

Governance Assessment of Protected and Conserved Areas (GAPA):

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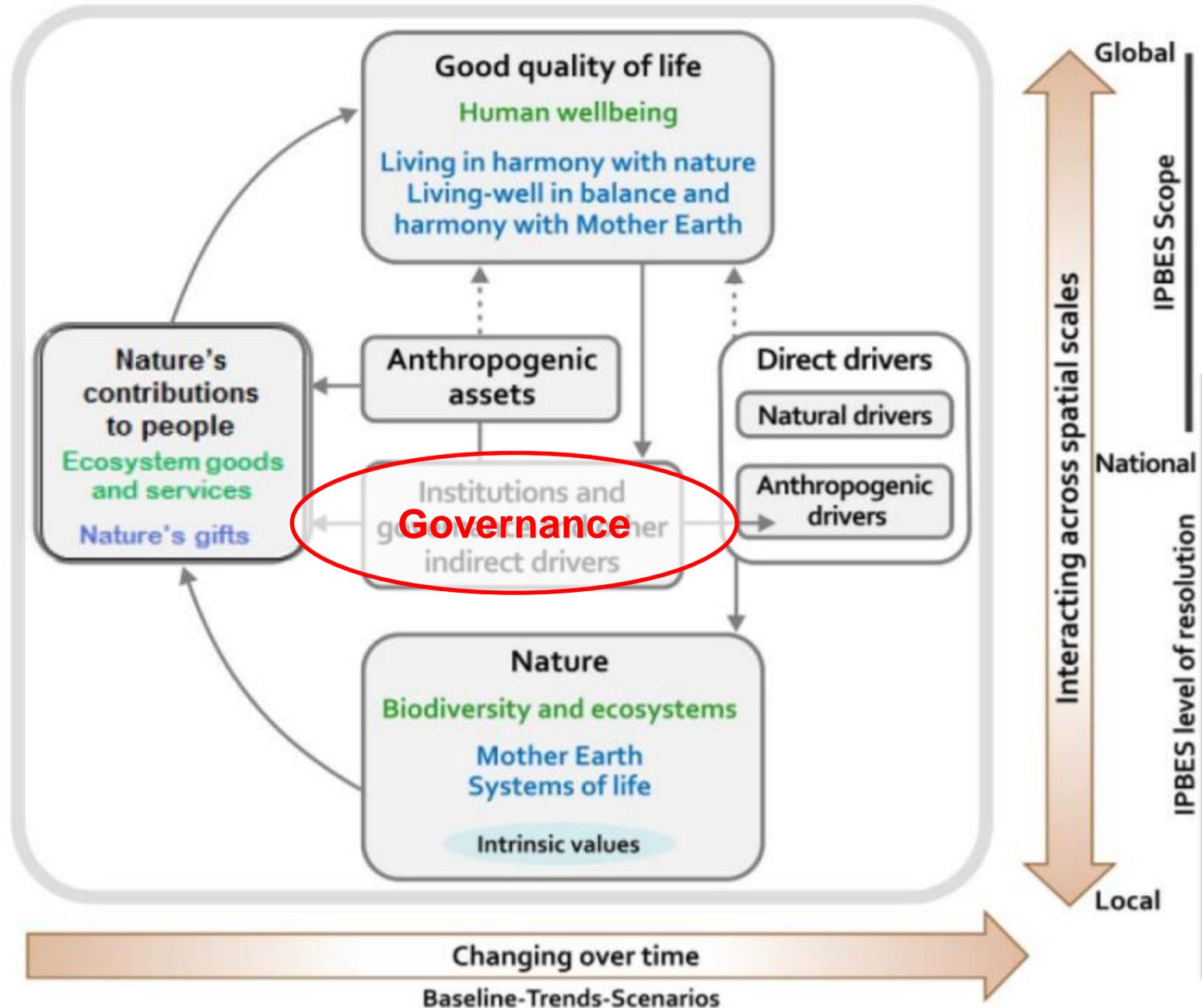


Context

- **CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas 2004 activity 2.1.5:**
 - *Establish mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits.....*
 - *Engage indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders in participatory planning and governance.....*
- **CBD Aichi Target 11 2011:**
 - *“.....habitats to be conserved through effectively and equitably managed ... protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures.”*
- Reviews of progress on PoWPA and Aichi 11 have noted relatively little progress on implementing activities related to PA governance and equity.

