

# INTERNATIONAL CONCEPTS IN PROTECTED LANDSCAPES

*Exploring Their Value for Communities in the Northeast*

*Proceedings of a Public Forum and  
Workshop on Landscape Stewardship*

*18 June 1999  
Shelburne Farms  
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# FOREWORD

On Friday, June 18, 1999, 60 conservation practitioners from across the northeastern United States gathered at Shelburne Farms on the shore of Lake Champlain in Vermont to discuss the idea of protected landscapes. They were joined by a group of 20 international conservation professionals who had just concluded a two-day working session on this topic at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park. The working session, a special meeting of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas, had been convened by the U.S. National Park Service Conservation Study Institute and QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment. These groups cooperated with Shelburne Farms to offer the public forum as part of the University of Vermont's Summer Land Conservation Program.

The public forum, "Protecting Working Landscapes: An International Perspective," explored practical ways to conserve working landscapes—places where people live and work. This new model of landscape conservation is becoming increasingly relevant in a world where many stewardship challenges are found close to home. The concept of Protected Landscape, Category V in the IUCN system of management categories, provides an approach for integrating biodiversity conservation, cultural heritage protection, and sustainable use of resources while providing a way to support leadership by local people in the stewardship of these resources.

Shelburne Farms, located in the Lake Champlain–Richelieu Valley, was an ideal setting for the gathering. The Valley has innumerable cultural resources from a rich historical past, fertile agricultural land beside the northeastern United States' one "great lake," and a growing population looking for economic opportunities and a high quality of life. As with other distinctive regional landscapes—the Northern Forest, the Adirondacks, and the Connecticut River Valley—it is a "working landscape" where nature and culture are inextricably intertwined to create a sense of place.

Our intention in convening this public forum was to foster an exchange of ideas among practitioners from diverse regions, and to provide an opportunity to draw upon international experience for efforts to protect working landscapes in Vermont and elsewhere in New England. The forum was also an opportunity to explore the protected landscapes approach: what it means, how it is applied, and why it is of value.

The public forum provided participants the chance to learn about conservation work being done in other regions of the world, to exchange ideas and lessons learned from their own experience, and to renew their own commitment to the protection of our natural and cultural heritage here in the northeastern United States. For many participants engaged in stewardship at the local and regional levels, this international viewpoint was new and offered a fresh perspective on their own work. We were delighted by the enthusiastic participation at this meeting and by the high level of interest in protecting working landscapes. We look forward to future gatherings and further dialogue.

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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# INTRODUCTION

The public forum, “International Concepts in Protected Landscapes: Exploring Their Value for Communities in the Northeast,” was designed to explore successful experiences with conservation of working landscapes, to foster an exchange of ideas among practitioners from diverse regions of the world, and to define future challenges and international collaboration in support of protecting working landscapes. A series of presentations of international conservation in the morning was followed by discussion among all participants in the afternoon.

Participants in the public forum were welcomed by Alec Webb (Shelburne Farms), Destry Jarvis (National Park Service), and Nora Mitchell (Conservation Study Institute). These three speakers set the stage for the day’s discussion by highlighting the challenges of conservation today and the need for exploring new approaches. Adrian Phillips (IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas) presented an overview of the protected landscapes concept: its history, its role relative to other management categories, and its application in other parts of the world.

These opening presentations were followed by three case studies in which the presenters highlighted the opportunities and challenges they are experiencing in their home regions. Fausto Sarmiento (Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, University of Georgia) and Jack Rodriguez (FUNDRAE, Ecuador) described conservation efforts in the Quijos River Valley of Ecuador, a proposed protected landscape that is home to diverse cultures. The Valley is surrounded by three national protected areas, creating a biosphere reserve with human occupation in the core surrounded by protected areas. Giles Romulus (St. Lucia National Trust, St. Lucia) presented the case of the Praslin Protected Landscape on the small Caribbean island of St. Lucia. Here the local communities are being engaged in a participatory process to develop a strategic plan for the area and to design projects that meet the community’s immediate economic needs while protecting the land and its resources. Anne Drost (QLF/Atlantic Center for

the Environment, Canada) and Ann Cousins (Preservation Trust of Vermont and the National Trust for Historic Preservation) described heritage conservation initiatives in the Champlain-Richelieu Valley, an international region spanning Vermont, New York, and Quebec. The morning concluded with a panel discussion, moderated by Jessica Brown (QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment, USA), on the challenges ahead for land managers, with the audience participating with questions and comments.

Michael Beresford (International Centre for Protected Landscapes, Wales) opened the afternoon session with a presentation on professional challenges to conserving working landscapes. His presentation explored the importance of community involvement and maintaining a viable local economy, and the new skills needed to be effective conservation leaders. Participants then broke up into small discussion groups of six to eight people. Their charge was to discuss the protected landscape concept and ways this approach might be applied in the Northeast. They also discussed grounds for hope in the conservation field, and explored opportunities for international cooperation. The day ended with John Elder (Middlebury College) facilitating a discussion of the major points from the day’s presentations and small group discussions.

In the following pages we have provided short papers summarizing each of the day’s presentations and have summarized important points from the group discussions. We have also included information on Protected Landscapes, Category V in the IUCN system of management categories: its definition and key features. The appendix includes a contact list of forum participants to encourage further communication.

The proceedings of the International Working Session on Stewardship of Protected Landscapes, held at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park earlier in the week, feature 11 summary papers presented there, and is also available from the Conservation Study Institute.



# PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

**ADRIAN PHILLIPS**

New Directions for Protected Areas: The Context for Category V

**JACK RODRIGUEZ AND FAUSTO SARMIENTO**

The Quijos River Valley: A Prospective Protected Landscape in the Andes

**GILES ROMULUS**

The Use of the Protected Landscape Category in St. Lucia

**ANNE DROST**

Establishing an International Heritage Corridor  
in the Champlain-Richelieu Valley

**MICHAEL BERESFORD**

Professional Challenges in the Conservation of  
Working Landscapes: Where are we Now?

Summary of Small Group Discussions





# NEW DIRECTIONS FOR PROTECTED AREAS: THE CONTEXT FOR CATEGORY V

## Adrian Phillips

*Chair, IUCN/WCPA; Cardiff University, UK*

New thinking on conservation generally, and on protected areas in particular, is driving the growing interest in Category V protected areas. While the global community emphasizes the conservation of biodiversity, notably through the Convention on Biological Diversity, it is now widely recognized that:

- The relationship between people and the rest of nature is complex and interdependent, and therefore the pursuit of nature conservation and natural resource management has to take many forms and involve many stakeholders;
- Cultural and natural perspectives are often intertwined, and nature conservation and the safeguarding of traditional values, etc., are therefore mutually interdependent—and instruments that can achieve both aims, and encourage a sense of stewardship towards place, are especially valuable;
- Conservation will only succeed where it is pursued as a partnership involving local people and is seen to be relevant to meeting their social and economic needs;
- Traditional top-down approaches to nature conservation focused exclusively on natural and near-natural environments are essential, but they are not sufficient: they cannot do the job of conserving biodiversity alone, they are not suited to all situations, and indeed they have sometimes failed;
- Many landscapes previously thought of as “pristine” are in fact the product of interaction with people over long periods of time; and
- There is a need to identify places where people live in some kind of harmony with nature and use its resources more or less sustainably, since these are valuable in themselves and can serve as “greenprints” for other places as well.

As a result, thinking on protected areas has undergone a paradigm shift. Whereas protected areas were once planned against people, now it is recognized that they need to be planned with local people, and often for and by them as well. Where once the emphasis was on setting places aside, we now look to develop linkages

between strictly protected core areas and the areas around them: economic links that bring benefits to local people, and physical links, via ecological corridors, that provide more space for species and natural processes. Earlier language justified the creation of parks on aesthetic grounds; we now advance scientific, economic, and cultural rationales as well. Park visitors, engaged in recreation and tourism, were once seen as the protected area’s principal customers; increasingly, the local community is most often recognized as the key stakeholder. Formerly, each protected area was seen as a unique investment in conservation; now we seek to develop networks and systems of protected areas so that the conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem functions can be secured at the bioregional scale. Fifty years ago protected areas were almost entirely a national responsibility; now many are seen at least partly as an international concern. Historically, protected areas were about protection; now there is also a need to focus on ecological restoration. And, most relevant to Category V, where previously most protected areas were strictly protected as national parks or nature reserves, now park planners argue that they should be complemented by other kinds of protected areas in which people live, biodiversity thrives, and natural and cultural resources are used sustainably.

