A personal journey behind the book and its ideas.
PART I: STANDPOINT
The urban/rural boy who wanted to be a biologist
THE SIXTH EXTINCTION
In the last 2,000 years one out of each mammal or bird species became extinct.
I started seeing myself as a conservationist instead of a biologist
Often there’s overlap between biological diversity and human poverty...

Which means that we need to take in account the needs of marginalized rural groups if we want to achieve conservation
PART II:

IBERÁ AS THE CRADDLE OF

THE FULL NATURE CONCEPT
Kristine and Douglas Tompkins
A WILD IDEA

DOUG TOMPKINS spent the first half of his life scaling the peaks of capitalism, founding iconic companies including THE NORTH FACE and ESPRIT. Then he realized he had climbed the wrong mountain. Moving to a remote cabin in Patagonia without electricity or running water, he launched one of the greatest conservation efforts the world has ever seen . . .

JONATHAN FRANKLIN
THERE IS ALMOST ALWAYS RESISTANCE
IBERA NATIONAL PARK (ARGENTINA):

“They came to steal the water”
CONFLICT BRINGS OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT
WE HAD TO AVOID THE FALSE DICHOTOMY BETWEEN DEVELOPMENT AND CONSERVATION
En la ficha Herramientas de imagen | Formato, puede crear sus propios marcos y realizar correcciones en las imágenes, como por ejemplo ajustar el contraste y el brillo o recortar la imagen para que se vea solamente lo que le interesa.
En la ficha Herramientas de imagen | Formato, puede crear sus propios marcos y realizar correcciones en las imágenes, como por ejemplo ajustar el contraste y el brillo o recortar la imagen para que se vea solamente lo que le interesa.
Figure 1 The virtuous cycle of Full Nature.
The community of San Miguel receives the jaguar like a star
Children from a nearby village receive the jaguar on its way to the breeding center inside Iberá.
Our Work

African Parks is a non-profit conservation organization that takes on direct responsibility for the rehabilitation and long-term management of protected areas in partnership with governments and local communities.

- **Saving Wildlife**
  We are facing a conservation crisis in Africa. Some of the planet’s most spectacular species are being lost, but we are working to protect them.

- **Park Protection**
  We have the largest counter-poaching force in all of Africa for any one NGO. Our 1000 rangers provide safety for both wildlife and people.

- **Community Development**
  For protected areas to survive in the long term, local people need to value them, and derive benefits from the park’s existence.

- **Tourism & Enterprise**
  Visiting the parks is critical to their survival, and tourism and other enterprises contribute to local and national economies.

- **Management & Infrastructure**
  We create infrastructure to deliver good park management benefiting both wildlife and local communities.
Fig 1. AP Model
Est. 2000

Long-term Protected Area Sustainability
CHAPTER 2.

FULL NATURE

A new relationship between parks and society needed to be renegotiated. Fortunately, the idea that wildlife could pay its way and create employment had been tested on private and communal land. It began to spread to parks, suggesting that many parks could fund themselves, and could also play an important role as an engine of local economic growth with their new-found financial and economic power tending to enhance rather than detract from biodiversity objectives. In this way, parks became a beachhead for a much larger economic and environmental landscape, providing the foundation for a wildlife-based tourism economy and enhancing the value of nearby land and the probability of it switching to a nature-tourism based economy.

- Brian Child, manager of protected areas, Southern Africa

It is imperative that we begin to consider protected natural areas as the parks that they are. They are water factories, entertainment centers, warehouses. They are the largest living libraries in the world for research, entertainment, and aesthetic pleasures. They are carbon deposits, biodegaders, recyclers, buffer zones. But they are not gold under the mattress so you have to defend them with a pistol, because at the end someone always manages to break in. They are gold to put to work in the market, under the watchful eye of the interests of Society.

- Daniel Junzen, ecologist, Costa Rica

But in these times when lamb, wool, cow milk, or pork meat are paid at very low prices, “producing” wildlife or natural scenery could be a worthy option and a future investment. To this end, governments should encourage traditional activities that contribute to the creation of landscapes or to maintain endangered species, and to promote the idea that local people will benefit from nature conservation and then begin to truly value the work of researchers, technicians, and educators.

