

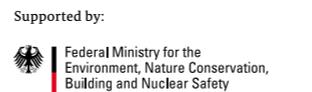
Planning as a tool is underused, not always embedded in solid legal frameworks or not always properly implemented. Through a combination of global reviews and in-country assessments, target countries will be provided with advice, guidance, and assistance in demonstration activities.

The project results and demonstrations will provide illustrative recommendations for legal planning tools that meet development objectives and reinforce an ecosystem-based approach in the protected area systems. Policy dialogues will attempt to ensure that the necessary political leadership can translate recommendations into implementation and sustained action in their countries.

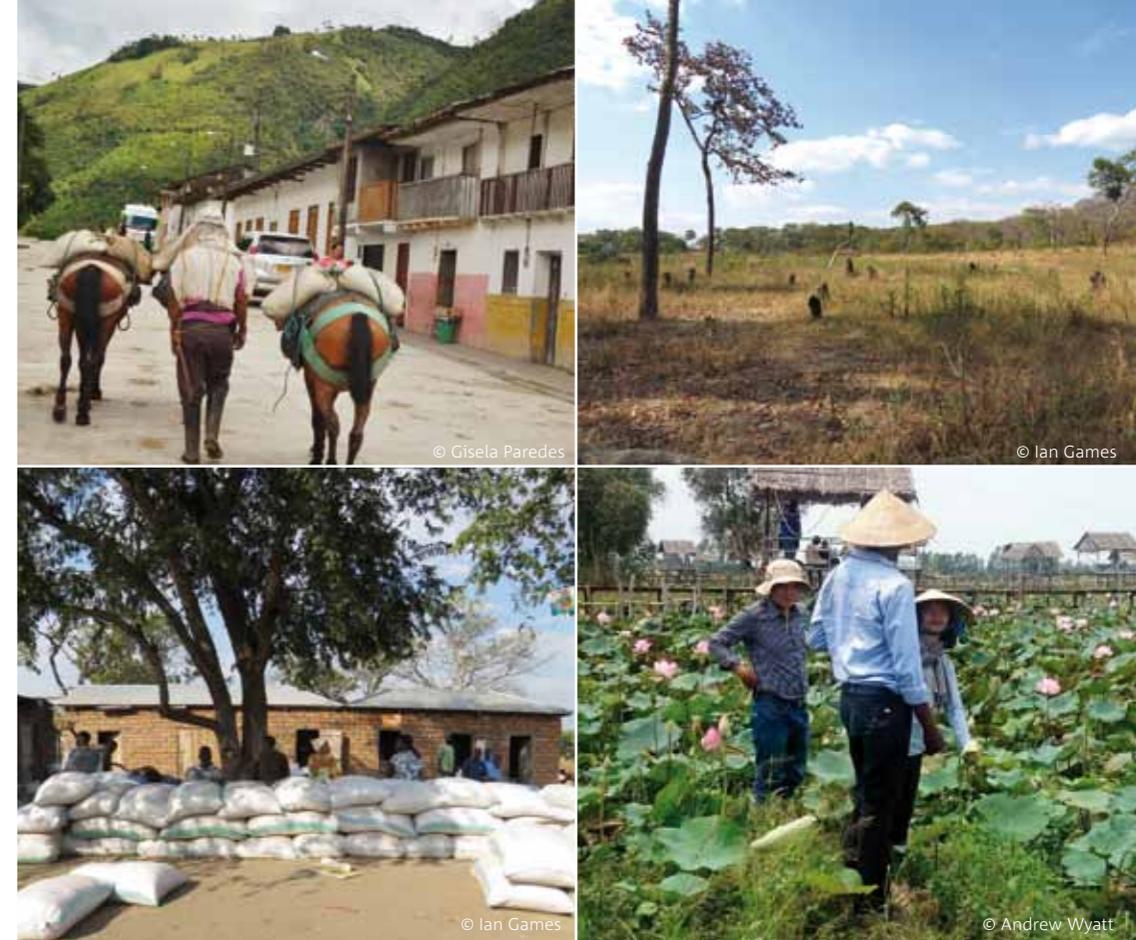
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## Colombia

- Protected areas are mostly located in rural areas, but provide resilience to urban territories.
- Effective conservation of protected areas ensures human well-being of nearby populations. Protected areas and environmental services are key in the socio-economic dynamics of municipalities
- Some of the main environmental services provided by protected areas are those related to climate regulation and support. Those environmental services are key for climate change adaptation and risk management.
- There is a direct relation between natural preserved areas and urban areas. However this relation is often not visible due to the lack of valuations and people's awareness. For that reason, it is key to include conservation activities in local planning, and also reflect its benefits, as well as to combat the effects of climate change.
- To prevent socio-environmental conflicts, it is important to promote the dialogue and capacity building activities with local communities and different stakeholders at different levels.

## Tanzania and Zambia

- The project area contains several key biodiversity areas, both terrestrial and freshwater.
- Preliminary studies have shown that these areas are highly vulnerable to climate change contributing to an increased conflict between people and wildlife over water and habitat, increased incidence of fire and temperature-induced changes to the ecology of Lake Tanganyika, amongst other challenges.
- There are still relatively large landscapes and healthy populations of iconic species such as the African Elephant and the Eastern Chimpanzee in the project area. Many of these landscapes have not yet been irreversibly transformed by competing land use, although pressure particularly from agriculture and infrastructure development is growing rapidly.
- There is a window of opportunity to strengthen participatory land use planning to ensure that ecological connectivity is maintained and that existing and planned

## Working on integrating climate change and biodiversity concerns into spatial planning frameworks, including a global study assessing sixteen jurisdictions and four target countries: Colombia, Tanzania, Zambia and Vietnam.

- **COLOMBIA**  
Working in San Juan de Nepomuceno and Santa Rosa Cauca Municipality
- **TANZANIA and ZAMBIA**  
Working around Lake Tanganyika
- **VIETNAM**  
Working in the Mekong Delta



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development plans are coordinated and informed by recommendations on how to mainstream biodiversity and mitigate impacts of climate change.

- The project area is very remote which makes it difficult to effectively mainstream biodiversity and climate change into land use planning, posing challenges for stakeholders and requiring concerted long-term and multi-sectoral efforts.

## Vietnam

- A situation analysis of the third rice crop in the upper delta shows that while farmers are making marginal profits from the crop, farmers have not been aware of the externality costs of production and are also not aware of viable more profitable alternative flood-based livelihoods. There is still local demand from farmers for infrastructure to grow the third rice crop because there is a lack of alternatives and a low cost of production and they are not made to pay for the externality costs.
- A study into climate resilient farming systems that enhance biodiversity focused on a number of different lotus farming models and documented their flood and drought resilient characteristics as well as their flood retention capacity. These flood-based farming systems, which expand the area of fish habitat, offer the opportunity to expand the ecological footprint and connectivity of protected wetlands in the upper delta if they were to be used to convert rice growing land within the buffer zones of the protected areas and between the protected areas.
- A study of the legal and regulatory instruments related to land use planning found that despite having a well developed legal framework for biodiversity conservation, its application is often seen as being restricted to just protected areas, and its application in agricultural landscapes remains inadequate. Climate change policy and legal frameworks are also well developed, but their consideration in land use planning needs further work.