Category V areas are central in this new paradigm. They can:

- Demonstrate durable resource use;
- Buffer or link more strictly protected areas;
- Conserve not only wild biodiversity but also agrobiodiversity;
- Conserve human history in structures;
- Support sound local economies in rural areas;
- Support and reward the stewardship of natural and cultural resources;
- Help generate tourism revenue;
- Provide scope for restoration ecology; and
- Be used to set standards, and to develop management skills, for application elsewhere.

At present the distribution of Category V protected areas is regionally skewed towards Europe, but a significant number of such areas have been established in other parts of the world and have far greater potential

application. What has hitherto been lacking is the imagination to see how this approach to the protection of “working landscapes” can complement and reinforce

traditional parks and reserves and make a strong linkage between the conservation of nature and support for durable rural livelihoods.

### EXCERPTS FROM ADRIAN PHILLIPS’ PRESENTATION

The new paradigm for protected areas:

- from planning against local people to working with, for, and through them
- from “setting aside” to linkages
- from aesthetic reasons to science, economics, and cultural rationales
- from a concern with visitors to local people
- from sites to systems
- from islands to networks
- from protection to restoration
- from the national to international

In 1994, IUCN set up the protected areas management category system. It is based on a definition of protected areas: “an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biodiversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means.”

Protected Areas are categorized by the primary purpose of management. Categories are as follows:

- IA strict protection of nature
- 1B wilderness protection
- II ecosystem protection and recreation
- III natural feature protection
- IV habitat management
- V landscape conservation and recreation
- VI sustainable use of natural resources

History of Protected Areas Category V:

- European origins
- 1950s to 1970s: Commission for National Parks and Protected Areas focuses on national parks and nature reserves
- 1978: first categories system recognizes Category V

- 1987: Lake District Symposium sees these areas as “living models of sustainable use”
- 1988: IUCN General Assembly follow-up resolution
- 1992: Caracas World Parks Conference takes more interest in lived-in protected areas
- 1992: World Heritage cultural landscapes adopted
- 1994: new categories system published by IUCN
- 1996: Montreal IUCN World Conservation Congress resolution

Key features of a Category V Protected Landscapes:

- Primary aim of protected area is landscape protection and recreation
- “Landscape” = nature + people
- These are lived-in, worked landscapes
- But with special natural and cultural values
- Management should be with and through local population
- With economic and social and environmental aims

Category V areas can:

- demonstrate durable use
- buffer or link other protected areas
- conserve wild and agricultural biodiversity
- conserve human history
- support sound rural economies
- support and reward stewardship of natural resources
- help generate tourism income
- provide scope for restoration ecology
- develop management skills and set standards for application elsewhere (“greenprints”)

See Appendix C for Definitions of IUCN Protected Areas Management Categories.

See Appendix D for a more complete description of Category V, Protected Landscapes/Seascapes.

# THE QUIJOS RIVER VALLEY: A PROSPECTIVE PROTECTED LANDSCAPE IN THE ANDES

## **Fausto O. Sarmiento**

*Associate Director, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, The University of Georgia, USA (Ecuador)*

## **Jack Rodriguez**

*Technical Director, Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Amazónica Ecuatoriana (FUNDRAE), Ecuador*

## **BACKGROUND**

Surrounded by three major protected areas in Ecuador, the Quijos River Valley harbors two distinct cultural features: the Baeza area of colonist mestizo culture and the Oyacachi area of indigenous transhumant culture. The sites are adjacent, separated by a ridge that divides the watersheds of the Quijos and the Oyacachi rivers. They are nested in deep valleys and gorges now affected by oil pipeline and road construction.

The town of Baeza, one of the three towns founded by the Spaniards under the Royal Seal of Spain and demonstrating the important indigenous hegemony in the area, has survived through the centuries as the gateway to the Oriente, or the Amazon region. Recently designated as a National Cultural Heritage Site, old Baeza still offers a glimpse of the colonial culture through the town's design and architecture. The first agricultural settlers exploited first wood, then naranjilla (a tropical fruit), and then several different crops and pasture. Today, eco-tourism is developing rapidly. All of these factors have created effects on the surrounding protected areas, areas that are worth studying and conserving. The Oyacachi River Valley also harbors indigenous communities that migrate with their cattle and other animals from the lowlands to the highlands. They have created a patchwork mosaic of montane forest and paramo, which is maintained as a working landscape precisely because of associated activities such as the burning of grasslands.

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

The Quijos initiative is the first protected landscape in Ecuador and will be the first time humans have been included in the conservation scope of protected areas. Areas untouched by human presence are no longer available to set aside as national parks or pristine reserves. Quite the contrary, it has been demonstrated that even areas that were thought to be pristine have actually been modified or influenced by human activity. Therefore, new political winds in the country may help establish protected landscapes as a workable strategy to conserve and restore the core area (completely anthropogenic) and to maintain the buffer area (completely "natural").

This is totally opposite to the older idea of a "Biosphere Reserve," where the core area is pristine and untouchable but a buffer zone is open to human intervention. This new approach will gradually gain acceptance as the Quijos River Valley program becomes what is expected to be a textbook example of community-based conservation in the tropical mountains.

## **CONSTRAINTS**

The area has suffered extensively from mountain-related natural phenomena, particularly deadly landslides, flooding, and earthquakes. It also faces significant pressure from a milk distribution center for pasture management and forest conversion into grassland. People have frequently heard from conservation groups that seem to have dubious purposes and achieve very limited results. The people are now hesitant to accept foreign advice and are more suspicious of the goals of conservation and development. They also lack financial resources and comprehensive information on the potential biodiversity richness of the area.

# THE USE OF THE PROTECTED LANDSCAPE CATEGORY IN ST. LUCIA: WORKING WITH COMMUNITIES TO ESTABLISH THE PRASLIN PROTECTED LANDSCAPE

## Giles Romulus

Director of Programmes,

St. Lucia National Trust, St. Lucia

## THE CONTEXT

The island of St. Lucia is located at 14°N 61°W and is part of the archipelago that stretches from the island of Cuba off the southern tip of Florida to the island of Trinidad off the northern coast of South America. With a geographical area of 616 square kilometers and a population of just over 146,000 people, the island is small, with most of the population inhabiting the coastal areas. The rugged and mountainous interior is forested, uninhabited, and the main source of the island's water supply.

By any international standard the island is a small, developing country with a number of developmental and environmental problems. These problems include high unemployment and underemployment, dependence on an export economy with bananas as the cash crop, and tourism as the fastest growing economic sector. Environmental problems vary from deforestation, soil erosion, increasingly high turbidity rates in coastal waters, land and water pollution, and loss of biodiversity in terrestrial and marine areas. All these internal problems are exacerbated by an international global system that is based on "globalization" and "trade liberalization" and is less sympathetic to small island developing states. More than ever, therefore, the reality of survival at the international, national, and community levels is a critical factor which forms part of the drive towards sustainable development.

It is within this context that conservation and development strategies must be developed. Conservation in St. Lucia's Protected Areas Plan is therefore advocated as an indispensable requirement for a form of development that is "...equitable, sustainable and harmonious."<sup>1</sup> Natural and cultural resources in the Plan are regarded as the capital upon which St. Lucia's development strategy can be built, as the economy is based on natural resources. The System of Protected Areas developed through a four-year participatory planning process was presented to the Government of St. Lucia as a mechanism for the maintenance of that capital, which includes forest, plants, animals, the landscape, water, and the

culture. With these premises in mind, a protected area is defined in the Plan as:

...portions of the national territory of a country which are placed under special management status to ensure that the resources they contain are maintained and made accessible for sustainable uses compatible with conservation requirements.

