

Course- FRW- 602 Wildlife Management & Research

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Management

11th Lecture

Management Strategies for PAs.

Policy/legislation

Independent Wildlife Departments: In Baluchistan, AJK and Northern Areas, there is no independent Wildlife Department to manage wildlife and PAs. Independent wildlife departments should be established where needed.

Ownership of wildlife Department: As PAs have been declared under Wildlife protection Acts/Ordinances, respective Wildlife Departments should be given full ownership of the resources in the PAs, where applicable, including forest resources which presently are with the forest departments. Wildlife Department should have full authority to manage those resources as per objectives of the respective PA.

Protected Areas Management Board: In line with the Forestry Board, there should be Protected Areas Management Board under the Ministry of Environment comprising members from provincial Secretaries Environment and community representatives.

Special Judges to hear the Cases: Cases registered against illegal activities in the park are heard in the regular courts which do not pay much attention to these cases. As a result these cases are pending for many years which encourage the poachers and others. It is suggested that Special judges may be deputed in the courts to hear cases against illegal use of PAs resources for their early decision.

Clarify customary rights: Rights of local communities in the PAs must be decided on priority basis in consultation with the concerned communities and other stakeholders to avoid ambiguities and conflicts. Wildlife Departments and local communities must be clear about their rights in the respective PAs. It would help to stop misunderstandings and end disputes with communities and to check any further loss/degradation of the park resources.

Revision of the Wildlife Laws: Present wildlife laws need to be revised and updated in respect of provisions for community participation and empowerment, collaborative management of PAs, wildlife habitat protection, increase in the fines, etc.

Buffer Zone for PAs: There should be provision in the law and efforts should be made for the establishment and management of buffer zone for each PA, especially the national parks.

Check Negative Political Influence: Most of the PAs are under heavy negative political influence for hunting and collection of other materials, adversely affecting the resources. This must be encountered at the higher management level for saving the PA resources. It sometimes poses threat to the park employees through fake cases against them and threats to their lives.

Management Institutional Arrangement

National Park Management System

Regarding the management of National Parks in the country, provincial/territorial wildlife management authorities have mixed opinion. One point of view is that:

There should be a Central National Parks Management Authority to manage the NPs in the country such as the National Park Service in USA or South Africa National Parks (SAN Parks) in South Africa. This authority would have the required technical manpower and resources for the management of NPs in the country. The authority must have adequate manpower deputed to each NP with necessary budget, equipment/mobility/communication, etc to implement management plans and handle other park operations. Nomenclature of NPs management staff may also be made uniform all over the country.

The other point of view, rather a strong one, was that:

It might not be appropriate and feasible in present circumstances to establish a separate federal agency for the management of National Parks in the country in the presence of NCCW. Also, complications may occur by adding another agency in PAs management in the provinces/territories because two departments i.e. Forest and Wildlife are already involved in it. Moreover, the provinces may consider it interference in their rights. It was suggested that it would be more effective to strengthen the capacity of wildlife management authorities in provinces/territories and enhance their skills regarding PAs management including NPs. Provinces should be responsible for the management of their respective PAs. Each provincial/territorial wildlife management authority should have a separate National Park/PAs Management Unit for the management of national parks and other PAs under its jurisdiction. This unit must be made fully equipped with sufficient resources (funds, vehicles, equipment, etc) and technical manpower to take care of all aspects of the national parks/PAs including management, scientific research, education/awareness, cultural resources, eco-tourism, matters relating to community, etc. The unit should prioritize the program specific to each PA and work accordingly and as the needs emerge.

Federal government should assist the units technically and financially for effective NP management. These units in all provinces be linked with a central committee (PA Management Board) under the NCCW/ Ministry of Environment headed by IG (F). This committee should coordinate and facilitate the units and monitor their progress Committee may be represented by provincial on heads. Conservators Wildlife of the provinces, AJK and NAS, NCCW, ZSD. 2-3 NGOs etc. One DIG (F) should exclusively take care of the matters relating to this committee.

Re-defining the role of NCCW and building its capacity:

The need was strongly felt to re-organize and strengthen the NCCW for better coordination among the provinces and federal government for the management of wildlife/PAs. It must be developed into a strong professional and active agency which can plan, coordinate wildlife/PAs management program and deal with emerging challenges. NCCW should *inter alia* focus on:

- Technical assistance to provinces
- Coordination in matters related to wildlife/Pas management
- Exchange of expertise/experience/knowledge between provinces

- Financial assistance to the provinces
- Capacity building of staff in PA management
- Management planning of PAs, especially NPS

NCCW should particularly help and assist the provinces, NAS and AJK in scientific management of Protected Areas, especially National Parks in the country. It must be equipped with fresh knowledge and current status of NPs and sound technical manpower to assist the provinces, NAS and AJK to effectively perform the above functions.