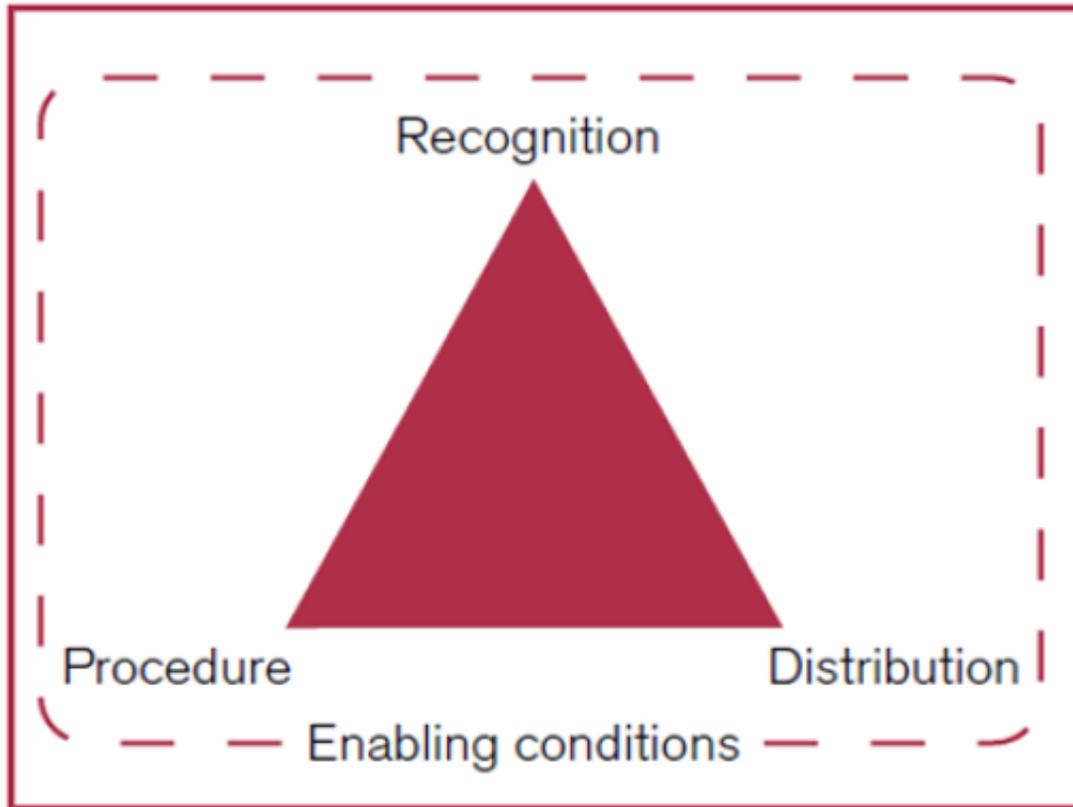
A key constraint is the lack of guidance and tools for assessing governance and equity of PAs and CAs. GAPA addresses this gap with tool that site-level actors can use themselves.

IPBES conceptual framework



Governance and equity

Equity in conservation is an aspect of good governance. It has three dimensions:



- **Recognition:** is about acknowledgement of, and respect for, actor's rights and their identities, knowledge systems, values and institutions.
- **Procedure:** is about inclusiveness of rule and decision-making, transparency, accountability, access to justice and dispute resolution.
- **Distribution:** is about the sharing of costs and benefits among different actors, and how the costs experienced by some actors are mitigated.

See: CBD/COP/14/L.19

Governance Assessment for Protected and Conserved Areas (GAPA)

- Assesses the quality and underlying challenges of the governance of a protected or conserved area and any related conservation and development activities.
- Based on 11 good governance principles informed by IUCN's guidance for PA governance assessment. Nine of these principles are also equity principles.
- A multi-stakeholder process which enables stakeholders and rightsholders working together to promote stronger and fairer governance.
- Uses key informant interviews, focus group discussions, a governance scorecard, and workshops to gather information, validate results, develop and plan relevant actions and review progress.