## THE PRASLIN PROTECTED LANDSCAPE

The Praslin Protected Landscape is one of 27 management areas in St. Lucia's Protected Areas Plan that covers 874 hectares of low-lying coastal lands with xerophytic vegetation, three offshore islands, coral reefs, sea grass beds, mangroves, mudflats, and a delta.<sup>2</sup> The area is of outstanding natural beauty and contains several species of plants and animals of which many are endemic. Traditional uses of the natural resources by the inhabitants of the coastal communities of Praslin and Mamiku continue. The Praslin Protected Landscape also has the longest coastal nature trail in St. Lucia, the Frégate Islands Nature Reserve, and Praslin Island where a recent scientific experiment on the translocation of the endemic lizard (*Cnemidophorus vanzoi*) has proven successful.

Over the last five years the St. Lucia National Trust has engaged the community in a participatory planning process that has resulted in the identification of community needs, the preparation of a community strategic plan, and the design and implementation of projects to meet those needs. Concurrently a Development Committee was established, which has become nationally known and, in recent times, has grown in stature to negotiate on behalf of the community with the prime minister of St. Lucia for development projects. The Development Committee is looking to develop and market the Praslin Protected Landscape as a nature/heritage tourism site. Meanwhile, traditional canoe building continues, and in the coastal waters seaweed cultivation is now a thriving industry. The farmers have the reputation of producing the best seaweed in St. Lucia, a product that has a national and regional market. The Praslin Protected Landscape, though not formally designated, has provided St. Lucia with a working example of how multiple-use activities can go on without compromising the integrity of the environment.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE USE OF THE PROTECTED LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY

Based on the experience and the ongoing process of establishing the Praslin Protected Landscape, there are several opportunities that this management category provides:

- It provides a planning mechanism for maintaining ecological integrity and protecting biological diversity where plants, animals, and people can live in harmony.
- It is particularly valuable in areas where land is in short supply and the optimal use of land is required for development.
- It is very useful where most of the land is in private ownership and acquisition is not an option because of financial constraints. The protected landscape category allows for protection through the use of other land stewardship techniques.
- It is a more publicly and politically acceptable management category because the land is not frozen from sustainable development activities, and traditional activities are not eliminated but encouraged where they are sustainable.
- It provides an opportunity for using an integrated approach to sustainable development where environmental considerations and socio-economic development needs can be addressed simultaneously. It is therefore most relevant in a developing country context where there are many developmental constraints.
- It provides the opportunity for illustrating the power of “participatory planning” and “co-management” of resources, which leads to community empowerment.
- It allows communities and resource users an opportunity to continue to make a living off the land and/or sea and even create new economic sectors (e.g., in the case of the Praslin and Mamiku communities, seaweed cultivation, and nature/heritage tourism).

## MAJOR CHALLENGES FOR ADVANCING THE PROTECTED LANDSCAPE APPROACH IN ST. LUCIA

The major challenges are many and include the following:

- Lack of trained professionals who understand and are armed with the knowledge and skills from both the natural and social sciences.
- Insufficient published and accessible case studies on ways and means of establishing protected landscapes and other protected areas.
- Inadequate fiscal and other incentives that can help to persuade landowners to protect their lands as part of a protected landscape.
- Though less common, there is still resistance by state authorities to share or delegate management authority to CBOs (community-based organizations) and NGOs (non-governmental organizations) with the capacity and capability to co-manage protected areas.
- Inadequate legal basis for the use of many of the protected areas management categories in St. Lucia’s Protected Areas Plan. The Plan, though widely used by Government and private institutions, which testifies to its usefulness, has not been formally adopted. This can prove a stumbling block, particularly where there are difficult landowners who question the validity of the plan despite the well-publicized and participatory process leading to its development.
- Governments tend to judge the success of a protected area by its economic usefulness, which can lead to the destruction of the resource base. A more balanced approach, which also considers the intrinsic value of the resource base, is required.
- Raising funds for establishment and management of protected landscapes is becoming a bigger and bigger problem.

1 Leslie Hudson, Yves Renard, Giles Romulus. 1992. *A System of Protected Areas for St. Lucia*. St. Lucia: St. Lucia National Trust.

2 The 27 management areas include 10 protected landscapes, four national parks, two national landmarks, three nature reserves, one forest reserve, and seven historic areas/sites.

# ESTABLISHING AN INTERNATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR IN THE CHAMPLAIN-RICHELIEU VALLEY

**Anne Drost**

*QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment*

## BACKGROUND

Throughout history, people have created routes for exploring new territories and for moving goods between different trading regions and settled communities. Examples of such routes include the Silk Road of the Far East, the pilgrimage route from Rome to Lourdes, and the Mayan Trail through Central America. River and lake systems provide ready means of transport in and across many countries. The Nile, the Jordan River to the Dead Sea, the Ganges, and the Danube are examples of water routes that play a central role in the history and culture of societies. In recent years, there has been a growing interest in recognizing and preserving the natural and cultural values of these linear landscapes and in linking events and sites to better understand history as a dynamic and interrelated process. This interest is manifested in the increasing numbers of heritage corridors that are being recognized in many parts of the world, and more particularly, in North America.

A proposal initially put forward by Senator Jeffords of Vermont to recognize an international heritage corridor along the historic waterway and the adjacent lands of the Upper Hudson River, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and the Richelieu River (the “Champlain-Richelieu Valley”) is currently being studied by the U.S. National Park Service. A heritage corridor includes sites and landscapes that are both geographically and thematically related, and provides unique frameworks for understanding the historical, cultural, and natural development of communities and their surroundings, as well as for encouraging economic tourism development. The rich cultural landscapes and historic sites in the Champlain-Richelieu Valley recount an important part of the formative history of the United States and Canada and the relationships among early French and English explorers and settlers, First Nation peoples, and the natural landscape.

The cultural resources in this region, both on land and underwater, provide a tangible link to a rich and diverse past. They include important sacred aboriginal sites dating from as early as 10,000 B.C. Lake Champlain and its rocks are integral to the Abenaki traditions and are

central to their creation stories. The Lake and its tributaries have long served as important transportation routes for Abenakis, Mohawks, and Mohicans. Samuel de Champlain sailed into Lake Champlain in 1609. This marked the beginning of European exploration and settlement, which intensified over the next two centuries. Forts, shipwrecks, and historic landscapes throughout this region recount the history of French and English conflict in North America. This region may be considered as the birthplace of both the United States and Canada. Infrastructures, such as mills, bridges, and railway stations, represent early development of industry, transportation, and recreation.

## DESIGNATION & MANAGEMENT AS A PROTECTED LANDSCAPE

Heritage corridor designation is a relatively new concept in the United States. At present, a general Congressional enactment respecting heritage corridors and heritage areas does not exist. Draft legislation has been before Congress during the past two sessions but has not yet been passed into law. However, since 1984 approximately 17 heritage corridors and heritage areas have been designated by Congress through the passing of specific bills for each designated area.

Heritage areas and corridors are defined in the draft legislation as follows:

A place designated by Congress where natural, cultural, historic, and recreational resources combine to form a cohesive, nationally distinctive landscape arising from patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These patterns make National Heritage Areas representative of the national experience through the physical features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in the areas. Continued use of National Heritage Areas by people whose traditions helped shape the landscapes enhance their significance.

The broad purposes of formally designating a heritage corridor are three-fold: (1) to enhance and protect cultural landscapes, historic sites, and important natural and cultural resources; (2) to improve historical understanding and heritage appreciation; and (3) to stimulate community and economic development. The

steps involved in designating and managing a heritage corridor may, in general, be divided into four stages: (1) a feasibility study and site inventory are prepared; (2) the corridor is formally designated; (3) a management plan is prepared and adopted; and (4) the plan is implemented and ongoing monitoring is put into place.

## **CHALLENGES**

Preliminary discussions among government officials at the federal and state/provincial levels in New York, Vermont, and Quebec and among community organizations throughout the region regarding this cross-boundary initiative have met with great interest. The international corridor initiative clearly has great potential for improving the promotion and protection of cultural and natural resources and further solidifying cross-boundary relations. However, a project of this nature including such a large geographical area that includes two countries, two states, and one province as well as hundreds of local governments faces many challenges.

