



A road map for African protected areas: act now!

Africa is a continent with a rich, unique and irreplaceable biological diversity. It contains many protected areas whose vocation is to preserve this richness, now and for the future.

Are we succeeding?

Yes, certainly, in some places and in some countries, according to the context, actors, history, partnerships... There are some successes and encouraging initiatives, so there is hope.

No, definitely not, if we look more generally at the results of many recent analyses, and even more so if we consider the challenges that await, the first of which is the significant growth in the human population and a reduction in the area available for biodiversity and natural habitats.

What should we do?

Continue and strengthen conservation programmes and projects at all scales and of all kinds, research and other studies? Certainly. This is a very long-term task that has produced, and will continue to produce, useful and necessary results. We should continue working on - what we have to do - to improve protected area management, because we need more efficient tools, more effective methods, and a better understanding and evaluation of the results.



NAPA

News from African Protected Areas

Nouvelles des Aires Protégées en Afrique



N°59
December 2012

Protected area definition and management categories: a quick reminder...

(useful to know for directions 4 and 6 of the Road Map for African protected areas)

(Extract of "the guidelines for applying protected areas management categories IUCN 2008")

IUCN and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) have been working together on protected areas management effectiveness for quite a long time. They have developed tools, norms and standards to support the managers' work and to inform decision-makers in charge of these territories. Amongst those tools, the definition of protected areas is particularly important, but also the description of different management categories and their use. For several years now, IUCN-PAPACO has been promoting these tools as they are an essential step to improve protected areas management.

This NAPA letter gives a quick reminder... It may be useful to go deeper in details by reading carefully the guidelines for applying protected areas management categories in extenso. You'll find them in pdf format on www.papaco.org et www.iucn.org.



A) What is a protected area?

1 - Introduction

A protected area is known as a territory where conservation of biological diversity is assured, as well as the sustainable management of associated natural and cultural resources. This notion covers the whole "landscape" that contributes to the preservation of environment and which main objectives are the preservation of species diversity, scientific research, maintenance of ecological functions, protection of particular natural and cultural features, tourism and recreation, education, sustainable use of natural ecosystems, etc.

Protected areas have become **fundamental constituents of national and international conservation strategies.** In particular, they are designed for protecting endangered species throughout the world; they are key providers of ecosystem services and biological resources, key elements of climate change mitigation strategies, means and ways to protect threatened human communities or sites of high cultural or spiritual value or also a unique engagement for putting farmable lands "under protection"...

The term « **protected area** » includes a **very wide range of names** on land and at sea, most of which are known as **national park, nature reserve, wild nature area, wildlife reserve**, but which can also include approaches such as **community-based conservation areas**. This variety reflects the fact that **conservation is not achieved the same way in each situation** and what may be desirable

somewhere can be proved counterproductive or politically impossible elsewhere. There are growing pressures for **human needs to be correctly taken into account** when new protected areas are created. Today, **more than 12%** of the **land surface** benefits from the one or the other form of protection. This movement has experienced a particular rise in 2004, when the Convention on Biological Diversity has launched the **Programme of Work on protected areas (PoWPA)**. This movement was reinforced in 2010 with the publication of the Aichi targets proposing to increase the global protected area to 17% of terrestrial area and 10% of marine or coastal area (see www.cbd.org and see also the WCPA article in this NAPA letter).

2 - Some thoughts on the definition

Should the terms « protected areas » be inclusive or exclusive?

One fundamental issue related to the definition of protected areas is to know whether the words “protected areas” must be **general terms** including a very wide range of management types on land and at sea **that, incidentally, have a certain value regarding biodiversity conservation**, or if they should, on the contrary, be **more precise terms** describing a particular form of management system **specially dedicated** to conservation.

The interpretation is of course different according to the country, and this makes comparisons more difficult: some sites which are protected areas in one country will not necessarily be protected in another one. After long discussions within WCPA, the approach retained in 2008 was to make the definition more restrictive to better determine **what is or is not a protected area**.

One implication is that **all the territories that are important for conservation** - for example, well-managed forests, sustainable use areas, military training areas or other diverse forms of landscape designation in general - will not necessarily be “protected areas” as recognized by IUCN. This is not to minimize or hinder these kinds of **sustainable management efforts**. This is to recognize that they are situated **out of what IUCN defines as a protected area**, as described in the categories guidelines.

3 - The latest definition (2008)

The definition proposed in 2008 on the basis of these discussions is the following:

A PA is a clearly defined geographical area, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystems services and cultural values. Each of these words has a meaning and **it is advisable to report to the guidelines in case of any doubt. It has to be reminded that for IUCN, only the areas which main objective is to conserve nature can be considered as protected areas;** this can include many areas that also have other equally important targets, but in case of conflict, **priority should be given to nature conservation.**



Guidelines for Applying Protected Area Management Categories

Edited by Nigel Dudley



The guidelines for applying PA management categories are downloadable on www.papaco.org and on www.iucn.org in French and in English.

