics that organize individuals into two categories: man and woman.

Socialization

The psycho-social processes where the individual is historically developed as a person and member of a society. During this process the personal and social identity is acquired or built, as part of the social group the individual belongs to. The individual is shaped as a person, with its own characteristics and features, which are the result of this shaping process.

Species

The basic unit of taxonomic classification conformed by the set of individuals with similar morphological, ethological and physiological characteristics that are capable of breeding and generating fertile offspring, and sharing similar habitat requirements.

Species and subspecies subject to special protection

The species or subspecies under exploitation limitations or close seasons due to decreased populations or a restricted geographical distribution, or to favor its recovery and conservation or the recovery and conservation of associated species.

Specimen

Any living or dead animal or plant.

Sustainability

It refers to the access, use and adequate management of natural resources, to guarantee continued supply of the basic needs of men and women for present and future generations.

Behavioral pattern to guarantee future generations will have the option of enjoying at least the same level of wellbeing of their predecessors. Emphasis is made on the intergenerational equity of development.

Sustainable development

This is a concept which use was generalized as of the report issued by the United Nations World Committee for Environment and Development, chaired by Gro Harlem Brundtland. It deals with a development model focused on improving the quality of human life, without exceeding the load capacity of the ecosystems, so that the benefits of nature and society will be sufficient not only for present but also future generations.

Sustainable use of natural resources

Integral utilization of ecosystems and species, in full compatibility with the characteristics and potential of the natural environment, to reproduce and preserve the conditions that enable their existence, without undermining their future regenerative capabilities (Sustainable Use Initiative-SUI, World Conservation Union-IUCN).

Synergy

Combined and simultaneous action of two or more forces, so that the resulting total effect is greater than the sum of the parts. It is the effect of network work.

Threatened species and subspecies

Species or subspecies that could be in danger of extinction should the factors causing habitat deterioration or modification continue to persist or if their populations continue decreasing. A threatened species is equivalent to a vulnerable species.

Triple role

A triple role consists on the participation of women in productive, reproductive and community activities at the same time (please refer to productive work, reproductive work, and community work).

Vulnerable species

Living beings classified as "threatened" in the near future if causal factors persist. Among these are included the species which majority or entire population is diminishing due to overexploitation, vast destruction of the habitat, or other environmental disturbances. Also considered are the populations that have been significantly decreased and which safety has not been attained, and the distribution of populations are still abundant but being affected by adverse factors.

Wild fauna

Land animal species that subsist subject to the natural selection processes and are freely developed. It includes the smaller populations that are under man's control, as well as household animals that turn wild as a result of abandonment, and thus, susceptible to capture and appropriation.

Women's empowerment

Empowerment is the process whereby people gain increasing power and control over their own lives. It involves aspects such as conscience raising, development of self-confidence, and extended opportunities and options. Women's empowerment is a process of change where women increase their access to power, which—in turn—results in the transformation of unequal power relations between genders.

Women's invisibilization

Society's devaluation of the activities carried out by women. A clear example of this is society's concept about household and reproductive work, which are not taken into consideration in national statistics.

Work division by sex

It refers to the differentiated attribution that is conventionally made about the capabilities and abilities of women and men, and consequently, the distribution of various tasks and responsibilities in social life.

- **Productive work:** It includes the production of goods and services for consumption or sale (agriculture, fishing). This type of work usually generates income or involves monetary transactions, and is accounted for by national census and statistics.
- **Reproductive work:** It includes care and maintenance of the household unit and its members, as well as child procreation and care, food preparation, water collection, purchase of supplies, housework, and family health care. This type of work is not considered as such by society, and has no trading value.
- **Community work:** It includes the collective organization of social and service events. This type of work is not considered or is partially considered in economic analyses, even when it involves many hours of voluntary work.

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Annex 2

LEGAL AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

a. List of major international conventions and declarations promoting gender equity

- Convention Against of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1984
- United Nations' Conference on Environment and Development, 1992
- Fourth World Conference on Women, 1995
- United Nation Conference on Population and Development, 1994
- United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification, 1997
- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

Among the above, it is worth highlighting the commitments adopted at the United Nations' Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro, 1992), where the guidelines of Agenda 21 were taken up again with respect to the participation of women in nationwide management of ecosystems and the fight against environmental degradation; the elimination of sex-related discrimination, and guaranteeing women's access to the resources (land and other), as well as to education and safe employment (Chapter 24).

