

**Protected Areas, Equity and Livelihoods
Task Force**

of the

World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

Workplan for Africa Region

**Developed at a workshop
held in Entebbe, Uganda
on January 18/19th 2007**

Executive Summary

The Task Force on Protected Areas, Equity and Livelihoods has been established by the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) to address social equity and poverty concerns in the conceptualisation and management of protected areas, and so help to operationalize the recommendation on Protected Areas and Poverty endorsed by the 2003 World Parks Congress. The Task Force has three specific objectives:

1. To promote a better and more widely shared understanding of the linkages between protected areas, social equity, including poverty and poverty eradication, and sustainable development.
2. To strengthen provisions for social equity in regional and global conservation policy related to protected areas, with particular emphasis on the Convention on Biological Diversity (and particularly in elements 1, 3 and 4 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs)
3. To achieve more equitable outcomes in the implementation of regional/global conservation policy related to protected areas, with particular emphasis on the CBD.

The Task Force is global but will focus on the Developing World context. It will be sub-divided into three regional groups – Africa, Latin America, Asia - but working to a common set of objectives, activities and outputs. Activities of the Task Force will target a range of relevant fora at regional and global levels, but with particular emphasis on the CBD Programme of Work on PAs in the short term. Initially the Task Force will meet at a regional level but approximately once every two years the whole Task Force will meet – the first such meeting being scheduled to coincide with the next meeting of the CBD Ad Hoc Working Group on PAs (and SBSTTA 13) at the end of January 2008.

The Task Force is a technical forum comprising people acting in a technical capacity as experts in the field of PA conservation, poverty and social equity. Task Force members therefore include opinion leaders from international NGOs, IUCN, and other multilateral agencies together with policy-makers, CBD delegates and practitioners from Developing Countries, including representatives of indigenous and local communities.

The first meeting of the Africa grouping of the Task Force took place in January 2007 in Entebbe, Uganda. The main aim of this meeting was to develop a workplan to achieve the three objectives of the Task Force. Under these three themes the plan specifies 12 tangible outputs:

Awareness raising and consensus building:

- ❑ A situation analysis of current problems and opportunities, collection and synthesis of existing information, documentation of unwritten evidence
- ❑ An awareness-raising toolkit with different tools for different audiences/problems
- ❑ A set of principles against which PA managers and affected communities can set PA performance indicators
- ❑ National and regional fora through which indigenous and local communities can be better represented

Policy advocacy:

- ❑ Strengthening of equity and livelihoods provisions within the CBD
- ❑ Integration of equity and livelihoods provisions of the CBD in relevant sub-regional processes
- ❑ Integration of equity and livelihoods provisions of the CBD in relevant regional processes

Guidance and tools:

- ❑ Tools and lessons learnt in assessing economic and socio-cultural costs & benefits produced
- ❑ Inventory of mechanisms & tools for equitable sharing of benefits and costs and governance types completed in 7 countries
- ❑ Compliance with agreed policies and principles on benefit sharing and participation in planning monitored
- ❑ Information on best practices with practical case studies shared with stakeholders
- ❑ A simple guide on equity provisions in CBD developed for indigenous and local communities

The activities to deliver these outputs will be implemented by sub-groups of individuals rather than the regional group as a whole. In most cases the sub-groups working on a particular activity/output will include other relevant experts who are not necessarily members of the Task Force, thereby engaging a wide group in the work of the Task Force. In some cases these sub-groups may be inter-regional.

Background

The background to the establishment of this Task Force is presented in the TOR – see annex 2.

The workplan of the Africa group presented in this document was developed at a two day workshop held in Uganda on January 18/19th 2007. The objectives of the workshop were defined as follows:

- A. To establish a common understanding and appreciation of:
 - the purpose, mandate and scope of the Task Force,
 - core concepts that are fundamental to the work of the Task Force, e.g. models of PA governance, equity, livelihoods, poverty.
 - key policy instruments, e.g. WPC recommendation on Poverty and PAs, World Bank Policy on displacement, and the CBD Programme of work on PAs
 - the range of different perspectives within the Task Force membership
- B. To develop a strategy and workplan for addressing each of the three specific objectives of the Task Force (as listed in the TOR)
- C. To review, and where appropriate, suggest revisions, to the Terms of Reference and membership of the Task Force.