Habitat management: Habitat degradation activities in the PAs must be checked to provide quality habitat to wildlife. Safe corridors for wildlife species need to be established in suitable areas around the PAs to protect them. For example, to deal with the livestock depredation problem, safe corridors for the movement of leopards are required around Ayubia NP which is only possible with the support and cooperation of local communities.

Exotic Invasive Species: In some PAs, there is a problem of invasion by exotic vegetation species which have altered the natural ecosystem and need to be gradually removed and managed. The endemic species should be promoted to provide quality habitat to wildlife. Wetland areas in some of the PAs also need to be maintained to safeguard the wetland ecology and associated biodiversity.

Inter-Departmental Coordination: The present low coordination and cooperation between relevant government departments with respect to PAs management must be improved. Integrated approach with the cooperation of all relevant agencies/departments is essential for the Conservation of biodiversity and natural resources in the PAs.

Boundary Demarcation: Boundaries of all PAs especially the NPs must be digitized using GPS coordinates and proper demarcation on the ground followed by section of boundary pillars. This would help to avoid threats of possible encroachments in PAs and conflicts with the communities. Boundary fence in special cases may also be considered to provide protection to the park resources from the surrounding human population.

Land Use Planning: Shift the people living on higher altitudes inside the PAs closer to the park boundaries at lower altitude to reduce resource use pressure. Complete ban on commercial

harvesting of trees/timber in the PASS LS Development activities inside and around the PAs should be very limited.

Uniformity of signage: There should be uniformity in the signage at national level at least for the national parks.

Wildlife Rehabilitation Centers: Due to increasing cases of accidents damage to wild animals, wildlife rehabilitation centers should be established in each national park and other PAs where appropriate to take care of injured/orphan wildlife species and their release back to wilderness Communication system. Most of the PAs are having vast areas with difficult hilly terrain where people are living and moving all around. The PAs staff must be fully connected with each other and park headquarters for effective protection. Wireless system, a reasonable number of vehicles and motorcycles may be provided to the staff to protect the areas against illegal users.

Staff/ Technical Manpower

Increase the Staff strength: To protect and manage the PAs resources on scientific lines, more technical manpower and protection staff must be added to the existing staff. Vacant sanctioned posts, where available, must be filled at the earliest. To address the technical aspects of park management, experts of different disciplines should be added to the staff.

Capacity Building of the Staff: There is a severe shortage of technical staff for the PAs. The present park staff is not properly trained to tackle the issues of management in the park. Reorganize and upgrade the staff through in-service training in PA management especially to handle the communities residing in and around the park. Challenge would be to get their support for conservation of park resources and reduce the use pressure. Opportunities for Degree programs and short-term training to the senior staff should also be provided. Capacity building of the PAs start in wildlife census techniques, communication and conflict resolution is needed.

Experts of Related Disciplines: Management of PAs need wide range of skills especially the ability to resolve conflicts, public relations, marketing and communication skills are must for PA manager. Technical experts of different disciplines such as environmental education, Tourism development, research, etc are needed which is becoming difficult to get. Major reason is probably the career development of these allied disciplines in the Wildlife Department. A suitable

option could be to get these experts on deputation from other departments. The Wildlife Departments may also hire various experts for short duration on need basis to prepare and implement the management plan.

Improve the Service Structure: Present PA staff in majority of the cases is of very low cadre. They must be up-graded by providing more authority to deal with the PAS management and protection issues. Incentives must be provided through addition allowances such as hard area allowance, additional increments and yearly bonus encourage and improve their working.

Research and Education

Establish Baseline Data on PAs: The baseline surveys should be conducted in all the PAS Specially national parks to document the biodiversity resources, their current status and trend, major threats, etc. The baseline information is essential for effective management planning for these areas. Little recognition has been given to social research as an important tool for PA management. Socio-economic studies may also be conducted to assess the dependence of local communities on the PAS resources and to quantify the needs that could be safely accommodated.

Wildlife Studies: Scientific studies on Wildlife and its habitat must be carried out future planning and management. Population census/estimates of threatened species need to be carried out immediately to assess the carrying capacity and devising corrective management measures, Monitoring system may also be developed.

