

UNION INTERNATIONALE POUR LA CONSERVATION DE LA NATURE ET DE SES RESSOURCES
INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMISSION DE LA PLANIFICATION DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT
COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

INFORMATION 08

● C E P

*Proceedings of
the 13th Annual Meeting
Morges, Switzerland
18-20 November 1982*

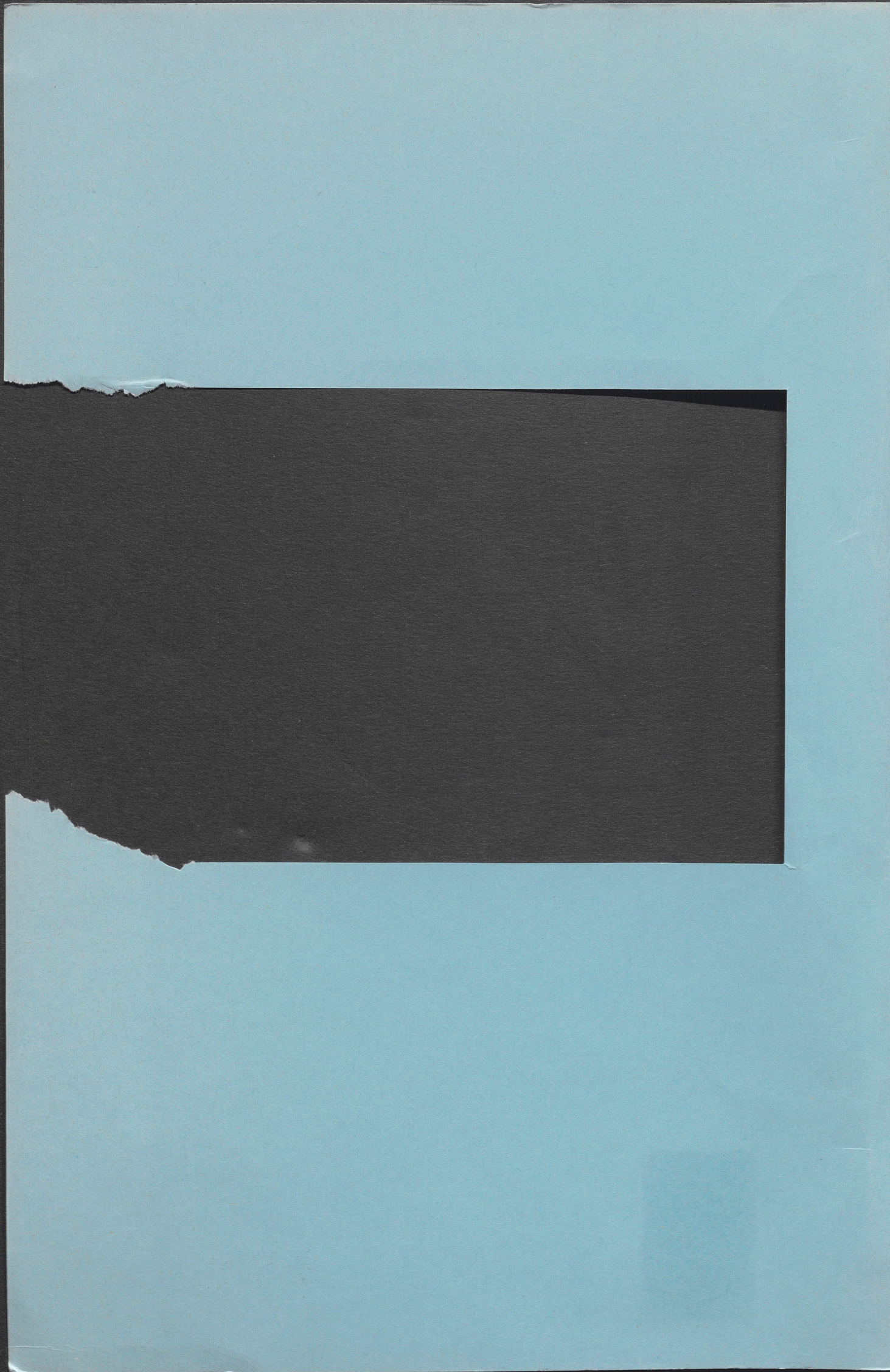
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Avenue d'Albion 11
1196 Gland, Switzerland