B) The management categories

With the explosion of the number of protected areas (more than 177,000 today!) and their rapid diversification, it has become essential to identify the main existing types of management and to categorize them to make managers' work more coherent and efficient. Keep in mind that the first effort to **clarify the terminology** was done in 1933, at the International Conference for the protection of

fauna and flora in London. At this time, there were instituted **four protected areas categories**: *National park, strict nature reserve, fauna and flora reserve and reserve with prohibition for hunting and collecting*. Since then, there have been many debates that allowed defining the different categories and, in January 1994, the meeting of IUCN General Assembly at Buenos Aires has approved a **new system including 6 categories**. In 2008, a **general review of the guidelines, piloted by WCPA**, confirmed these 6 categories and updated the related guidelines.

1 - Management categories, what for?

The aim is to provide site managers, planners, researchers, politicians and groups of citizens of all the countries interested in conservation, with a common language to facilitate the share of information and ideas. Therefore, these PA categories aim at reducing confusion regarding the use of the many various terms used to describe protected areas. They provide international norms for global or regional reporting and comparisons between countries by using a common framework for protected areas data collection, handling and dissemination. More specifically, the main reasons to categorize PAs are the following:

Facilitating planning of protected areas and protected areas systems

- To provide a tool for planning protected areas systems nationwide or regionally;
- To encourage governments and other owners or managers of protected areas to develop systems of protected areas with a range of management objectives tailored to national and local circumstances;
- To give recognition to different management arrangements and governance types.

Improving information management about protected areas

- To provide international standards to help global and regional data collection and reporting on conservation efforts, to facilitate comparisons between countries and to set a framework for global and regional assessments;
- To improve communication and understanding between all those engaged in conservation;
- To reduce the confusion that has arisen from the adoption of many different terms to describe the same kinds of protected areas in different parts of the world.

Helping to regulate activities in protected areas

- To use the categories as guidelines on a national or international level, to help regulate activities, for example by prescribing certain activities in some categories in accordance with the management objectives of the protected area .

Providing the basis for legislation

- IUCN categories can also be used as a basis for classifying protected areas according to the law to avoid multiplying texts that are specific to each PA;

Setting budgets

- Some countries base scales of budgets for protected areas on their category; Etc.

Of course, these categories should not be used as an excuse for expelling people from their traditional lands and it is not expected to change categories to downgrade protection of the environment, neither to use categories to argue for environmentally insensitive development in protected areas. Once again, categories are a tool for better management and should not be used against this objective.

2 - What are the management categories?

There are 6 categories:

I- Integral protection:

- Ia) **Strict nature reserve** and – Ib) **Wilderness area**

II- Ecosystem conservation and protection (for ex. national park)

III- Conservation of natural features (for ex. natural monument)

IV- Conservation through active management (for ex. habitat/species management area)

V- Conservation of landscape/ seascape and recreation

VI- Sustainable use of natural ecosystems

Most of these protected areas also have secondary management objectives, but it must be clear that the category is chosen according to the main management objective, that this categorization is not a comment on the management effectiveness and that the categories system is international; all categories are important and it is necessary to ensure that management systems include all these categories, but also all the governance modes when appropriate. For more details on the different categories, report to the guidelines that detail, category after category, all the attributes and features.



The PA management categories are included in the training courses that IUCN-Papaco delivers in Africa. It is for instance taught during the Master on PA management developed with Senghor University (Egypt).

Category Ia : strict nature reserve

Protected areas that are set aside to **protect biodiversity and also geological/geomorphological features**, where human visitation, use and impacts are strictly controlled and limited to ensure protection of the conservation values.

Primary objective

- To conserve **regionally, nationally or globally outstanding ecosystems, species and/or geodiversity features**: these attributes will have been formed mostly or entirely by non-human forces and will be degraded or destroyed when subjected to all but very light human impact.

Category Ib : wilderness Area

Large **unmodified or slightly modified areas**, retaining their natural character and influence, without permanent or significant human habitation, which are protected and managed so as to **preserve their natural condition**.

Primary objective

- To **protect the long term ecological integrity of natural areas** that are undisturbed by significant human activity, free of modern infrastructure and where natural forces and processes predominate, so that current and future generations have the opportunity to experience such areas.

Category II: national park

Large natural or near natural areas set aside to **protect large-scale ecological processes**, along with the complement of species and ecosystems characteristic of the area, which also provide a foundation for environmentally and culturally compatible spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational and visitors opportunities.

Primary objective

- To **protect natural biodiversity along with its underlying ecological structure and supporting environmental processes**, and to promote education and recreation.