Members of the Africa group of the Task Force who attended this meeting (see annex 1) were selected through a nomination process based on the criteria listed in the TOR. This process was coordinated by the regional offices of IUCN. This led to a good number of government and international NGOs actors but inadequate representation of national level civil society. To correct this imbalance, additional national NGO members were identified through the TILCEPA and Biodiv_Civsoc list-servers. The result was a fair balance but it was felt that government PA authorities were under-represented, and that North Africa was under-represented. It is therefore proposed that the Africa group of Task Force adds two additional members (e.g. from PA authorities in Egypt and Madagascar), ideally women, and ideally with an interest and expertise in Marine Protected Areas. The meeting was chaired by Ali Kaka, WCPA Vice Chair for eastern Africa and co-chair of the Task Force, and convened and sponsored by CARE International through Task Force co-chair Phil Franks.

Africa Workplan: Strategic Objectives

The following three strategic objectives were defined (drafted on day 1 and refined on day 2). These objectives are based on the three specific objectives of the Task Force with the addition of a timeframe and, in some cases, greater specificity on targets groups and policy frameworks.

1. **Awareness raising and consensus building:** To promote amongst decision makers at all levels a better and more widely shared understanding and awareness of the linkages between PAs, social equity and human well-being for sustainable development (by 2012)
2. **Policy advocacy:** To strengthen the provisions for equity and livelihoods within relevant aspects of the CBD and to promote these CBD provisions in related regional and global processes (by 2010)
3. **Guidance and tools:** To provide practical guidance and tools to ensure equitable sharing of benefits and costs in the implementation of the CBD programme or work on PAs (by 2010).

These objectives are at the same level as those in the Task Force TOR but are somewhat narrower in scope. In effect the Africa group has therefore defined a slightly more focused agenda within the overall mandate of the Task Force.

Africa Workplan: Outputs and Activities

To achieve the three objectives listed above Task Force members defined the following outputs and associated activities to be implemented by sub-groups of the Task Force¹. It was agreed that sub-groups working on a particular output should, where possible, include other relevant experts who are not members of the Task Force. In some cases these sub-groups may be inter-regional.

¹ Excludes two outputs that received zero or just one vote in the prioritisation exercise.

Awareness raising and consensus building				
Output	Activity	Who	By When	Cost ²
1.1 A situation analysis of current problems and opportunities, collection and synthesis of existing information, documentation of unwritten evidence	1.1.1 Literature review (building on Brockington review)	Christo Fabricius, Dilys Roe Dan Brockington	End 07	Low
	1.1.2 Survey of affected ILC ³ s carried out through NGOs, Indigenous networks, TILCEPA etc based on a standard template	Christo Fabricius,	End 07	Low
	1.1.3 Survey of protected areas to identify those generating community benefits based on key informant approach at national level	WCPA Vice Chairs to lead involving IUCN offices	End 07	Low
	1.1.4 Synthesis and analysis of data	Christo Fabricius,	Mid 08	Medium
	1.1.5 Produce report, make database available on line, produce policy briefs, media events, side events at CBD, WCC and SCB meetings ⁴	WCPA Vice Chairs Dilys Roe (via PCLG)	End 08	Medium - high
1.2 An awareness-raising toolkit with different tools for different audiences/problems	1.2.1 Produce videos – made by community members e.g in TVE series	Kule Chitepo	Mid 08	High
	1.2.2 Local theatre production	Kule Chitepo	??	??
	1.2.3 Develop training course for PA professionals	Christo Fabricius	Early 08	Medium
	1.2.4 Develop learning materials for local communities	Kule Chitepo, Christo Fabricius, Adam Kuleit Ole Mwarabu	End 08	Medium
	1.2.5 Develop learning materials for policy-makers (especially targeting development policy-makers on economic opportunities)	Dilys Roe	End 08	Low
	1.2.6 Collect and write-up case studies of positive and negative impacts (linked to output 1.1)	WCPA VCs, Christo Fabricius, Kule Chitepo, Belmond Tchoumba	Mid 2008	High
1.3 A set of principles against which PA managers and affected communities can set PA performance indicators	1.3.1 Develop and validate principles	Dilys Roe, Dan Brockington WCMC, WCPA....	Mid 2008	Medium
	1.3.2 Pilot implementation using case studies	Kule Chitepo, Christo Fabricius, Dan Brockington	Mid 09	Medium
1.4 National and regional fora through which indigenous and local communities can be better represented	1.4.1 Identify relevant existing for a	WCPA VCs, TILCEPA	Early 08	Low
	1.4.2 Develop mechanism for channeling inputs to IIFB ⁵ (to feed into CBD COP9)	TILCEPA, IIFB	May 08	Low