- Miguel Mari Elsoegui Irurita, writer, Spain

THE FALSE DICHOTOMY

The year 2007 was my third working for The Conservation Land Trust (CLT) on the Ibera Project. Ibera Nature Reserve is located in northeast Argentina and had been declared as a protected area of 1.3 million ha by the provincial government of Corrientes in 1983. Known as the Argentinian Pantanal, Ibera is a vast subtropical wilderness of wetlands, grasslands, and small patches of forest. CLT, a foundation chaired by philanthropist, climber, and former textile entrepreneur Doug Tompkins, is devoted to purchasing private lands in regions of high conservation potential in Chile and Argen-
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PART III:
A FRAMEWORK TO MANAGE EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
Assess biodiversity in area (2)

→ Determine conservation priorities (3)

→ Monitor populations (4)

→ Identify and diagnose problems (6)

→ Plan solutions (7, 14)

   → Species management (11)
   → Habitat management (12)
   → Regulating exploitation (13)

   → Use education and public awareness (9), political and policy changes (10), development (14) and research (5) opportunities to resolve problem

→ Monitor and if necessary continue diagnosis

→ Celebrate
Application of treatments

Evaluation

Planning

Diagnostic

Start again
DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CONSERVATION AND MEDICINE

• There is seldom a general agreement on the relative importance of the problem

• There is lots of controversy on the potential solutions

• Conservation is mostly a political process, though it includes technical and scientific components
DECISIONS IN POLICY PROCESS
(Based on Lasswell)

1. Intelligence
2. Promotion
3. Planning
4. Norming
5. Implementation
6. Conflict management
7. Evaluation
8. Termination
El Salvador, Central America
THE WHEEL IS EVERYWHERE.
WE JUST NEED TO SEE IT!
PART IV:
EFFECTIVE CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS
Leadership

Organization

The conservation wheel
(Figure 3.3)
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GUANACASTE CONSERVATION AREA
(COSTA RICA)
GUANACASTE CONSERVATION AREA
(COSTA RICA)

- GCA expanded from 1,000 ha in 1966 to 163,000 ha of dry tropical forests, marine, coastal, rainforest and cloud forests: 2.6% of the World’s biodiversity in 2% of the country

- One of the first global experiences in tropical forest restoration

- The parataxonomist program trains and employs individuals from rural areas surrounding the ACG to work in biological inventory-related activities.

- Biological education program going on for decades

- Extremely advanced biodiversity surveys

- Governmentally managed with significant donations from abroad and supported by a local NGO
Figure 11.1 Model of the components of highly effective conservation programs that stimulate virtuous organizational circles. The thicker arrows show how the central leadership inspires other attributes located on the outer reaches of the model, which interact and mutually reinforce each other. The thinner arrows indicate the direction of flow in the relationship.¹
REWILDING ARGENTINA

• Creation or expansion of 6 terrestrial national parks covering over 491,590 ha

• Establishment of Argentina’s first marine national parks covering over 10.1 million ha

• Direct management over 102,700 ha outside of private lands

• Translocation of more than 500 individuals of 6 mammal and 2 bird species to 2 parks and neighboring reserves. 3 more mammals + 1 bird + 1 reptile ready to be released. Largest reintroduction program in the Americas for a single landscape.

• Establishment of 4 new ecotourism destinations
MAURITIAN WILDLIFE FOUNDATION

- Restoration of 4 small islands and islets and direct management or co-management of 4 reserves covering 356 ha in Mauritius and Rodrigues

- Recovery of Critically Endangered species: seven bird species, Rodrigues fruit bat, several species of reptiles, and c. 100 species of endemic plants
**Mauritius kestrel**
from 5 pairs to nearly 800 individuals

**Pink pigeon**
from 70 individuals to 500 mature individuals

**Echo parakeet**
from 5 pairs to nearly 800 individuals

**Rodrigues warbler**
from 8 known pairs to 20,000 individuals

**Rodrigues fody**
from 6 pairs to 14,000 individuals
• Restoration of 4 small islands and islets and direct management or co-management of 4 reserves covering 356 ha in Mauritius and Rodrigues