These challenges include communication barriers, administrative difficulties (defining a strategy to coordinate management effectively), political obstacles, and adequate funding. Communication barriers, such as different languages, are relatively easy to overcome through technology and tolerance. Work is currently being carried out to examine options for effective coordination of management within the corridor. Clearly, building partnerships with existing organizations is the key to success. Some collaborative efforts among the different levels of government in the region already exist, and initial funding for the project has been provided by both the public and private sector.

# PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES IN THE CONSERVATION OF WORKING LANDSCAPES: WHERE ARE WE NOW?

**Michael Beresford**

*Director, International Centre  
for Protected Landscapes, UK*

## INTRODUCTION

We are fortunate to have a rich global network of protected areas representing a key component in conserving global biodiversity. The significance and value of the world's large national parks—areas set aside for conservation purposes—remain undiminished. However, it is increasingly apparent that future attention will be focused on extending the coverage of protected areas into areas of working landscapes. This approach is based on safeguarding and enhancing the diversity of biological and cultural resources *within* viable programs of social and economic development, with a “community-led” approach to conservation management. This is the heart of the protected landscape concept, based on The World Conservation Union's (IUCN) Category V.

## PROTECTED LANDSCAPES

Protected landscapes are lived-in, working landscapes. The planning and management of these areas must be carried out in partnership with the local community. Local economic initiatives and the promotion of the local economy will shape conservation objectives. Community participation should be legally secured, and education and awareness-building about the objectives of the protected landscape within the community will be a priority. Without the support of the majority of the local community, the conservation objectives will not be realized.

Protected landscapes are about achieving conservation objectives in working landscapes. The concept of stewardship is fundamental to this approach. Stewardship means managing privately owned land on behalf of society as a whole, with future generations in mind. At the heart of the stewardship process lies the need to enter into agreements with landowners to secure and manage the land in the best interests of long-term environmental conservation. This interaction between people and the land in an environmentally, economically, and culturally sustainable relationship is beyond the reach of

government alone. Stewardship programs must involve landowners, local communities, commercial operators, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and government agencies.

There is no one model to be followed in designing stewardship programs. Rather, they must take account of the pattern of land use and ownership, the social structure of the area, the current state of the economy, the cultural and political organization, and the history and religion of the region.

Two factors are central to the success of the protected landscape:

- Effective conservation of the natural and cultural environment; and
- Continued viability of the local economy.

The concept of sustainable development underpins this approach. The challenge is to define sustainable development within the context of the protected landscape approach. To be meaningful, the definition must be expressed in clear, identifiable terms that reflect both conservation values and the community's social, economic, and cultural interests.

A sustainability strategy needs to be based on a series of measures or indicators that:

- Express the state of the quality of the present environment;
- Identify limiting factors or different types of carrying capacity
- Assess the impact of the policies of the management authority; and
- Measure the impact of development proposals.

The local community must have access to relevant information and be totally involved in all the significant stages of the process. For many of us, planning and managing protected landscapes present a series of new challenges as we enter the 21st century.

## NEW CHALLENGES

Protected areas have a long history of exclusive management activity. Management plans were developed with the effect, in most cases, of decoupling the interests of local people. In protected landscapes, management activity must be inclusive, where the interests of the

local communities are central to the future of the area, enabling them to share in the responsibility and benefits of the designation. Although many valuable initiatives are in place, this challenge of inclusion represents a substantial change in direction and a re-ordering of priorities for many protected landscape managers, requiring the acquisition of a range of new skills and knowledge.

We must now be seen to be implementing successful programs on the ground that achieve conservation objectives and visibly improve the social and economic conditions for people living within, or just outside, the area's boundaries. Increasingly, the management challenge of these special areas will be focused on that difficult point where conservation requirements and community needs diverge. As the front-line conservation professionals, protected landscape managers find themselves placed at the center of this challenge.

Building co-management capacity, supported by active community participation, will become more and more important. Significantly, the point at which many of the key decisions about the management of these areas are made is moving to the community level, where the protected landscape manager is centrally involved.

There is growing recognition internationally that managing a protected landscape is now akin to managing a very special business enterprise, with responsibilities for some of the most important natural assets on the planet. Increasingly, protected landscape agencies are looking to industry and commerce as sources of the necessary skills.

Static or diminishing budgets from governments require innovative responses from protected landscape managers to develop new sources of revenue from environmentally compatible activities. New types of agencies are emerging, with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector becoming more significant players. There is a strong emphasis on partnership and collaborative management arrangements. We are witnessing a growing transfer of responsibilities from the traditional public sector model. This shift requires changes in the funding and operational management processes.

To respond to these changes and address the challenges ahead, we need to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of protected landscape managers by building on traditional experience and knowledge and placing a

range of new management skills at the core of their activities.

## NEW SKILLS

As increasing levels of management effectiveness are required by communities, governments, and aid agencies, so we need effective managers to rise to the challenges. In addition to the traditional environmental skills—most commonly based in the natural sciences—there is a need to link to a new range of skills with a strong management culture as a core element.

Such skills are required to:

- Prepare and present management plans based on principles of partnership where local community interests are central;
- Prepare corporate financial plans containing detailed cost and budget proposals to achieve conservation objectives; and
- Develop efficient and effective management systems and structures.

More specifically, such skills are likely to include:

- Communication, presentation, negotiation, and mediation techniques;
- Conflict management and resolution—the ability to prepare an assessment of a conflict situation and to develop a strategy to manage or resolve the conflict;
- Consensus building—developing participatory decision-making techniques, understanding the dynamics of group decision-making, and reaching inclusive solutions;
- Collaborative management—understanding and investing in co-management activities, developing processes, and facilitating agreements;
- Organizing, directing, and managing participation programs, defining key principles of good practice, and engaging interest groups and stakeholders;
- Incorporating social concerns into management plans—organizing community appraisals and participatory action research;

- Integrating conservation and development programs—designing environmental strategies and action plans, running Integrated Conservation and Development Projects, understanding Environmental Impact Assessments, Environmental Audits, policy appraisal, and policy evaluation techniques;
- Directing environmental education, information, and interpretation programs—raising awareness, building support, organizing campaigns and marketing, seeking partners in provision, and understanding different models, concepts, and contexts; and
- Organizing information management—gaining access, prioritizing, managing and dissemination, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Information Technology (IT) techniques.

## CONCLUSION

Protected landscapes are about achieving conservation objectives in working landscapes, based on agreements with landowners to secure and manage the land in the best interests of long-term environmental conservation. The management challenge will be focused on that difficult point where conservation requirements and community needs diverge. To respond to this challenge we need to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and professionalism of protected landscape managers so they can draw on a wide range of new management skills.

## EXCERPTS FROM MICHAEL BERESFORD'S PRESENTATION

As the rights and responsibilities of local communities are increasingly valued, building co-management capacity, supported by active community participation, will become more and more important. Significantly, the point at which many of the key decisions about the management of our protected areas are made is moving to the community level.

Static or diminishing budgets from governments require innovative responses from protected area managers to develop new sources of investment from environmentally compatible activities. Additionally, new types of protected areas agencies are emerging, with non-governmental organizations and the private sector becoming more significant with a strong emphasis on partnership and collaborative management arrangements. We are witnessing a growing transfer of responsibilities from the traditional public sector model, requiring changes in the funding and operational management process.

## INDICATORS OF CHANGE

There is now widespread and unchallenged recognition that management activity must be more inclusive, where the interests of the local communities are central to the future of the area.

This challenge of inclusion represents a substantial change in the direction and a re-ordering of priorities for many protected area managers, requiring the acquisition of a range of new skills and knowledge.

To respond to these changes and address the challenges ahead we need to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and, above all, the professionalism of protected area managers, by building on traditional experience and knowledge and placing a range of new management skills at the core of their activities.

# SUMMARY OF SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS

*Session facilitated by:*

*John Elder*

*Discussion groups facilitated by:*

*Jessica Brown*

*Rolf Diamant*

*Anne Drost*

*Virginia Farley*

*Phil Huffman*

*Destry Jarvis*

*Michaela Stickney*

*Jackie Tuxill*

*Jennifer Waite*

After a series of presentations on the protected landscape approach as applied to different landscapes around the world, and a panel discussion exploring the challenges ahead for landscape conservation, forum participants broke into small groups of six to eight individuals. Their charge for the afternoon was to discuss ideas for advancing the protected landscape approach, grounds for hope for the future of conservation, and opportunities for international cooperation.