Télex/Telex: 22618 iucn
Tél./Tel. (022) 64 32 54

Télégrammes/Telegrams:
IUCNATURE GLAND



COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

PROCEEDINGS OF
THE 13th ANNUAL MEETING

Morges, Switzerland, 18-20 November 1982

Summary

The meeting was opened by the Chairman, Peter Bock, who welcomed all participants and stressed the importance of the Commission's work. He also mentioned the Commission's role in the IUCN's overall strategy. The meeting was held in a beautiful setting in Morges, Switzerland, and was attended by representatives from various countries. The Commission's work is to develop and implement environmental planning and management strategies. The meeting was a success and the Commission's work is highly valued.

INFORMATION 08

● CEP

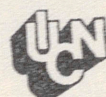
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Presentations on the Theme "Culture and Environment"

A) Cultural Integration: The Role of Water - an educational exhibition by François Berron.

In the afternoon discussion in the meeting, a thought-provoking presentation was given by CEP member F. Berron which demonstrated that human considerations towards nature differed from one culture to another. Nevertheless, he stated that irrespective of culture, people always unconsciously and spontaneously attach particular personalities to nature, and that the fear of nature is usually evident in them.

This theme was developed further using a variety of symbolic places. Examples were given of the religious responses of people in the West, the importance of water for numerous religions in symbolic places where the natural world is sacred. Other symbolic expressions included the relationship of water, religion and the human mind to nature and the world since they represent universal factors, bringing the earth and the sky together.



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INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

PROCEEDINGS OF
ANNUAL MEETING 1982

Morges, Switzerland, 18-20 November 1982

I) Opening

The meeting was opened by the Chairman Peter Jacobs, who welcomed all participants to Morges and paid special tribute to Dame Sylvia Crowe who was joining in the meeting as a long-time honorary member. Professor Jacobs also took the opportunity to introduce the members of the CEP Steering Committee: Liberty Mhlanga, Deputy Chairman (Africa), Merilio Morell (Latin America), Madhav Gadgil (Asia), François Terrasson (Europe), Roelof Benthem (Vice Chairman), who, along with the Chairman (North America) and the Executive Officer, had met the previous evening to finalize the arrangements for this meeting.

The Chairman indicated that he would not be making lengthy introductory remarks about the two themes of the meeting: "Culture and Conservation" and "Environmental Costs and Benefits", other than to remind the participants that both were subjects recommended to the Commission for action at the 15th session of IUCN's General Assembly of the previous year and for both some interesting work had already been done as would be seen over the coming days. In closing, the Chairman expressed deep appreciation for the extensive participation in the meeting which he noted was all the more remarkable because the Commission lacked the ability to assist all members in meeting travel expenses. He remarked that this attendance was the best in the Commission history (See Appendix I for the List of Participants).

II) Presentations on the theme "Culture and Conservation"

A) Cultural Conservation: The Fear of Nature - an audio-visual presentation, by François Terrasson.

To set the scene for discussions in the meeting, a thought-provoking presentation was given by CEP member F. Terrasson which demonstrated that human considerations towards nature differed from one culture context to another. Nevertheless, he posited that irrespective of culture, people always unconsciously and symbolically attribute particular personalities to nature, and that the fear of nature is usually evident in these.

This theme was developed further using a variety of symbolic slides. Examples were shown of the emotional responses of people in the dark, the importance of caves for numerous cultures as symbolic places where the outside (e.g. nature) is closed out. Other symbolic expressions included the preoccupation of many religions and the mythology of many cultures with trees and wells since they represent unifying factors, bringing the earth and sky together.

Mr. Terrasson proceeded to provide examples of how various cultures perceive nature, some in a more hostile manner than others. One of the most interesting examples showed how many cultures attribute the features of animals to the devil.

