

# Protected areas: a lens for understanding the relationship between ES & PA

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# Why protected areas?

- Remain the cornerstone of conservation efforts
- Represent discrete systems of governance
- Potential for improved flow of ES...but
- Have generated polarised debate
- Conservation policy emphasises pro-poor & equitable governance



The image is a screenshot of a news article from Survival International. The website's header is dark grey with the 'Survival' logo (two hands) on the left. Navigation links include 'About us', 'Tribes & campaigns', 'News' (highlighted), and 'Shop'. Below these are 'Media center' and 'Publications'. A yellow horizontal bar separates the header from the article content. The article title is 'New report exposes widespread abuse funded by big conservation organizations' in bold black text. The date 'September 25, 2017' is below the title. The main image shows four men in a forest; three are in green uniforms and caps, while one in the center is in a grey polo shirt.

**Survival** About us Tribes & campaigns **News** Shop  
Media center Publications

## **New report exposes widespread abuse funded by big conservation organizations**

September 25, 2017



# Aims

- Synthesise evidence
  - of **social impacts** of protected areas,
  - the nature of **trade-offs and synergies** within and between social and ecological outcomes,
  - and the **circumstances under which synergies emerge**
- How can mitigation, compensation, and governance work for meeting social and ecological objectives?

# Diversity of protected areas



Wildlife Management Areas,  
Tanzania (credit: Charles Bujiku)

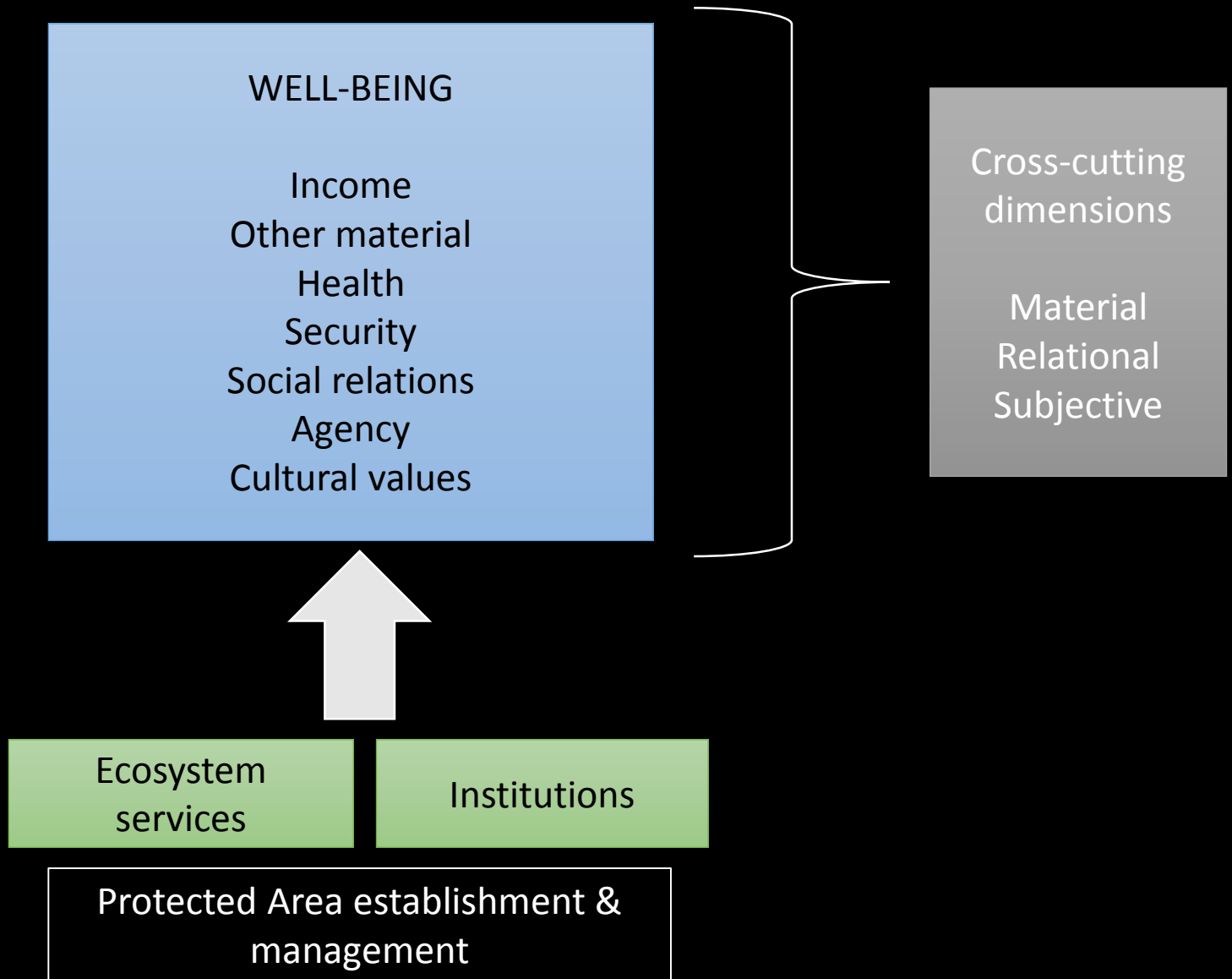


Community Forests, Tanzania  
(credit: Nicole Gross-Camp)



