Alternatives to Public Protected Areas:

Community Driven Conservation, International Experiences and Trends

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Unable to meet the challenge of conserving biodiversity

Limited coverage (10 – 12%)

Too expensive and dwindling investment

Huge social and political costs

Expansion of PPA in Developing countries not an option
Community conservation is significant and growing

- at least 370 M has and probably triple that

Communities conserve more forests and forest landscapes than are in public protected areas systems

- 370 M in four continents compared to 450 M forest conservation overall

Communities invest as much in conservation as donors and governments in developing countries

- 1.3-2.6 billion compared to 1.6 billion
WHAT HAS CHANGED FOR COMMUNITIES

- Forest tenure shift to community ownership and administration
- Decentralization of forest governance to state, municipal, and community levels
- Emergence of community enterprises based on forest management and conservation
- Appreciation for ecosystem services many of these on lands owned by communities
1. Natural forest habitat: organized indigenous and traditional communities in their ancestral territories. (minimum 120 million hectares).

2. Working forests: Long-settled communities, which contain large patches of natural habitat, interspersed with intensive but biodiversity-compatible land uses (minimum 100 million hectares).

3. Natural forest patches in frontier zones: living in and around state and private lands, who are extractivists, agriculturalists and/or pastoralists (minimum 50 million hectares).

4. Secondary forest patches in intensively managed landscapes: Long-settled communities, practicing individual and community-based resource management in intensively-managed landscapes who actively seek to restore natural areas (+100 million hectares).
Public systems of protection are not working in many places

Community conservation has many promising examples and is evolving rapidly as communities build

Conservationists cannot afford to compensate people for lost access value

Communities own it--respect their goals and direction and inherent capabilities

Who has the power
Secure tenure rights and access and respect indigenous peoples’ movements

Institutional support to local conservation and community organization, rather than planning or designing models from outside

Flexible finance for local initiatives tailored to capacity and stage of organization

Communities drive conservation science as research partners.

Fair access to markets (both forest products and ecosystem services) that value community products

Recognize intangible values and benefits
To download a pdf of the book, visit:

www.forest-trends.org

Thank you…