The following summary describes the key points that came out of these discussions. We compiled these points from the notes provided by facilitators, and regret any omissions or misinterpretations.

## **SPECIFIC ACTIONS TO HELP US MOVE FORWARD**

### ***Developing a description of the protected landscape concept***

Participants suggested that a clear, readily accessible description of the protected landscape approach and its principles is needed to establish a common understanding among practitioners and the public. The importance of protecting the cultural as well as natural values of the landscape needs to be emphasized. As an example, in conducting studies for heritage corridors and heritage areas, inventories should take into account factors that are more human-oriented (not just flora, fauna, and climate). Models need to serve human needs. The collaborative nature of this approach is critical.

### ***Developing a public outreach strategy***

It is important to develop a strategy that delivers a message about protected landscapes to the public. This will help diminish fears and overcome the anxieties of those who misunderstand the concept. It is important to communicate the message clearly and avoid using professional jargon. One suggestion for delivering the message was to publish a series of opinion-editorial pieces.

### ***Developing skills to prepare professionals for the changing nature of conservation***

Participants felt that skills development for land managers and other conservation professionals will be critical in the coming years. As an example, it will be important to integrate conflict resolution techniques into landscape conservation programs so that all parties benefit. Facilitation training is needed for many conservation practitioners. Listening skills are also important; professionals in the conservation field need to become better listeners. It is particularly important to listen to those who are living and working in the landscapes.

### ***Encouraging exchange among practitioners***

Participants felt that an exchange of ideas among conservation practitioners will be extremely important in the coming years. This includes creating avenues for collaboration and coalition-building (both horizontally

and vertically – that is, within the region, country, and globally. The impetus for this should come from the bottom up. It is important to recognize the diversity within and among various organizations.

The conservation community needs to create periodic opportunities for face-to-face dialogue, for sharing experiences and success stories, and for shared problem-solving. These discussions should include both successful models and those that have been less successful, as we can learn from our mistakes. One method suggested for doing this would be through the sponsorship of more fellowship exchanges as well as other opportunities such as this public forum.

Also important are the promotion of networking among conservation organizations and the utilization of the many already existing connections.

### ***Working at the community level***

Several suggestions were made for pursuing conservation work at a community level:

- Promote community visioning models such as Vital Communities developed in White River Junction, Vermont. This process helps people develop a vision and goals for their community. Part of the success of this process is to specifically assign responsibility for follow-up actions to pursue these community-identified goals.
- Encourage and help communities to make maps based on their community's vision before a developer draws the map for them. One participant noted, "Whoever makes the maps sets the agenda."
- It is critical to encourage community self-determination.
- Celebrate "sense of place." It is important to help people make strong connections to the places where they live, work, and play. They are then more likely to protect those places.
- Promote the value of cultural diversity within a community or a region.
- Help local organizations find their power base.

### ***Considering the local economy***

It was suggested that rural economic development be included in any landscape protection plan. Finding ways to enhance "value-added conservation products," drawing on the traditions of a place can increase the economic return to communities within the region.

It is important to address the needs of the business community, bringing businesspeople into coalitions and including them in the visioning process.

### ***Other points to remember***

- This must not become an elitist model.
- Don't ignore conflict; conflict is an important part of a collaborative process.
- Build trust. People are suspicious of top-down initiatives. The government agencies involved in these initiatives need to put their cards on the table and work effectively with other organizations and with communities.
- Recognize that projects perceived as "simple" (a trail, a protected piece of land) can be very effective in community-building. Collaboration on these projects touches upon many issues of community, science, and personal values.

### ***Potential role for the Conservation Study Institute***

Participants suggested the Conservation Study Institute at the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park could play several potential roles in collaboration with other organizations, such as:

- Convener
- Informer
- Continuity-provider
- Bridge-builder

## THOUGHTS ON THE INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Many participants felt that we should explore ways to communicate the ideas and thinking of the international conservation community more effectively here in the United States. Currently within the conservation movement in both the United States and internationally, there are many shared values and goals, but not a shared understanding of methods.

In a discussion of globalization, participants recognized a paradox in the global push towards competition whereas conservation work requires collaboration. The pressures of globalization or westernization are especially strong in developing countries and should be countered with an increased emphasis placed on the value and credibility of other cultures.

There were several suggested areas where non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as IUCN could provide assistance, especially in developing countries. Many countries need help in establishing a legislative framework for creating protected areas. These countries, and especially the responsible government offices in these countries, often need technical support for managing protected areas as well.

Many people felt that the international community should explore ways to share information about successful projects more frequently.

## OTHER QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

Finally, there were several additional observations made in the small groups. These ideas are included here for further thought.

- Is there a way to pursue the protected landscapes approach without using a “designation?” How can we build in flexibility when we are talking about the legal designation of protected landscapes? Traditionally, legal models are not very flexible.
- What voices are not represented at this meeting? Artistic community; Religious/spiritual community (Green Cross, etc.); Tribal preservation officers (cultural resources officers for Native American tribes)
- How do we as an international community learn to understand that what we see as “natural” landscapes are actually “cultural” landscapes in many countries (that they are a product of man’s working of the land)?
- How do we as a culture celebrate the products of our working landscapes? How do we make a direct connection between our community and the creation of its food?
- Can we change ethics and perspectives at the community level regarding public (or common) land and private property by emphasizing ownership as a responsibility as well as a right?
- What is the most effective way to change decision-making at the highest levels of governments and of corporations?
- How do we obtain an invitation for involvement from local communities when the area in question is very large?

## SPECIFIC GROUNDS FOR HOPE ON WHICH WE CAN BUILD

Participants found numerous reasons to be positive about the future of conservation worldwide. One of the most important is that there is an increased public recognition that we are losing valuable landscapes. Recognizing this problem is the first step towards doing something about it.

There are now 30,000 different protected areas worldwide. There has been an increase in trans-border cooperation in conservation, creating a viable role for the “peace park” model. At a country-specific level, the Peruvian government has recently passed legislation that is more inclusive than traditional land protection models in incorporating local people into the decision-making process.

Participants also found hope in a growing movement worldwide that shifts power and responsibility away from national and state governments toward the local community. This shift does not represent an abdication of power by governments, but more a willingness to share that power. More people and organizations are working at the community level, with an increase worldwide in the number of NGOs. NGOs are a powerful force to effect change, and were described at this session

as an “icon of hope” because people who work with them are willing to invest their time, money, and energy to make a difference.

There is hope with the global growth in communication and exchange. The rise of internet linkages and global communication allows individual project managers to feel a part of an international conservation community. People don’t work in a “data vacuum,” simply looking at one resource type alone. “Everyone is connected to everyone else’s map layers,” meaning that a map can contain information on a wide variety of resources including heritage sites, conservation areas, farms, and trails. Increasingly, more than one community, state, or country is entering jointly into dialogue about issues that affect us all.

Many people found hope in the fact that, more often, we are linking natural and cultural issues rather than keeping these concepts separate. Parallel constituent groups concerned with cultural resources and land conservation are interacting. And we are learning to involve the people who live within landscapes. Also, there is a growing recognition of the importance of cultural diversity and different cultural perspectives, with a growing respect for native communities.

Finally, participants found grounds for hope in the high quality of conservation professionals working in the field today. Professionals rooted in the land offer a wealth of talent, commitment, and understanding. These professionals are being tapped by a wider variety of initiatives, building a sense of “let’s learn together.” Projects continue to become more complex, making this cooperation essential. And, there is a positive change taking place in leadership internationally. It has become more flexible and innovative, including younger people and more women.