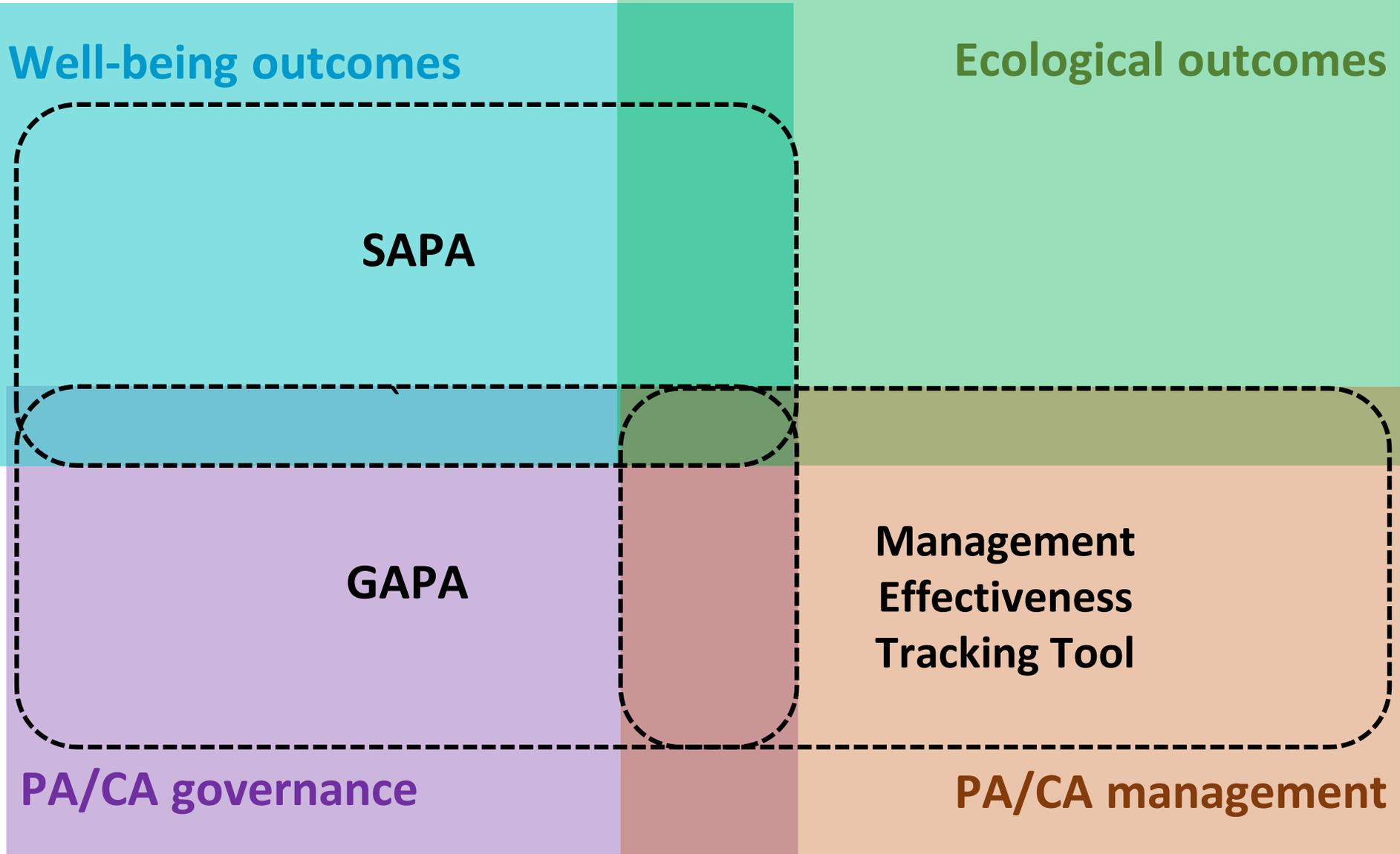
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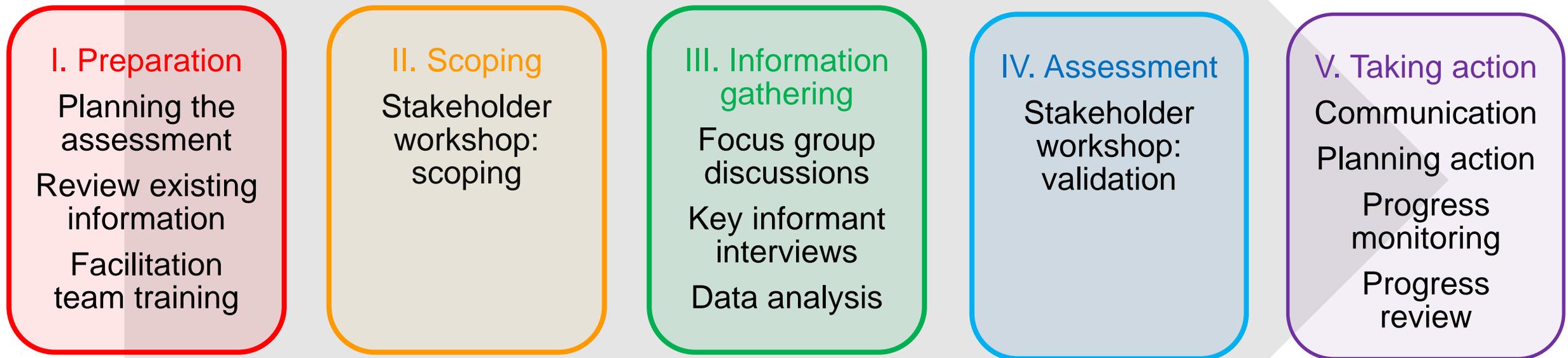
Countries/sites that have used SAPA and GAPA (Jan 2019)