Category III : natural monument or feature

Territories set aside to **protect a specific natural monument**, which can be a landform, sea mount, submarine cavern, geological feature such as a cave or even a living feature such as an ancient grove. They are generally quite small protected areas and often have high visitor value.

Primary objective

- To **protect specific outstanding natural features** and their associated biodiversity and habitats.

Category IV : Habitats/species management areas

They aim to **protect particular species or habitats**, and management reflects this priority. Many category IV protected areas will need **regular, active interventions** to address the requirements of particular species or to maintain habitats, but this is not a requirement of the category.

Primary objective

- To **maintain, conserve and restore species and habitats**

Category V : Protected Landscape/ Seascape

A protected area where the **interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant ecological, biological, cultural and scenic value**, and where safeguarding the integrity of this interaction is vital to protecting and sustaining the area and its associated nature conservation and other values.

Primary objective

- To **protect and sustain important landscapes/seascapes and the associated nature conservation and other values created by interactions with humans through traditional management practices**.

Category VI : Protected area with sustainable use of natural resources

Category VI protected area **conserve ecosystems and habitats, together with associated cultural values and traditional natural resources management systems**. They are generally large, with most of the area in a **natural condition**, where a proportion is under **sustainable natural resource management and where low-level non-industrial use of natural resources** compatible with nature conservation is seen as one of the main aims of the area.

Primary objective

- To **protect natural ecosystems and use natural resources sustainably**, when conservation and sustainable use can be mutually beneficial.

3 - What are the categorization criteria?

Many questions are considered when protected areas are classified into categories, including:

The surface area of protected areas

The surface area of a protected area must reflect the land or water proportion needed to meet management objectives. This implies that the authorities who designate a protected area have to make sure that the area management is not hampered by pressures from the adjacent areas. When they are not part of the protected area, it can be necessary to take appropriate additional and compatible management measures.

Zoning within protected areas

Although categories are determined by the main management objectives, management plans often provide for areas that are managed for various purposes taking into account local conditions. To determine the category, it is important that three quarters of the area and, more if possible, be managed according to the primary objective and that the management of the remaining surface area is not incompatible with this objective.

Management responsibility

The effective management responsibility can be incumbent on the central, regional or local government, non-governmental organizations, the private sector or the local community, etc. What is important is that the designated authority be able to meet the management objectives. In reality, the protected areas of Category I to III are most often placed under the responsibility of a governmental body. But categorization does not depend on the site governance, only on its management objective.

Multiple classifications

It is usual that protected areas belonging to different categories be contiguous, or it happens that two categories overlap. Thus, many protected areas of Category V include areas of Category I and IV or are next to Category II areas. Besides, Category II protected areas include Category Ia and Ib areas. This is perfectly compatible with the system applying. Even if the fact of holding one management body responsible for a whole area has advantages, such a system is not suitable for all cases and closed cooperation between many authorities can prove to be essential.

Bordering areas

Protected areas are not isolated units. They have, with the surrounding areas, ecological, economic,

political and cultural links. This is why planning and management of protected areas should be integrated into the regional planning and supported by regional policies. When a protected area is a “buffer zone” for another protected area or surrounds it, it is suitable to identify and register their respective categories separately.

International designations

These are labels applied to protected areas but do not modify their category (once again related to their management objective). In practice, most natural world heritage properties are nationally designated and, therefore, are classified in one of the six categories. This is the same for the numerous biosphere reserves, the Ramsar sites and the other areas designated further to regional agreements. But some internationally recognized sites are not protected areas...



International designations such as Man and Biosphere reserves do not interfere in the categorization exercise.

4 - How to proceed?

Finally, what is important is to understand that protected areas' categorization is nothing but a tool for improving management, at the service of managers and their partners. This aims to rationalize and simplify terms, methods and standards. If the process may seem to be theoretical and complicated, it allows understanding their own situation and makes it possible to effectively compare with the other protected areas of the country or beyond. This is a significant step for starting working on sites management effectiveness, then on their modes of governance... it just have to be reminded that the first step is always to validate the territory status as regards to the definition (is-it a protected area?). If the site is really a PA, then

follows the work on categorization according to the main management objectives...

More information at: www.papaco.org, on the « useful tools for conservation » page



GRASP cheers Mountain Gorilla Census (in Uganda), cautions conservation vigilance

(from www.un-grasp.org)



The Great Apes Survival Partnership (GRASP) welcomed census results that indicate significantly more Mountain gorillas exist in Uganda than previously thought, but warned that the worldwide population remains at risk and requires greater conservation effort if the rare apes are to survive.

A census conducted in 2011 found a minimum of 400 Mountain gorillas living in Uganda's Bwindi Impenetrable National Park, which boosts the population found in eastern Africa to an estimated 880. Approximately 780 Mountain gorillas were thought to exist previously. The 13% rise was attributed to more accurate census techniques and actual population growth among the gorillas.

