

# Conservation Agreements



# Focus of the session:

- What Conservation a Agreement (CA) is
- Who participates in CAs
- Understand how and in which situations a CA can be used
- How to implement a CA
- Examples of CAs and success factors to consider



What is a Conservation Agreement and why use it?

## What is Conservation Agreement?

“A Conservation Agreement is a **voluntary** time-bound **legal** agreement entered into between parties with a **shared goal** that incentivizes **conservation and livelihood outcomes.**”

## Why put in place a Conservation Agreement?

It is an effective approach where communities work along with other actors to protect biodiversity and enhance their quality of life.

**To ensure the long-term protection of biodiversity, the people living in and around PAs need to be effectively engaged. This can be done through a CA.**



## What drives a Conservation Agreement?



**A CA is a suitable mechanism if the following conditions exist:**

- ✔ a clear conservation target
- ✔ willing and voluntary partners that each bring different benefits to the partnership
- ✔ threats that can be mitigated through the engagement of the partners
- ✔ a shared vision between partners
- ✔ absence of a legal agreement determining roles and responsibilities of partners

## How a Conservation Agreement can help?

A Conservation Agreement is a tool to engage partners to achieve targeted conservation and development outcomes and overcome existing challenges.



### Example of challenges a CA can address:

- Unsustainable practices
- Lack of funding for management of conservation areas
- Lack of transparent mechanisms for companies to finance conservation and community development
- Lack of a sustainable and productive linkage between local actors and private sector partners.

Who can be a part of Conservation Agreement ?

(QUESTION TO THE AUDIENCE)

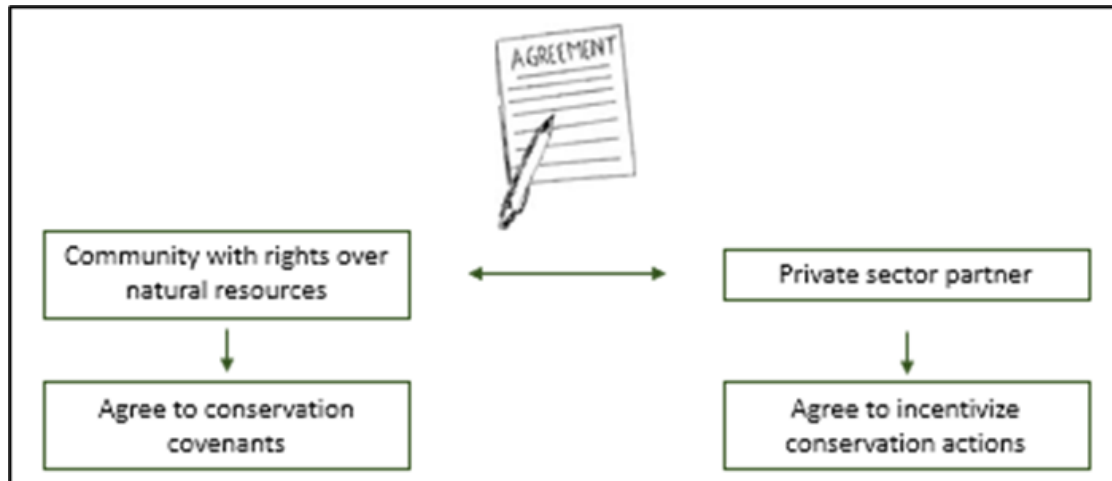
# Typical partners of Conservation Agreements and their roles:

<p>1. NGOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitate the CA between all the parties.</li> <li>• Provide technical support for the management of the targeted conservation area</li> <li>• Support on the agreement process where needed and provide other technical assistance to communities</li> <li>• Provide livelihood support to communities: sustainable agricultural and animal breeding practices, training, access to raw materials (seed and plant) and to and access to markets</li> </ul>
<p>2. Private sector company</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide funding for the management of targeted conservation area</li> <li>• Provide funding to support the community livelihood projects</li> <li>• Provide funding for the CA implementation and facilitation</li> <li>• Provide / facilitate access to markets for local communities (depending in the sector of operation and relevance to the context)</li> <li>• Provide expertise / skills to local communities and other stakeholders</li> <li>• Implement and supervise the CA</li> </ul>
<p>3. PA Authority</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure sustainable management of the targeted conservation area</li> <li>• Facilitate contact / develop relationship with local communities</li> </ul>
<p>4. Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate actively on the design of a CA, defining the conditions and engaging in conservation activities</li> <li>• Participate in the governance structure</li> <li>• Support monitoring and reporting</li> </ul>

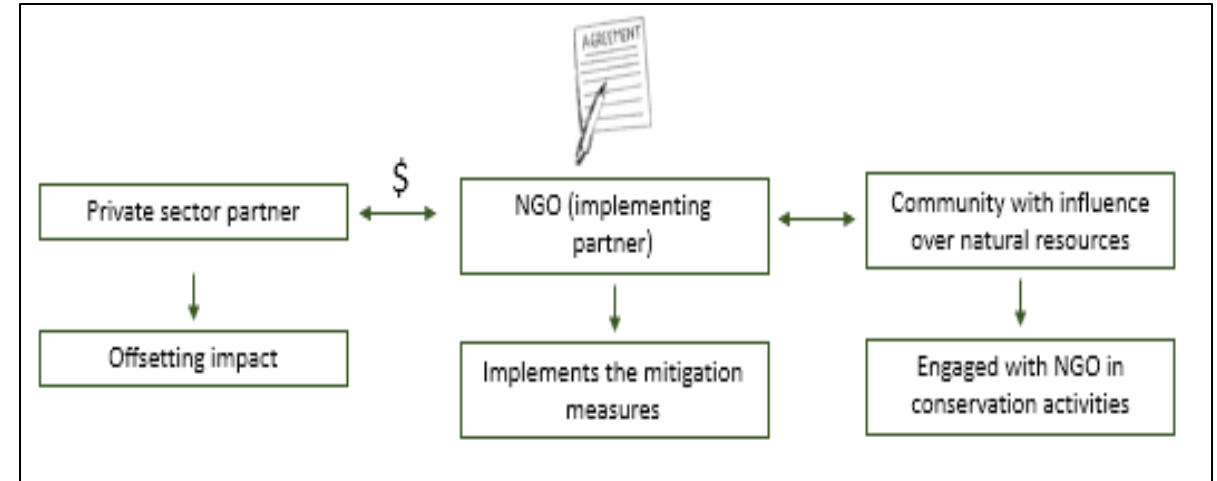


Depending on the context and capacities of CA partners, different combinations of CA partners and roles can be envisaged