SAPA	GAPA
Kenya – Ol Pejeta Conservancy	Bangladesh – Sundarbans Forest Reserve
Kenya – Ruma NP	Philippines – Agusan Marsh Wildlife Reserve
Uganda – Ruwenzori NP	Philippines – Mt Apo NP
Uganda – Lake Mburo NP	Philippines – Mt Balatukan NP
Uganda – Mgahinga NP	Zambia – Chiawa GMA
Mozambique – Maputo NP	Zambia – Mumbwa GMA
Zambia – Mumbwa GMA	Kenya – Kalama Conservancy
Zambia – South Luangwa NP	Kenya – Mara North Conservancy
Gabon – Monts De Crystal NP	Kenya – Olderkesi Conservancy
Gabon – Loango NP	Kenya – Kanamai BMU and LMMA
Ethiopia – Awash NP	Uganda – Lake Mburo NP
Liberia – Sapo NP	

Four overlapping domains of PA assessment



GAPA process and main activities



- Phase II to phase IV (fieldwork) takes 5-10 days depending on size of protected/conserved area
- Phase V continues for 12 months

Good governance principles for PA/CA governance assessment

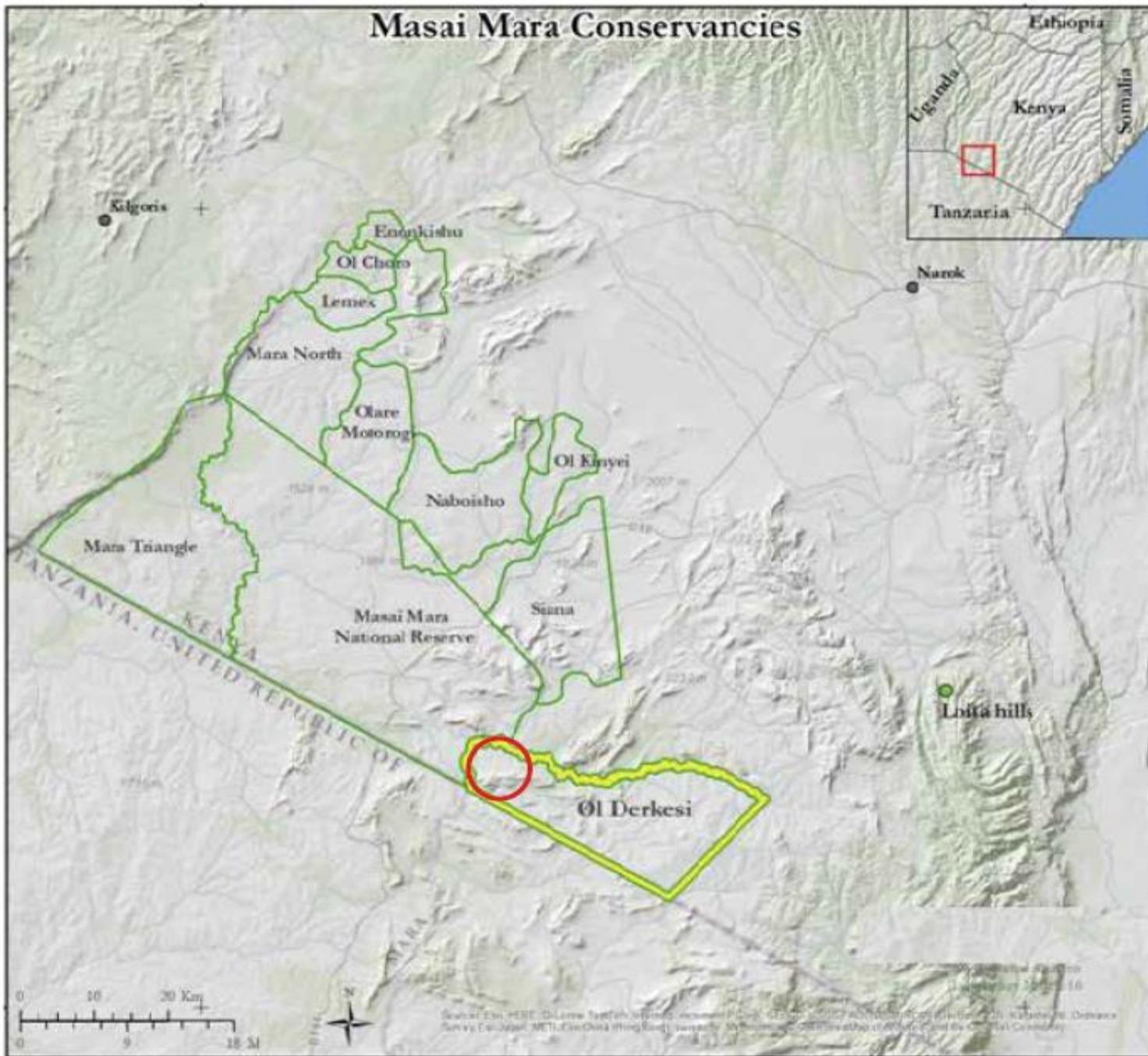
EQUITY: RECOGNITION	1. Recognition and respect for the rights of all relevant actors
	2. Recognition and respect of all relevant actors and their knowledge, values and institutions
EQUITY: PROCEDURE	3. Full and effective participation of all relevant actors in decision making
	4. Transparency supported by timely access to relevant information in appropriate forms
	5. Accountability for fulfilling responsibilities and other actions and inactions
	6. Access to justice , including effective dispute resolution processes