"The new census offers incredibly good news for Mountain gorillas," said GRASP coordinator Doug Cress. "But that is still a very fragile and endangered population that faces immense pressure from deforestation, human encroachment, civil wars, and

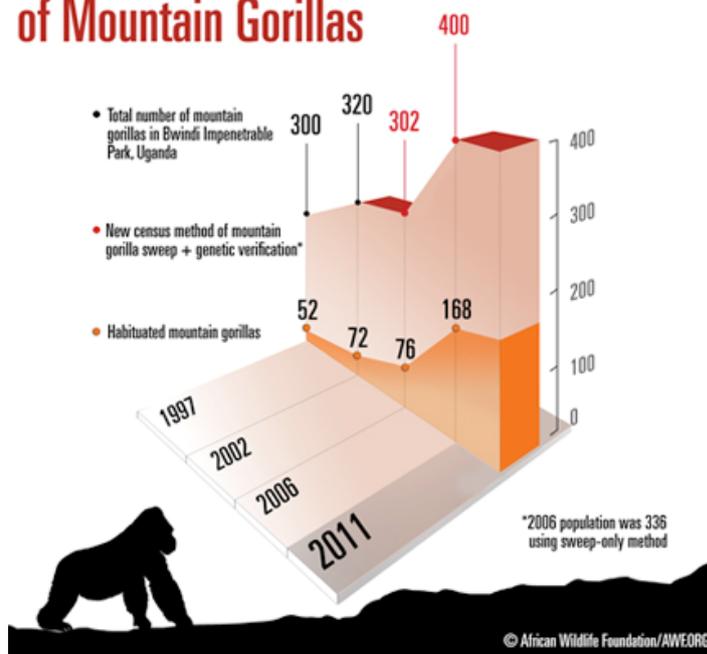
disease. Now, oil exploration is threatening their habit. All the world's Mountain gorillas live in a relatively small area of east Africa and require constant vigilance if the populations are to continue to grow."

Mountain gorillas (*Gorilla beringei beringei*), a subspecies of the eastern lowland gorilla, already receive significant protection due to the important role they play in the region's tourist industry. But their numbers had dwindled to so few in the 1980s that some experts felt they could become extinct in the 20th century.

The new census results were released by the Ugandan Wildlife Authority (UWA), which worked in collaboration with the International Gorilla Conservation Programme (IGCP). The data indicates there are more than 400 mountain gorillas in Bwindi, living in 36 distinct social groups, with 16 solitary males. Ten of the social groups are accustomed to human presence for either tourism or research.

Mountain gorillas live in mountain forests in only two locations in the world – Bwindi in south-west Uganda and the Virunga Massif, a range of extinct volcanoes that border the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Rwanda.

2011 Bwindi Census of Mountain Gorillas



Drew McVey, species programme manager at the WorldWide Fund for Nature – U.K. (WWF-UK), told the Guardian he believes the latest increase was due to conservation efforts that had successfully engaged

the local community. "Mountain gorillas have only survived because of conservation," McVey said. "Protected areas are better managed and resourced than they have ever been, and our work is a lot more cross-cutting to address threats - we don't just work with the animals in the national parks, but also with the people."

GRASP is a unique alliance of nations, research institutions, United Nations agencies, conservation organizations, and private supporters established in 2001 to respond to the conservation crisis facing great apes. GRASP works to lift the threat of imminent extinction by focusing on international policy, funding, research, and media. For information on GRASP, please visit www.un-grasp.org.



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WCPA
WORLD COMMISSION
ON PROTECTED AREAS

Protected Areas – A Key Element for achieving the Aichi Targets...

a few lessons learnt from the CBD COP 11

By Kathy MacKinnon, WCPA deputy chair

All the Parties at Conference of the Parties (COP11) of the Convention on Biological Diversity which took place in Hyderabad (October 2012) are agreed on

the importance of protected areas in achieving the Aichi targets (see NAPA n°56 too) and Strategic Plan agreed in Nagoya in 2010. Target 11 specifically mentions expanded coverage of protected areas in terrestrial, inland water and marine ecosystems, including better ecological representation and more effective and equitable management. In addition, planning and management of protected areas is also directly relevant to most of the other targets, including species conservation and reducing further habitat loss and degradation.

The COP lasted from 8-19 October with a High level Segment. Throughout this period the Rio Pavilion has been hosting a series of daily events touching on important topics relevant to ongoing debates in the main plenary sessions and working groups. The IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) has been a long-term partner in the Pavilion, organizing events on protected areas at the CBD COP10 in Nagoya and subsequently at UNFCCC16 (Convention on Climate Changes) in Cancun and UNCCD COP10 at Changwon, as well as Rio+20. These events have proven so popular that WCPA was invited by the CBD Secretariat to organize an event on Protected Areas for the Pavilion at COP11 in Hyderabad.