Turning to modern man, Mr. Terrasson pointed out that the things that people are frightened of, swamps, snakes, insects, are the kinds of things that remind us that we are organic creatures. Through a series of fascinating slides, he demonstrated that modern architecture strives for inorganic straight lines since this is what modern man prefers.

In order to understand nature, Mr. Terrasson suggests that it is necessary to explore our own sub-consciousness. Otherwise, he cautions that we will be falsely guided to use inappropriate means to conserve nature, for example, to think that it is possible to contain nature and only deal with enclosed areas, e.g. national parks.

B) Cultural Aspects of Conservation in Semi-arid and Arid Biomes, by Jeffrey Gritzner.

Following upon François Terrasson's presentation, Dr. Gritzner provided a detailed examination of the problems being faced in promoting conservation methods in certain parts of the Sahel region and the role of cultural considerations in this regard.

Dr. Gritzner stressed the need of taking an historical perspective when considering the ecology of the Sahel region. He began by outlining several historical factors which have played important roles in the degradation of the area: bush fires which have occurred over significant areas in the past; the Trans-Sahelian trade in which charcoal was used as a trade item and was also fed to camels and had a staggering impact upon deforestation; human migration with settlements established on stabilized dunes and where these centres grew, the dunes became destabilized; the gum arabic trade and its importance in deforestation; agricultural expansion with great susceptibility to drought; proliferation of cattle; introduction of fire arms which resulted in almost the total destruction of local wildlife; and finally modern transportation networks with the construction of highways and the use of off-road vehicles which have broken large surface areas.

Thus, Dr. Gritzner said that in trying to deal with current problems of drought in the Sahel, it is important to realize first how areas became degraded before considering remedial measures. In the paper which he prepared on the subject before the meeting, an account is given about a sacred city and its symbolic significance for the people of the region, and he indicated that trying to understand these elements were important factors in developing the rehabilitation of the particular areas through e.g. reafforestation or soil regeneration projects. He regretted the fact that too often aid projects were misguided because they failed to be placed in a proper cultural perspective.

In the ensuing discussion, the Chairman inquired about the extent to which local groups were involved in the planning process. Dr. Gritzner acknowledged that in most cases of aid projects, grass-roots participation had never been an important factor. However, he advised the group that in work with which he was currently involved, a large effort was being made to enrol local farmers in rehabilitation work and that this involved using both crops and plants and agricultural techniques of local importance.

John Spence asked for Dr. Gritzner's opinion as to the possibility of seeing significant improvements in the area by the year 2000. Dr. Gritzner replied that these were good but that progress was still very difficult because of the resistance of natural systems. He enumerated a series of techniques that were being more and more utilized: the creation of shelter belts, better use of wildlife/livestocks; aerial seeding and dune stabilization.

Cyrille de Klemm inquired about the possibility of developing a conservation strategy for the Sahel. He asked if this was something to which international agencies and the governments concerned were giving much priority. Dr. Gritzner replied that to date aid projects were generally directed to production areas and long-term aspects were not given as much importance. He indicated that the Sahel Institute was responsible for planning and dissemination of scientific information and suggested that IUCN might become involved with the work of that Institute to promote national long-term conservation planning.

The discussion next turned to the UN Action Plan to Combat Desertification which David Munro reminded the participants was adopted in 1978 and still lacks effective funding. Dr. Gritzner commented that at a recent follow-up meeting in Khartoum so many development projects were proposed that they would in fact increase desertification. There was, he said, never a recognition in this forum to link projects to environmental processes. In fact, in reply to a question from Omar Draz, Dr. Gritzner remarked that perhaps the situation was at the moment worse than before should there be a new major drought in the region, because of ill-advised development projects.

In a concluding remark, Peter Nowicki pointed out that traditional practices can be destructive to the environment when certain factors such as population pressure or climatic factors change. He stressed the need to build "failure planning" into large scale development projects to try to take into account those things that "couldn't happen".

C) The Hema System of Range Reserves in the Arabian Peninsula, by Omar Draz.