² This is just to provide a rough estimate of cost using the following scale: low = < \$5000, medium = \$5-25,000, high =>\$25,000

³ ILC = indigenous and local communities

⁴ WCC = World Conservation Congress, SCB = Society of Conservation Biology

⁵ IIFB =International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity

Policy Advocacy					
Output	Activity	Who	By When	Cost	
2.1 Strengthening of equity and livelihoods provisions within the CBD	2.1.1 Analysis of gaps in provision of equity and livelihoods in elements 1,3 and 4 of the CBD Program of Work on PAs and draft an advocacy strategy	Muthari Aminu Kano, Mary Fosi, Brice Sinsin	Jan 08	Low	
	2.1.2 Analysis of gaps in provisions on equity and livelihoods in PAs within other provisions of the CBD outside the Programme of Work on PAs	Muthari Aminu Kano, Mary Fosi, Brice Sinsin	Jan 08	Low	
	2.1.3 Regional workshop to review the integration of equity and livelihoods provisions in sub-regional, regional and global CBD processes	Laurent Ntahuga, Jean Pierre Agna Ngoye, Hector Magome	Mar 08	High	
	2.1.4 Widely disseminate synthesis of recommendations from analysis and workshop to CBD secretariat, SBSTTA, COP Bureau and national focal points	Mary Fosi, Brice Sinsin, Ali Kaka, Hector Magome	May 08	Medium	
	2.1.5 Organise side events at relevant intercessional meetings of the CBD leading up to COP9	Kule Chitepo	Jul 08	Medium	
	2.1.6 Produce CBD targeted advocacy materials (brochures, posters etc)	Kule Chitepo	Jul 08	Medium	
2.2 Integration of equity and livelihoods provisions of the CBD in relevant sub-regional processes	2.2.1 Brief assessment to identify key sub-regional processes appropriate to advocate equity/livelihoods issues in PAs (e.g. COMIFAC, UEMOA, LCBC, PRCM, Abidjan and Nairobi conventions) and draft advocacy strategy	WCPA Vice Chairs	Dec 07	Low	
	2.2.2 Regional workshop to review integration of equity and livelihoods provisions in sub-regional processes (combined with 2.1.3)	Laurent Ntahuga, Jean Pierre Agna Ngoye, Hector Magome	Mar 08	High	
	2.2.3 Provide support to pilot a review of the policies of a key sub-regional process as a case study ⁶	Jean Pierre Agna Ngoye, Brice Sinsin	Dec 08	Medium	
	2.2.4 Produce sub-regional specific advocacy materials (combined with 2.1.6)	WCPA Vice Chairs, Kule Chitepo,	Dec 07	Medium	
2.3 Integration of equity and livelihoods provisions of the CBD in relevant regional processes	2.3.1 Brief assessment to identify key regional processes appropriate to advocate equity/livelihoods issues in PAs (e.g. AU, AMCEN, APAL, NEPAD) and draft advocacy strategy	Laurent Ntahuga	Dec 07	Low	
	2.3.2 Regional workshop to review integration of equity and livelihoods provisions in regional processes (combined with 2.1.3 and 2.2.2)	Jean Pierre Agna Ngoye, Laurent Ntahuga, Hector Magome	Mar 08	High	
	2.3.3 Participate in regional meetings of key processes and disseminate advocacy materials, and organise side events where possible	Kule Chitepo	On-going	Medium	
	2.3.4 Produce region specific advocacy materials (combined with 2.1.6 and 2.2.4)	Kule Chitepo	Dec 07	Medium	