*The convenors of the public forum—the Conservation Study Institute, QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment, and Shelburne Farms—would like to thank all of the facilitators for their help in guiding these small group discussions, and everyone for their thoughtful participation.*

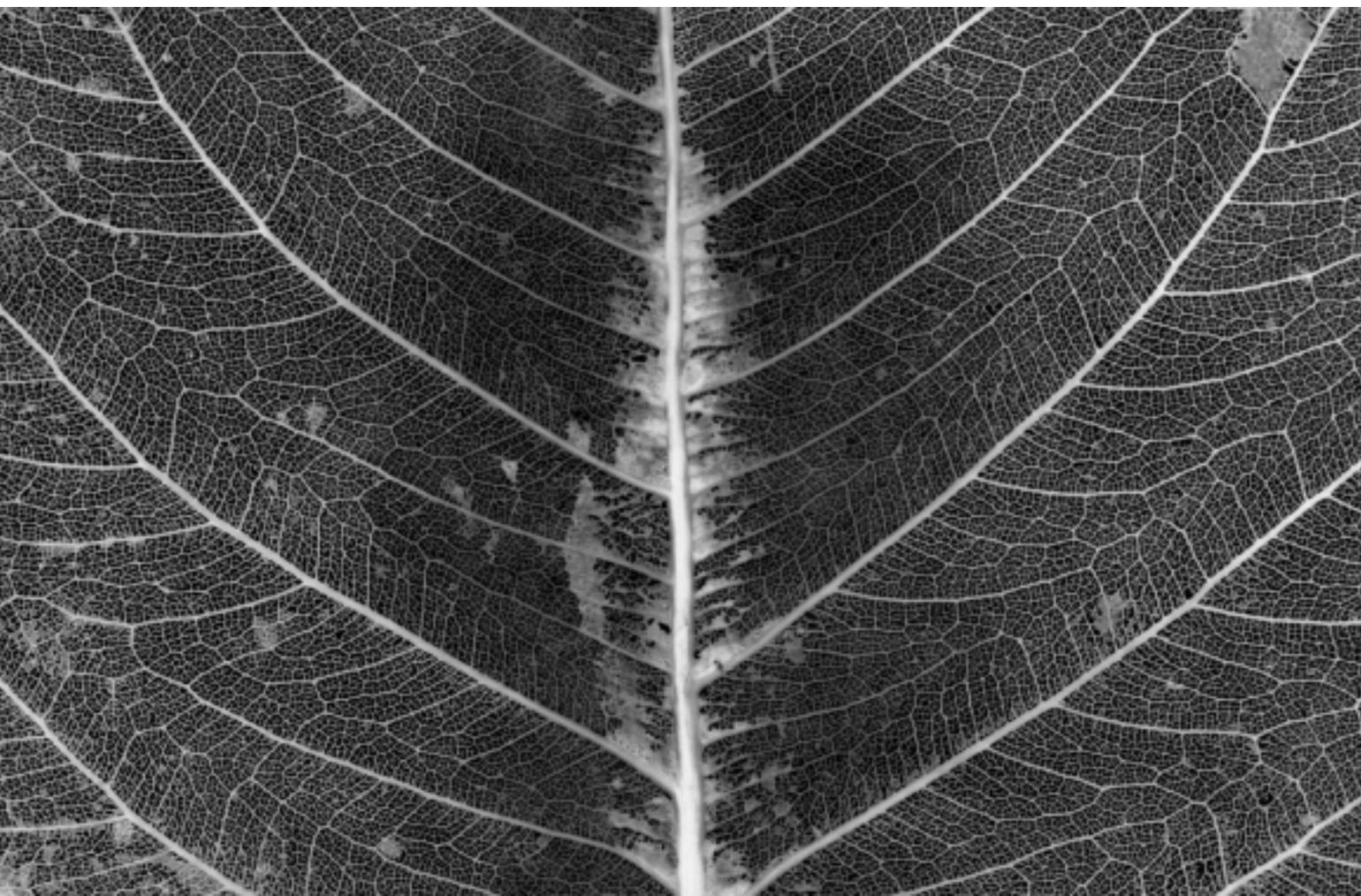
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# APPENDICES

- A. Agenda for the Working Session
- B. Participant List
- C. Participant Biographies
- D. Participant Contact Information
- E. IUCN Protected Areas Management Categories
- F. IUCN Category V Protected Landscapes/Seascapes Definition
- G. World Heritage Convention Definition of Cultural Landscapes



# APPENDIX A

## INTERNATIONAL CONCEPTS IN PROTECTED LANDSCAPES: EXPLORING THEIR VALUE FOR COMMUNITIES IN THE NORTHEAST

### A Public Forum and Workshop on Landscape Stewardship

Friday, June 18, 1999

Shelburne Farms, Shelburne, Vermont

#### AGENDA

The broad aims are to:

- Explore successful experiences with conservation of working landscapes;
- Foster an exchange of ideas among practitioners from diverse regions of the world; and
- Define future challenges and international collaboration in support of protecting working landscapes.

#### PUBLIC FORUM

- 9:00            Welcome and Introduction to the Public Forum  
Alec Webb, President, Shelburne Farms  
Destry Jarvis, Assistant Director, External Affairs, National Park Service  
Nora Mitchell, Director, Conservation Study Institute
- 9:30            **Panel of Presentations**  
Moderator: Jessica Brown, Vice President for International Programs,  
QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment  
Adrian Phillips, Chair of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas  
*An International Perspective on Protecting Landscapes: Experience from Around the World*  
Fausto Sarmiento, Associate Director, Center for Latin American  
and Caribbean Studies at The University of Georgia and  
Jack Rodriguez, Technical Director of FUNDRAE, Ecuador  
*The Quijos River Valley of Ecuador: A Proposed Protected Landscape in the Andes*  
Giles Romulus, Director of the St. Lucia National Trust  
*The Praslin Protected Landscape: Working with Communities to Establish Protected Areas*  
Anne Drost, Lake Champlain Heritage Corridor Coordinator  
for QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment and  
Ann Cousins, Consultant, Preservation Trust of Vermont and  
the National Trust for Historic Preservation  
*International Heritage Conservation Initiatives in the Champlain-Richelieu Valley*
- 11:30          **The Challenges Ahead: Panel Questions and Answers**  
Moderator: Jessica Brown
- 12:00          Adjourn Public Forum

## WORKSHOP ON LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION

- 12:30 Introduction to the Workshop  
Nora Mitchell, Director, Conservation Study Institute
- 1:30 Michael Beresford, Co-Director, International Centre for Protected Landscapes, Wales  
*State of the Art: Professional Challenges in the Conservation of Working Landscapes*
- 2:00 Small group discussion on current challenges, advancing the protected landscape approach,  
and exploring opportunities for international cooperation  
Facilitator: John Elder, Professor of English and Environmental Studies, Middlebury College
- 3:15 Share observations from small group discussions  
Facilitator: John Elder
- 4:15 Closing Comments
- 4:30 Adjourn

# APPENDIX B

## BIOGRAPHIES

### Michael Beresford

Michael Beresford trained as a land manager, landscape architect, and environmental planner. He has over 25 years of experience as a working professional in protected landscapes management, culminating as Director of the Brecon Beacons National Park in Wales—a protected landscape.

In 1991, with Professor John Aitchison, he established the International Centre for Protected Landscapes (ICPL) at Aberystwyth in Wales. ICPL is an advisory, training, and research agency linked to the University of Wales. Its mission is to safeguard and enhance both cultural and natural facilities within viable programs of economic and social development—the heart of the protected landscape approach.

During the past eight years, he has written widely on protected landscape issues and established training and research programs with Moi University in Kenya, the Kenya Wildlife Service, the University of the South Pacific, and the South Pacific Regional Environmental Programme.

Michael has been an active member of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas since 1991. He is also a member of the Commission on Economic, Environmental and Social Policy. He sits on the Collaborative Management Working Group.

### Jessica Brown

Jessica Brown is Vice President for International Programs at QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment, where she is responsible for training, technical assistance, policy research, and peer exchange programs focusing on land conservation and stewardship. The program, in partnership with local institutions in northeastern North America and abroad, has reached over 350 conservation professionals and community leaders in target regions of Latin America, the Caribbean, Central Europe, and the Middle East.

Before joining the QLF staff in 1985, Jessica spent three years in the Turks and Caicos Islands working with local conservation and community develop-

ment projects. During 1993 she spent a sabbatical leave in Central Europe researching trends in stewardship of rural landscapes. More recently, her international work has included training and research projects in Costa Rica, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, and St. Lucia. She has worked as a consultant for clients including the National Park Service, WWF-International, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, and the German Marshall Fund of the United States.

