

Community Conserved Areas and Multi-Level Governance

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Conservation and multi-level governance

- Pluralistic approaches to conservation
- Participatory, people-oriented
- Requires balancing use and conservation, as in conservation-development projects
- Community conserved areas, another example
- Re-connecting social-ecological systems

Community conserved areas (CCAs or ICCAs)

- “Natural and/or modified ecosystems containing biodiversity values, ecological services and cultural values, voluntarily conserved by indigenous and other communities through local or customary laws”
- ICCAs as a category, introduced by IUCN’s TILCEPA, Theme on Indigenous and Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas
- Follows IUCN’s Fifth World Parks Congress in Durban in 2003

ICCAs provide a convenient category for:

- Durban commendation to “recognize the diversity of protected area governance approaches, such as community conserved areas, indigenous conservation areas, and private protected areas”
- Indigenous rights
- Cultural landscapes
- Integrated conservation-development projects

UNDP Equator Initiative

- Encourages cons-dev projects in the biodiversity-rich tropical counties
- Holds an international competition every 2 yrs for examples of cons-dev integration
- Has a large data base of cases, 2002 on
- U Manitoba involved in field studies of cases, 10 grad student projects since 2003

Preliminary study from UNDP EI database: Who are the partners? (N=42 indigenous cases)

Linkages involving partners

Local NGOs	12
National NGOs	10
Local governments	14
Regional/state governments	4
National governments	9
Financial institutions	6
International organizations	21

**Preliminary study of UNDP EI cases:
What kinds of partnerships? (N=42)**

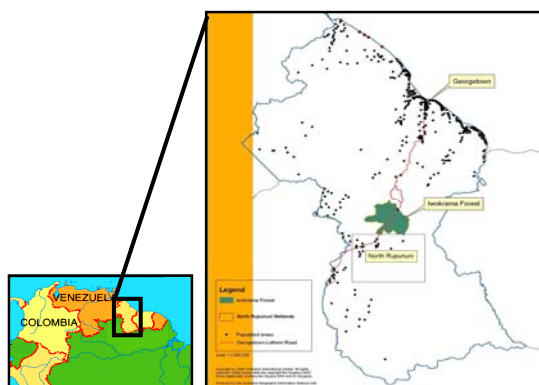
Kinds of partnerships for:

Business networking	33
Fund-raising	21
Training/research	18
Technical support	13
Institution building	15
Legal support	2
Innovation and knowledge transfer	24
Gender empowerment & equity	27
Unclear	17

**UNDP EI case studies with graduate
student field work**

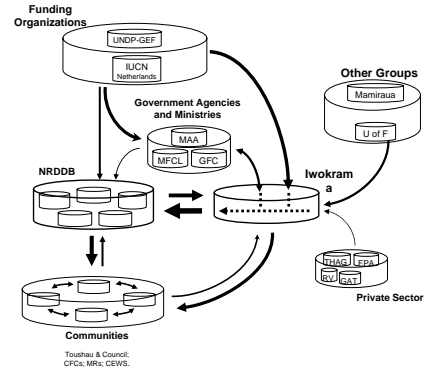
Three of ten cases discussed here:

- Iwokrama Forest conservation area, Makushi people, Arapaima conservation project, Guyana (Damian Fernandez)
- Pred Nai mangrove rehabilitation, a non-indigenous case, Thailand (Jason Senyk)
- Namibia, Herero people, Ehi-rovipuka Conservancy and Etosha National Park (Arthur Hoole)



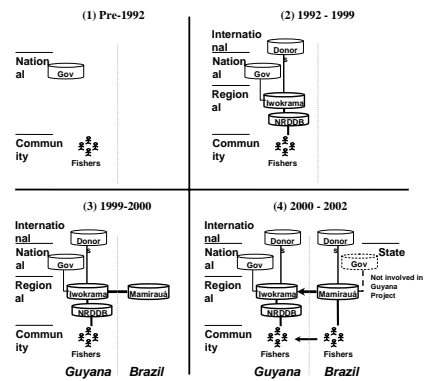
**Figure 1 – Map of the
management area**