### Community – Private Sector Partnership CA

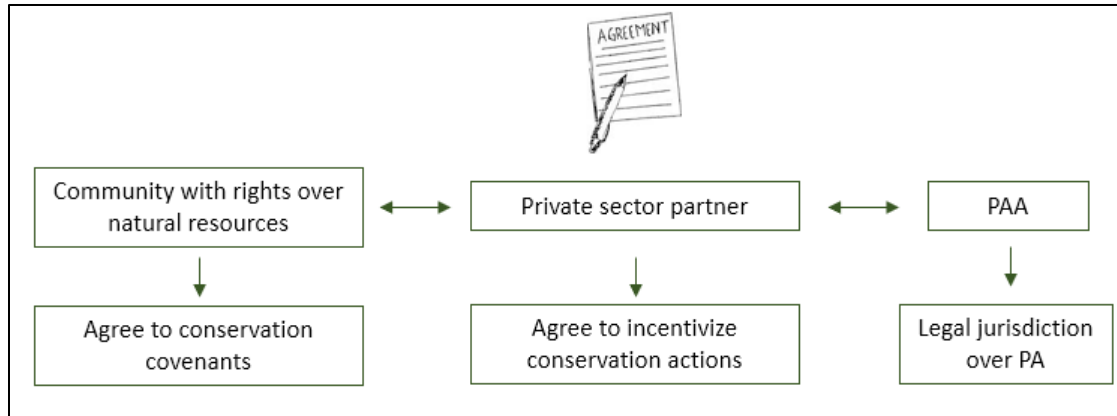


### Community – Private Sector – NGO CA

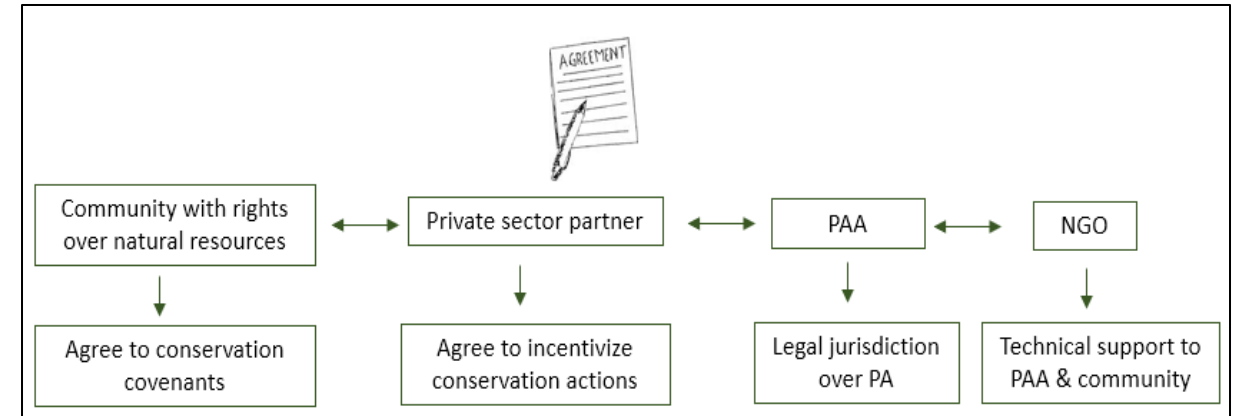


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**Public – Private Sector – Community Partnership (PPCP)**