Jessica is a member of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas and the IUCN Collaborative Management Working Group, and serves on governing and advisory boards for several nonprofit organizations. She has a master's degree from Clark University and a bachelor's degree from Brown University. Her recent publications focus on topics related to stewardship, private land conservation, and the changing role of protected areas in society.

### Megan Camp

Megan Camp is Vice President and Program Director of Shelburne Farms, a 1,400-acre working farm and nonprofit environmental education center whose mission is to cultivate a conservation ethic by teaching and demonstrating the stewardship of agricultural and natural resources. Megan is currently on the boards of the Statewide Environmental Programs (SWEEP), Vermont Ag in the Classroom, the State of Vermont Sustainable Agriculture Advisory Council, the University of Vermont Extension Service Advisory Council, and the Preservation Trust of Vermont. She has been involved since 1990 as a lead consultant in partnership projects with the Institute for Sustainable Communities working in community-based environmental education projects in Central and Eastern Europe and Russia.

### Ann Cousins

Ann Cousins is a Field Representative for the Preservation Trust of Vermont and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In this shared-staff position, she represents the resources of

both organizations in providing direct assistance to organizations, municipalities, and individuals involved in historic preservation or community development projects. The Vermont Field Service program is a pilot project developed under a grant to the National Trust from the National Endowment for the Arts and The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation.

Prior to working for the Preservation Trust of Vermont, Ann was the Cultural Resources Coordinator for the Lake Champlain Basin Program, where she supported local heritage tourism initiatives in the New York and Vermont Champlain Valley. Ann serves on the Board of Preservation Action and on the Advisory Committee for the Lake Champlain Underwater Historic Preserve.

### Anne Drost

Anne joined QLF in February 1999 to work primarily on the Champlain-Richelieu Valley Heritage Corridor project. Since 1994, she has worked as a lawyer at the firm of Martineau Walker in Montreal. Her legal practice is concentrated primarily in the areas of land use, environmental, municipal, and property law. Anne teaches environmental law and municipal law in the McGill Faculty of Law. She is the President of the Heritage Legislation Committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (Canada) (ICOMOS). She is also a member of the Lake Champlain Basin Program's Cultural Tourism Advisory Committee and is an active board member of the Organizing Committee for the Canadian Rowing Championship. Anne has published several articles, including "Ecosystem Management in Lake Champlain" in the *Arizona Journal of International & Comparative Law*; "Sustainable Development and Aboriginal Rights in Canada" in the *International Journal of Comparative Law*; and "Developing Sustainable Tourism for World Heritage Sites" in *International Tourism Research*.

Anne received a B.A. in art history from the University of Victoria, a Diploma in French Language Studies from the Sorbonne University, Paris, and a combined Civil and Common Laws Degree from McGill University, Montreal. In

1998, she completed a Masters Degree in Environmental Law from the Vermont Law School.

### John Elder

John Elder has taught since 1973 at Middlebury College and the Bread Loaf School of English. His special interests as a teacher and writer include environmental education, Romantic and contemporary poetry, Japan's haiku tradition, and American nature writing. John holds a split appointment in English and environmental studies at Middlebury. He has served as Director of Environmental Studies and has played a role in developing the interdisciplinary character of that program.

Among John Elder's publications are *Imagining the Earth: Poetry and the Vision of Nature*, *Following the Brush* (essays about classical Japanese culture), and *Reading the Mountains of Home*. This last volume, published by Harvard University Press in 1998, connects Robert Frost's great poem "Directive" with the human and natural history of Vermont. It is organized as a series of hikes from Bristol, where John and his family make their home, up the ridge to where Frost had a house.

John has also edited or co-edited a number of volumes, including *The Norton Book of Nature Writing* (with Robert Finch), *Spirit and Nature* (with Steven Rockefeller), *Family of Earth and Sky: Indigenous Tales of Nature from Around the World* (with Hertha Wong), and *American Nature Writers*. His essays frequently appear in such periodicals as *Orion* and *Wild Earth*.

John serves as advisor to Stories in the Land, the Orion Society's program in environmental education. He has been active in the formation of a grassroots environmental group in Bristol called the Watershed Center. He has also enjoyed participating in the Stewardship Initiative—an outreach program and dialogue sponsored by Vermont's first national park, the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park in Woodstock.

### Nora Mitchell

Nora Mitchell is the Director of the National Park Service's recently established Conservation Study Institute. The Institute provides a forum for the National Park Service and the greater conservation community to discuss the history of conservation, the practice of conservation today, and future directions in the field. Institute programs encompass training and education, research, and sustaining knowledge networks within the conservation community. Nora is currently developing the program agenda for the Institute in partnership with the Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park, the Woodstock Foundation, the University of Vermont's School of Natural Resources; Quebec Labrador Foundation's Atlantic Center for the Environment, and Shelburne Farms.

For eight years prior to this, Nora served as founding director of the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation, the National Park Service's technical center for research, planning, and preservation stewardship of significant cultural landscapes. Based at the Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site, the Center fields teams of landscape professionals to work on cultural landscape projects across the country.

In her 18-year career with the National Park Service, Nora has worked on both the natural and cultural resource management of many national parks and on the development of national policy and guidelines. As a 1988 Dewitt Wallace Fellow in Historic Preservation, Nora spent a four-month sabbatical with the United Kingdom Countryside Commission studying cultural landscape programs. Since then, Nora has actively promoted the recognition and protection of cultural landscapes internationally. She is currently a member of the IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas, sits on the board of US/ICOMOS—the national committee of the International Council on Monuments and Sites—and served as the first chair of the Historic Landscape Committee of US/ICOMOS. She also serves on the board of the Alliance for Historic

Landscape Preservation, a US/Canadian organization. Nora has also worked with cultural resource agencies in Canada and Norway on landscape preservation projects. Nora is the author of numerous papers, including a recent article on stewardship in *Environments* and a chapter in two books, *Cultural Landscapes of Universal Value* and *Nara (Japan) Conference on Authenticity*.

### Adrian Phillips

Adrian Phillips has worked in national and international organizations in the environmental and countryside fields for nearly 40 years. Trained as a geographer and planner, he has worked for UNEP in Kenya and IUCN in Switzerland. He was Director General of the Countryside Commission for 11 years until 1992. He now holds a part-time chair at Cardiff University, United Kingdom. Since 1994, he has been Chair of IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA).

In his time with the Countryside Commission, he worked to promote the ideas of protected landscapes internationally and organized the seminal 1987 Lake District Symposium. In WCPA, he has consistently argued for greater use of Category V approaches, believing that this is a means of linking conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

### Jack Rodríguez

In 1982, Jack Rodríguez graduated from San Gabriel High School with a diploma in chemical biology. His background is in the field of rights and administration from the Universidad Central and in hotel management and tourism, but he has always been connected with ecosystem conservation. From 1985 to 1990, Jack worked for the Agency Samoa Turismo. In 1990, he became the secretary of FUNDRAE (Fundación para el Desarrollo de la Región Amazónica Ecuatoriana), and in 1995, the manager of HOTURIS, Inc. He has been a delegate to several international ecotourism meetings.

For 10 years, FUNDRAE has worked with communities in the Ecuadorian

Amazon region, running sustainable development programs. FUNDRAE was the driving force for the creation of the Greater Sumaco Ecological Reserve, which is approximately 300,000 hectares, located in the province of Napo, Ecuador. It was also the backbone for the declaration of the city of Baeza as a Cultural Heritage Site, established in 1995 in Ecuador. Jack and his colleagues at FUNDRAE have been monitoring the zones of influence of the Papallacta Project, which provides drinking water for the city of Quito. FUNDRAE has been promoting ecotourism in a rational form in the Ecuadorian Amazon. Its future project will be the establishment of a protected cultural landscape within IUCN's Category V in the Quijos River Valley. They are working with Dr. Fausto Sarmiento at the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, University of Georgia, who has helped with various projects in sustainability. In December of 1998, Jack, representing FUNDRAE, participated in the International Symposium of Mountain Sustainable Development (Andean Mountain Association symposium) in Quito, where he led a field trip to the Quijos River Valley.