Dr. Draz explained that "Hema" means conservation and that the system was developed before Islam in the Arabian Peninsula. Range improvement and pastoral development was a necessity long ago in order to support armies and thus the system became established. In the earlier part of this century, Dr. Draz explained, an effort was made to try to stop Hema on political grounds, but now the system was being reintroduced with considerable success.

Dr. Draz provided the meeting with graphic illustrations of how the observance of the Hema system could bring significant improvements to an area. In a series of slides he showed how adapted plant species could thrive in a harsh environment and how it was possible to introduce certain species of trees in the region.

Dr. Draz spoke particularly about the project in Syria in which he has been involved over the past two decades and which he described in a paper presented to the meeting. He showed the degraded landscape that had existed, due to overgrazing, the cutting of trees and shrubs and over-development of marginal lands. Later slides showed climatic improvements due to the observation of conservation practices which had the support and involvement of the local people.

Dr. Draz concluded by remarking that the only way to succeed in conservation projects was by working with local people and in accordance with their values and traditions. He suggested that too many projects had failed because they didn't take these factors into account.

The Chairman reminded that many lessons could be learned from Dr. Draz's presentation, not the least being that there were great advantages in seeing the experience of someone involved in the same area over a lengthy period of time.

D) Bamboo Resources of the Western Ghatts Province of India, by Madhav Gadgil.

Dr. Gadgil provided the meeting with an audio-visual display concerned with the ways in which various groups in India have come to grips with conservation considerations. In this regard he derived certain principles for resource use such as: "Human groups will react prudently to resource use when another group will not use the resource and the resource will continue to be of use to the group."

However, as it has not always been the case that human groups have acted prudently, Dr. Gadgil has investigated examples in India of why this has been the case. Successful examples, occurred when different groups practiced a differentiation of resource use (e.g. hunting different animals on the same territory) or when territories were demarked between groups (e.g. shepherds with different grazing areas).

Dr. Gadgil provided further examples of traditional practices which had conservation benefits such as sacred forestry graves in which nothing could be exploited.

In modern times, Dr. Gadgil demonstrated how these traditional constraints have been insufficient to maintain the conservation status of most areas. He posited that commercial interests have failed to evolve practices of prudence since if they show restraint, they do not receive immediate benefits and they have no assurance that no one else would exploit the resources. At any rate, other resources could be turned to in the future.

The result of this, in the view of Dr. Gadgil, has been that in India, local people have lost control over resources and in a money economy are losing their traditions.

He concluded that the objective should not be to try preserve all traditional systems, but to insist that modern society does not make further assaults on traditional systems. In India, some groups are trying to regain some control over local resource and that with government encouragement there are possibilities for improved conditions in the future.

In the ensuing discussion, Dr. Gadgil described examples of local initiatives in the Himalayas and in the Western Ghats which were ultimately successful in conserving resources for the benefit of local populations.

III) Presentation on Environmental and Social Costs of Development, by Cyrille de Klemm.

Mr. de Klemm began by indicating that the subject of Cost-Benefit analysis in regard to environmental and social costs of development was an important area for CEP to pursue. As it had not been addressed to date, he suggested that it would be appropriate for consideration to be given to making a programme of activities and his paper tabled at the meeting endeavoured to make a list of problem areas to be considered in such a programme.

Mr. de Klemm listed three factors which needed to be studied in a CEP Cost-Benefit programme:

- 1) Conservation measures and their impact on local populations - both economic and social, since very often conservation measures are resisted by local populations;
- 2) Development in general, because although development was essential, many projects devoted to development result in serious deleterious effects on the environment or social structures, called "antidevelopment" by Mr. de Klemm. Since Cost-Benefit analysis is limited to economic aspects, it has not been possible to adequately take into account anticipated ecological and social damages in the planning process of development activities. Thus, Mr. de Klemm urged work on the creation of methodologies that might take these factors into account; and
- 3) on the subject and some thoughts about possible CEP initiatives, including a study of the state of the art in Cost-Benefit analysis; the consideration of appropriate instruments including environmental impact assessment, modelling etc. He further recommended that CEP work should be applicable to the three main objectives of the World Conservation Strategy: maintenance of life support systems; sustainability of resource use; and preservation of genetic resources. His paper specifically addressed initiatives in line with each of these objectives.

