

Private Conservation as a Tool to Attain Sustainability: Environmental, Social, and Economic.

The workshop emphasized the importance of private conservation as a tool for necessary protection within a sustainable context, while simultaneously complementing the public system to protect areas.

Similarly, the workshop showed how private conservation grants civil society and all other sectors the possibility to participate.

Additionally, there is an important potential in developing this idea, as well as regulation and economic incentives, in Argentina. The experiences of diverse countries in Central America were presented as antecedents about this theme.

There is a growing interest in this process on the part of proprietors, and authorities are becoming more conscious of the question of combining public and private interests. Lastly, the importance of continuing this inter-sectoral work in this theme must be considered - keeping in mind the strategic Tools of EAE, EIA, y environmental territorial planning.

The Workshop highlighted the importance of monitoring and implementing private conservation, as much at the public institutional level, by means of jurisdictional and citizen control, as at the private level by means of private conservation carried out by civil organizations (Ex: Conservation refuges by FVSA)

Representatives from globally diverse organizations and authorities were present: Peru, USA, Spain. Said representatives agreed on the challenges and the necessity to work in a network, as well as the necessity to create a motion regarding this theme.

FVSA and FARN presented their experiences in relation to their project of Private Conservation in Argentina, in which they stated the following steps:

1. Diagnosis of the situation of private conservation
2. Production of intersectoral findings
3. Development of tracking conclusions and recommendations for authorities

Both institutions are currently working with three provinces in Argentina in tracking and implementing said conclusions and recommendations. Similarly, Carlos Chacón of TNC presented the Central American experience in the material.

What monitoring is expected?

To continue working in proposing and implementing private conservation tools. To create and strengthen the cooperation within countries and between organizations from different countries. To produce a motion to promote private conservation to be presented to the UICN General Assembly.

What specific recommendations resulted from your event? What are the objectives of your recommendations?

As the other challenges to keep in mind, as mentioned throughout this document, key elements are noted as follows:

The need of technical training for authorities, an appropriate budget, incentives, monitoring, networking, diffusion, and communication.

Additionally, the workshop produced a motion proposal that was passed on the last day by the members of the UICN Assembly, CGR4.MOT133, "Custody of protected areas and nature", in which the General Director and the President were requested, in cooperation with the Commission of Protected Areas, to consider mechanisms to establish a set of tasks regarding the custody of private protected areas and of nature, in charge of obtaining and organizing the expert knowledge of volunteers interested in the custody of private protected areas and of nature.