Bwindi Impenetrable National Park,  
Uganda (credit: IIED)

# Social impacts



# Positive synergies

- Most apparent through protection of regulating services
- Potential through participation by local communities for improved resource security and local autonomy

# Trade-offs

		Spatial scale: community	Spatial scale: global/national	Temporal scales
<b>Social – ecological</b>	Restriction of provisioning ES + cultural	Different restriction zones	Regulating & supporting ES at global	Time-lag for ecological
<b>Social-social outcomes</b>	Compensation is not commensurate with costs	Inequitable compensation	Tax, infrastructure at national level	Delays in benefits or tail off
<b>Social groups</b>	The most marginalised lose out	Accessible elites gain benefits	Well-being of wealthy in North ↑	To future generations

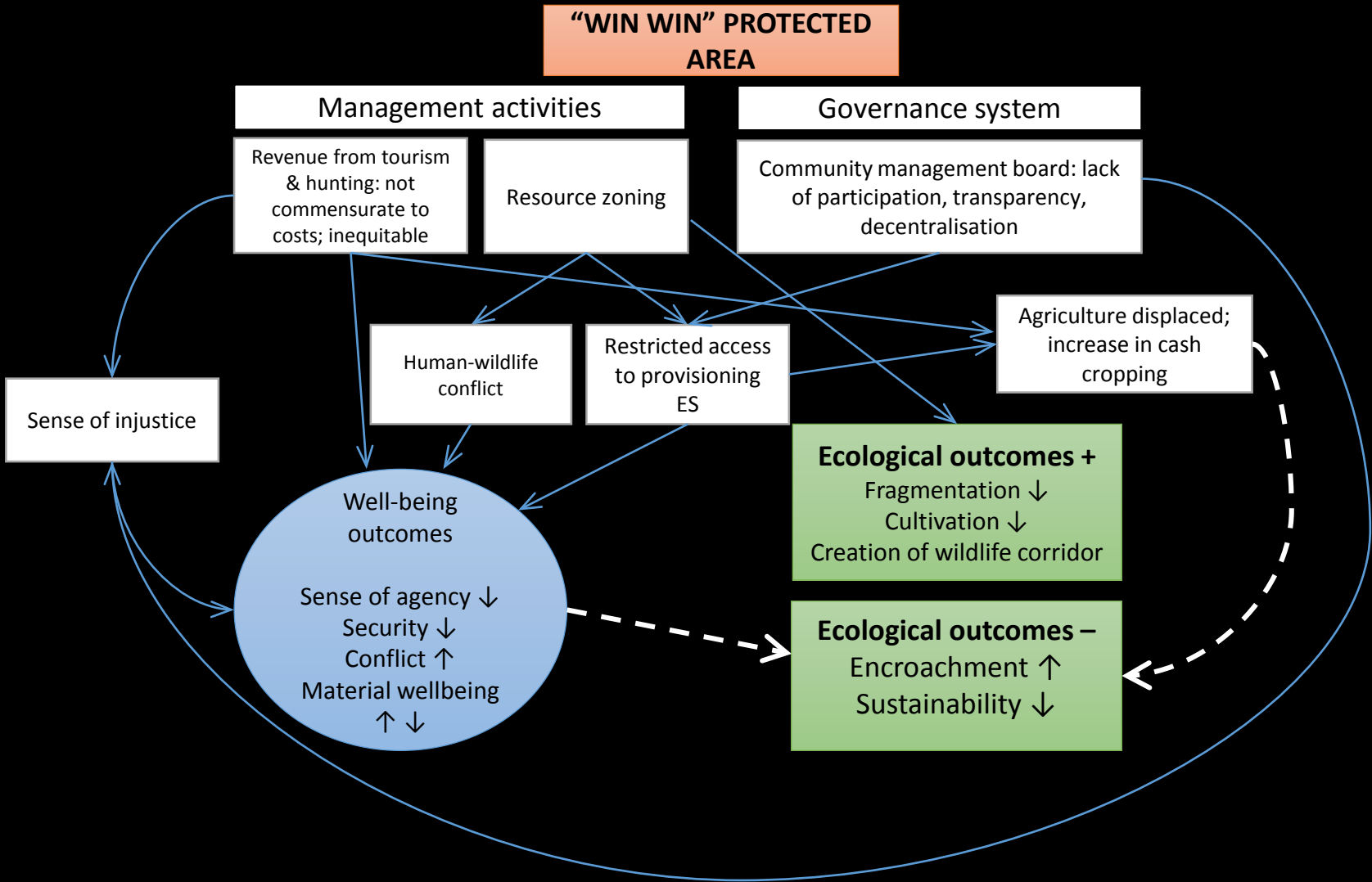
## Mediating factors

Governance & management

Power relations

Cultural values and preferences

Social, political and historical contexts



## Complex relationship and feedbacks

### Example of Wildlife Management Areas in Tanzania

Based on Homewood et al. 2015; Bluwstein et al. 2016; Moyo et al. 2016.



# Managing trade-offs & creating synergies

- Compensation
  - Equitable distribution
  - Commensurability
- Explicit recognition of trade-offs
- Participatory and deliberative processes at the planning stage recognising diverse actors and cultural values
- Adaptive management to respond to dynamic social systems

# Thank you

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