

Financing Protected Areas: no black and white issue

– Stefan Krug, Greenpeace

Lack of sufficient funding continues to be one of the biggest obstacles to the achieve the targets of a global network of Protected Areas (PAs) by 2010 on land and 2012 on sea. *“To raise new and additional funding for biodiversity protection”* is a formula that is as old as the CBD itself. Every year recommendations and decisions of the CBD bodies repeat the same words. Under Goal 3.4 on Financial Sustainability the PoWPA has the target to secure "sufficient financial, technical and other resources to meet the costs to effectively implement and manage national and regional systems of PAs(...), including both from national and international sources, particularly to support the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States."

By when? By 2008! We seem far away from reaching this target. And while Parties continue to discuss the pros and cons for increasing funds, the loss of biodiversity continues at high speed.

A recent WWF study states that public funding for PAs is "sorely insufficient", with no trend to remedy the situation. Highlighting Public Private Partnerships, financial engagement of NGOs and private donors, payments for ecosystem services and other "innovative financial instruments" cannot disguise the fact that public funding is still weak and should be drastically increased.

Biodiversity is a "public good", and governments have the obligation to

finance it's protection; this cannot be left to private players. However, it would be wrong to make a judgement on innovative ways of financing by qualifying them all as a pretext for countries to do nothing or then simply *privatise*. Innovative does not mean private. Public funding can use innovative instruments like eco-taxes, currency levies or other. And market-based instruments can also contribute to raise additional money for conservation.

For a worldwide network of PAs on land and in the seas, 30 billion dollars each year would be needed. If the developed countries do not multiply their financial efforts, the global network of PAs will remain an illusion.

Money for PAs is also a major contribution to fight climate change. As the Stern-Report in 2006 made very clear, the prevention of deforestation is one of the most cost effective ways to reduce CO2-emissions.

There is a huge potential for developing countries to get financial compensations for not destroying their forest. But that has to be done right! At the UN Climate Conference in Bali last december, Greenpeace presented a proposal that tries to keep the advantages of granting forest carbon credits while avoiding the risks and flaws of other models. Developed countries that participate in emission trading would have to buy a minimum of forest credits from developing countries, but could buy and sell only a certain amount of them. This avoids the risk that a mass of cheap forest deforestation credits floats the CO2-market. The money generated this way would be collected in a fund that would be used by developing

countries and their indigenous and local communities.... if their rights are respected and their participation is fully guaranteed!

But then again we all know that this is often not the case. Rights of indigenous people are violated, and at the Rome meeting we heard first reports from the people who became victims of their government's ways to initiate PAs. Also heard were other examples of PAs where their rights were respected and they actively participated in PAs. Therefore PAs as such are not the reason for the violation of human and indigenous rights - and in the same way their implementation alone does not guarantee that rights and people are respected, if countries do not comply to the UN rules.

The same is true for the financing debate. Just raising a lot of money for PAs is not enough - consent and participation of indigenous and local people must be guaranteed. But that does not change the fact that the 30 billion Dollars per year are urgently needed for PAs and innovative financing should help to complete the public funding. We need more money, we need moratoria for illegal logging and destructive industrial agriculture - if these threats are not adressed, not only the goals of the Convention will not be met.

LA GOBERNANZA DE LA COMARCA KUNA YALA COMO EJEMPLO DE AUTODESARROLLO ADAPTATIVO

- Andrevé Jorge, Estebancio Castro Díaz, Arias Onel

El Autodesarrollo de acuerdo con el modelo del gestión kuna se define como; un proceso comunitario expresado por el desarrollo social, político, ambiental, cultural, y espiritual, donde la participación y la cooperación comunitaria son cada vez más conscientes y mas efectiva.

La Comarca Kuna Yala¹, se localiza al NE de la República de Panamá, con una superficie aproximada de 7513 Km² entre el área continental y el área marítima y se extiende por más de 320 Km. Su población alcanza los 32,400 habitantes, según censo de 2000 de Panamá.