**Public – Private Sector – Community – NGO Partnership CA**

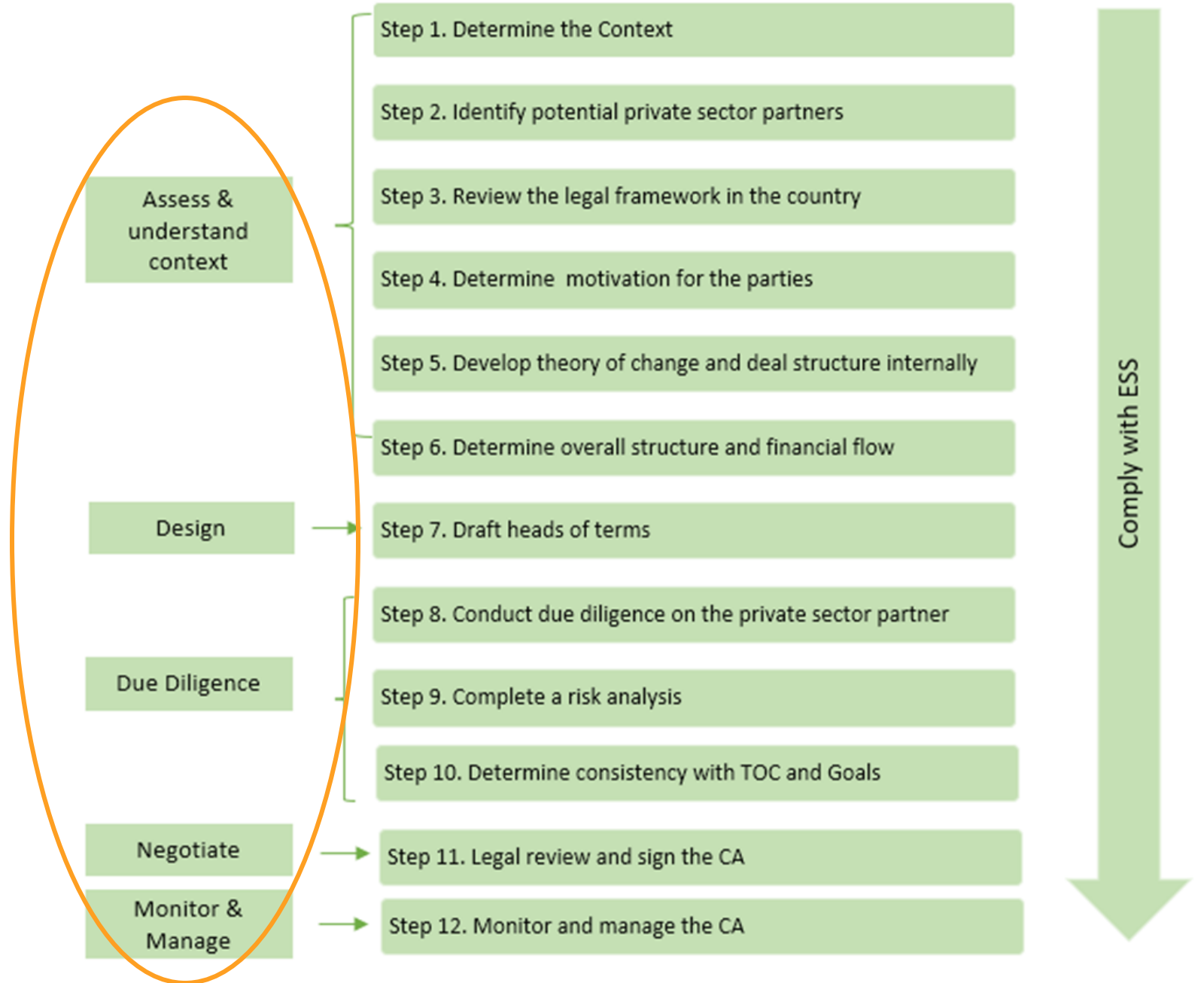


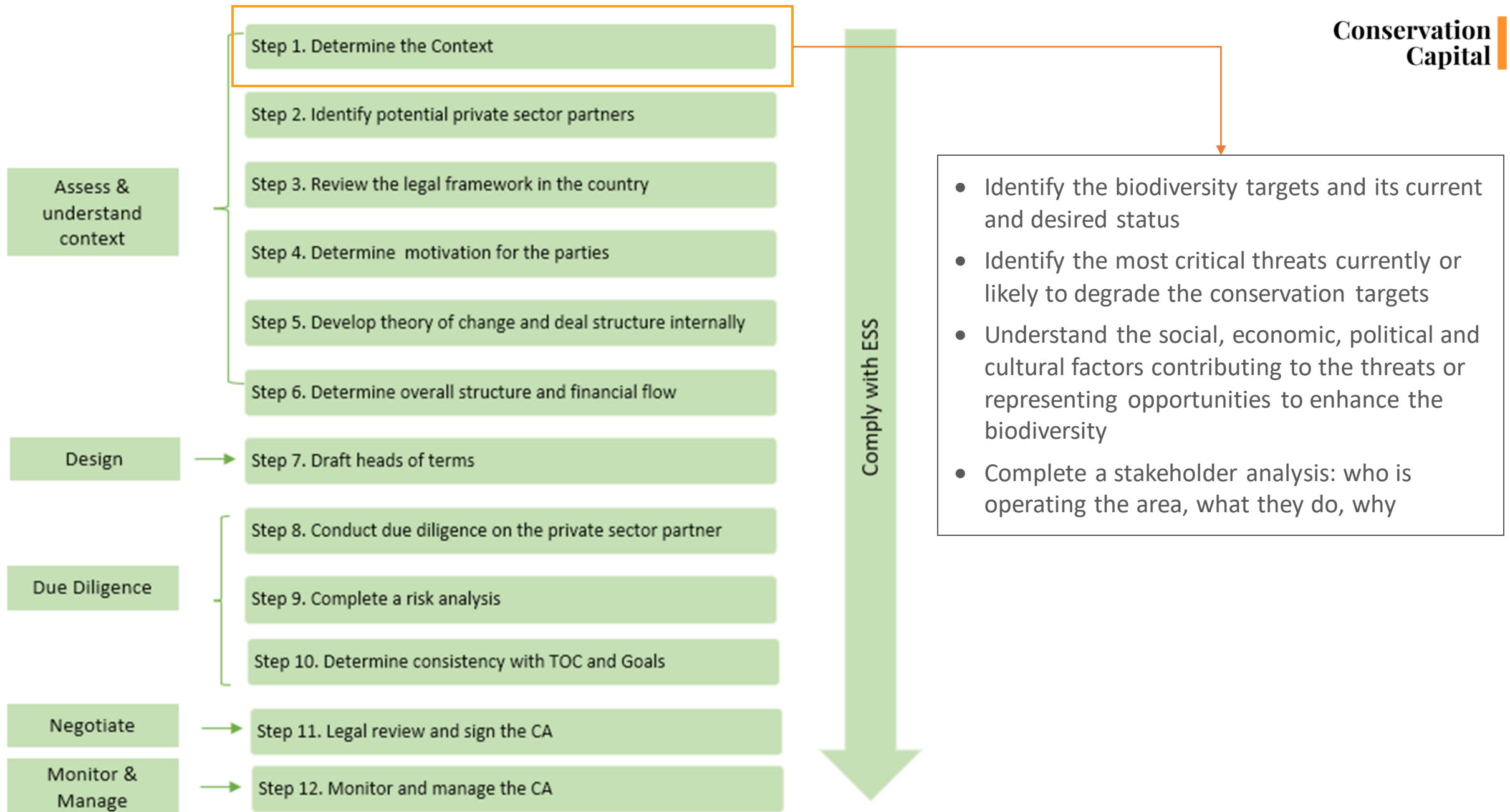
Each situation is different and needs to be assessed. Multiple or single CAs may be entered into.