On the 10 October, the WCPA partnered with LifeWeb to host a full day event around the theme "Natural Solutions: Protected Areas Meeting Biodiversity Targets and Adapting to Global Change." The day consisted of four panel sessions on: Working towards the Aichi Targets - how PAs contribute; PAs as natural solutions to climate change and other global challenges; PAs for marine conservation, blue carbon and sustainable fisheries; and Opportunities for mainstreaming PAs into policies and programmes. The day concluded with a cocktail event to launch the second phase of LifeWeb opened by CBD Executive Secretary Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias. The day's events were extremely well attended which reflects delegates' strong interest and commitment to protected areas.

Speakers represented the full range of protected area stakeholders from government representatives, protected area agencies, international organizations, CBD secretariat, development agencies and NGOs. Many of the speakers are active WCPA members and contribute to other IUCN programmes as well as commission activities. A fuller report is available on the Rio Pavilion website:

<http://www.iisd.ca/biodiv/cop11/pavilion/html/ymbvol200num12e.html>. Individual powerpoint presentations are also available there as pdfs.

The CBD Executive Secretary Braulio Ferreira de Souza Dias, attending his first COP in his new position, made it clear that his main priority is “implementation, implementation, implementation”. Meeting Target 11 for protected areas will contribute to meeting many of the other targets. But Target 11 is not just about increasing the area of protected area coverage; it covers many other challenging issues. A paper in the new edition of PARKS attempts to disaggregate the multiple goals of target 11 and provide some recommendations in relation to its implementation:

https://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/parks_issue_18_1_high_resolution_file.pdf.

Many of these issues were covered by speakers at the Rio Pavilion including what role indigenous and community conservation areas can play in reaching the target. There was also much interest in a presentation on the work being done by the joint WCPA-SSC (species conservation) task force to determine how well the current protected area system is capturing and maintaining biodiversity.

Making the case for an expanded protected area system will require conservationists to put much greater emphasis on the multiple social and economic benefits that protected areas can provide – benefits beyond biodiversity. This was a recurring theme in the three latter sessions which drew together case studies from around the world, including Botswana, Canada, Colombia, India, Madagascar and the Pacific. The key role of marine protected areas in storing and sequestering carbon and supporting sustainable fisheries was also emphasized. As we lead up to the World Parks Congress planned for Sydney in November 2014 we can expect to see much more emphasis on the livelihood and ecosystem benefits of protected areas, highlighting their relevance to all sectors of society.

One of the “hot” topics at this COP is the need to mobilize greater financial resources to implement the Strategic Plan. Not surprisingly there is strong debate between developing countries for greater resources and donor countries concerned about their international commitments and weakening economies at home. Various sums have been suggested for the proposed expansion of protected areas to meet Target 11 but the overall figure for a more representative and well-managed global terrestrial protected area system could be in the order of \$47-65 billion annually. This may seem a lot until one realizes that developed countries alone spend more than \$17b a year on pet foods, \$34b a year on slimming products and more than \$45 b a year on soft drinks. Given the substantial benefits

that protected areas provide in regular and clean water supplies, flood control, coastal protection and sustainable fisheries, we need to get much better at valuing protected area systems and advertising their role in promoting human welfare...

Statement by IUCN regarding agenda item 13.4 of COP 11 (protected areas)

IUCN believes that the achievement of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 relies not only on the attainment of Target 11, but also on the contribution of protected area systems to many other Aichi Targets including, but not limited to, natural habitats (Target 5), threatened species (Target 12), ecosystem services (Target 14), landscape restoration (Target 15), and participation and respect of indigenous peoples' and local communities' rights (Target 18).

While conserving biodiversity, protected area systems that are effectively and equitably planned, managed, governed and integrated will contribute to people's livelihoods and well-being, and will provide ecosystem services essential for water supply, food production, climate change mitigation and adaptation, public health and reduction of the risk and impacts of natural disasters.

The key to the realization of these values is the full and effective long-term implementation of the activities contained in the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) through PoWPA national action plans integrated within National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

IUCN has been working with the CBD Secretariat and Parties, including through a series of regional workshops to prioritize actions, develop professional capacity and mobilize implementation.

Together with UNEP-WCMC and the CBD Secretariat, IUCN has been monitoring progress towards the attainment of Target 11, and released the first edition of the Protected Planet Report earlier this afternoon in a side event here at the COP. IUCN is developing and providing guidance to protected area agencies and managers regarding the key skills and processes needed for enhanced implementation. For example, IUCN together with its expert Commissions and other organizations, has just completed new guidance on Ecological Restoration in Protected Areas and on Protected Areas Governance in response to requests by Parties for advice on implementation. Several new initiatives are in progress, including the development of a new IUCN Green List of Protected Areas that will acknowledge success in achieving conservation outcomes for protected areas.