### **Giles Romulus**

Giles Romulus is currently the Director of Programmes at the St. Lucia National Trust. He is also a member of IUCN's Commission on Protected Areas; a member of the Caribbean Conservation Association; a member of the St. Lucia Naturalists' Society; a member of the Folk Research Centre in St. Lucia; a Director of the St. Lucia Tourist Board; the Chairman of the Ministry of Tourism's Product Development Committee in St. Lucia; and a member of the National Commission for UNESCO's Sub-Committee on Science. He is currently leading the planning process for the designation of the world-famous Pitons as a World Heritage Site and is participating in the establishment of one national park and one protected landscape in St. Lucia.

Giles holds a Bachelors degree with honors in Geography and a Post-Graduate Diploma with distinction in

Environmental Studies and Resource Management from the University of the West Indies. He also holds a Post-Graduate Diploma in Latin American and Caribbean Studies and a Master in Environmental Studies (Environmental Planning and Resource Management) from York University in Canada. Giles was the Project Coordinator/Planner for the project, which resulted in the publication of St. Lucia's protected areas plan.

### **Fausto Sarmiento**

Fausto Sarmiento is adjunct graduate faculty of Ecology and Associate Director of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. His research focuses on restoration of neotropical montane landscapes. He is President of the Andean Mountain Association (AMA) and organized the III International Symposium on Sustainable Mountain Development; also, he was inaugural keynote speaker at the IV Latin American Congress of Ecology in Peru, and chaired the workshop on Mountain Protected Areas for the first Latin American Congress of National Parks, in Colombia.

In Ecuador, his native country, he was Executive Director of the National Museum of Natural Sciences and was an ecological/environmental consultant. He is on the board of several conservation organizations and has served as a regional expert for issues of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development. In April 1999, the Honor Society for International Scholars Phi Beta Delta, Tau Chapter, recognized him as the "Outstanding Faculty of the Year."

Fausto is author of several articles on restoration of Tropandean landscapes and books on Ecuadorian ecology. He has recently been engaged in a multidisciplinary research project for comparative ecology of the highland-lowland continuum of Andean equatorial forests. Preliminary results of his work are summarized in *Desde la Selva hasta el Mar: Antología Ecológica del Ecuador*, published in 1987 by the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, Quito.

He holds a BS degree from Catholic University of Ecuador, Quito (1988), an MS degree from Ohio State University, Columbus (1991), and a PhD from the University of Georgia, Athens (1996).

### **Barbara Slaiby**

Barbara Slaiby is the Program Coordinator for the Conservation Study Institute at Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park in Woodstock, Vermont. In this capacity, she helps to plan and coordinate a variety of trainings, workshops, and publications. Concurrently, she works as a ranger at the Park, interpreting conservation and land stewardship in the context of American conservation. Previously, Barbara worked for QLF/the Atlantic Center for the Environment for several years as the Northern New England program coordinator. During this time, she developed environmental education programs in Vermont and New Hampshire schools focusing on local rivers. Working with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, and local consultants, students learned about river ecology, water quality, land-use issues, and the reintroduction of Atlantic salmon. Barbara also wrote publications on Vermont agriculture and fisheries and represented QLF on a fellowship exchange in Scotland.

From 1983-1985, Barbara worked as a fisheries extension agent in rural Nepal with the U.S. Peace Corps. She has also worked as an associate producer for Connecticut Public Television, and from 1996-1997 as a researcher and writer in developing a script for a documentary on the Northern Forest. Barbara received a BS degree from Duke University in zoology, and an MS from the University of Michigan in natural resources policy and education.

## APPENDIX C

### IUCN PROTECTED AREAS MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

Protected areas are categorized by the primary purpose of management. Categories are as follows:

- IA Strict nature reserve/wilderness: protection area managed mainly for science of wilderness protection
- IB Wilderness area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/species management area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected landscape/seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed resource protected area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural resources

From: IUCN. 1994. *Guidelines for Protected Area Management Categories*. Gland, Switzerland and Cambridge, UK: IUCN.

# APPENDIX D

## CATEGORY V PROTECTED LANDSCAPE/SEASCAPE:

Protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation

### DEFINITION

Area of land, with coast and sea as appropriate, where the interaction of people and nature over time has produced an area of distinct character with significant aesthetic, ecological, and/or cultural value, and often with high biological diversity. Safeguarding the integrity of this traditional interaction is vital to the protection, maintenance, and evolution of such an area.

### OBJECTIVES OF MANAGEMENT

- To maintain the harmonious interaction of nature and culture through the protection of landscape and/or seascape, and the continuation of traditional land uses, building practices, and social and cultural manifestations;
- To support lifestyles and economic activities that are in harmony with nature and the preservation of the social and cultural fabric of the communities concerned;
- To maintain the diversity of landscape and habitat, and of associated species and ecosystems;
- To eliminate where necessary, and thereafter prevent, land uses and activities that are inappropriate in scale and/or character;
- To provide opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism appropriate in type and scale to the essential qualities of the areas;
- To encourage scientific and educational activities that will contribute to the long-term well-being of resident populations and to the development of public support for the environmental protection of such areas; and
- To bring benefits to, and to contribute to the welfare of, the local community through the provision of natural products (such as forest and fisheries products) and services (such as clean water or income derived from sustainable forms of tourism).

### GUIDANCE FOR SELECTION

- The area should possess a landscape and/or coastal and island seascape of high scenic quality, with diverse associated habitats, flora and fauna, along with manifestations of unique or traditional land-use patterns and social organizations as evidenced in human settlements and local customs, livelihoods, and beliefs.
- The area should provide opportunities for public enjoyment through recreation and tourism within its normal lifestyle and economic activities.

### ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

- The area may be owned by a public authority, but is more likely to comprise a mosaic of private and public ownerships operating a variety of management regimes. These regimes should be subject to a degree of planning or other control and supported, where appropriate, by public funding and other incentives to ensure that the quality of the landscape/seascape and the relevant local customs and beliefs are maintained in the long term.

## APPENDIX E

### WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE GUIDELINES DEFINITION OF “CULTURAL LANDSCAPES”

#### A. Cultural Landscapes

(1) Cultural landscapes represent the “combined works of nature and of man” designated in Article 1 of the World Heritage Convention. They are illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic, and cultural forces, both external and internal (sec. 36).

“The term ‘cultural landscape’ embraces a diversity of manifestations of the interaction between humankind and its natural environment” (sec. 37).

Cultural landscapes often reflect specific techniques of sustainable land-use, considering the characteristics and limits of the natural environment they are established in, and a specific spiritual relation to nature. Protection of cultural landscapes can contribute to modern techniques of sustainable land use and can maintain or enhance natural values in the landscape. The continued existence of traditional forms of land use supports biological diversity in many regions of the world. The protection of traditional cultural landscapes is therefore helpful in maintaining biological diversity (sec. 38).

“The clearly defined landscape designed and created intentionally by man” (sec. 39 i), largely concentrated on parks and gardens.

Organically evolved landscape. “This results from an initial social, economic, administrative, and/or religious imperative and has developed its present form by association with and in response to its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:

- A relict (or fossil) landscape [such as an archaeological landscape] is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period. Its significant distinguishing features are, however, still visible in material form; and
- A continuing landscape is one which retains an active social role in contemporary society closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time” (sec. 39 ii).

The associative cultural landscape derives its significance from “the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent” (sec. 39 iii).

From: UNESCO. 1996. *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention*. Paris: UNESCO.

## APPENDIX F

### OUTCOMES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL WORKING SESSION

- A mission for the global program to develop an integrated approach for the protection of biodiversity, cultural diversity, and the sustainable use of natural resources;
- An outline for a three-year WCPA global program to promote and demonstrate the use and value of protected landscapes. Key elements of the program are to create a partnership network, evaluate and research existing protected landscape areas, organize and develop case study material, help to develop training and build professional skills, and work closely with specific regional protected landscape projects;
- An initial pilot project on protected landscapes for the Andean region, focusing on themes that recognize the great diversity and integration of cultural and natural resources of the region; and
- An international working group to move this program forward. As conveners of the working session, the Conservation Study Institute and the QLF/Atlantic Center for the Environment, in collaboration with WCPA and other partner organizations, plan to participate actively in this evolving effort.

# APPENDIX G

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