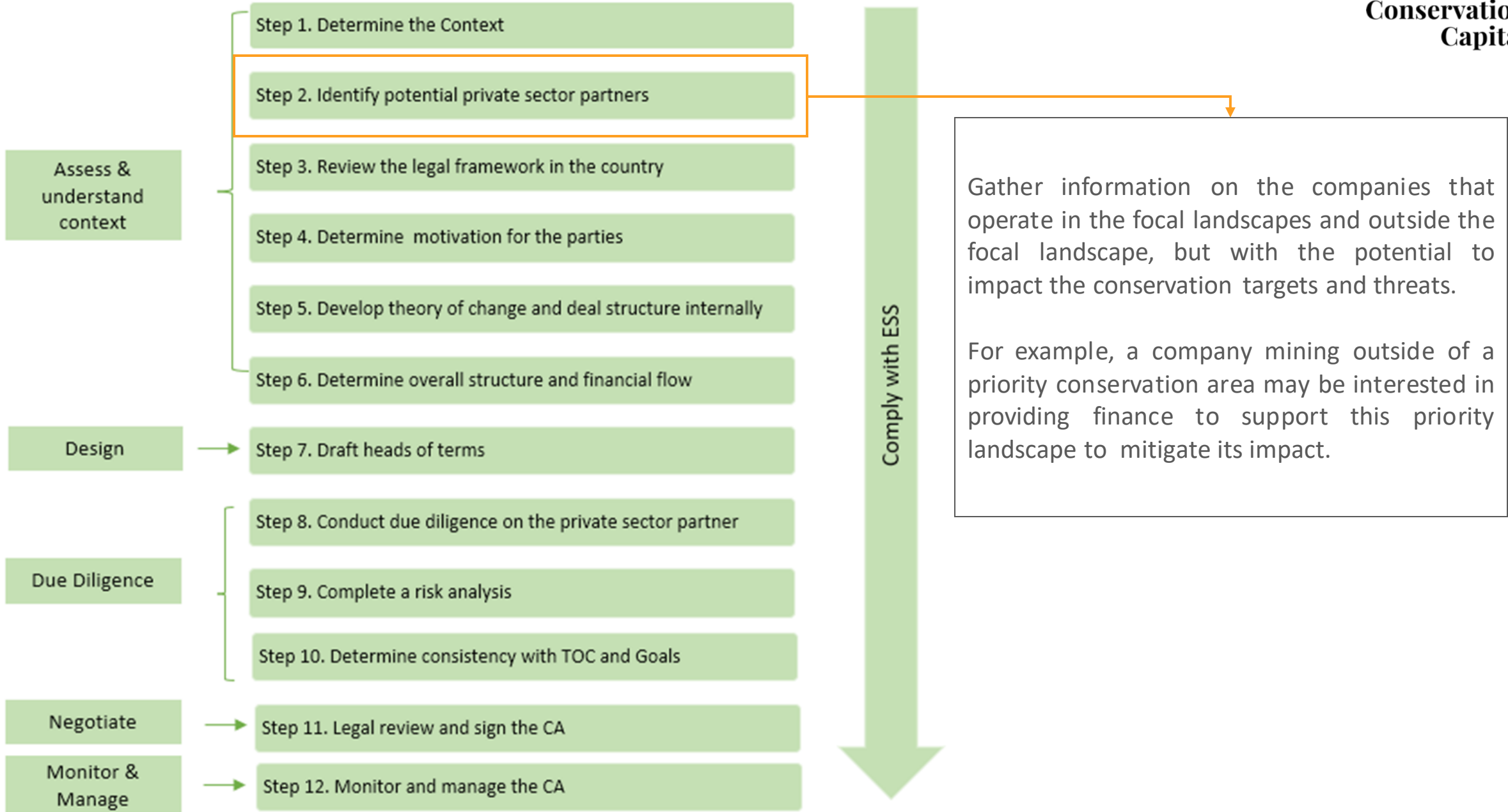
How to implement a CA?

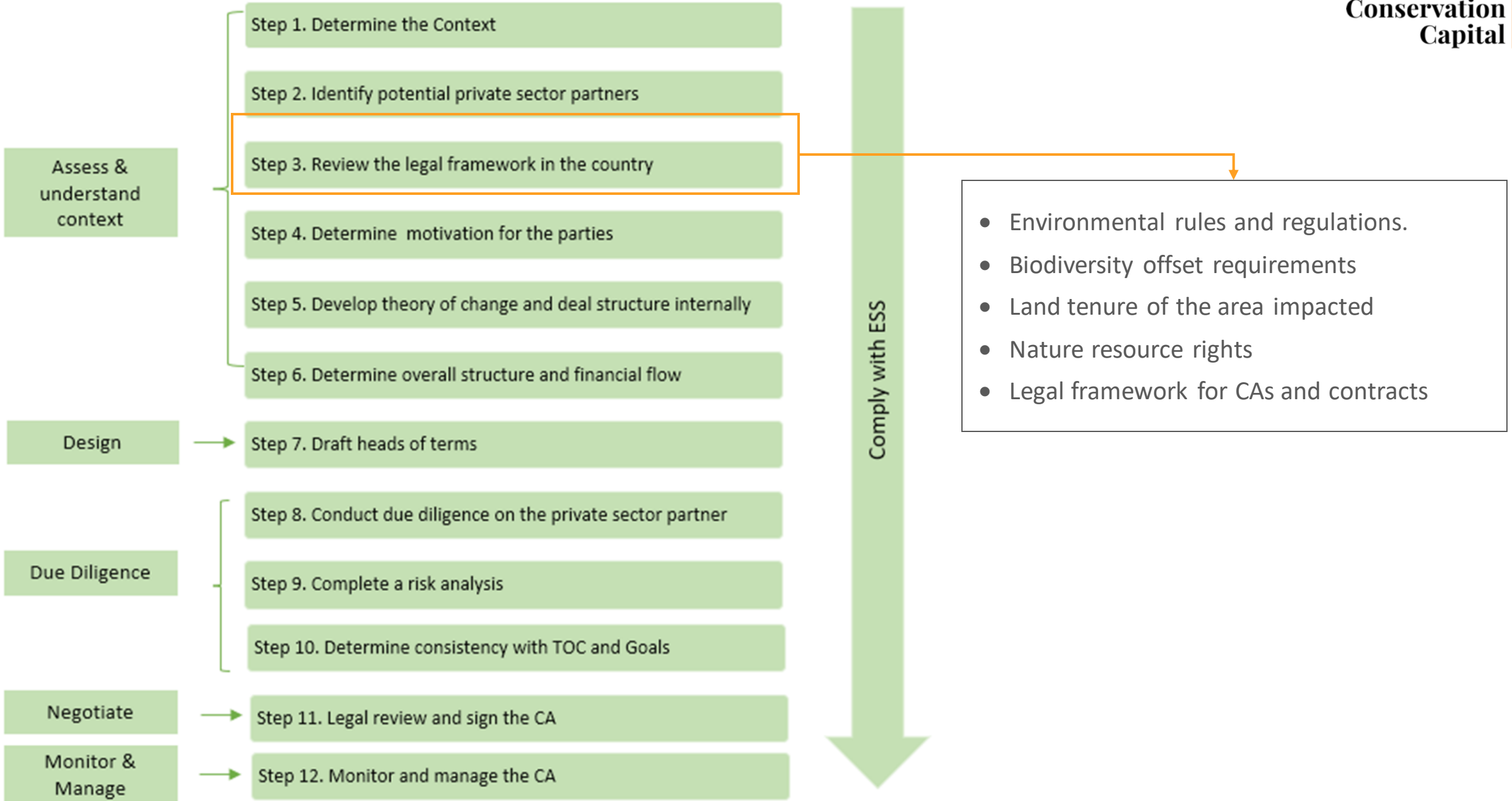
There are 5 main phases to implement a conservation agreement and 12 steps.