	7. Effective and fair law enforcement
EQUITY: DISTRIBUTION	8. Effective measures to mitigate negative impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities
	9. Benefits equitably shared among relevant actors based on one or more agreed targeting options
OTHER GOVERNANCE	10. Achievement of conservation and other objectives
	11. Effective coordination and collaboration between actors, sectors and levels



Olderkesi Conservancy, Kenya

Some governance strengths and challenges
from an assessment in November 2018



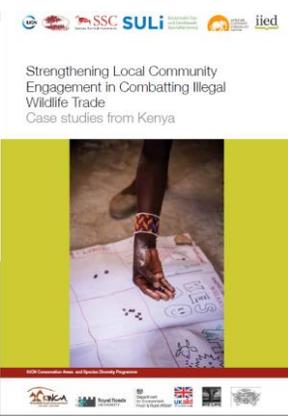


Olderkesi
conservancy,
Kenya

Stakeholder engagement in GAPA at Olderkesi

Focus Group Discussion	Key informant interviews	Validation workshop
<p>Sample villages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Olpalagilagi – 12 M & 12 W • Orng’ayanet – 12 M & 12 W • Nado-enterit - 12M & 12 W • Oltulelei • Ositeti • Telegut • Olobilitai • Noonchuta 	<p>Key Informants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joseph Ntaya – Area Chief • Calvin Cottar • Timothy Ole Mako – County Representative (Olderkesi Ward) • James Ole Kaigil – Olderkesi Conservancy Manager • Jennifer • Ole Karbolo – Olderkesi Conservancy Chairman • Ole Mpatiany – Chairman Land Adjudication board, Olderkesi GR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two reps from each village • All key informants • Other key stakeholder who were not available for interview