At the Fourth World Conference on Women (Beijing, 1995), the commitments adopted recognize and support the participation of women in natural resources management and the protection of the environment, through their effective action regarding decision making, mainstreaming of a gender perspective in policies and programs that promote sustainable development, and in the evaluation of the impact that development and environmental policies have on women.

b. Synthesis about the international legal framework related to the conservation and sustainable use of protected areas

The international agreements and declarations on environmental issues may be divided into worldwide declarations or regional or bilateral declarations. Both are important in the development of conservation initiatives.

ISSUES	AGREEMENTS-CONVENTIONS
BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- United Nations' Convention on Biological Diversity- Convention on the Protection of the World's Natural and Cultural Heritage- UNESCO Program about Man and the Biosphere Program- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)- Convention on the Conservation of Wild Migratory Species
WETLANDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands
MARINE RESOURCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- United Nations' Convention on Sea Rights- Convention on Territorial Sea and the Adjacent Zone- Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes
POLLUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Convention on the Prevention of Sea Pollution due to Spillage of Waste and Other Materials- United Nations' Convention on Sea Rights- Kyoto protocol to the United Nations- International Agreement on the Prevention of Ship-related Pollution (MARPOL 73/78)- Regional Agreement on Transboundary Traffic of Hazardous Materials- Agreement on the Protection of the Ozone Layer. Montreal Protocol about Substances Causing Depletion of the Ozone Layer- Basila Agreement on the Control of Transboundary Traffic and Disposal of Hazardous Materials

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Annex 3

WHO ELSE IS OUT THERE?

Directory About Gender and Protected Natural Areas

WEB SITES	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
http://www.spc.org.nc/coastfish/	ICSF's activities comprise monitoring, research, campaigns, action programs, and communications.	Women in Fisheries Bulletin
http://orgs.womenconnect.com/WAN/	Network about aquatic and women with links to other Web sites.	
http://www.icsf.net/	The ICSF's women's program for fisheries began in 1993. Its primary objective is to strengthen the participation of women in fisheries and decision-making organizations at various levels. Fisherwomen, No. 1 and 2. Price \$30 and \$20 US, respectively.	65, Rue Gretry, B-1000 BRUSSELS, Belgium Tel: (32) 2-218 1538 Fax: (32) 2- 217 8305 E-mail: gilletp@mail.interpack.be En India: 27 College Road MADRAS - 600006 Tel: (91) 44-827 5303 Fax: (91) 44-825 4457 E-mail: icsf@vsnl.com
http://www.latam.ufl.edu/publications/spanish.html	Managing Ecosystems and Resources with Gender Emphasis, MERGE: ecosystem and resource management program from a gender perspective. It has published three documents addressing gender, community participation and natural resource management.	Publications made by the University of Florida and PESACRE
http://www.mexicodesconocido.com.mx/guias_md/gm980612.htm	Directorio de Áreas Naturales Protegidas de México (<i>Mexico's Protected Natural Areas Directory</i>).	Revista México No. 41, June, 1998.
http://wcpa.iucn.org/wcpainfo/aboutppa.html	IUCN's site for the protected areas program supporting the activities of the World Committee for Protected Areas (WCPA).	For the publications section please contact: http://wcpa.iucn.org/pubs/publications.html
http://www.idrc.ca/minga/	This site provides information about the research program initiative MINGA (Managing Natural Resources, Latin America and the Caribbean), one of the initiatives of the International Development Research Center f (IDRC). The program seeks to facilitate the learning processes needed to enable equitable and sustainable management of natural resources within the context of continued change involved in the globalization	International Development Research Center (IDRC)

WEB SITES	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
	processes, structural adjustments and democratization. MINGA's main approach is to improve the use of information and strengthen the capabilities and participation of all sectors in decision-making activities related to effective management of sustainable natural resources in selected ecoregions of Latin America and the Caribbean.	
http://www.planeta.com/planeta/97/1197mexico.html	<p>"Programa de ecoturismo en áreas naturales protegidas de México".</p> <p>"Ecotourism program for protected natural areas of Mexico".</p> <p>It is a document elaborated by the Mexican Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources and Fisheries, and the Ministry of Tourism. The study addresses tourism with respect to the environment, the appraisal of nature through ecotourism, the socio-economic and institutional dynamics of ecotourism, tourist operators, local communities and tourist activities based on nature and natural ecosystems like protected areas.</p>	SEMARNAT - SECTUR Mexico D.F., September 2, 1997.
http://www.gema.org	Information platform about gender and rural development. Among its purposes is providing users with useful information related to gender mainstreaming and delivery of services to rural women, and promote the exchange of information about gender and rural women between program executors and rural development programs.	
http://www.poam.org	Mega Site containing useful and reliable information on gender and the environment to improve understanding and impact of actions involving sustainable human development in Central America.	

PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
<i>Setting up a Small-scale Business: A Guide for Women in Fisheries.</i>	Available in English and French	The Publications Distribution Assistant Secretariat of the Pacific Community B.P. D5 Noumea Cedex 98848 New Caledonia Tel: +687 262000 Fax: +687 263818 E-mail: IdaT@spc.int http://www.spc.org.nc/coastfish/
Aguilar, L., et.al. (1998) "Towards Equity" series, San José, Costa Rica: IUCN-Arias Foundation.	This nine-module series comprises concepts, methodologies, tools and instruments to mainstream a gender perspective throughout all the phases and cycles of development and conservation projects.	IUCN - ORMA P. O. Box 0146-2150 100 m. South of the Moravia Church San Jose, Costa Rica Tel.: +506 236 2733 Fax: +506 240 9934 http://www.poam.org e-mail: lorena.aguilar@orma.iucn.org
Beck, T. and Stelcer, M. (1996). <i>The Why and How of Gender-Sensitive Indicators: A Project-level Handbook.</i> Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).	It reviews major scopes about the use of gender indicators and determines the type of indicators that may be used. It also contains discussions about concepts and methods.	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) 200 Promenade Du Portage, 5/F Hull, PQ, K1A 0G4. Canada (+1) 819 - 953 50 23 (+1) 819 - 953 54 69 http://w3.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index-e.htm
Margoluis, R. and Salafsky, N. (1998) <i>Measures of Success: Designing, Managing and Monitoring Conservation and Development Project.</i> Island Press. Washington DC.	Guide for field project staff implementing conservation and development projects.	Island Press P.O. Box 7 Covelo, CA 95428 Tel: 1-800-828-1302 Fax: 707-983-6414 e-mail: info@islandpress.org International requests may be submitted through the web site: www.islandpress.org/islandpress/contact.html
Thomas-Slayter, B. et.al. (1995) <i>A Manual for Socio-Economic and Gender Analysis: Responding to the Development Challenge,</i> Clark University. Worcester, USA.	Tools at for macro level (political), for intermediate level (program), and field level. The field level manual presents methods and tools for facilitation, participatory evaluation and analysis, placing emphasis on the study of the way of life of rural populations. The three manuals contain 40 tools.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Department Women and Population Division Women in Development Service Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy Tel.: 39-6-52255102, Fax: 39-6-52252004 e-mail: SEAGA@fao.org Document on line: http://www.fao.org/sd/seaga

PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
National Environmental Secretariat, Government of Kenya, Clark University, Edgerton University, and Center for International Development and Environment of the World Resources Institute (1990) <i>Participatory Rural Appraisal Handbook</i> . World Resources Institute. New York.	Analysis of community needs and participatory methodologies (participation of rural scopes). Oriented towards the creation of community resource plans: includes 12 tools.	World Resources Institute Center for International Development and Environment 1709 New York Avenue, NW Washington, DC 20006 USA Tel: 202 729-7600 Fax: 202 729-7610 e-mail: publications@wri.org www site http://www.igc.org/wri/ wripubs.html www bookstore: http://www.wristore.com
Parker, Rani (1993) <i>Another Point of View: A Manual on Gender Analysis Training for Grassroots Workers</i> . UNIFEM.	A training manual specifically designed in a user-friendly fashion. It includes a methodological training section and materials that may be reproduced for pamphlets and other printed material.	UNIFEM United Nations Development Fund for Women 304 East 45th Street, 15th floor New York, NY 10017 Tel: 212/906-6400 Fax: 212/906-6705 Sitio Web: http://www.unifem.undp.org Para ordenar: http:// www.womenink.org/orderfrm.html E-mail: unifem@undp.org
Russo, S., et. al. (1989) <i>Gender Issues in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management</i> . United States Agency for International Development.(USAID). Washington DC.	It presents tools and concepts to facilitate mainstreaming gender and equitable social aspects into project design and development.	U.S. Agency for International Development Information Center Ronald Reagan Building 1300 Pennsylvania Ave., NW Washington, D.C. 20523-0016 Tel: +1 202-712-4810 Fax: +1 202-216-3524 http://www.dec.org/partners/
Slocum, R., Wichhart, L., Rocheleau, D. and Thomas-Slayter, B. (1995) <i>Power, Process and Participation: Tools for Change</i> . Intermediate Technology Publications. London.	Participatory tools for a gender- based evaluation, planning, awareness and analysis of the need to work towards the empowerment of all groups. It presents 35 tools.	Intermediate Technology Publications 103/105 Southampton Row London WC1B 4HH, UK Tel.: +44 171 436 9761 Fax: +44 171 436 2013 E-mail: itpubs@itpubs.org.uk http://www.oneworld.org/itdg/ index.html
Oxfam (1996) <i>Concepts and Frameworks for Gender Analysis and Planning</i> . OXFAM. United Kingdom.	It presents six work areas to organize gender analysis within the psychological and political context. Each one with an illustrated case study.	Gender and Development Training Center Wilhelminastraat 18 2011 VM Haarlem NL Tel. (+31) 23 5342149
World Bank (1996) <i>The World Bank Participation Sourcebook</i> . World Bank. Washington, DC.	Through case studies, the book suggests various ways to incorporate participatory techniques into project design and implementation.	Requests via fax or telephone: Books & electronic products: Tel. 1-800-645-7247 or (703) 661-1580; Fax (703) 661-1501 Subscriptions: Tel. (201) 476-2192; Fax (201) 476-2197

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		<p>To order by e-mail: Books and electronic products: Contact: The World Bank P.O. Box 960 Herndon, VA 20172-0960, U.S.A. Subscriptions: Contact: The World Bank Box 7247-7956 Philadelphia, PA 19170, U.S.A. http://www.worldbank.org e-mail books@worldbank.org</p>
<p>Thomas-Slayter, B., Esser, A. and Shields, M. (1993) <i>Tools of Gender Analysis: A Guide to Field Methods for Bringing Gender into Sustainable Resource Management.</i> Clark University. Worcester, USA.</p>	<p>It presents 11 tools for data collection, which may be used to gather data disaggregated by gender and provides advice for a gender analysis. The example provided refers to agriculture and agroforestry.</p>	<p>ID Publications, Clark University 950 Main Street, Worcester MA 01601 USA. Tel: (508) 793-7527 Fax: (508) 793-8820</p>
<p>Feldstein, H. and Poats, S. (1989) <i>Working Together: Gender Analysis in Agriculture.</i> (Volume 1: Case Studies and Vol.2 Teaching Notes). Kumarian Press. West Hartford, USA.</p>	<p>Essential tools to mainstream gender analysis into program design, as an integral and programming part of the search and development of agriculture.</p>	<p>Kumarian Press, Inc. 14 Oakwood Avenue West Hartford, CT 06119-2127, U.S.A. Toll-free: Tel. 1 800 289 2664 For information: Tel. 1 860 233 5895 Fax 1 860 233 6072 e-mail kpbooks@aol.com</p>
<p>Koopman, J. (1997) <i>Gender and Participation in Agricultural Planning: Key issues from ten case studies.</i> FAO. Rome.</p>	<p>It examines participatory methodologies for gender mainstreaming in agricultural projects. It compares the scopes and challenges faced by the introduction of gender to field staff. It includes participatory methods and institutionalizes gender-sensitive participatory planning.</p>	<p>Sales and Marketing Group, FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy Fax: +39 (06) 5705 3360 Document available on: http://www.fao.org/WAICENT/FAOINFO/SUSTDEV/WPdirect/WPre0048.htm</p>
<p>Schmink, M. (1999) <i>Conceptual Framework for Gender and Community-Base Conservation.</i> University of Florida and PESACRE. USA.</p>	<p>MERGE: Managing Ecosystems and Resources with Gender Emphasis.</p>	<p>Tropical Conservation and Development Program Center Latin American Studies. University of Florida P.O Box 115531, Gainesville, FL 32611 e-mail: tdc@tcd.ufl.edu http://www.tcd.ufl.edu/merge/Case1Spa.PDF</p>
<p>Oliveira, R. and Anderson, E. (1999) <i>Gender Conservation and Community Participation : The Case of the Jaú National Park.</i> University of Florida and PESACRE. USA.</p>	<p>MERGE: Managing Ecosystems and Resources with Gender Emphasis.</p>	<p>Tropical Conservation and Development Program Center Latin American Studies. University of Florida P.O Box 115531, Gainesville, FL 32611 e-mail: tdc@tcd.ufl.edu http://www.tcd.ufl.edu/merge/Case2Spa.PDF</p>