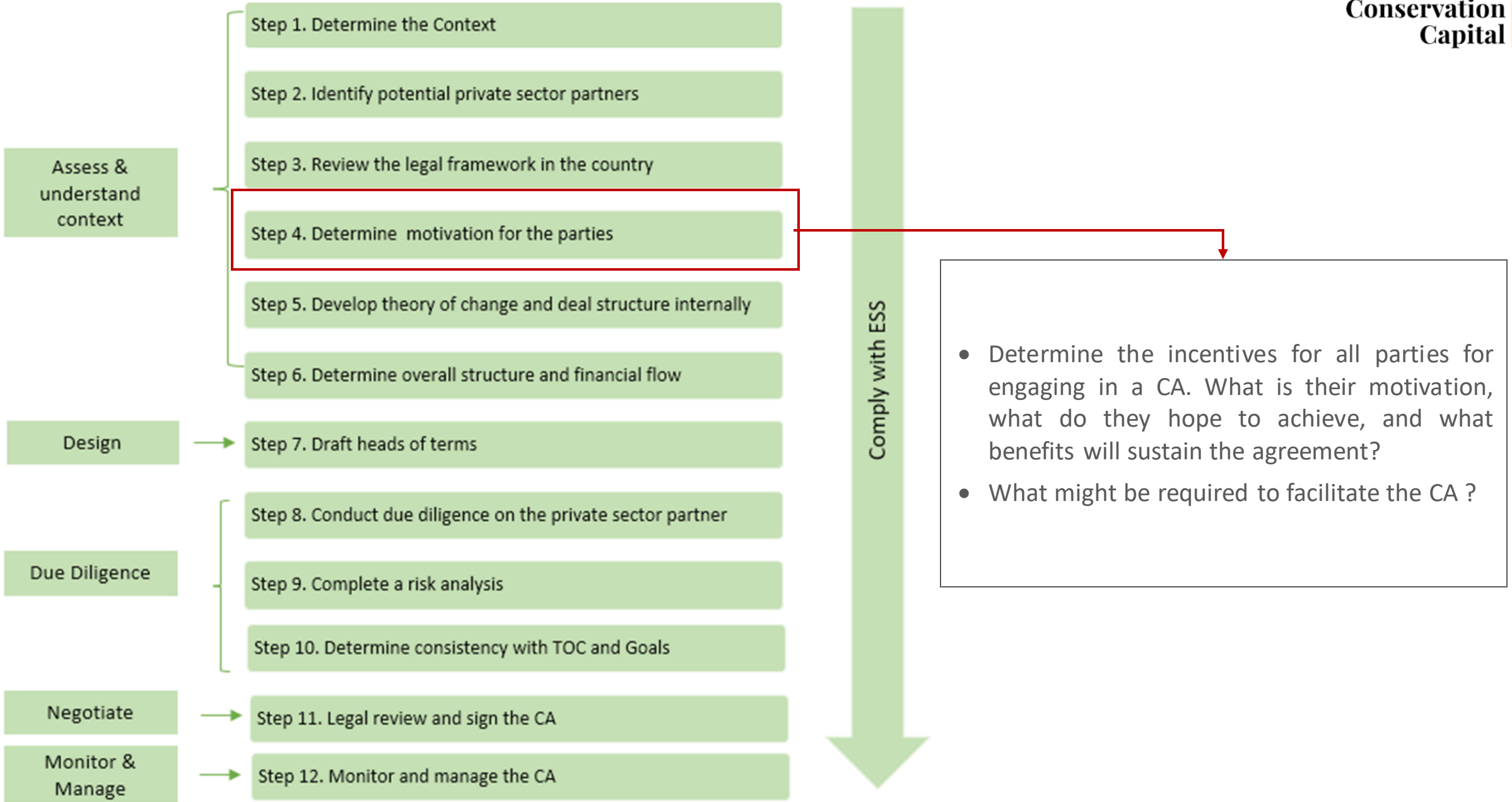
All the parties have to get involved!