⁶ This activity was considered a lower priority than other activities

Guidance and Tools				
Output	Activity	Who	By When	Cost
3.1 Tools for, and lessons learnt in, assessing economic and socio-cultural costs and benefits produced	3.1.1 Identify and collect existing tools worldwide	Phil Franks, Roger Mpande	Dec 07	Medium
	3.1.2 Identify/document case studies of application of tools preferably in Africa	Phil Franks, Roger Mpande	Feb 08	Low
	3.1.3 Disseminate tools and case studies through existing channels (e.g. WCPA list-server, CBD Clearing House Mechanism) and a new publication	Moses Mapesa P Franks Okyeame	Dec 09	Medium
	3.1.4 Develop methods/tools for capturing socio-cultural values	Ampadu Charlotte Karibuhoye		
3.2 Inventory of mechanisms for equitable sharing of benefits and costs and governance types completed in 7 countries	3.2.1 Identify target countries (5-10) (across East, West, South, Central, North Africa)	WCPA Vice Chairs	Mar 07	No cost
	3.2.2 Develop TOR for working groups in each target country (that will address both outputs 3.2 and 3.3)	??	Apr 07	No cost
	3.2.3 Establish national working groups	WCPA Vice Chairs	May 07	No cost
	3.2.4 Collect and review information on mechanisms for equitable sharing of benefits and costs for a range of PAs	Working Groups		High
	3.2.5 Synthesis workshop to select best practice case studies, and develop general findings and conclusions	IUCN, CARE, IIED, others	May 08	Medium
	3.2.6 Disseminate findings and conclusions via TILCEPA and other websites	Task Force Secretariat		Low
3.3 Compliance with agreed policies and principles on benefit sharing and ILC participation in planning monitored	3.3.1 Same as 3.2.1			
	3.3.2 Same as 3.2.2			
	3.3.3 Same as 3.2.3			
	3.3.4 Collect and review information on compliance with specified policies and principles on benefit sharing and ILC ⁷ participation	Working Groups	Jan 08	High
	3.3.5 Validation meetings in each target country including CBD delegation	Working Groups	Mar 08	Medium
	3.3.6 Synthesis workshop to review findings and develop conclusions	IUCN, CARE, IIED, others	Mid 08	Low
	3.3.7 Disseminate findings of compliance monitoring as a report for CBD COP9 to be tabled by an observer and/or for a side event	??	May 08	
3.4 Information on best practices with practical case studies shared with stake-holders (builds on activities 3.2.1-3.2.5)	3.4.1 Produce WCPA Best Practice Guidelines	??	Dec 08	Medium
	3.4.2 Piloting relevant tools at specific sites	??	Dec 09	Medium
	3.4.3 National workshops/dialogue in 10 target countries to disseminate best practice	??	Early 09	High
3.5 A simple guide for indigenous + local communities developed on equity provisions in the CBD	3.5.1 Identify key issues to be addressed by the guide	Madira Davidson, Charlotte Karibuhoye, Roger Mpande	Feb 08	Med-High (depending # languages)
	3.5.2 Produce guide in relevant local languages			
	3.5.3 Disseminate guide to Indigenous and local communities			

⁷ ILC = Indigenous and local communities

Annex 1: Protected Area, Equity and Livelihoods Task Force - Africa Membership

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT-RELATED AGENCIES

Name	Country Focus/ Nationality	Position	Organisation	Email
Brice Sinsin	Benin Benin	Professor and WCPA Vice Chair	Université d'Abomey-Calavi	bsinsin@bj.refer.org
Jean Pierre Agna Ngoye	Congo Basin Gabon	Secrétaire General	Réseau des Aires Protégées d'Afrique Centrale	jp_agnangoye@yahoo.fr
Hector Magome	South Africa	Director of Conservation Science & WCPA Vice Chair	South Africa National Parks and WCPA	HectorM@sanparks.org
Madame Marie Fossi.	Cameroon Cameroon	Conseillère	Ministère de l'Environnement	mary_fosi@yahoo.com
Moses Mapesa	Uganda Uganda	Director	Uganda Wildlife Authority	Moses.mapesa@uwa.or.ug
Dr. Brahim Haddane	Morocco Morocco	Director	Botanical Garden of Rabat	haddane_br@hotmail.com
Christo Fabricius	Southern Africa South Africa	Professor, Dept of Environmental Sciences	Grahamstown University	c.fabricius@ru.ac.za
To be added	North Africa			
To be added	Madagascar			

FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Name	Country Focus/ Nationality	Position	Organisation	Email
Laurent Ntahuga	Kenya Burundi	Technical Coordinator, Biodiversity and Species	IUCN	Laurent.Ntahuga@iucn.org
Phil Franks	Global UK	Poverty Environment Network Coordinator	CARE	phil@ci.or.ke
Charlotte Karibuhoye	Senegal Guinea Bissau	Coordinator, MPAs Support Project	International Foundation for the Banc d'Arguin/IUCN	Charlotte.Karibuhoye@iucn.org
Arona Soumare	Senegal Senegal	MPA and Species Programme Officer	WWF-WAMER	asoumare@wwfseegal.org
Kule Chitepo	Africa South Africa	Executive Director	Resource Africa	kule@resourceafrica.org
Okyeame Ampadu	Ghana Ghana	Country Director	Conservation International	Oampadu- agyei@conservation.org