In the discussion which followed, V. R. Pantulu commended to CEP modelling work undertaken by the Mekong Commission which has been utilized to create several management scenarios. He further indicated that the East-West Center had recently prepared a state of the art publication on impact assessment techniques.

John Spence and Christian Garnier both spoke of the need to consider social intangible in development projects and both questioned the possibility of plugging these into models, but rather stressed intuitive knowledge as the basis for decision making when dealing with such factors.

The Chairman suggested that the key issue was how to plan development processes and not whether to consider if certain models are good or bad. In this regard, Peter Nowicki mentioned work being done using such concepts as replacement costs and sophisticated modelling for energy use which had enabled planners to consider a greater range of possibilities than in the past.

IV) Working Sessions

The Chairman explained that following these presentations, it was intended that the meeting convene in three working groups (two on Culture and Conservation, one francophone and one anglophone; and one on Environmental Costs and Benefits) for the sake of developing preliminary project proposals in the two fields for further consideration.

The Chairman stressed that project concepts should be elaborated from an environmental planning perspective, bearing in mind the Commission's mandate in relation to Conservation and Culture and Costs and Benefits, including:

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|-------------------------|---|
| Communication | - in the form of publications and audio-visual documentation. |
| Evaluation & monitoring | - in the form of tools to determine whether or not ecological and cultural values have been considered in both conservation and development projects. |
| Action | - in the form of field projects designed to test and evaluate ecological considerations for development as well as the relationship of culture, both traditional and modern, to conservation and the value of development to both culture and conservation. |

The anglophone working group on Culture and Conservation was chaired by David Pitt, Deputy Chairman Liberty Mhlanga, and Madhav Gadgil; the francophone group on Culture and Conservation, by Pierre Hunkeler and François Terrasson, and the Cost-Benefit group by Cyrille de Klemm, Merilio Morell and the Executive Officer.

The workshop sessions resulted in a variety of innovative follow-up initiatives to the two central themes of the meeting which are briefly listed in the following three short reports.

CULTURE AND CONSERVATION

Report from the anglophone group

- 1) The group discussed a number of broad principles which emerged from the plenary discussions of Thursday, 18th November:
 - a) the process of environmental planning must exhibit a sensitivity to the needs and culture of local populations;
 - b) in order to achieve this, it is necessary to involve local people in the whole process of development planning;
 - c) traditional systems of resource use often, although not always, include elements contributing to environmentally sound and sustainable use of these resources. While current population and other pressures and advances (in science and technology) may call for drastic changes in traditional systems of resource use, serious attempts need to be made to preserve and incorporate the desirable elements of traditional practices into modern systems.
 - d) Conservation efforts should preferably be combined into efforts to meet other immediate needs of local populations such as health care.
- 2) The group has developed a number of concrete projects, some of which are already in operation, others which might be taken up in the future. Many of these would be most appropriately funded by agencies such as Unesco or SIDA, and IUCN might play a complementary or co-ordinating role in such cases. The proposals fall into the following broad categories:
 - a) Development of methodology and data bases:
 - (i) Principles and guidelines for the inclusion of the cultural context in conservation strategies and plans;
 - (ii) Gazetteer of world sub-cultures and their conservation traits.
 - b) Communication:
 - (i) Television programmes;
 - (ii) Treatment of Culture and conservation of nature in schools.
 - c) Field projects:
 - (i) Changes in land use patterns in the Andean highlands by native populations;
 - (ii) Ecodevelopment of Western Ghats of southern Uttar Kannada, India;
 - (iii) Grazing project, Greece;
 - (iv) Mukuvisi Woodlands Nature interpretive centre;