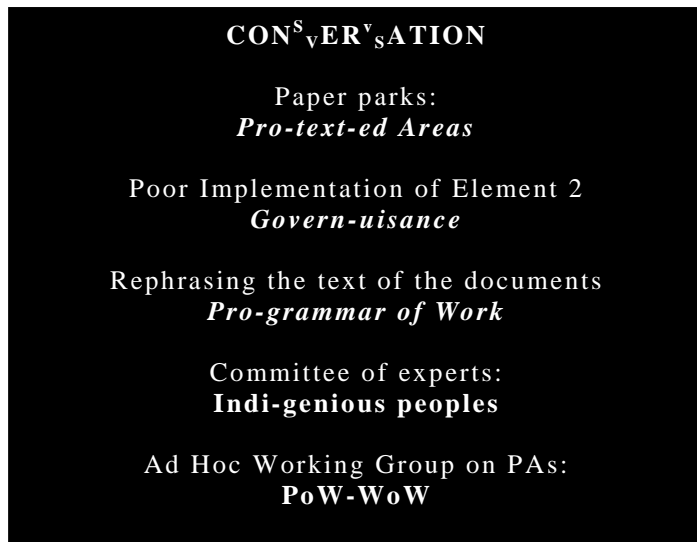
La Comarca Kuna Yala fue reconocida por el Estado Panameño y establecida por la ley 20 del 31 de enero de 1957 como un sistema de carácter especial de administración, incluido dentro de las normas Nacionales y es por este motivo el Estado Panameño reconoce la gestión y el control de acciones de desarrollo por parte de la Comarca. Con todo ello, la Comarca posee la acción de gestionar y dirigir propiamente su desarrollo social, cultural, ambiental, económico y espiritual a escala interna hace que el pueblo kuna practique un modelo administrativo de autodesarrollo adaptativo participativo.

Este modelo posee un carácter evolutivo que trata de adaptarse a los nuevos escenarios y cambios que surgen en el complejo proceso de desarrollo mundial. Todo ello constituye una actividad dinámica muy compleja que involucra importantes elementos tales como el fortalecimiento cultural, el respeto a los valores y derechos indígenas, la buena administración de los territorios y recursos naturales, derechos culturales, económicos, sociales e institucionales. Por otro lado este modelo es *participativo* porque hace que la gestión social, económica, cultural y ambiental del territorio pase por las manos los miembros de la comunidad a través de los principios de la participación y cooperación comunitaria.

La Comarca Kuna Yala posee una Reserva de Vida Silvestre, creada en 1994 por medio de una resolución de la Junta directiva del INRENARE (Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales Renovables) de Panamá de aproximadamente 100.000 hectáreas, de categoría IV, según las categorías de manejo de la UICN, Conservación a través de manejo activo,”.

Según el artículo 66 de la Ley 41 de 1998 de áreas protegidas de la Autoridad del Ambiente de la República de Panamá, las áreas protegidas serán reguladas por la ANAM (Autoridad Nacional del Ambiente de Panamá), y podrán adjudicarse concesiones de administración o concesiones de servicios, a los municipios, gobiernos provinciales, patronatos, fundaciones y empresas privadas, de acuerdo con los estudios técnicos previos.

Esta acción de manejo en la Comarca posee un carácter especial, ya que toda acción o actividad concerniente al espacio de Vida Silvestre de la Comarca debe ser consultada y aprobada por el Congreso General Kuna, lo cual echa por tierra la noción de que las áreas protegidas se debían establecer en tierras públicas y ser administradas completamente por organismos estatales o privadas, y que si pueden ser poseídas y manejadas por pueblos indígenas.



El Establecer los mecanismos de participación comunitaria en la toma de decisiones, implementación y ejecución de proyectos de desarrollo da una mayor transparencia no sólo en las actuaciones sino también en las responsabilidades normativas y ejecutivas de los mismos. Asimismo, la existencia de un cuerpo de asesores científicos en diferentes materias, brindan una visión mucho más profunda y mucho más acertada de las diferentes problemáticas ambientales y culturales que puedan afectar el manejo natural de una área protegida de la Comarca.

El modelo de gestión ambiental kuna afirma el manejo efectivo que pueden tener los pueblo indígenas tienen en materia de gestión ambiental, esta afirmación fortalece la idea y la meta 2/2 de las áreas protegidas.

