

**Workshop: Building Partnerships for a Global Comprehensive PA System**  
**Saturday, September 13, 2003, Room 11B**  
**Stream VII: Building a Comprehensive PA System**

---

<http://www.tilcepa.org/themes/themes.asp?ID=9>

**Workshop Participants agreed upon the following conclusions and recommendations:**

1. Mapping at different scales is fundamental completing the global PA system. Support for indigenous organizations and communities to delineate their territories, define use zones, and development management plans is needed.
2. Better linkages are needed between local priorities and management for biodiversity with contributions to global systems.
3. IUCN & other conservation organizations should: 1) support international efforts to systematize information, 2) support equipment, training, and the mapping process; 3) support open access to information and efforts to stop government restrictions on data for maps & their use.
4. Alliances among groups and information sharing are vital at different scales and in different contexts—during conflict and in peace – to build the global system. Efforts must be transparent and inclusive as the basis for negotiation.
5. Urge governments and IUCN to respect the vital role of indigenous people, indigenous knowledge systems, and initiatives in conservation of biodiversity in PAs, and to ensure inclusion in all conservation efforts.

**PRESENTATIONS:**

**Katrina Brandon, Conservation International, United States**

**“Completing the Global Protected Area System: People and Partnerships”**

<http://www.tilcepa.org/docs/SlideView/SlideView.asp?ID=554>

- In order to fill the gaps in the global system of protected areas, we will need to build partnerships and engage all stakeholders, including indigenous peoples and local communities. How do we do this effectively and rapidly enough to avoid extinctions?

**Gonzalo Oviedo, IUCN Ecuador**

**“Indigenous and traditional peoples’ lands in building a comprehensive protected areas system”**

<http://www.tilcepa.org/docs/SlideView/SlideView.asp?ID=555>

- There is significant overlap between areas of conservation priority and areas of cultural vulnerability. The most urgent task is strict protection of the territories of these people, especially helping those that want to remain isolated. This will allow these cultures to survive and also serve as an important conservation measure for these pristine forests.

**Governor Antonio Waldez Goés da Silva, State of Amapá, Brazil**

**“Engaging Civil Society: Lesson from Amapá, Brazil”**

- Participation of stakeholders including government at all levels, civil society, local communities and indigenous peoples has been essential to establishing and maintaining the extensive system of conservation units in the Amapá state. Even if we don’t have protected area gaps, we face significant challenges. The biggest challenge now is to improve the conservation of these conservation units in the community context, working jointly with government and civil society to face the challenges. We need to build the necessary structures so that the units can bring benefits to the people that live in and around PAs. We need to create local capacity, and build the necessary institutions to achieve conservation efforts, and secure financing.

**Charles Uwiragiye, Premiere Fondation de la Nation (PFN), Rwanda (uwiragiyc@yahoo.com)**

**“View from Central Africa”**

- We request WPC to advocate for indigenous peoples issues. IUCN should approach indigenous peoples to organize identity and existence. In Congo River Basin, there are some very minor indigenous communities not yet on the map, for those we fear their extinction. So we call on the international community to intervene so that these people don’t disappear. We must recognize that when our ancestors lived in these areas, they were pristine, and the principal threats come from the actions the same people that are telling us that we are the problem.

**Adrian Lasinbang, PACOS Trust and Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia**  
**“Community Mapping and Zoning of Land and Rivers in Malaysia”**

<http://www.tilcepa.org/docs/SlideView/SlideView.asp?ID=556>

- Maps are a powerful tool to negotiate, especially for land rights, and resource management. We don't do mapping for community, we teach the community to do it themselves, as long as quality of data is good. Maps have been used to assert rights over traditional areas, used in court cases. The government in Malaysia has unfairly restricted important information such as topographic maps, aerial photos, and maps generated by communities.
- Conclusion: community mapping and zoning have significant roles in resource management. Should be recognized and strengthened by IUCN. Governments should not impose restriction of vital information such as topographic and GIS maps. One of the ways to reduce the gaps in the system. Continuous support from various organizations in funding and training. Communities need to further increase capacity, currently there is a lack of involvement. These initiatives have not been streamlined into conservation efforts.

**Esther Camac, International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical forest, Costa Rica**

**“Mechanisms for Partnerships: Lessons from Central America”**

<http://www.tilcepa.org/docs/SlideView/SlideView.asp?ID=557>

- In Central America, maps have been an important tool for representing the rights of indigenous peoples to land and resource use. They also represent our struggle for our rights, because not all of these areas are recognized legally.
- We feel that it is not enough the ways that the national governments define the protected areas. We think there should be processes for protection in places of high risk, where resources and ecosystems are being lost.

**Marcus Colchester, UK Forest Peoples Programme**

**“From principles to practice: overcoming obstacles to Indigenous Peoples Engagement”**

<http://www.tilcepa.org/docs/SlideView/SlideView.asp?ID=558>

- The way for includes reforming national laws and programs to support application of IUCN categories, and funding exists for legal reform and reforming national social policies and land tenure laws, and better policies in conservation agencies. Also fund restitution process for indigenous peoples who have lost land and use rights.
- o Conservation agencies and NGOs should link to service NGOs and retrain staff to progressive conservation. Encouragement for capacity building to support indigenous initiatives.
- o Indigenous peoples should often be the key stakeholders, not one of many stakeholders, regarding their ancestral lands.. Making this happen will make conservation more effective.