- (v) Conservation of the rural environment in Greece;
 - (vi) Conserving the cultural heritage and cultural landscapes in the planning and rehabilitation of the region of brown coal open cast mining in Germany.
 - (vii) The evolving urban culture.
- d) In addition, a number of other projects have been tabled. These, however, do not directly relate to the theme of the meeting because they either did not explicitly envisage involving local people in the process of environmental planning or are they concerned with developing methodologies, communication materials etc. on the topic of primary concern. These might therefore be taken up separately by IUCN although they would benefit from the inclusion of cultural considerations:
- (i) The effect of dam construction on nature conservation in the mountainous region of temperate Europe;
 - (ii) integrated wildlife protection in Syrian range management and conservation programs;
 - (iii) Protection and improvement of the surroundings of the Borobudur temple;
 - (iv) Urban fringe management projects;
 - (v) Development of forest conservation codes;
 - (vi) Landscape plan Gizele - Sakharah;
 - (vii) Landscape plan "Easter Island - Isle de Pague";
 - (viii) Methodology for the classification of cultural landscapes;
 - (ix) Guidelines on land use regulations.
- e) Further, some very useful ideas have been suggested for work on:
- (i) Developing the infrastructure for public participation in environmental planning by taking advantage of existing grassroot development structures;
 - (ii) planned parenthood; women's development and environmental improvement;
 - (iii) necessity of planning for population growth and movements in developing conservation strategies.

Report from the francophone group

The following proposals emerged from the discussion:

1) Research project on the links between culture and conservation

Cultural data on behaviour and motivation vis-à-vis nature are rarely used though they condition the success or failure of conservation projects. Such data do exist but have not been assembled, nor analysed in a conservation perspective.

It is proposed to gather general information on the ways in which behavior, motivation and cultural patterns function and are transmitted in human societies, to analyse how they relate to nature, to see how they would apply in some specific cases and to identify which are of a general character and which are related only to a particular society. A similar analysis should be made of behaviour, motivation and culture of the project proponent.

The way the management of the natural environment is, in concrete cases, influenced or conditioned by cultural factors should be studied.

Principles for the evaluation and implementation of conservation projects should be developed to enable the maintenance and reinforcement of positive attitudes towards nature and the modification of those which are less positive.

2) Information gathering

Ask the CEP members and other interested persons to provide information on:

- a) positive and negative experiences they have made in trying to integrate cultural elements in their activities;
- b) practical projects relevant to the Commission's programme on the subject.

3) Seminars

Organise training seminars for the study of behaviour and motivation for CEP members and other conservationists.

4) Publications

Publish the series of documents (e.g. CEP Volume No. 13) centered on the relationship between cultural concepts and attitudes and the conservation of natural resources.

5) Evaluation

Review critically IUCN projects with reference to the integration of cultural elements (a very preliminary questionnaire was developed by the group to help in this task).

6) Field projects

One field project was proposed by 2 members of the group: Experimental implementation of sustainable conservation policies in Maritime Alps (France and Italy).

REPORT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS AND BENEFITS GROUP

The Group took as its point of departure CEP Document No. 14 : Conservation and Development: Economic and Social Costs, by Cyrille de Klemm. In its deliberations, the Committee recognized that:

- Although development projects and conservation measures are meant to benefit a national community as a whole, the social costs of these measures may affect different groups to varying degrees and result in social and cultural disruption, economic losses and ecological damage;
- Cost-benefit analysis as it is presently known, often fails to take into consideration these effects, despite the fact that failure to do so usually results in serious social cultural, economic or ecological damage; and
- Much work needs to be done in this field, especially if national conservation strategies are to fulfill their roles and meet with public support.

The Committee highlighted the following approach for action:

- 1) The need to emphasize the development of a conceptual framework broader than the one generally used for current cost-benefit analysis;
- 2) To this end work would be required to identify the objectives that should be met through cost-benefit analysis;
- 3) The existing State of the Art for cost-benefit analysis should be reviewed in order to ascertain gaps in concept and application so that proposals might be made to expand the conceptual structure and its implementation; and
- 4) Concurrently, project efforts should be undertaken in areas already known to be insufficiently treated by present cost-benefit analysis.

In regard to the first point, the conceptual framework, as an initial contribution to its development, a statement was prepared by P. Nowicki which first examined the need to introduce cultural and ecological elements into cost-benefit analysis, as well as the consideration of social welfare distribution aspects in project costings. The statement further posited the need to identify potential conflicts over the use of natural resources and the determination of social aspirations and cultural destiny. Accounting techniques such as the consideration of lost opportunity costs, replacement costs and remedial costs were stressed. It was proposed that when dealing with factors not easy to quantify, orders of magnitude be used. Finally stress was placed upon accounting for long-term as well as short-term impacts.