IUCN notes the excellent progress outlined in UNEP/CBD/COP/11/26 regarding the preparation of PoWPA national action plans and progress towards the attainment of Target 11, and congratulates all involved in

addressing the requirements of CBD decision X/31 and related decisions.

IUCN remains committed to implementation of the PoWPA, its integration into NBSAPs, and to fostering the attainment of the Aichi Targets. In particular, IUCN stands ready to meet the requests made of IUCN, IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and IUCN's Global Protected Areas Programme in the Draft Decision on Protected Areas contained in the Executive Secretary's Note, including through increased partnership with the CBD Secretariat and the support of the European Union through the BIOPAMA programme in Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries currently under implementation.

IUCN's World Conservation Congress hosted last month by the Republic of Korea on the island of Jeju has approved a new and comprehensive programme for the next four years that is closely aligned and supports the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity and the Achievement of the Aichi Targets. In addition, policy guidance from that Congress will inform our priorities and activities in the years to come.

IUCN is thrilled to acknowledge Australia's generosity in hosting the 6th IUCN World Parks from 12-20 November 2014 in Sydney, New South Wales. The Congress in Durban in 2003 made a significant contribution to the development of the PoWPA. In Sydney, the 6th IUCN World Parks Congress is expected to engage the world's protected area professionals once again to examine the role of protected areas in meeting the most serious challenges facing the planet, facilitating achievement of the full requirements of Target 11 and making a significant difference to the outcomes of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and beyond.

More on www.iucn.org



International Conference on “Living with World Heritage in Africa”

**Celebrating the 40th anniversary of the World heritage Convention
South Africa – September 2012**

The Government of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), in collaboration with UNESCO World Heritage Centre and the African World Heritage Fund (AWHF), initiated a seven months programme for the Africa region to mark the 40th Anniversary of the

UNESCO World Heritage Convention under the theme “**World Heritage and Sustainable Development: the role of local communities**”. The programme, which has contributed to the global discussions on “World Heritage and Sustainable Development”, ended with an international conference, held in South Africa in September 2012. This conference on “Living with World Heritage in Africa” brought together about 300 high level decision makers from African Governments, heritage institutions, local communities and the development sectors. Running through the conference theme were sub-themes identifying means and strategies for management of World Heritage properties in Africa in the face of increasing pressure from development. Below are the recommendations made by participants. The whole document can be downloaded on www.awhf.net.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations are the results of the discussions that took place during the conference and are for all parties responsible for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention:

1. General recommendations

- a. Develop strategic frameworks and coherent strategies that look at the issues of heritage conservation and sustainable development from several perspectives to ensure that development goals are met.
- b. Effectively integrate heritage conservation and management into broader development planning.
- c. Develop adequate terminology and language to convey the implications, responsibilities and processes set forth in the World Heritage Convention. In managing sites, actions need to be jointly defined with communities rather than for them.
- d. Share information and intelligence, particularly in the case of trans-boundary properties, to enhance and improve regional co-operation to achieve effective protection.
- e. Promote Information Technology (IT) and e-economy in processes related to heritage management and development to enhance the livelihoods of people surrounding World Heritage properties.
- f. Encourage States Parties to update legislative and regulatory frameworks that effectively promote heritage conservation, protection and management.
- g. Secure necessary resources to support sustained protection, conservation and management actions at World Heritage properties. In this respect, the principle to encourage public/private partnerships will be crucial. The use of resources from the private

sector needs also to be considered for undertaking studies of cultural impact assessment.

h. Develop new management approaches that are responsive to current needs and arising social and economic needs. These approaches should be supported by the definition of cohesive strategies and adoption of policies at the national level.

2. Recommendations from extractive industries session

a. The International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) should extend the on-going dialogue with the World Heritage Community for the promotion of good practices and to ensure the positive legacy of the industry. Sustainable principles adopted by ICMM should be encouraged for adoption by other extractive industries, and where possible specific guidance needs to be formulated to address the role of extractive industries in the context of sustainable development.

b. States Parties need to respect the “no go” ICMM principle by not granting licences to non-members at World Heritage properties.

c. Within the framework of the development of Policy Guidelines for World Heritage property, develop clear guidance to respond to the challenges regarding the higher rate of poverty, underdevelopment and livelihood improvement in Africa.

d. Assess the full resource potential, including that of minerals and oils, before properties are nominated to the World Heritage List to allow informed decision-making by State Parties and minimize conflicting situations regarding the conservation and protection of World Heritage properties.

e. Improve technology and mitigation strategies to ensure extractive practices have a lesser extent of impact on existing and potential World Heritage properties.

f. Strengthen working relations between States Parties and the extractive industries to better reconcile conservation needs with impacts derived from extractive practices.