• Recovery of Critically Endangered species: seven bird species, Rodrigues fruit bat, several species of reptiles, and c. 100 species of endemic plants

• Pioneer projects aimed to introduce land tortoises as ecological surrogates of extinct species

• First ecotourism program in the country
• Direct or shared management of 31 sites covering over 6.5 million ha

• Eight cat- and fox-free fenced areas, from 252 hectares at Karakamia to 9,570 hectares at Mallee Cliffs National Park

• Reestablished populations of 19 mammals in 10 sites; 2 species are classified as Critically Endangered and 1 as Endangered

• Extensive fire management program over 7.8 million ha

• 410,000 ha areas free of exotic ungulates + control of exotic animals and plants on all of its 31 sites

• Innovators in new ecological management techniques
AFRICAN PARKS
AFRICAN PARKS

- Direct management of **19 national parks** and protected areas in **11 countries** covering over **14.7 million ha**

- Resilient park management agreements, even in countries with serious problems of governance

- Translocation of over 6100 individuals of 24 mammal and bird species to 8 parks

- 2,620 employees in 2019; 247% increase since 2010
What do they have in common?

What can we learn from them?
LEADERSHIP

• Visionary

• Interdisciplinary: science, business, management, government/public policies

• Articulate/Inspiring

• Spend lots of time on site

• Shared at different levels = resilient
SENIOR LEADERSHIP: GUANACASTE

Dan Janzen & Winnie Hallwaks

Sigifredo Marin
SENIOR LEADERSHIP: MAURITIUS WF

Carl Jones

Deborah de Chazal

Vikash Tatayah
SENIOR LEADERSHIP: AFRICAN PARKS

Peter Fearhead

Anthony Hall-Martin

Paul Fentener van Vlissingen

Mavuso Msimang
AUDACIOUS AND INNOVATIVE
Moving beyond standard conservation practices (in their context)

- **Guanacaste**: decentralization + own endowment + tropical forest restoration

- **Rewilding Argentina**: rewilding + conservation philanthropy + large land donations

- **Mauritian WF**: ecological restoration + recovering “lost species” + ecological replacement with tortoises

- **Australian WC**: intensive fenced management + fire management

- **African Parks**: private management of national parks
OUTCOME ORIENTED

(BOOTS ON THE GROUND)
Emphasis on **direct conservation outcomes** (ecosystems or populations) compared to **indirect results** (plans, protocols, strategies, research, outreach, etc.)
Strong international contacts...

... complemented by national and local leadership
ABILITY TO CONNECT

CONSERVATION WITH SOCIAL AGENDA
PARKS
- Creation of protected areas
- Public access and infrastructure
- Engines of local development

COMMUNITIES
- Pride and roots
- Public empowerment
- Entrepreneurship

WILDLIFE
- Complete ecosystems
- Abundant and habituated fauna
- Cultural identity

NATURE TOURISM
- Territorial brand
- Quality-based tourism experiences
PART IV:

SUMMARY
Figure 1 The virtuous cycle of Full Nature.
In order to get widespread support to conservation programs we need to connect them with the material and immaterial needs of wider society.
Conservation programs should be seen as complex policy processes instead of techno-scientific challenges, and this implies managing all the components of public processes at the same time.
Leadership

Organization

The conservation wheel
(Figure 3.3)
We need effective conservation organizations especially designed for this purpose: inspirational, audacious, outcome oriented, politically savvy, articulated, with boots on the ground...
Figure 11.1 Model of the components of highly effective conservation programs that stimulate virtuous organizational circles. The thicker arrows show how the central leadership inspires other attributes located on the outer reaches of the model, which interact and mutually reinforce each other. The thinner arrows indicate the direction of flow in the relationship.¹
One phrase summary:

We need to build a large constituency (including big and small players) that will support our conservation agenda while keeping our eyes on the prize (biodiversity outcomes).
Effective Conservation
Parks, Rewilding, and Local Development

Ignacio Jiménez

Use discount code SMART to save 30%
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¡Muchas gracias!