PUBLICATION	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL
Rojas, M. (2000) <i>Working with Community-Base Conservation with a Gender Focus: A Guide.</i> University of Florida and PESACRE. USA.	MERGE: Managing Ecosystems and Resources with Gender Emphasis.	Tropical Conservation and Development Program Center Latin American Studies. University of Florida P.O Box 115531, Gainesville, FL 32611 e-mail: tdc@tcd.ufl.edu http://www.tcd.ufl.edu/merge/Case3Spa.PDF
Primer Taller: Conceptos principales de Género. Documento sobre Capacitación para el Desarrollo Humano y Comunitario, del Proyecto de Fortalecimiento de la Autogestión Comunitaria en los Asentamientos Precarios del Ecuador.	This work is based on existing texts on gender and the experience of educational work undertaken with groups of women, within the project involving community management strengthening in Ecuador.	Visión de Género. Ecuador, Quito. Proyecto Fortalecimiento a la Autogestión Comunitaria en el Ecuador. http://www.siscom.or.cr/cdp/proyecu/cuadernos/modulo1_2/cuad4/index.html
Sturzinger, U. and Bustamante, B. <i>"Con hombres y mujeres. Propuesta de una metodología práctica para incorporar un enfoque de género en proyectos de desarrollo"</i> .	The development and application of the methodology herein presented involved field tests conducted for over three years.	Web Site of the document on line: http://www.gema/org./6_docum/doc22.html intercoo@sdnhon.org.hn
Taller "Género y desarrollo" (1999) Montevideo, Uruguay.	It was held in Montevideo, in September of 1999. The document presents gender research studies conducted in Brazil, Central America, the Andean Region, South Cone, and Mexico.	The document may be found on the Web Page of the International Development Research Center, Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean Montevideo, Uruguay. http://www.idrc.ca/lacro/docs/conferencias/género.html
Poats, S. (2000) <i>"Género en el manejo de los recursos naturales con referencia al Programa Minga del CIID"</i> .	Inform. Final consultancy report, July, 2000 Randi Randi Group - FUNDAGRO - Quito, Ecuador.	P.O. Box 8500. Ottawa, ONKIG3H9 Canadá Tel. + 1 (613) 2366163 http://www.idrc.ca/minga/poats.texto.html
Seminario Taller: diálogo y debate. "Manejo de recursos naturales desde una perspectiva de género".	This seminar seeks to provide initial balance to gender mainstreaming in conservation and development projects. It gathers certain documents and papers delivered at the seminar organized by SEPIA and the program for gender studies.	http://www.abayayala.org/informacion.php?CODLIBRO=820&FAC_CODIGO=

Annex 4

BASIC INDICATORS TO EVALUATE MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS IN PROTECTED AREAS ¹

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	VARIABLE	SUBVARIABLE
ADMINISTRATIVES	Staff	Administrator Technical personnel Administrative personnel Operative personnel Additional hiring capacity
	Financing	Operative budget Timely delivery of budget Extraordinary or special financing Capacity to secure own resources Financial accounting system (parameters contained in the document)
	Organization	Files Organization chart Internal communication Standardization of activities
	Infrastructure	Equipment and tools Facilities for basic management Facilities for specific management Facilities' salubrity Facilities' safety Boundary demarcation Accesses
POLITICAL	Community support and participation	Parent institution
	Internal institutional support	Administration of the PA system
	Various institutional support	
	External support	
¹ ____ Tomado de Cifuentes, M., <i>et.al.</i> , 2000.		