For points two, three and four above, the following preliminary project proposals were submitted:

Identifications of Objectives

- a project to identify cost-benefit analysis objectives in light of the World Conservation Strategy.

Review of Existing State of the Art

- a project to undertake a literature and information review and analysis, in theory and in practice, including social distribution aspects, in order to determine gaps in coverage.

Studies of Particular Identified Problem Areas

General

- a project for the determination of the relationship between ecological balance and cultural stability;
- a project concerned with decision-making processes and their relationship to cost-benefit analyses;
- a project for the consideration of compensatory mechanisms adopted by various countries in consequence of cost-benefit analyses.

Related Specifically to WCS Objectives

- a project for cost-benefit analyses of projects and policies affecting life support systems;
- a project concerned with cost-benefit analysis of factors acting as constraints on sustainability of natural resources;
- a project on cost-benefit analysis for the establishment and maintenance of protected areas;
- a project designed to evaluate factors to be taken into consideration in the process of attaching monetary values to plant and animal species;
- a project concerned with a review and evaluation of techniques to mitigate or to compensate for social costs resulting from the taking of conservation measures.

Case Studies

- a project to review the use of environmental and cost-benefit analysis in the planning and implementation of large-scale hydro-electric developments (e.g. James Bay or the Mekong River Basin);
- a project to undertake a comparative study of the relationship between municipal decision-making and cost-benefit analysis in Scandinavia.
- a project to test UNDP and ECE draft guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment methodology for the Trans European Motorway, with special emphasis upon distributional aspects.

V) Plenary Discussion of Workshop Results

The reports of the three working groups were discussed at length on the final morning of the meeting.

Several members expressed the views that there were many worthwhile ideas that had emerged from the working groups which should not be lost sight of, while others needed further elaboration. It was agreed that the CEP Steering Committee should discuss the procedure for undertaking the necessary further development.

A variety of suggestions were made about the ways in which IUCN might best promote these initiatives. Murray Silberman suggested that the Commission seeks to include small project items into existing development projects while the Chairman and Omar Draz stressed the need to encourage other agencies to undertake many of the project ideas which had emanated out of the meeting, and the observer from UNEP urged that ideas be circulated to the Ecosystem Conservation Group (UNEP, Unesco, FAO and IUCN) to see the best means for their implementation.

Nevertheless, there was general agreement that the Commission itself had an important role to play in the implementation of certain key project initiatives, and especially those of a more general nature dealing with methodologies, reviews, etc. To this end, David Munro urged the inclusion of certain of the project initiatives into the CEP programme, once they had been more fully elaborated.

VI) Other Business

Several items of interest to CEP members were raised at both the Commission dinner held on 18 November and on the final morning's session on 20 November. These included:

- 1) Greetings from the Director General of IUCN who warmly praised the Commission for its many activities. The Director General also provided the members with a brief overview of IUCN programme and budget matters;
- 2) A report from the Bali World Congress on National Parks by the Executive Officer of the IUCN Commission on National Parks and Protected Areas. He spoke of the significant inputs which CEP had made into that Congress and of the close cooperation which existed between the two Commissions. The CNPPA Executive Officer further informed the CEP members that several papers tabled at the Bali Congress dealt with Culture and Conservation and that abstracts of these were being made available for this meeting.
- 3) A description by David Munro of a proposal for a major conference in 1985 or 1986 on the implementation of the World Conservation Strategy (N.B. the week after the CEP meeting the IUCN Council endorsed the proposal in principle and delegated to CEP responsibility for carrying out the project).
- 4) A description of the activities of the Conservation for Development Centre by its Director, including a report of cooperative activities with CEP in national conservation strategy assistance projects.