**Mr. E. Theophilus, Foundation for Ecological Security, India**

**“Mapping of Community Forest in the Indian Himalaya”**

- Work in remote part of Indian Himalaya, organization has been working there with village councils on revegetation, PAs, etc for 11 years in an area with unusual landscape – watershed of 100 km, with huge range of altitude
- Mapping who are stakeholders and how are they configured spatially includes private forestland, reserve areas, national parks and sanctuaries. Some area under forest department control, other areas are “unmeasured”. Only 64% of landscape is owned by village communities, but it is important to realize some land owners have not been tribal for a very long time (they are traders) and they have negotiated tribal status with the government of India, because they were politically powerful and able to manage it. These people constitute about 30% of population but own over 90% of land area. But just because areas are community held, doesn't mean they are conserved.

**Sujoy Chaudhuri, Ecollage, India**

**“Building partnerships for community conservation in India”**

<http://www.tilcepa.org/docs/SlideView/SlideView.asp?ID=559>

- “The government doesn't recognize anyone without a map” – mapping is critical to building ecological and cultural basis for conservation. Mapping should happen at scales relevant to the community, using participatory development and 3-D models. Necessary to link international data and information sharing in building these maps.

- Development planning in Western Ghats: areas slowly destroyed by development planning. Ecosensitive areas: help finance the building of a GIS tool to rationalize building of the area. Slopes left unprotected, and not contiguous with other PAs. However, tremendous need to come up with new forms of documentation to take maps to community – so that they are useful for communities to make decisions themselves. New documentation also important where there are little known species.

**Major General (retired) Joseph Sigh, Executive Director, CI-Guyana**  
**“The experiences of CI Guyana in Pioneering the Process of Protected Areas Development”**

<http://www.tilcepa.org/docs/SlideView/SlideView.asp?ID=560>

- National Policy context: now developing Guyana Protected Area system (GPAS). Important link to Guyana shield conservation priorities. But Guyana lacks capacity to implement, support from WB, GEF and other NGOs sought. Many issues to deal with concurrently: legislative, institutional, financial – tapping into experience and financing of WB, WWF, GEF, CI etc. Government supports conservation but doesn't have funding so financing such as trust funds for PA management, and community activities.
- Stakeholder consultations are integral: will be based on principles of participation, respect, equity, and transparency. Stakeholder analysis, awareness-training program, use of community coordinators, residents who have enough information to serve as a medium for information interchange.
- At national level, a national advisory group (NAG): natural resources agency, indigenous and human rights, group, NGOs, opinion leaders, parliamentary reps etc. Significant contributions of NAG: recommendations on consultation process and endorsement; identification of natural resource sectors to be more directly involved; recommendation of data sets to be made available for design of PA; forum for concerns and views of RAG.
- o Conclusions: Must invest in building capacity, exposing groups to techniques of communication and management, so that once PAs are established, the exist based on principles of ownership and co-management; need to build partnerships at all levels to ensure viability; for small developing countries, PAs should be integral to their development strategy; NGOs should help with funding; political will by government is crucial. PAs must be scientifically justified and real economic benefits must be realized from areas; consultations must be participatory and culturally appropriate

**Contact Information:**

**Katrina Brandon, Conservation International, United States “Completing the Global Protected Area System: People and Partnerships”**

- [k.brandon@conservation.org](mailto:k.brandon@conservation.org)
- web: [www.biodiversityscience.org](http://www.biodiversityscience.org)

**Gonzalo Oviedo, IUCN Ecuador “Indigenous and traditional peoples’ lands in building a comprehensive protected areas system”**

- [gonzalo.oviedo@iucn.org](mailto:gonzalo.oviedo@iucn.org)
- <http://www.iucn.org/themes/spg/about.html>

**Governor Antonio Waldez Goés da Silva, State of Amapá, Brazil “Engaging Civil Society: Lesson from Amapá, Brazil”**

- Email: <http://www.amapa.gov.br/e-mailgoverno.htm>
- <http://www.amapa.gov.br>

**Charles Uwiragiye, Premiere Fondation de la Nation (PFN), Rwanda**  
**“View from Central Africa”**

- [uwiragiye@yahoo.com](mailto:uwiragiye@yahoo.com)

**Adrian Lasinbang, PACOS Trust and Indigenous Peoples Network of Malaysia**  
**“Community Mapping and Zoning of Land and Rivers in Malaysia”**

- [banie \[banie@sabah.net.my\]](mailto:banie@sabah.net.my)
- [www.sabah.net.my/PACOS/](http://www.sabah.net.my/PACOS/) [sabah.net.my/PACOS/](http://sabah.net.my/PACOS/)

**Esther Camac, International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical forest, Costa Rica “Mechanisms for Partnerships: Lessons from Central America”**

- ixacavaa@racsa.co.cr or esthercamac@hotmail.com

**Marcus Colchester, UK Forest Peoples Programme**

**“From principles to practice: overcoming obstacles to Indigenous Peoples Engagement”**

- Marcus Colchester [marcus@fppwrm.gn.apc.org]
- Web: [www.forestpeoples.org](http://www.forestpeoples.org)

**Mr. E. Theophilus, Foundation for Ecological Security, India**

**“Mapping of Community Forest in the Indian Himalaya”**

- theoz@rediffmail.com

**Sujoy Chaudhuri, Ecollage, India “Building partnerships for community conservation in India”**

- ecollage [ecollage@vsnl.net]

**Major General (retired) Joseph Singh, Executive Director, CI-Guyana**

**“The experiences of CI Guyana in Pioneering the Process of Protected Areas Development”**

- Joe Singh [j.singh@conservation.org]
- <http://investigate.conservation.org/expeditions/guyana/about.htm>