FROM NATIONAL/LOCAL CIVIL SOCIETY

Name	Country Focus/ Nationality	Position	Organisation	Email
Ali Kaka	Kenya Kenya	Director, And WCPA Vice Chair	East African Wildlife Society	director@eawildlife.org
Adam Kuleit Ole Mwarabu	Tanzania Tanzania	Chairman	Parakuiyo Community Indig- enous Information Network	olpurkani@yahoo.co.uk
Rodger Mpande	Africa Zimbabwe	Africa point person, CBD Civil Society Alliance	Community Technology Development Trust	rodgermpande@yahoo.com
Belmond Tchoumba	Cameroon Cameroon	Programme Manager	CED	belmondt@cedcameroun.org
Madira Davidson	Uganda Uganda	Director	BUCODO	Madisonbudongo@yahoo.com

ADDITIONAL RESOURCE PERSONS

Name	Country Focus/ Nationality	Position	Organisation	Email
Muhtari Aminu-Kano	Global Nigeria	Global Policy Advisor Chair of INGOs group at CBD	Birdlife International	Muhtari.Aminu- Kano@birdlife.org
Dilys Roe	Global UK	Poverty and Conservation Learning Group Coordinator	IIED	Dilys.Roe@iied.org

Region	Members
Eastern Africa	5
Southern Africa	5
Central Africa	3
West Africa	3
North Africa	2
Africa/global	4
Total	22

Annex 2: A Task Force on Protected Areas, Equity, and Livelihoods

TERMS OF REFERENCE – DRAFT

Background

Although there is growing awareness of the contribution of protected areas (PAs) to sustainable development from a national and global perspective there are widely diverging views on the impact of PAs on indigenous and local communities living in and around these areas. Some believe that negative impacts are overstated, but others point to a widespread and systemic problem of the rural poor shouldering a disproportionate burden of the cost of conservation. There are also strong differences of opinion on what should be done to avoid or mitigate any negative impacts, and where the responsibility lies for implementing such actions. Sadly this is not just an academic debate. This polarisation of opinion undermines efforts to resolve social and environmental problems that clearly exist and so perpetuates what is ultimately a “lose-lose” situation.

Despite advances made at the World Parks Congressⁱ, recognition of the importance of PAs in the MDGsⁱⁱ, changes in World Bank policyⁱⁱⁱ, and the incorporation of “governance, participation, equity and benefits sharing” as one of the four major elements of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, there is still little evidence of the consensus and political will at the international level that is needed to address social equity in conservation to the depth and scale that is required. Indeed, results from the recent GEF Local Benefits Study suggest that many PA-focused conservation projects are actually making matters worse – 72 out of 88 GEF projects that supported PAs involved restricting resource use by local people, but only 40% of these made any attempt to address negative social impacts, and only 20% reported success in doing so.

At national level the picture is rather more encouraging in some countries where efforts to mainstream environment in poverty reduction strategies, and measures to promote more substantive participation of local communities in natural resource management, have significantly enhanced conservation efforts, and social equity in conservation. However, the “trickle up” of encouraging experience is still insufficient to counter the polarisation that prevails at the international level.

Although there are information and capacity gaps that need to be addressed, social and conservation science and capacity-building programmes are not a sufficient response. Some of the key barriers to progress are issues of environmental governance and the politics of conservation, and it is a political process (in the most constructive sense of the term) that is needed – a process that promotes understanding and reconciliation of different interests and delivers practical outputs that can be used to operationalize the emerging consensus.

The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoW on PAs) is one obvious platform for such a process. Despite its many shortcomings, the CBD is a key driver of conservation policy at both global and national levels, and the PoW on PAs offers a unique opportunity to influence global and national policy and practice on equity in conservation. The high profile of equity in element 2 of the PoW presents a good entry point, but the equity dimension is almost totally missing in the other elements, notably in management effectiveness (element 1), enabling policy, capacity building and sustainable financing (element 3), and standards for PA governance and monitoring (element 4). Even where there is clear guidance on equity much remains to be done to translate rhetoric into reality during implementation. Most crucially there is a need to shift the emphasis of the dialogue and action from equity in process to equity in outcome as it becomes increasingly clear that participatory processes do not necessarily deliver equity in terms of impact on livelihoods.