3. World Heritage and local communities

a. Define the concept of local community and take into consideration all their complexities. The definition processes should be flexible so that communities not included initially can be integrated when and if necessary.

b. Recognise the diversity in the definition of community benefits within and beyond the boundaries of World Heritage properties as these may vary from community to community.

c. Acknowledge and work with communities in heritage conservation and management endeavours and promote the creation of formal co-management

structures at World Heritage Properties through incorporating traditional conservation and knowledge systems in the management of the World Heritage properties.

d. Build and strengthen the organizational capacities of local communities to participate in the collaborative management of World Heritage properties.

e. Cultural knowledge should be considered when identifying criteria for listing, in particular for natural sites.

f. Review and harmonize legislative and regulatory frameworks to respond to emerging trends while considering the dynamics and diversity of communities and their values.

g. Set up sustainable funding mechanism for the conservation and management of World Heritage properties and to support community development needs in and around them.

h. Develop private-public partnerships for sustainable community development and heritage conservation endeavours.

i. Reinforce the cooperation and synergy between the different agencies and actors to effectively engage in World Heritage management and sustainable development.

j. Promote the twinning of World Heritage properties inter-regionally and within regions to ensure the broad and meaningful interaction of the local communities. The true value of communities is mutual learning.

4. World Heritage and Sustainable development

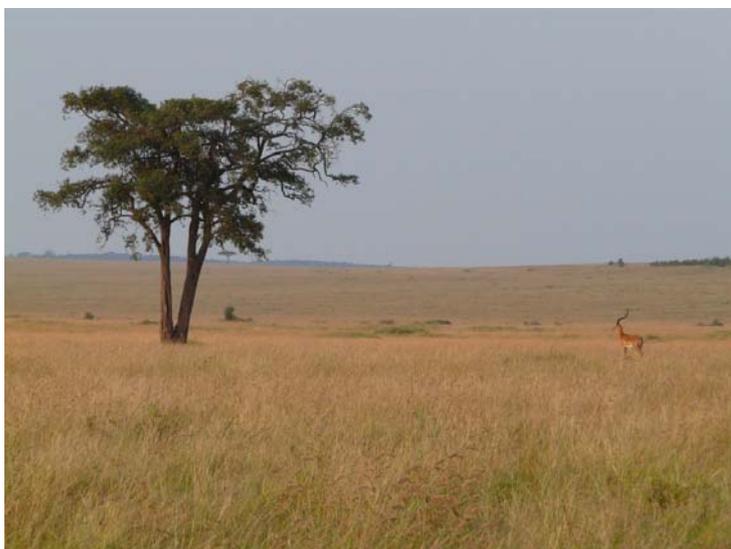
a. Member States undertake to develop policies that consider cultural and natural heritage as drivers for sustainable development and as –a factor of national and regional identity. The development of policies needs to be accompanied by guidance to ensure their effective implementation.

b. Member States foster the adoption of the 2006 Charter of African Cultural Renaissance and other relevant charters and agreements at the regional level to create larger synergies that connect culture to economic and social development and priorities and with global policies. Means of ratification of diverse charters need to be disseminated among States Parties.

c. Promote the involvement of civil society, local communities and private sector and clarify their roles, responsibilities and mandates for World Heritage conservation.

d. Encourage the application of the principles of Free and Prior Informed Consent in World Heritage processes, including nominations to the World Heritage List and definition and implementation of management systems.

- e. Ensure the realization of appropriate and equitable community benefits for communities to actively contribute to conservation of World Heritage properties.
- f. Establish management strategies and practices that integrate social and economic development with heritage conservation.
- g. Integrate heritage into education curricula at all levels to ensure the promotion of heritage conservation and recognition of importance.
- h. Call upon States Parties to devote resources to capacity building for sustainable heritage conservation.
- i. Promote balanced approaches in World Heritage management that respect and protect Outstanding Universal Values and attributes of inscribed properties.



5. World Heritage and Sustainable Tourism

- a. Foster the development of World Heritage properties as eco and cultural tourism destinations to improve the quality of local community livelihoods.
- b. Promote sustainable tourism as an instrument for conservation and protection of World Heritage properties through, among others, active participation and awareness of local communities. Benefits derived from sustainable tourism practices should also benefit local communities.
- c. Promote the documentation of intangible and tangible skills and knowledge in World Heritage properties in collaboration with Universities.
- d. Ensure benefits to the local communities in and around World Heritage properties by enhancing their skills and capacities to participate in sustainable tourism activities, and encourage the establishment of local enterprises, such as creative industries, tour operations, hospitalities, catering etc.