Testing a theory of change for strengthening community engagement in IWT using the FLOD methodology



Impact goal: Decreased pressure on species from IWT

Possible pathways to impact	Project design	Community perspective	Key issues re. governance & equity
A. Disincentivise illegal killing of wildlife - Stronger community engagement in law enforcement	**	* Men ** Women	Strengthen community-based <u>law enforcement</u> . Increasing women's <u>participation</u> in conservation.
B. Increase incentives for conservation - Land lease payments, jobs, school bursaries, roads.	***	*** Men ** Women	Ensuring equity in <u>benefit sharing</u>
C. Decrease costs of living with wildlife - by zoning to separate people and wildlife but possibly more co-existence in future?	**	** Men ** Women	Getting remaining communities to relocate (<u>dispute resolution</u>). Equity in <u>sharing grazing benefits</u>
D. Support to non-wildlife related livelihoods – enterprise conditional on wildlife stewardship	*	To early to judge	Ensuring equity and conditionality in <u>benefit sharing</u>

* Designates importance of this issue from that perspective

Governance assessment: participation and *benefit sharing*

CHALLENGE	IDEAS FOR ACTION
Women are not involved in conservancy matters; they are not invited to conservancy meetings especially on land issues	Invite women to all public meetings about the conservancy. Increase women representatives on the board to four
Meetings held at far locations which requires transport (e.g. motorbikes), limiting the attendance of these crucial meetings	Conservancy to hold awareness meetings in all sections and make sure women are involved in those meetings.
<i>Employment opportunities are not fairly distributed and members of a few influential families take a bigger portion.</i>	<i>Benefit sharing policy to be developed which should clearly highlight how benefits are to be shared including criteria for employment opportunities</i>
<i>Influential families are mainly benefiting from scholarships</i>	<i>Scholarship sharing criteria to be developed & opportunities to be communicated so that all members have equal chance</i>
<i>A beading manyatta for community women that was approved in March 2018 has not been established to this date</i>	<i>The beading Manyatta to be completed by December. Conservancy manager to take the lead</i>