In the progress that has been made in the last 5 years since preparations began for the World Parks Congress, the Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), a joint initiative of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the Commission on Environment, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP), has played a major role^{iv}. The Protected Areas and Poverty recommendation from the World Parks Congress (see Annex 1) and the equity element of the CBD PoW on PA's in particular provide a strong mandate for further work on PAs, social equity and poverty. Although major differences of opinion remain on how to address equity, there appears to be growing political will within conservation

agencies to support new initiatives on this issue, as indicated by the many discussions on this issue that took place within and around CBD COP8 in March 2006. This taskforce on Protected Areas, Equity and Livelihoods is a step forward in this process and will enable better coordination of activities within TILCEPA and the IUCN family and strengthen existing and develop new partnerships with other institutions.

A Task Force on Protected Areas, Equity and Livelihoods

This TOR proposes the establishment of a task force to address social equity and poverty concerns in the conceptualisation and management of protected areas, and so help to operationalize the recommendation of the World Parks Congress on Protected Areas and Poverty¹. This task force is to be established as a task force of the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) under Strategic Direction #4 on Governance, Equity and Livelihoods in the new WCPA Strategic Plan (i.e. under TILCEPA). The Task Force will primarily address equity and PAs within a Developing World Context. Activities of the Task Force will target a range of relevant fora at regional and global levels, but with particular emphasis on the CBD Programme of Work on PAs in the short term.

Although it deals with national and global policy as well as technical issues, this Task Force will be a technical forum comprising people acting in a technical capacity as experts in the field of PA conservation, poverty and social equity. Task Force members should therefore include opinion leaders from international NGOs, IUCN, and other multilateral agencies together with policy-makers, CBD delegates and practitioners from Developing Countries, including representatives of indigenous and local communities.

The process for consensus building that lies at the heart of this initiative will be based on two key premises. The first is that the closer we get to field level the easier it is to find consensus amongst different interest groups, i.e. the dialogue must engage the global level with national and local levels that are more grounded in reality. The second is that consensus is more likely if the *entry point* is equity in conservation, i.e. the way in which we do conservation rather than the question of whether or not conservation agencies should contribute to poverty reduction. Naturally the Task Force will address the relationship between protected areas, poverty and equity and in so doing will hopefully resolve some of the confusion, and reconcile some of the conflicting viewpoints, that continue to polarise discussion on this issue.

It is proposed that the Task Force be sub-divided into three regional groups – Africa, Latin America, Asia - but working to a common set of objectives and outputs (see next section). Some outputs could be region-specific whilst others could be produced by combining contributions from the regional groups. The rationale for taking the regional level as the entry point is that this is the level at which it is easiest to establish meaningful vertical linkages between opinion leaders at the global level and policy-makers and practitioners at national/local levels. A second consideration is the differences in context between regions, and language.

Although this is a global level initiative, this should not preclude activities focused at a national or regional level. For example a couple of countries within a region might be selected as pilots where the task force could seek to influence policy or pilot best practice guidelines to serve as an example of what could be achieved at larger scale through CBD processes. Likewise although there is a focus on the CBD process in the short term, this should not preclude engaging in other relevant fora and initiatives at regional and global levels, for example the Latin America protected areas congress that will take place in September 2007, and Durban +5. Other regional and global priorities may therefore dictate additional activities and outputs.

Specific Objectives:

4. To promote a better and more widely shared understanding of the linkages between protected areas, social equity, including poverty and poverty eradication, and sustainable development.
5. To strengthen provisions for social equity in regional and global conservation policy related to protected areas, with particular emphasis on the Convention on Biological Diversity (and particularly in elements 1, 3 and 4 of the CBD Programme of Work on PAs)
6. To achieve more equitable outcomes in the implementation of regional and global conservation policy related to protected areas, with particular emphasis on the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Core Activities and Outputs

Listed below are proposed “core” activities and outputs that apply to the Task Force as a whole which will be implemented by each regional group, or by inter-regional sub-groups mandated by the regional groups to deliver a specific output. This list will be reviewed at the first regional level meetings of the Task Force and may be reduced in scope according to available resources.