El modelo de **autodesarrollo adaptativo y participativo del pueblo Kuna**, a pesar de ser un modelo de gestión efectivo muestra ciertos elementos o acciones que ponen en peligro el manejo efectivo de las áreas protegidas, en este sentido acciones tales como la globalización, las políticas estatales no consultadas, cambio climático han provocando lesiones y cambios en la forma de vida natural de la Comarca. De igual manera, trae cambios en la vida cultural, social, económica y espiritual de las comunidades.

En este sentido, es necesario que se desarrolle con urgencia métodos o acciones que fortalezcan el motor de autodesarrollo adaptativo y participativo de este pueblo, de acuerdo a su propia cosmovisión y gobernabilidad y que eviten la erosión y el desgaste de su visión cultura e histórica.

Some Site Seeing

http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/gsametasearch/cop_start.jsp

...search through the decisions of 10 major multilateral environmental agreements:

Community Conserved Areas and the CBD PoWPA

Civil society meeting, 13 February 2008

Indigenous and mobile peoples, and local communities have for millennia played a critical role in conserving a variety of natural ecosystems and species. They have done this for a variety of purposes, economic as well as cultural, spiritual and aesthetic. There are today many thousand **Community Conserved Areas (CCAs)** (including indigenous protected areas, biocultural heritage sites, and so on) across the world (see www.tilcepa.org). Yet they are often neglected or not recognized in official conservation systems. Many of them currently face enormous threats. Fortunately, recognition of CCAs' role in conservation is mounting, especially with their acceptance in the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). Some governments are finding ways to recognize them, and in a few cases integrate them into official PA Systems.

On Wednesday evening, over 50 representatives of indigenous peoples, local communities, other civil society organizations, and government delegations came together to discuss the concept of CCAs in the light of implementation of the PoWPA. The session was organized by the IUCN Strategic Direction on Governance, Equity, Livelihoods, and Rights in Relation to Protected Areas (TILCEPA). After a brief introduction to the characteristics and variety of CCAs and the history of the CCA concept, participants discussed experiences at local level, lessons learned and next steps.

The interventions from participants showed the incredible range of realities on the ground. Participants stressed that the success or failure of CCAs are intimately linked to the issue of rights of indigenous peoples and communities to their lands and resources. There needs to be more debate about what kind of legal frameworks are appropriate for the recognition of CCAs: these should be pluralistic systems that recognize and incorporate customary systems. A number of examples were given how insensitive top down laws claiming to recognize CCAs had in fact undermined their customary arrangements, and conversely, where they had providing backing to customary laws and thereby strengthened the initiatives.

It was stressed that future work on CCAs needs to be based on the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

Several intervention from participants recounted how indigenous peoples and local communities were evicted from their territories and CCAs as these were taken over by the state to create formal conservation areas. International NGOs were called on to join hands to develop systems of timely

response to such human rights violations, or to dangers to PAs and local people from destructive activities of mining and other industrial companies.

Participants agreed to carry on the discussion about the opportunities and challenges of CCAs to implement the PoW. At least two further events are proposed this year, at CBD COP 9 and the World Conservation Congress, to continue the dialogue. Contact: Barbara Lassen, barbara@cenesta.org

See also

http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/TGER/Governance_of_Protected_Areas_for_CBD_PoW_Briefing_Note_08.pdf.

Survey regarding national legal and policy measures related to CCAs

TILCEPA is putting together a global picture of the current state of national legislation and policy, regarding CCAs

A database of 15 countries has so far been put together, and are available on a dedicated page <http://www.iucn.org/themes/ceesp/CCAlegislations.htm>. For more information please contact Tasneem Balasinorwala, email to tilcepa@vsnl.net

Indigenous People - Conservation NGOs dialogue on Protected Areas

A dialogue of indigenous peoples, local communities, and conservation NGOs was held at the WGPA on 12th February, as the beginnings of what could hopefully be a meaningful ongoing process that could help deal with issues of contention in the creation and management of protected areas. The dialogue was facilitated by the IUCN Strategic Direction on Governance, Communities, Equity and Livelihood Rights in Relation to Protected Areas (TILCEPA), at the request of the German NGO Focal Point for COP9. It was placed within the context of overcoming obstacles to the implementation of the PoW PA of CBD.