Arapaima conservation case, Guyana

- Four levels of organization; 16 partners
- A diversity of roles of partners
- Note key partnership: Iwokrama (a national NGO) and NRDBB (a regional body)
- Key role: knowledge transfer



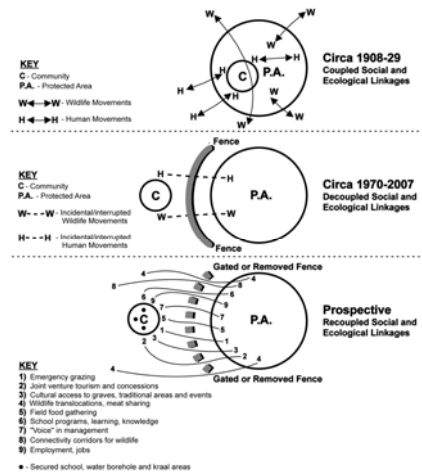
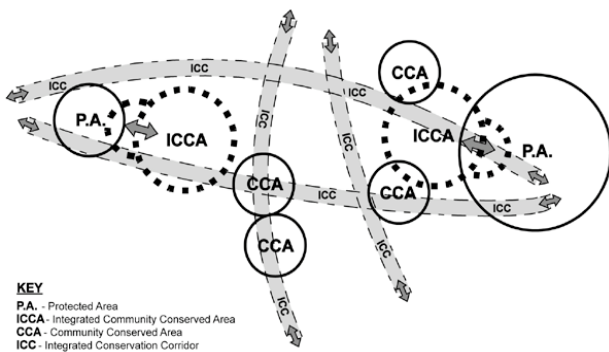


Pred Nai mangrove rehabilitation case, Thailand

- Five levels of organization; 20 partners
- Key partnership: RECOFTC (a SE Asia regional institution, based in Bangkok)
- Key function: capacity-building







Major findings (summarized in Berkes 2007 PNAS)

- Partnerships typically spanned four levels of organization (local, regional, national, international)
- Involved ten to fifteen partners each
- Almost always there is/are key partnerships, a bridging organization
- The definition of community-based conservation needs to be extended:
- Governance that starts from the ground up and involves networks and linkages across various levels of organization

UNDP Equator Initiative cases and number of partners (horizontal linkages)

Medicinal Plants Conservation Centre, India	11
Arapaima conservation, Guyana	16
Honey Care Africa Ltd., Kakamega, Kenya	8
Honey Care Africa Ltd., Kwale, Kenya	6
Cananeia Oyster Producers Cooperative, Brazil	14
TIDE Port Honduras marine reserve, Belize	13
Pred Nai mangrove rehabilitation, Thailand	20
Casa Matsigenka indigenous ecotourism, Peru	7
Nuevo San Juan forest management, Mexico	22
Torra Conservancy, Namibia	8

UNDP Equator Initiative cases and number of levels of organization in partnerships (vertical linkages)

Medicinal Plants Conservation Centre, India	6
Arapaima conservation, Guyana	4
Honey Care Africa Ltd., Kakamega	5
Honey Care Africa Ltd., Kwale	5
Cananeia Oyster Producers Cooperative, Brazil	4
TIDE Port Honduras marine reserve, Belize	4
Pred Nai mangrove rehabilitation, Thailand	5
Casa Matsigenka indigenous ecotourism, Peru	3*
Nuevo San Juan forest management, Mexico	5
Torra Conservancy, Namibia	4

* There was an international NGO level until 2003

1. Conclusion: partnerships

- ICCA need partners to work
- Large number of partners, **horizontal** institutional linkages
- Successful conservation-development cases tend to be those very well **networked**
- These networks evolve in time; mature cases have mature networks with **redundancy** of linkages

2. Conclusion: Bridging organizations

- Large number of **vertical** institutional linkages from local to international
- **Bridging organizations** play an important role (examples Iwokrama in Guyana; RECOFTC in Thailand)
- Coordinating information flow across scales is a key role (bridging organizations; leadership) in successful projects.

3. Significance of multi-level governance

- Multiple partners and multi-level linkages required for successful ICCAs, cons-dev
- Conservation cannot be conceived and implemented at any one level
- Need ways to connect the various levels; build horizontal and vertical interplay
- Such linkages result in networks for learning and joint problem-solving.