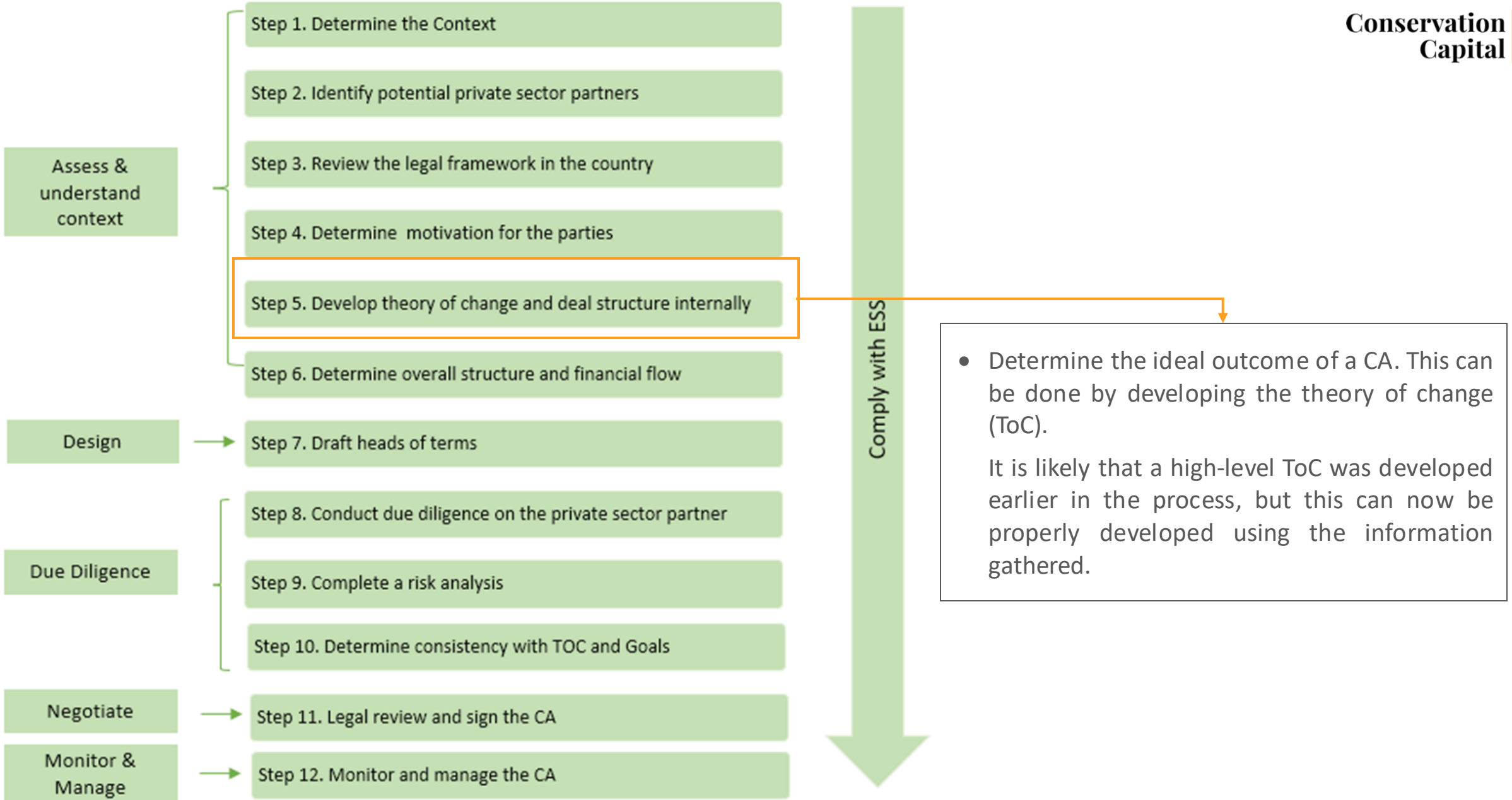


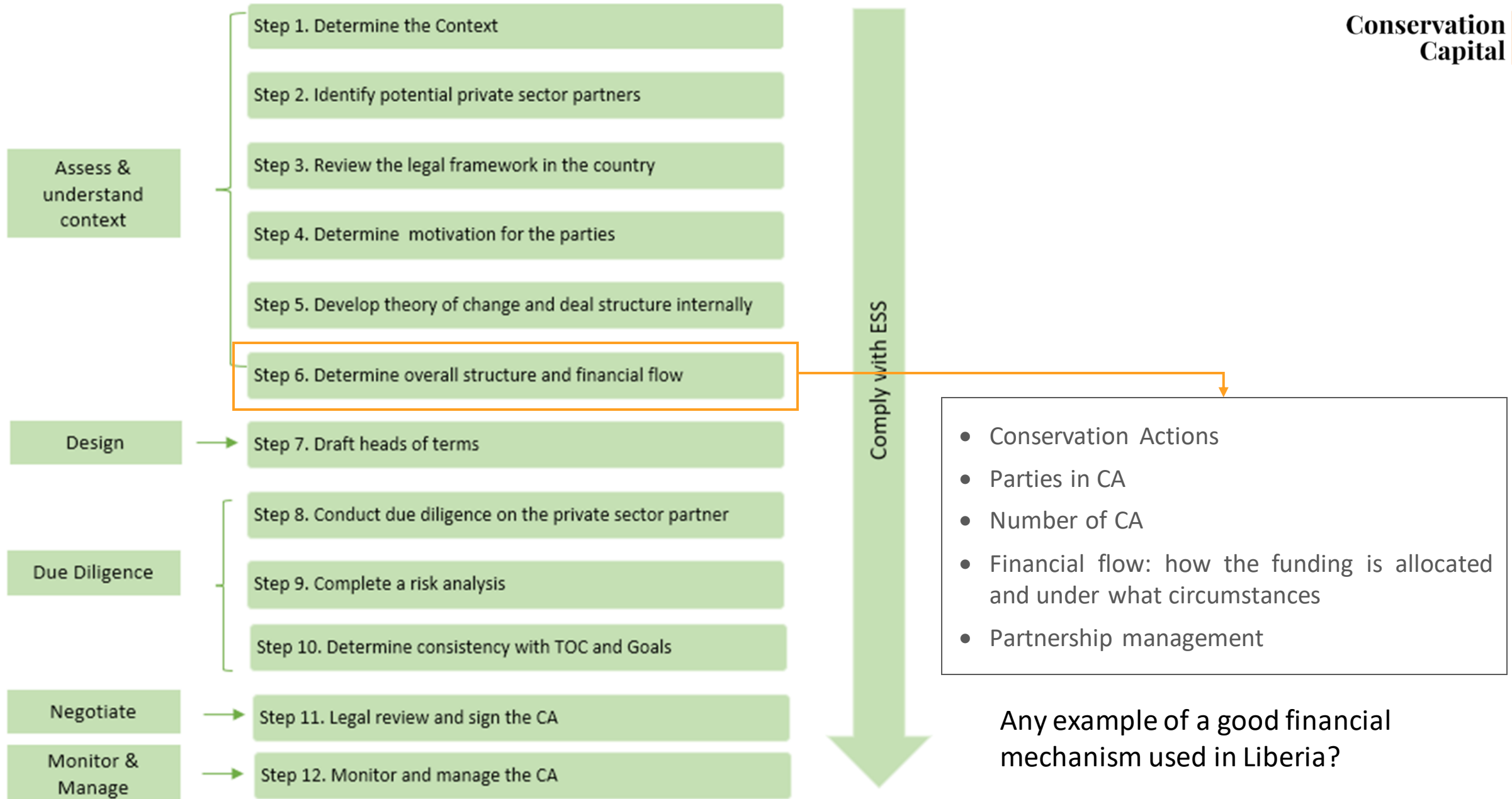


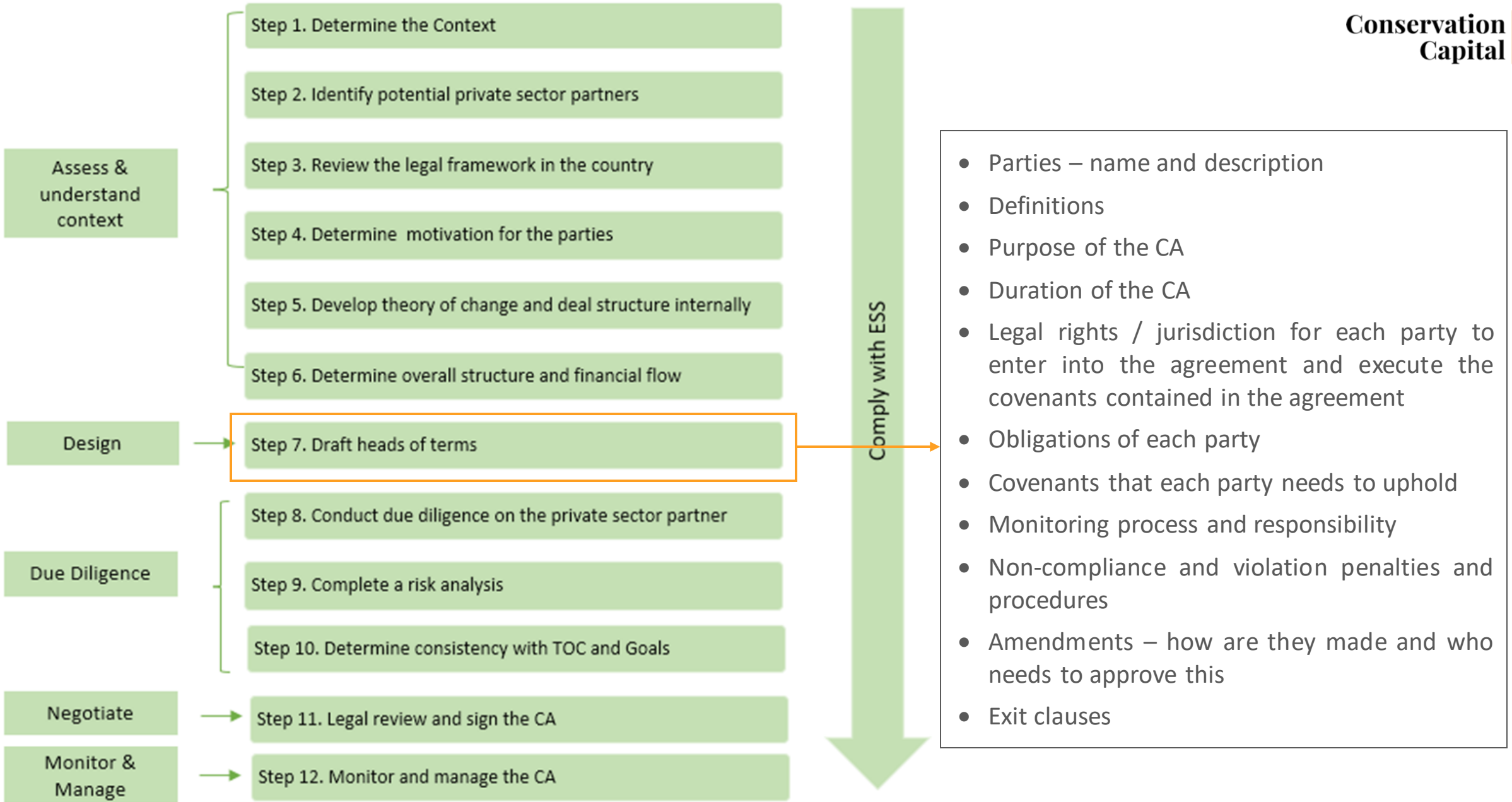