Degree program in Wildlife Management: A separate degree program in Wildlife Ecology and Management, Conservation Biology should be started at a suitable university. Curriculum of Pakistan Forest Institute, Peshawar must be improved and upgraded, giving emphasis on biodiversity Conservation, participatory management, community involvement, obligation of international Conventions and other emerging challenges in this field.

Exchange Visits: Respective Forest/Wildlife Departments must arrange exposure visits of their PA management staff and selected community activists to other well managed PAs of the country and CBOs residing in and around the national parks.

Internship Program: There is a strong need to initiate a regular internship program of graduate and post graduate students of natural and management sciences. To achieve this objective, MoUs should be signed with suitable universities/institutions. The incoming scholars should share copies of their studies with the PA Management.

Mass Awareness Program: Public education and awareness is key to the success in nature conservation. Trained personnel in the field should be hired to initiate and strengthen the awareness campaign in and around the PAs to get support of local communities and general public for the conservation of biodiversity in the PA. Environmental education and awareness may include education centers, school program, exchange tours, slide shows, development of ecotourism facilities and network through private tour operators.

Technical Assistance: Ministry of Environment/NCCW and Zoological Survey Department should extend technical assistance to the provincial wildlife departments in conducting resource surveys in PAs for developing baseline data. A central technical group may be established in the Ministry to organize, coordinate and conduct surveys in different PAs in the country. Management Plans. A careful management review of PAs by the concerned authorities is required highlighting the issues pertaining to management, social, economic and ecological dimensions. There is an urgent need to prepare management plans and improve and up-date the older management plans for the PAs. New issues and pressures have emerged during the last decade which should be addressed in the plans for finding their solutions.

Involvement of Security Agencies: Security Agencies such as army, Police and rangers must be involved in wildlife conservation and special awards must be given to certain units/establishment for their outstanding contribution in wildlife conservation.

Grant to Students: Thesis grant should be provided to post graduate students from the Universities for carrying out research in national parks and other PAs on relevant wildlife and other aspects to be used in the management planning of PAs.

Community related aspects

Changing Public Attitude: PAs are to be seen as being value to the society if they are to survive. PAs should focus on conservation for the people and by the people. People's attitude towards nature conservation need to be changed through strong education and awareness campaigns about natural resources and biodiversity conservation and its sustainable use

Alternate Energy Sources: The concerned communities should be provided alternate energy sources in order to relieve pressure on natural vegetation in the PAs.

Income generating activities: There is need to indicate potential avenues of income generation for neighboring communities through activities like eco-guides, bird watching, nature camping, nature photography contests and wildlife sighting. Initiate training program for women to involve them in economic activities. Young people could be involved in eco-tourism as guides for trekking.

Trophy Hunting: Existing trophy hunting program may be strengthened and new avenues for trophy hunting of suitable species could also be explored in the buffer zones of PAs through community involvement. Where applicable, the local community should also be involved in planning and management process of the PAs and in safeguarding the interests of PAs.

Promotion of Eco-tourism: There is a great potential of tourism development in a number of the PAs. As most of the people living around the PAs are poor, they depend to a great extent on the resources of PAs for their living. Development of tourism in these PAs can provide a source of income to these communities, reduce the resource use pressure from the PAs. Potential of developing tourism in the PAs need to be explored and then a plan prepared for the development of tourist facilities including improvement in visitor sites, picnic sites, camping sites, small restaurants, tourist huts, guest houses, etc.

Local people could be involved in these tourism related activities to get their support and provide income sources to improve their livelihood. Their capacity can be build through arranging short trainings for them in running guest houses and restaurants for the tourists, handicraft shops, act as guide in nature walks, hiking, bird watching, etc. initiate micro financing to the communities for establishing guest houses, restaurants, gift shops, etc. Simultaneously, a campaign for

educating the visitors is also required to reduce the adverse impact of tourism on natural resources including wildlife in the PAS.

Community Involvement in PA management

This is now clearly understood that management of PAS is not possible without the support of local communities living in and around those PAs. Therefore community participation has become an essential component of every conservation effort. In order to win their support in conservation, basic essential requirements of those communities are to be explored and fulfilled. For this, income generating activities for them need to be explored which are linked with the conservation of PAs. The following points might be considered in this respect.