1. Strategy and workplan development. Consider how best to deliver the specific objectives of the Task Force in terms of the overall strategy for engagement in CBD and other processes, and develop a workplan and funding strategy for the Task Force. Outputs:
 - i. Revised TOR for the Task Force
 - ii. Strategy paper and workplan
2. Foster dialogue and partnerships between opinion leaders with different expertise and perspectives within the Task Force and in the wider conservation community through meetings and electronic discussion. Outputs:
 - iii. Discussion paper presenting a Task Force consensus on the meaning and application of social equity in PA conservation and linkages to poverty and poverty reduction.
 - iv. Facilitated discussion of key issues on the TILCEPA list-server.
 - v. New partnerships between conservation and poverty-focused agencies
3. Action research and analysis: generate new information and develop practical methods and tools for use by researchers and conservation agencies. Outputs:
 - vi. A collective synthesis of available information on the social, cultural and economic outcomes of PA establishment and management at local, national and global levels
 - vii. A compendium of methods and tools to assess social, cultural and economic impacts of PAs at local level
4. Guideline preparation: capture key results of the dialogue, and action research/analysis activities (above) in the form of practical guidelines for conservation policy-makers and practitioners. Output:
 - viii. WCPA best practice guidelines on social equity, poverty and protected area conservation - including specific best practice standards^v
5. Awareness raising and promotion: provide information and advice to guide the further elaboration of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, and other relevant policy frameworks at regional-global levels, and support monitoring of compliance by key actors with accepted standards. Outputs:
 - ix. A review of what’s working and what’s not working in the implementation of existing provisions on PAs and equity (to be presented at COP9)
 - x. Policy briefs for specific audiences

The taskforce will utilize several mechanisms to achieve the proposed objectives and outputs.

- Active engagement in relevant international fora (e.g. CBD, WPC, WCC, UN Meetings)
- Active engagement in relevant regional fora (e.g. Regional Parks Congress)
- Contribution to on-going initiatives (e.g. IIED-PCLG, IUCN Conservation and Poverty Taskforce, Rights and Resources Initiative, WCMC Vision 2020)
- Development of new initiatives

Building on the existing foundation, the IUCN (through TILCEPA, the Commissions and the Secretariat), CARE International, and IIED will take a leading role in supporting TILCEPA to convene and fund the activities of this Task Force. At the regional level CARE will take a leading role in Africa. Arrangements for Asia and Latin America are still to be confirmed. Through its Poverty & Conservation Learning Group IIED will provide support for information synthesis/dissemination.

Programme

Initial meetings of the Task Force will be in early to mid 2007, and in this case the Task Force will meet at a regional level (Africa, Latin America, Asia). The Task Force will then meet in full immediately before the next meeting on the CBD Ad Hoc Working Group on Protected Areas (February 2008), and then again

immediately before the 9th CBD Conference of Parties (COP9) in mid 2008 (although maybe limited to a sub-group mandated by the larger group?). In addition to this core programme of meetings there may be additional meetings, either of the regional groups, or of specific regional or inter-regional sub-groups of Task Force members that are working on specific outputs. There may also be meetings of partnerships that TILCEPA could be involved with at the global level.

Task Force Structure and Membership

The Task Force will have three co-chairs Ali Kaka (WCPA Vice Chair for Eastern Africa), Lea Scherl (TILCEPA), and Phil Franks (CARE International). It is to be constituted as one Task Force, but with regional groups that may meet independently.

It is proposed that each regional group of the Task Force have a maximum of 18 members so that the total membership of the Task Force at global level will be around 50. To ensure a range of different perspectives and technical expertise it is proposed that the balance in Task Force membership at regional level be roughly as follows:

- One third members from national government agencies (e.g. Wildlife Authorities, Forest Authorities, Ministries of Environment etc) including at least 2 people who have been, and will continue to be, members of national CBD delegations, and at least two who have been involved in international fora on sustainable development.
- One third members from international agencies (e.g. Development Banks, IUCN, UNEP, CBD Secretariat, International NGOs, IIED, international tour operators etc) representing a range of different perspectives, including at least one resource person with in depth knowledge of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas and the CBD processes leading to its development.
- One third members from national or local civil society organisations representing a range of different perspectives, including at least 3 from organisations representing perspectives of communities living in/around protected areas, at least one being from an indigenous peoples' organisation.

Note: balance in geographic coverage within a region is desirable but secondary to the above.