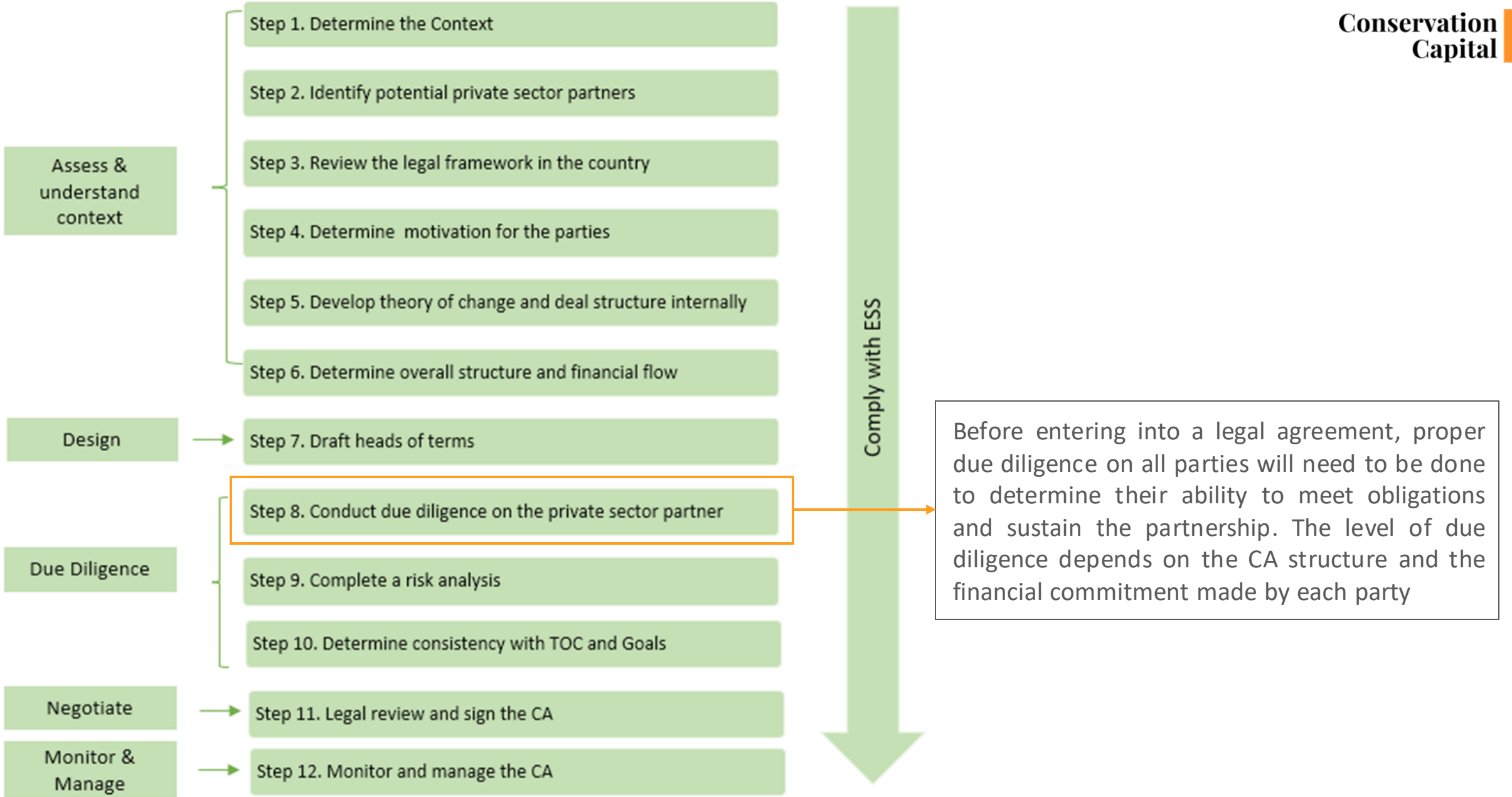
## Discussion point: what are the potential motivations for involved parties? Some examples