- Establishment and development of buffer zone around the PAs, ensuring the provision of basic facilities to the communities including roads, education and health facilities, alternate fuel sources, etc.
- Development of agriculture and livestock through providing improved varieties/breeds to increase their income and reduce grazing pressure on PAS.
- Providing employment to the local people in the PAs protection and other staff where feasible.
- Providing training and micro financing to them to establish small enterprises for supporting their livelihoods.
- Involving reps of community organizations in the planning and management of respective PAs.

Financial Aspects

Increase the Budget: Annual operational budget for each PA should be increased substantially. Resources are required for infrastructure development, accommodation for the staff (offices, residences), patrolling vehicles, wireless communication system, guns for the staff to check poaching and other related activities.

Budget for NPs: Particularly, the budget allocation for the national parks should be substantially increased for the management operations and research studies. The park staff should also be

facilitated including accommodation, mobility, communication, etc for proper protection and management of the park resources.

Endowment Fund: Establishment of an appropriate endowment fund for the national parks would be helpful in sustainability of park management activities. Funds are also required for the compensation of depredation losses of concerned communities.

Entry Fee: Entry gates for at least national parks should be constructed for imposing entry fee to the visitors that could be re-utilized by the maintenance of the respective NPs.

WILDLIFE DEPARTMENTS/ORGANIZATIONS IN PAKISTAN

FEDERAL:

Planning and Development Division (Environment Wing), Government of Pakistan

Office of Inspector General of Forests (IGF),

2 DIG(F). 1 AIG(F), DS, SOs,

Deal with Forest, Biodiversity, and Desertification issues.

Focal point for Conventions: CMS, CITES, Ramsar Convention BD, CD,

Coordination among provinces/territories in forest, biodiversity, etc

Biodiversity Directorate

Head: Director

Coordinate implementation of BAP and deal other biodiversity related issues

Zoological Survey Department (ZSD)

Head: Director Hqs. In Islamabad

Under M/o Science & Technology

Identification, documentation and distribution of animal life in Pakistan

Documentation of species and reference specimen collection

PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENTS:

Baluchistan; No separate wildlife department, There is a Conservator (WL) under the CCF

Baluchistan. There is a DFO (WL) and Range Officers/Game Watchers in the field.

Weak in technical trained manpower in wildlife and field protection staff

Sindh: Separate Wildlife Department headed by a Conservator (WL), one Deputy Conservator,

1-2 Assistant Conservators and some field staff such as game watchers.

Weak in technical trained manpower in wildlife and field protection staff

Punjab: Separate wildlife department headed by Director General (Parks & Wildlife). There is

one director on province level and deputy directors in each region. Then assistant Directors and

District Wildlife Officers, Game Inspectors and Game Watchers

Department has enough manpower, however, very few persons trained in wildlife management.

Khyber Pakhtun Khaw (KPK): Separate wildlife department headed by Chief Conservator

Wildlife. There are 02 Conservators and DCW on regional level, Range Officers and game

watchers in the field. Department has well trained manpower and sufficient field protection staff.

AJ&K: Separate wildlife & fisheries department headed by a Director. There are two deputy

directors, assistant director and game watchers in the field. Department is weak in capacity with

insufficient manpower and protection staff.

Gilgit-Baltistan: No separate wildlife department. One DFO (Wildlife) in charge of wildlife

working under Conservator (Forests) There are a few range officers and game watchers in the

field. There is separate staff for Khunjerab and Deosai NPs under PC-1 projects. Department is

very weak in technical manpower and protection staff is also insufficient.

Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT): Separate Zoo and Wildlife Department headed by a

Director, one deputy director, one Range Officer and wildlife watchers in the field.

Weak in trained manpower. Protection staff is also insufficient. MHNP is managed by Environment Directorate of CDA.

Research Institutions

Zoological Survey Department (ZSD), Islamabad

Head: Director Hqs. in Islamabad

Under M/o Science & Technology

Identification, documentation and distribution of animal life in Pakistan

Documentation of species and reference specimen collection

PMNH, Islamabad

Head: Director General

Three divisions: Zoological, Botanical and Earth Sciences. Zoological division works on natural history of animals and birds in Pakistan.

PARC, Islamabad

Head: Chairman

Natural Resources Division: Funding on wildlife related studies and conducting studies on wildlife by Wildlife Section of Range Research Institute, NARC.

PFI, Peshawar

Head: Director General, Forest Education Division headed by a Director

Education and Research - some students write their thesis in wildlife.

Research projects by the faculty members.

