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Chapter 1 : Facilitating Collaborative Management of Protected Areas - Ecotrust

The interventions of the Protected Area Services financed by PSMNR in and around the National Parks and the Wildlife Sanctuary are guided by a Collaborative Management (CM) approach. In this approach Protected Area Services and villagers are seen as partners seeking collaboration, in order to ensure protection of the national parks for the.

Sustainable development[edit] Partnerships are perceived as arrangements that can further the drive for sustainable development. In that role, they provide a managerial response to the general ethical ideal of societal progress. Collaborative arrangements in which actors from two or more spheres of society state, market and civil society are involved in a non-hierarchical process through which these actors strive for a sustainability goal. Partnership practices may be seen as both idealistic and structural specifications of that philosophy in a more operational governance paradigm. The main premises can be summarize underpinning this partnership paradigm as follows: Parties from the public sector, from the market and from civil society have an interest in sustainable development. A constructive dialogue among these interests can be convened in a setting that excludes hierarchy and authority. Dialogue can produce a shared normative belief that provides a value-based rationale for collaborative action. Collaborative action based on voluntarism, joint resource commitment and shared responsibility of all actors for the whole project can serve public interests as well as private interests. Collective action can be commercial in nature; the market mechanism can promote more sustainable practices through the leverage and spin-off of private-sector investments. A pluriform partnership practice has taken root in a paradigmatic premises. Partnerships come in three modalities. The modality concerns partnerships that are initiated by government. These partnerships lean heavily on the authority and sanctions of government. The second modality concerns arrangements made by private parties in which public administrations participate as one of many partners. The third modality concerns the cooperation between businesses and non-governmental organizations. Cross-sector social partnerships are proliferating rapidly Child and Faulkner, ; Berger, Cunningham and Drumright, This is also a world filled with frustration. Collaborations focused on sustainability issues, for example, are highly visible and wicked problems that draw the attention of large and powerful interests, including governments, large corporations, and well-funded nongovernmental organizations NGOs. Voluntary, jointly defined activities and decision-making processes among corporate, non-profit, and agency organisations that aim to improve environmental quality or natural resource utilisation. Long and Arnold, New social partnerships: People and organisations from some combination of public, business and civic constituencies who engage in voluntary, mutually beneficial, innovative relationships to address common societal aims through combining their resources and competencies. Nelson and Zadek, Collaboration: A number of autonomous Based on moral as distinct from professional or institutional motivations, networks are cooperative, not competitive. Communication is of their essence They foster solidarity and a sense of belonging. They expand the sphere of autonomy and freedom. True co-management goes far beyond mere consultation. With co-management, the involvement of indigenous peoples in protected areas becomes a formal partnership, with conservation management authority shared between indigenous peoples and government agencies Stevens, Collaborative management of protected an areas A situation in which some or all of the relevant stakeholders are involved in a substan- tial way in management activities. Specifically, in a collaborative management process the agency with jurisdiction over natural resources develops a partnership with other relevant stakeholders primarily including local residents and resource users which specifies and guarantees the respective management functions, rights and responsibili- ties. Borrini-Feyerabend, [7] Stakeholders[edit] The most intractable yet critical challenge in the pursuit of collaboration in natural resource management is to engage the most powerful stakeholders in analysis of the causes and alternatives to conflict. Although in many settings marginalized groups must be empowered to undertake problem analysis and formulate strategies for negotiation, change will only come about if the powerful are moved to act on the causes of marginalization, inequity, and mismanagement

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Thomaset al. Network development, partnership, and collaboration have been proposed to enable organizations to understand and respond to complex problems in new ways Cummings, ; Gray, Marginal stakeholders need to understand the importance of a shared decision making process to formalize the relationships in the network. In that sense, marginal stakeholders can be their own worst enemy. Second, marginal stakeholders need external support. By virtue of their size and capacity, many marginal stakeholders have less slack resources to devote to interorganizational collaboration. Marginal stakeholders need coaching and development to be effective members of a referent organization. Khan and colleagues report that in Africa, the provision of adequate financial and technical resources are key to any sustainable co-management. In the Caribbean, CANARI states that the implementation of participatory decisions and management actions requires not only political support but also adequate technical and financial resources. This can be due to differences in expectations, differences in available resources, or differences between objectives and motives for example when the collaborators place different emphasis on financial and societal outcomes Gillett et al, Network strength and openness create profit amongst businesses that have created trust between them. Collaborative partnerships between businesses generate higher levels of productivity and revenue when there is stable, bidirectional communication between parties. Educational collaborative partnerships are established by mutual agreement between two or more parties to work together on projects and activities that will enhance the quality of education for students [13] while improving skills critical to success in the workplace. Education and business collaborative partnerships[edit] The collaborative partnerships between education and businesses form to benefit innovation and educational goals. Businesses benefit from unique academic solutions to real world problems. Institutions of various learning levels benefit from funding, industry support, and resources that would normally take away from academic problems. Having clearly defined collaboration and partnerships helps establish a partnership which will allow its participants to meet their goals. As an example, the University of Massachusetts Boston College of Nursing and Health Sciences, and the Dana Farber Harvard Cancer Center Nursing Services identified a shortage of minority nurses and a failure of sufficient numbers of minority nurses to graduate from doctoral programs that threatened the viability of nursing education programs. With the shared goal of quality patient care a collaborative partnership was formed, a grant proposal was written, and a research program was established. Agencies can enhance and sustain their collaborative efforts by engaging in the eight practices identified below. Running throughout these practices are a number of factors such as leadership, trust, and organizational culture that are necessary elements for a collaborative working relationship. Collaboration practices Define and articulate a common outcome. Establish mutually reinforcing or joint strategies. Identify and address needs by leveraging resources. Agree on roles and responsibilities. Establish compatible policies, procedures, and other means to operate across agency boundaries. Develop mechanisms to monitor, evaluate, and report on results. Reinforce agency accountability for collaborative efforts through agency plans and reports. Reinforce individual accountability for collaborative efforts through performance management systems.

Chapter 2 : Collaborative partnership - Wikipedia

Case studies in the joint management of protected areas AIATSIS completed three case studies in the joint management of conservation parks and IPAs in partnership with the Australian Collaboration, the Australian Conservation Foundation and the Poola Foundation (Tom Kantor Fund), as part of the 'Success in Aboriginal Organisations' Project.

Chapter 3 : Second APAP workshop: Collaborative management of protected areas emphasised | IUCN

"Collaborative management of protected areas" is a partnership by which various stakeholders agree on sharing among themselves the management functions, rights and responsibilities for a territory or a particular governmental agency staff

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- *interested in pursuing the collaborative management option.*