Representatives of indigenous peoples and local communities expressed concerns about continuing violations of their rights in the creation and management of protected areas. A need to acknowledge the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People was strongly raised. However, a special emphasis on rights and concerns of indigenous people and local communities in the collective civil society statement on the eve of WGPA-2 (reproduced in ECO Vol. 20 No. 1) received positive attention.

Representatives of some international conservation NGOs mentioned that they have policies on recognition of indigenous people's rights and participation in place or are in preparation. They admitted that there still might be cases of failure to recognize these issues on the ground properly, and the lack of proper grievance redressal procedures.

The opinion emerged that common principles on these issues should be elaborated. A need for an ongoing process of dialogue, with some meaningful results such as joint actions and conflict resolution or redressal mechanisms, was also realized. It was agreed that TILCEPA would peg this ongoing dialogue leading up to a possible full day's session at COP9 at Bonn, which the German NGO Focal Point offered to host.

Contact: Ashish Kothari, Kalpavriksh/TILCEPA,
ashishkothari@vsnl.com

Protected Landscapes and Agrobiodiversity Values :

Edited by : Thora Amend, Jessica Brown, Ashish Kothari, Adrian Phillips and Sue Stolton (2008)

Protected Landscapes are a strong option for the conservation of biodiversity in landscapes and seascapes that are significantly human-influenced and inhabited. They often contain threatened or endemic species of flora and fauna, and are also critical areas for cultural sustenance. Recognized as Category V in the protected area categorization system of the IUCN, their existence is based on the interactions of people and nature over time. In many of these landscapes traditional agricultural practices not only sustain wild biodiversity but also a great range of agrobiodiversity, i.e. crops and livestock, and their wild relatives.

The publication "Protected Landscapes and Agrobiodiversity Values" is the first volume in a new series on the values of Category V areas, published by the Protected Landscapes Task Force of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas. It presents twelve case studies from different parts of the world illustrating the role Protected Landscapes are playing in conserving agrobiodiversity and related knowledge and practices. A synthesis focuses on the key lessons to be learned from these case studies.

Copies can be ordered from GTZ via: sovaffm@t-online.de
(ISBN 978-3-92506448-7)

A pdf-file can be downloaded at: www.conserva-tion-development.net/links/values_of_pls_1.php

**ECO and the CBD Alliance thank
Swedbio, Hivos-Oxfam Novib
Biodiversity Fund, and CIDA for their
on-going support!**

*Due thanks to the CBD Secretariat for all their help
and support!!*

ECO has been published by the NGO (non-governmental organisation) community at most Conferences of Parties to International Environmental Conventions. It is currently being published at the Second meeting of Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Rome, Italy coordinated by the CBD Alliance. The opinions, commentaries, and articles printed in ECO are the sole opinion of the individual authors or organisations, unless otherwise expressed.

NGO meeting with Ahmed Djoghla

The CBD Alliance facilitated a meeting of NGOs with Dr. Djoghla, Executive Secretary of the CBD, on 14th February. Dr. Djoghla appreciated the role of NGOs, announced the proposal to start a newsletter for NGOs related to the CBD, and spoke about events and possibilities of NGO involvement at COP9 and COP10, including the idea of institutionalizing civil society forums prior to every COP, starting with COP 10.

NGOs appreciated the support of the Secretariat in facilitating their participation, and stressed the need

:

- to recognize self-initiated civil society networks such as the CBD Alliance in choosing speakers and participants at events where there is limited participation, such as the COP9 High Level Ministerial segment.
- to ensure that those providing money to the CBD process are not the only ones to influence the process, and to recognize that many sectors that are not able to give money are nevertheless equal partners.
- to ensure that the diversity of voices (indigenous and non-indigenous, women and men, old and young, etc) is adequately recognized and incorporated into the CBD processes.
- to open up, much more than in the past, regional workshops and other PA POW processes to civil society participants.

Dr. Djoghla welcomed the idea of having a network of NGOs such as the CBD Alliance having an ongoing dialogue with the Secretariat, including in inter-session periods, and again offered the proposed Secretariat newsletter for NGOs, for civil society voices to be heard. He also offered a page for NGOs in the Secretariat newsletter for governments.

**Side Event : Friday 15th Feb' 2008, 13:15-14:45_ Philippines
Room**

Understanding the PA-Poverty Relationship: *New Evidence on the Impacts of Protected Areas on Local Livelihoods*