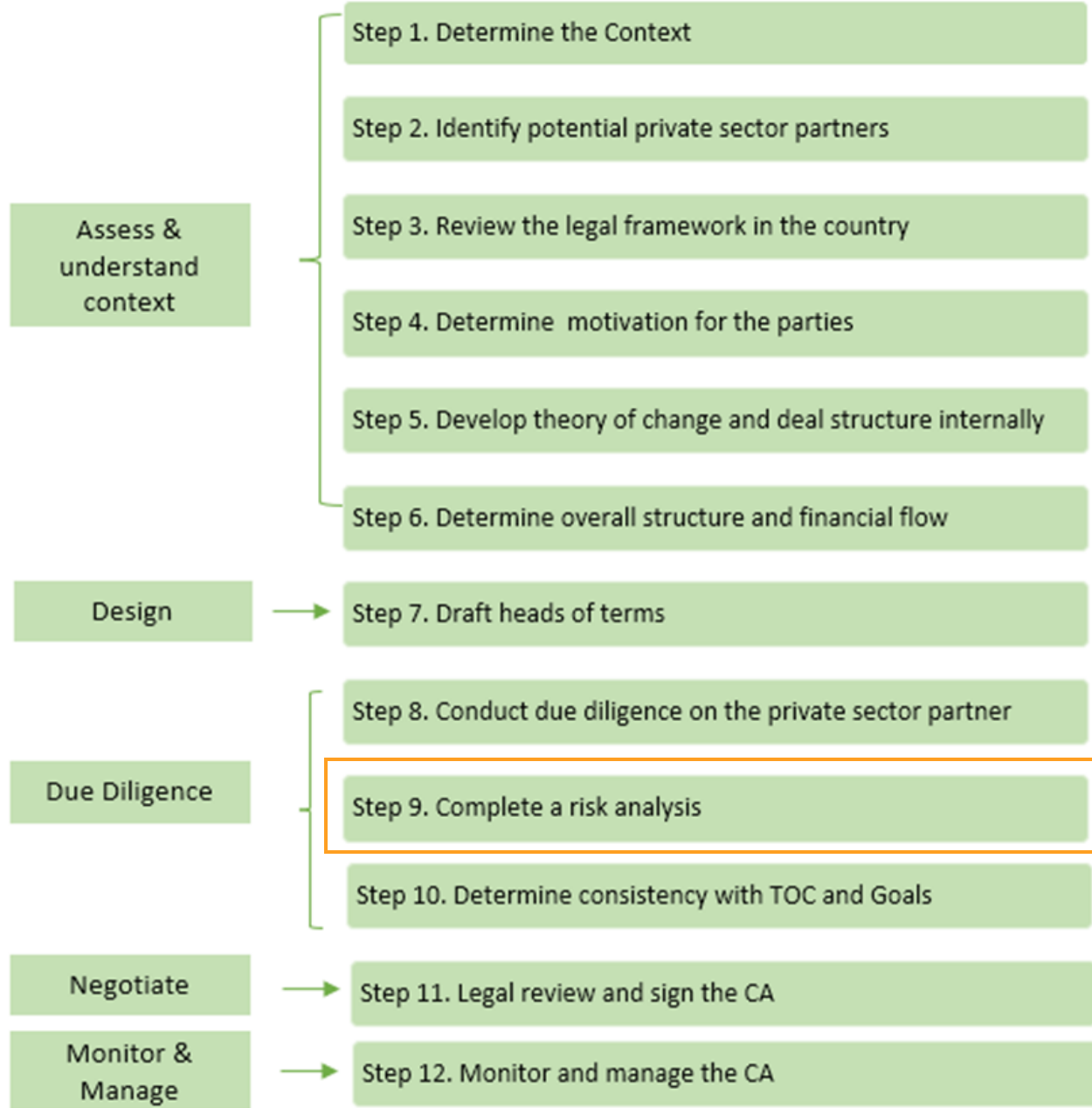
1. NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment of values and goals</li> <li>• New collaborative solutions</li> <li>• New sources of funding for conservation protection and livelihood projects</li> <li>• ...</li> </ul>
2. Private sector company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation</li> <li>• Reputational considerations</li> <li>• Reliance of Ecosystem Services</li> <li>• Biodiversity offset</li> <li>• Shareholder pressure</li> <li>• ...</li> </ul>
3. PA Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilisation of funds for PA management</li> <li>• Development of positive relationships with IPLC</li> <li>• Biodiversity and landscape conservation and restoration</li> </ul>
4. Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of livelihood opportunities and revenue enhancements</li> <li>• Improvement of living conditions with</li> <li>• Capacity building, access to knowledge and best practices in particular sectors</li> <li>• Benefits from improved ecosystems and ecosystem services</li> <li>• ...</li> </ul>











Before entering into or facilitating a CA, the CA facilitator will want to think through challenges and risks, describe them and develop a risk mitigation plan.

For example

- Community expectations high and may not be met
- Benefits not equitable distributed therefore the conservation impact not achieved
- Logistical challenges
- Competence, experience, completeness, motivation, alignment of goals among the partners