Universities

Zoology Departments in;

The University Punjab, Lahore

University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

Bahauddin Zakria University, Multan

Karachi University

AJK University, Muzaffarabad

University of Peshawar

PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi

GC University, Lahore

GC University, Faisalabad

Department of Wildlife Management

PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi

Punjab Wildlife Research Institute, Gatwala, Faisalabad.

Head: Director

The only provincial wildlife research institute with staff, library, hostels, etc.

NGOs

WWF - P. World Wide Fund for Nature

Head: Director General Headquarters in Lahore

Funding for research studies through Scientific Committee

Management plans: Khunjerab, Chiltan Hazarganji, Machiara, ChitralGol NPS

Implementation: PAMP (Machiara, Chitral Gol), PWP On-going at four sites), Indus for all project (wildlife studies, Indus River GR Sindh)

Workshop on performance indicators for PAs (2002), Boundary demarcation of PAs (2006).

IUCN-P The World Conservation Union

Head: Country Representative Headquarters in Karachi

Strengths: Policy & Law, EIA

Management Plans: Margalla Hills NP

Projects: MACP, PAMP, Conservation of Ziarat Juniper forest Baluchistan, Mangrove forests conservation.

Documents: PNCS, Prov. CSs, BAP,
Workshop on PAs system Plan in 2000.

Himalayan Wildlife Foundation, Islamabad

Baseline data & Management Plan: Deosai NP GB Brown bear conservation

Studies in Ghamot NP, Mahashir NP AJ&K, MHNP.

Involved in development of Management Plan of Central Karakoram NP

Belour Advisory and Social Development Organization (BASDO)

Headquarters in Gilgit

Wildlife conservation including PAs

Society for Torghar Environmental protection (STEP) Quetta

Conservation of Straight-homed Markhor & Urial in Torghar Mountains, Qila Saifullah

Pioneer in trophy hunting of Markhor in Pakistan

Center for Environmental Research and Conservation (CERC), Islamabad

Mr. Z. B. Mirza

Studies and consultancies in wildlife biodiversity

Houbara Foundation International

Cranes Foundation International

Falcons Foundation International

Headquarters in Lahore

Brig. (red.) Mukhtar Ahmed

Habitat integrated Ltd, Lahore

Started work on Bear baiting to save Black bears

Bear sanctuary, Kund.

Pakistan Wildlife Foundation, Islamabad

Wildlife studies and short courses

International Snow Leopard Trust

Headquarters in Seattle in Washington State, USA

Country office Islamabad

EvK2CNR

Italian NGO working in CKNP on its management plan and research studies.

Project on sustainable development of communities around CKNP HKKH partnership

Major role of NGOs in PAs /wildlife conservation

- Advocacy - raise voice against adverse activities
indus through Khirthar NP
New Murree Project – stopped
Tunnel through MHNP to Haripur/Abbottabad
- Project formulation and implementation
NP management plans
National level documents - NCS, BAP,
Projects - MACP. PAMP. PWP
- Community organization - NR conservation, trophy hunting in Torgar, Bar valley
- Environmental education
Inclusion of NR subjects in School curricula, etc
- Awareness raising
General public, local communities and in schools
- Training
Fellowships, Technical assistance, internship program, training courses
- Research Studies
WWF Scientific Committee fund students theses research.

Role of Government/public departments/agencies in PAs management

- Establishment/notification of PAs

- Not based on basic data
- Not systematically done
- But an extensive PA system exists in Pakistan

- Develop legislation
 - Provincial/territorial wildlife laws, include sections on PAs

- Protection of PAs/wildlife
 - Not very effective but present

- National Coordination & International liaison
 - Among international organizations involved in wildlife/PAs management
 - Between the provincial departments

- Management of PAs
 - PAMP
 - PC-1 projects for provincial projects - Ayubia, Deosai, Chiltan, Khunjerab, CKNP

PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES ON PROTECTED AREAS AND INDIGENOUS/TRADITIONAL PEOPLES

Principle 1

Indigenous and other traditional peoples have long associations with nature and a deep understanding of it. Often they have made significant contributions to the maintenance of many of the earth's most fragile ecosystems, through their traditional sustainable resource use practices and culture-based respect for nature. Therefore, there should be no inherent conflict between the objectives of protected areas and the existence, within and around their borders, of indigenous and other traditional peoples. Moreover, they should be recognized as rightful, equal partners in the development and implementation of conservation strategies that affect their lands, territories,

waters, coastal seas, and other resources, and in particular in the establishment and management of protected areas.