Criteria applying to all members of the Task Force:

- Substantial interest and experience at policy and/or field level in the issue of protected areas and equity, and linkages with poverty and poverty reduction
- Sufficiently fluent in English or Spanish (Latin America) to actively participate in discussions in these languages.
- Able to engage in discussion beyond the specific context of their own experience (i.e. motivated to participate in this process by an interest in the bigger picture)
- Able, and well placed, to influence policy development processes at national or regional levels

Funding

The first meeting of the Africa regional group in January 2007 will be funded by CARE. The first meeting of the Asia regional group will be held in early/mid 2007 in conjunction with a regional WCPA meeting (to be confirmed). In Latin America the first meeting of the regional group will be held in September/October 2007 in conjunction with the Latin America Parks Congress (to be confirmed). On this assumption only a small amount of additional funding will be needed for the Asia and Latin America meetings.

CARE, IUCN and IIED are actively seeking funding for the proposed follow up meetings at the CBD Ad Hoc Working Group on Protected areas and CBD COP9, and for other activities to deliver specific outputs.

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WPC 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 bio-diversity 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 realized 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 marginalized 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 mobilize 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 realizing 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 Vth World Parks Congress, in Durban, South Africa (5-17 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:
 - 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;
 - 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;
 - Biodiversity should be conserved both for its value as a local livelihoods resource and as a national and global public good;
 - Equitable sharing of costs and benefits of Protected Areas should be ensured at local, national and global levels;
 - Where negative social, cultural and economic impacts occur, affected communities should be fairly and fully compensated;
 - 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:

- Building partnerships with poor communities as actors and shareholders in Protected Area development
- 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;
- Developing pro-poor mechanisms to reward environmental stewardship, including payments for environmental services, minimize 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;
- Respecting and recognizing 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;
- Improving accountability and transparency of decision making processes related to Protected Areas;
- Embedding regular participatory poverty and social impact assessments in planning, management, and monitoring and evaluation systems for Protected Areas.
- Developing more inclusive interpretations of Protected Area categories that reflect the interests and initiatives of the poor, including the role of community conserved areas;
- 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;
- Encouraging governments to reflect the above principles regarding local rights and opportunities related to Protected Areas in their legal and regulatory frameworks.

3. RECOMMEND that Governments, donors and other development partners consider how to maximize the contribution of Protected Areas to sustainable development, and in particular poverty reduction efforts, by:

- Mainstreaming Protected Areas into national and international development planning and policy, particularly poverty reduction strategies and the implementation of the MDGs;
- Develop innovative financial and governance systems to optimize synergies between Protected Area management and poverty reduction efforts;
- Increasing financial resources available for rewarding poor communities and poor countries for their stewardship of global public goods;
- Improving knowledge and understanding of linkages between Protected Areas and poverty reduction, and specifically the impact of Protected Areas on the livelihoods of the rural poor, negative and positive.

4. RECOMMEND that the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity:

- Develop guidelines on the management of protected areas based on the principles mentioned in paragraph 1 and 2, and ensure that National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans are aligned with poverty reduction strategies;
- Extend the principle of equitable benefit sharing to include all components of biological diversity.

Notes:

ⁱ recommendation on PAs and Poverty supported by a diverse group of stake-holders which endorsed the principle that PAs should “do no harm” in terms of the livelihoods of indigenous/local communities and where possible have a positive impact – see annex 1

ⁱⁱ As an indicator for MDG #7

ⁱⁱⁱ the policy on displacement which now recognises restrictions on access to PA resources as a form of involuntary displacement, whether or not the affected people are physically relocated. This policy now requires the design of any WB-funded initiative that may restrict resource access to include a participatory process to identify any potential adverse impacts, leading to the implementation of appropriate mitigation measures that “assist affected persons restore their livelihoods to pre-displacement levels”.

^{iv} Organisation of specific sessions related to protected areas, poverty and equity at the World Parks Congress, CBD COP7 and COP8 and the World Conservation Congress in 2004. Some publications that contain materials resulting from those events are: Scherl, L.M. Wilson, A., Wild, R., Blockhus, J., Franks, P., McNeely, J., and McShane, T. 2004 in English, 2006 in Portuguese, *Can Protected Areas Contribute to Poverty Reduction?*; Scherl, L.M. 2005 “Protected Areas and Local and Indigenous Communities”. In McNeely, J.A. (ed.). *Friends for life: New Partnerships in Support of Protected Areas*, pp. 101-112., IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.; *Policy Matters – Poverty, Wealth and Conservation 2006* – Issue No. 14, Published by the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP). [These Publications can be downloaded from www.tilcepa.org; <http://app.iucn.org/dbtw-wpd/edocs/2005-043.pdf> and <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/Publications/Publications.htm>]

^v Drawing on on-going work by Winer, Turton and Brockington)