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	VARIABLE	SUBVARIABLE
LEGAL	Land tenure Set of laws and general regulations Law on PA creation	Domain Conflicts Clarity Application
PLANNING	PA management plan Management plan compatibility with other plans Annual Operative Plan Planning level Zonation Boundaries	Existence and current applicability of the plan Characteristics of the planning team Level of plan execution Existence and current applicability of the plan Level of plan execution
KNOWLEDGE	Socioeconomic information Biophysical information Cartographical information Legal information Research Monitoring and feedback Traditional knowledge	Subvariables could be defined for each variable, depending on the level of information available
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS	Research Environmental education Environmental interpretation Protection Maintenance Community projection	Each program is evaluated through the following subvariables: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design - Execution - Coordination - Follow up and evaluation
ILLEGAL USES	Lumber extraction Extraction of natural non-renewable resources Flora and fauna extraction Depredation of cultural resources Squatting Poaching Agriculture and livestock Fishing Recreation and tourism Education Infrastructure construction	

FIELD OF ACTIVITY	VARIABLE	SUBVARIABLE
LEGAL USES	Lumber extraction Extraction of rocky material Flora and fauna extraction Hunting Agriculture and livestock Fishing Recreation and tourism Education Infrastructure construction	
BIOGEOGRAPHICAL CHARACTERISTICS	Shape Size Isolation Vulnerability	
THREATS	Visitation-related impact Contamination Fires Advance of human settlements Migration Introduction of organisms Natural disasters Development of infrastructure Subversive operations and/or warlike conflicts Drugs traffic and related activities	Water: marine and land systems Land Air

Overall, the above-mentioned fields of activity provide the reference framework for PA management:

Administrative Scope:

Comprises aspects through which it is possible to measure institutional management capacity, **regardless of the management system**. It includes aspects involving a sound internal organization, personnel management, financial management, and operating infrastructure; all oriented towards compliance with the medium- and long-term goals and objectives proposed by management.

Political Scope:

Corresponds to the existence of and compliance with PA management guidelines. It evaluates the congruence of intra and interinstitutional actions that reflect, to a certain extent, the existence of general policies aiming at the conservation of the

natural resources of the protected areas. External support is shown by the scope and stability of resource management advice. Intrainstitutional support is reflected on the clearness of conservation policies and PA management; and efficient interinstitutional support reflects jurisdictional clarity in addition to an adequate level of coordination and exchange of information and experiences to implement major conservation projects.

Legal Scope:

Legislation is a tool that lays down the norms about PA institutional jurisprudence and related resource conservation actions. This field of activity includes the existence of laws or other regulations, general or specific, to provide management-related assistance and guarantee the area's long-term permanence. Furthermore, the knowledge about legal aspects strengthens management activities, provided current regulations are applied in a correct, timely and expedite manner.

Planning Scope:

The objectives proposed are achieved through adequate planning, defining it as the ongoing process to draft, review and approve proposed objectives that seek to have control over the future. Together with the evaluating team, an analysis is undertaken about aspects such as action follow up, zonation plans, existence and execution of management plans, operating plans, or other planning instruments.

Knowledge Scope:

The knowledge generated over the elements of a given system, are essential to management activities. Through the availability of as much Information as possible, PA managers are better able to face the challenges posed by management activities, especially in the tropics where the systems are extremely complex. This setting does primarily identify the availability of bioecological, physical and cultural information and knowledge. Knowledge regarding the research activities undertaken in a PA and the frequency involved, are a thermometer to determine the amount of information generated and handled in a PA.

Management Programs Scope:

Refers to the set of actions, which—grouped in programs within management and/or operating plans—enable the achievement of PA goals and objectives. These actions are evaluated through aspects that are essential execution-wise, and it is considered that the design, coordination with other programs, and planned execution, should be appropriately monitored and evaluated.

Current Illegal Uses Scope:

Considers the activities that are in opposition to management objectives, area regulations, or practices which exceeds permitted limits, are outside of permitted zones, or are causing negative effects on the PA. Through the evaluation of these illegal uses it would be possible to identify and direct the development of management programs.

Current Legal Uses Scope:

Involves activities that are compatible with PA management objectives; they are permitted and are carried out in such a manner that care is exerted not to exceed the resources' capacity of use.

Biogeographical Characteristics Scope:

Includes factors that affect and may be determinant to the compliance with management objectives. The basic principles regarding island biogeography are essential for evaluation purposes. The size and shape of a PA may hinder or facilitate the execution of conservation activities. The isolation of the area is directly related to the connectivity, representativeness, viability, resilience, and permanence that a PA should have.

Threats Scope:

Refers to factors causing ecosystem destabilization. These are natural or non-natural factors affecting the stability of the environment and, consequently, the achievement of management objectives. The greater the factor incidence, the lower the value assigned.