Olderkesi's goals are broader than addressing IWT – governance is key

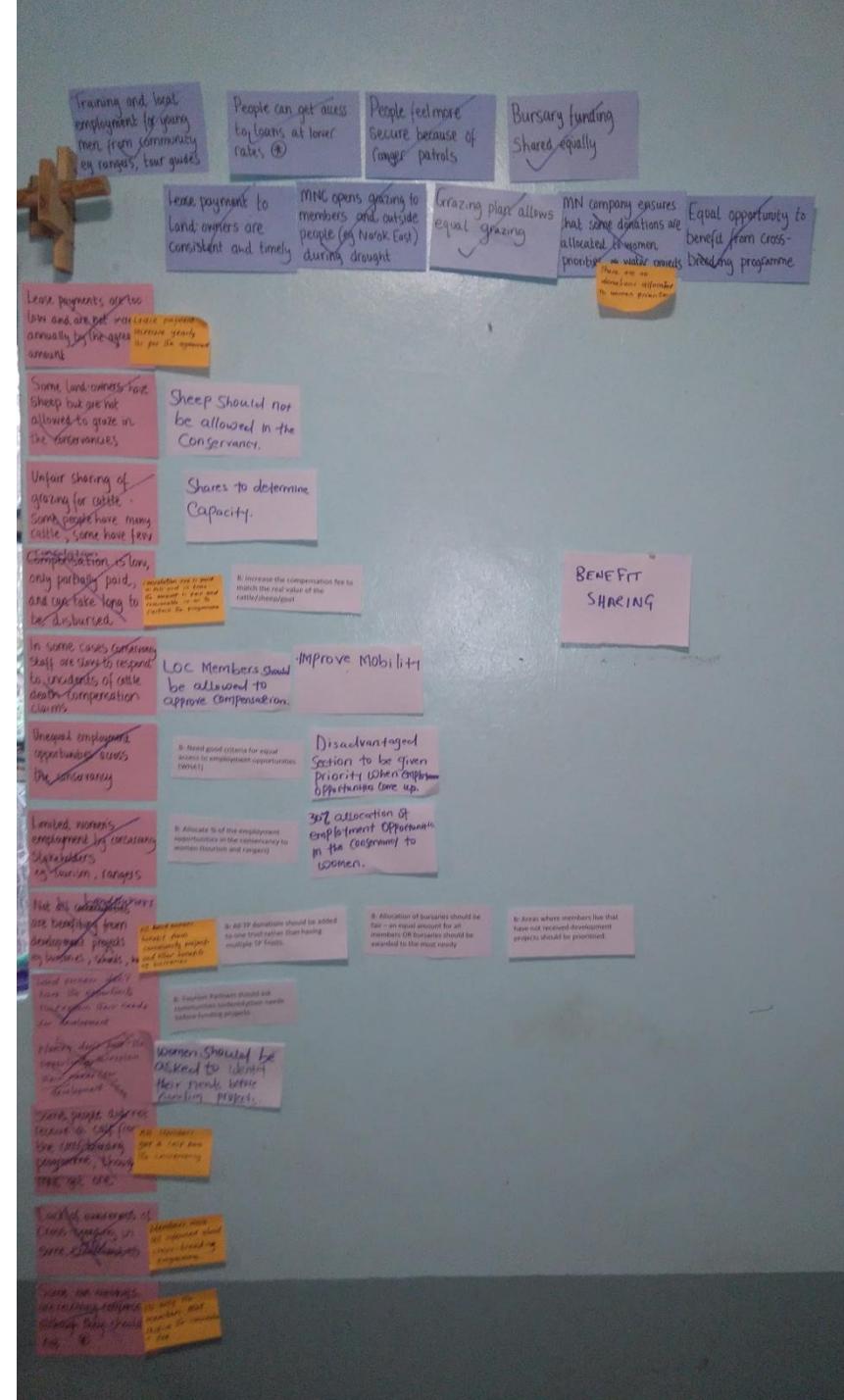


Orstrom's principles for managing a common pool resource:

1. The CPR has clearly-defined boundaries (effective exclusion of external unentitled parties)
2. There is congruence between the resource environment and its **governance structure** or rules
3. Decisions are made through collective-choice arrangements that allow most resource appropriators to **participate**
4. **Rules** are **enforced** through effective monitoring by monitors who are part of or **accountable** to the appropriators
5. Violations are punished with **graduated sanctions**
6. Conflicts and issues are addressed with low-cost and easy-to-access **conflict resolution mechanisms**
7. Higher-level authorities recognize **the right** of the resource appropriators **to self-govern**
8. In the case of larger CPRs: rules are organized and enforced through multiple layers of nested enterprises

Summary of findings from 6 sites

- **Participation:**
 - exclusion of marginalised groups
 - physical presence but no influence
- **Transparency:**
 - blockages in information flow to community
- **Benefit sharing:**
 - benefits going disproportionately to powerful
 - lack of criteria for how benefits should be distributed
- **Accountability:**
 - lack of clarity on who is supposed to do what
 - financial malpractice
- **Law enforcement:**
 - reluctance of community rangers to arrest friends/family
 - interference by powerful people leading to prosecutions dropped
- **Achieving objectives:**
 - very little evidence of learning and adaptive management



Conclusions

1. Based on a generic theory of change for strengthening community engagement in IWT, FLOD methodology supports IWT project design and adaptive management.
2. FLOD at Olderkesi has revealed governance challenges with the conservancy model,
 - Equitable sharing of benefits (conservation-based and alternative livelihoods).
 - inclusivity – effectively engaging all community members including women
 - Dispute resolution
3. GAPA has:
 - largely confirmed governance findings of FLOD
 - identified additional governance challenges related to common pool resource management
 - enabled stakeholders to better understand governance challenges and underlying causes
 - Enabled stakeholders to identify and agree on actions to address these challenges.
4. Governance and equity assessment with GAPA is ready to roll. Demand is enabled by emphasis on governance/equity in international conservation policy and equity in SDGs.



The End

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