- e. Ensure that local communities appreciate and support the efforts of sustainable conservation of World Heritage properties.
- f. Ensure that participative monitoring of tourism issues in and around World Heritage properties is an on-going activity; and have relevant instruments in place from both the communities and the heritage sectors.
- g. Use the World Heritage Sustainable Tourism programme as a framework to ensure the implementation of the priorities set by Africa.
- h. Secure adequate funding mechanisms and provide business plans to ensure proper implementation of Sustainable Tourism initiatives in and around WH properties.

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Invitation for Applications of Interest MANGROVES FOR THE FUTURE (MFF) IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN (WIO) Short Term Consultancy for the Development of Programme Framework

This short term consultancy is aimed at assisting the MFF WIO Programme Partners to develop the MFF Programme Document. The Programme development process will be undertaken in close collaboration with the MFF Partners with the consultant reporting directly to the Regional Programme Coordinator, IUCN ESARO. More specifically, this will involve the following:

1. Reviewing and providing detailed comments on the draft situation & stakeholder analysis vis a vis the accuracy and comprehensiveness of the information gathered and presented;
2. Conducting face to face and telephone interviews with key informants identified through the stakeholder analysis to gather additional information required to develop and prioritize key strategies and approaches to be recommended for use by MFF WIO;
3. Facilitating a planning meeting amongst the MFF WIO Programme Partners to develop an overarching Framework for the MFF Programme of Work
4. Utilizing the findings of the situation and stakeholder analysis to develop a detailed Programme document (more details: mine.pabari@iucn.org).

Applications:

Applicants are asked to submit their CV and letter of application **in English** by e-mail before **7th December, 2012** to: Human Resources, IUCN Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office Email: lucnsa@iucn.org.



World Heritage Nominations Invited!

A limited number of new world heritage site nominations is considered each year, and this could be **your** opportunity to get **your favourite site** on the world heritage list!

Although the official 'tentative list' of sites under consideration in each country is drawn up by the relevant State Party, the lists can benefit enormously from the wealth of expertise available from people who know Africa and its richness. So Dr Peter Howard (editor of the popular website www.AfricanWorldHeritageSites.org) is compiling an '**unofficial list**' of potential sites that can be reviewed by the relevant State Parties – places which may eventually find their way onto the world heritage list...perhaps as soon as 2015!

To make your nomination, just email info@AfricanNaturalHeritage.org with the name of your nominated site and a few sentences describing the justification for its listing. Remember that sites need to demonstrate Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) to humanity in order to qualify – so your local historic site or nature reserve probably won't make it! There are currently 321 African sites on the tentative lists, so you might like to check them out at the UNESCO website (www.unesco.org/en/tentativelists) before you make a nomination...

Cairo University – Institute of African Research & Studies

Courses for Applied Diploma in Management of Arab and African World Heritage – 2013

Course open to students holding a B.Sc. or B.A. accredited by the Egyptian Supreme Council of Universities. Priority will be given for applicants already working in a World Heritage site or any other type of protected areas in Africa and the Arab World. The **Primary Level** aim and the **Expected Results of the**

Diploma are to succeed in providing advanced studies to students with an undergraduate degree, who would like to broaden their expertise in the field of management of World Heritage in Arab and African countries. The **Secondary Level** expected of learning outcomes of the **Diploma** include detailed knowledge of the extent of Arab and African WH and a critical awareness of the multiple threats to WH. The **Key Points** are:

- Students will gain a broad understanding of biological diversity at genetic, species, and ecosystem levels (or cultural diversity at the individual, community and country levels) in Arab and African countries, and the ability to formulate effective management policies and conservation strategies for natural and cultural diversity.
- They will gain management skills for *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation projects, using community social engineering, in Arab and African countries.
- They will typically find work as World Heritage specialists with government ministries, NGOs, within research institutions, consultancies and other national and international organizations working within the arena of World Heritage, sustainable agriculture, town planning, and rural development in Arab and African countries...

To get more information about the courses

Please contact the Course Coordinator: Prof. Samir I. Ghabbour, Dept. of Natural Resources, Institute of African Research and Studies, Cairo University, 12613 Giza (Cairo), EGYPT, or at: gabbour_samir@hotmail.com

Starts in February 2013

UNEP is looking for a consultant on Climate Change Adaptation

Duty station Nairobi, Kenya - **Duration** 6 months

Start date 01/01/2013 or as soon as possible thereafter

The position focuses on coordination of the UNEP Adaptation Fund work, as well as UNEP's work in supporting countries to obtain direct access as National Implementing Entities under the Adaptation Fund, in coordination with other UNEP regional offices.

Please send your CV and covering letter to Ms. Musonda Mumba (musonda.mumba@unep.org) before 14/12/12/12

NAPA – CONTACTS

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The opinions expressed in this newsletter do not necessarily reflect those of IUCN