Principle 2

Agreements between conservation institutions and indigenous peoples for the establishment and management of protected areas affecting their lands, territories and other resources should be based on full respect for the rights of indigenous and other traditional peoples to traditional, sustainable use of their lands, territories, waters, coastal seas and other resources. Such agreements should be based on the recognition by indigenous peoples of their responsibility to conserve biodiversity, ecological integrity and natural resources in those protected areas.

Principle 3

The principles of decentralization, participation, transparency and accountability should be taken into account in all matters pertaining to the mutual interests of protected areas and indigenous and other traditional peoples.

Principle 4

Indigenous and other traditional peoples should be able to share fully and equitably in the benefits associated with protected areas, with due recognition to the rights of other legitimate stakeholders.

Principle 5

The rights of indigenous and other traditional peoples in connection with protected areas are often an international responsibility, since many of the lands, territories, waters, coastal seas and other resources which they own or otherwise occupy or use cross national boundaries, as indeed do many of the ecosystems in need of protection.

GUIDELINES ON PAS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Guideline 1

- 1.1 Agreements having objectives, responsibilities and commitments to manage PAs.
- 1.2 Each agreement should be within national laws and regulations.
- 1.3 PAs management plans to incorporate indigenous/traditional Knowledge, experiences and practices and other tools and knowledge from natural and social sciences
- 1.4 Mechanism for monitoring people's zones within PAs should integrate traditional knowledge and practices.
- 1.5 There should be harmony between national PA categories and IUCN categories.

Guideline 2

- 2.1 Agreements should secure their rights and also define responsibilities of locals.
- 2.2 Their rights may include,
 - 1 Sustainable/traditional use of their areas that fall within PAS
 - 2 Right to participate in management of lands
 - 3 Deciding on issues such as technologies and management system
 - 4 Participate in determining priorities and strategies for development and use of their lands
- 2.3 Recognition of legal rights of communities in establishing new PAs on their lands
- 2.4 managers to make interim agreements with them
- 2.5 Ensure access to resources even if legal rights not finalized.

GUIDELINES ON PAs AND LOCAL COMUNITIES (Cont'd)

Guideline 3

- 3.1 Their decision-making process should be respected within national legislation legal and institutional structure should be reformed to accommodate their decision-making mechanism.

3.2 Promote co-management of PAs - national agencies fulfill the agreed objectives

3.3 Mutual assessment and monitoring of performance

3.4 New PAs on their lands based on voluntary declaration or agreement

3.5 New PAs should fulfill the following procedure,

I. Collaborative research

II. Initiate process to give legal recognition of their rights

III. Agreement on management involving government agencies, local people and other NGOs.

IV. Development of a management plan involving government, NGOs and concerned communities.

3.6 In developing partnership for PA management, government agencies and NGOs should,

I. Promote open dialogue

II. Promote and support policy and legal changes

III. Develop conflict resolution process

IV. Encourage and develop capacity building action for community organizations.

3.7 Provide resources to develop campaign for awareness of local people's rights at national level.

GUIDELINES ON PAS AND LOCAL COMMUNITIES (Cont'd)

Guideline 4

4.1 Government should guarantee the following benefits;

I. Defend territories against external threats

II. Support and legal protection of territories

III. Demarcation of territories

IV. Technical, financial and political support

V. Capacity-building actions and processes

4.2 Economic and other incentives for the communities

4.3 Ensure that they benefit from economic and employment opportunities

Guideline 5

5.1 Where trans-boundary PAs, governments should respect and support the Communities.

5.2 If on areas with armed conflict, be treated as zones of peace and reconciliation through agreements.

MAJOR LESSON LEARNT FROM CASE STUDIES

1. Indigenous peoples' participation in management early in planning process - benefits for both the indigenous people and management authorities;

The wider the participation in all aspects of management – less conflicts will arise;

3. Where some Co-management exists, the challenge is how to reinforce and extend the mechanisms.
4. Where indigenous peoples not participate, the challenge is how to make it happen.

CONCLUSIONS

- Indigenous people are actively interacting with PAs around the world.
- Previously, PA authorities have been making management decisions without full involvement of key stakeholders.
- Situation is now changing partly because;
 - Acceptance of indigenous peoples' rights is emerging.
 - Now recognized that involvement of indigenous peoples is essential to ensure long-term sustainability of PAs.
- However, in reality the involvement of indigenous in planning and decision-making processes, and their empowerment fall short of the ideal.

- One way to develop co management of PAs would be through informal consultation/discussions between government agencies and indigenous peoples, facilitated by international organizations.