- 5) A report by Murray Silberman on the CEP seminar held in Honduras at Government's request on the World Conservation Strategy and its relevance to that country.
- 6) A description of a CEP sponsored project being carried out in California by Ted Trzyna concerning the training of foreign students in the United States in the field of conservation.
- 7) An invitation to CEP by Hana Lostakova to meet in Czechoslovakia in autumn 1983 or spring 1984 to discuss the Czechoslovakian implementation of the World Conservation Strategy. She provided a detailed description of the strides taken in her country in implementation work and advised the members that a report on the subject would be submitted to the 16th General Assembly of IUCN in 1984.
- 8) An update by Herman Field of the May 1983 seminar sponsored by CEP and other organizations in Talloires, France, on the relevance of the WCS to the corporate sectors.
- 9) A project proposal elaborated by John Davidson and Jonathan Wager to hold a CEP sponsored seminar in the summer of 1983 in Manchester, United Kingdom, on the theme of urban planning.

The Chairman noted all of these developments with great satisfaction. He observed that in the various seminars and meetings mentioned, there would be several opportunities for the Commission members to meet in 1983 in smaller groups focusing on particular subjects. He advised the members that the details of all these meetings, as well as the other items, would be sorted out in the near future and communicated to the membership through the Commission Newsletter.

The Chairman thanked all participants for helping to make the meeting a success and indicated that the CEP Steering Committee would be meeting over lunch to discuss procedures to quickly follow-up on the initiatives raised in Morges (N.B. The Steering Committee decided on a procedure for the final elaboration and publication of a CEP Volume on Culture and Conservation, with the inclusion of several introductory chapters which would analyze the papers in "Work in Progress 13" from a variety of perspectives (e.g. planning, legal, economic, ecological, sociological) and for the further development of the series of project initiatives coming from the Working Groups, by the Secretariat in cooperation with local Swiss CEP members.).

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 12:00 hours on Saturday 20 November 1982.

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

Annual Meeting
Morges, 18-20 November 1982

List of Participants

Members of CEP:

Prof. P. Jacobs
Chairman IUCN CEP
Professeur and Vice-doyen
Faculté de l'Aménagement
Université de Montréal
5620 Darlington
Montréal, Québec H3T 1T2
Canada

Mr G.L. Anagnostopoulos
G.L. Anagnostopoulos and Associates
Landscape Architects
Planners and Architects
30 Rigillis Street
Athens 138
Greece

Mr Roelof Benthem
Vice Chairman IUCN CEP
Adam van Delenstr. 36
4024 JB Eck en Wiel
The Netherlands

Dr Max Boerlin
Chemin des Bosquets
1297 Founex
Switzerland

Dame Sylvia Crowe DBE PPILA
59 Ladbroke Grove
London W11 3AT
United Kingdom

Mr J.M. Davidson
Countryside Commission
John Dower House
Crescent Place
Cheltenham GL50 3RA
Glos.
United Kingdom

Prof. G. Ferrara
Architetto
Via Ghibellina 88
50122 Firenze
Italy

Prof. L.H. Field
Dept. of Urban and Environ. Planning
Tufts University
Valley Farm
Shirley, Massachusetts 01464
USA

Dr M. Gadgil
Centre for Theoretical Studies
Indian Institute of Science
Bangalore
560012 India

Dr C. Garnier
Professeur U.P. d'Architecture No.6
37, rue Raymond Losserand
75014 Paris
France

Mr J.A. Gritzner
National Academy of Sciences
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington DC 20418
USA

Mr Hanno Henke
Bundesforschungsanstalt für
Naturschutz
& Landschaftsökologie
Konstantinstraße 110
5300 Bonn 2
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr Sauvo Henttonen
Architecture and Landscape
Vuorimiehenk. 25 A 3
00140 Helsinki 16
Finland

Dr Pierre Hunkeler
Domaine des Pins K
1196 Gland
Switzerland

Monsieur Cyrille de Klemm
21, Rue de Dantzig
75015 Paris
France

Dr Kazimierz Klimek
31-512 Krakow
ul. Lubicz 46
Poland

Mr Ahti Korhonen
Professor in Urban Planning
Institute for Urban Planning
Department of Architecture
Helsinki University of Technology
Rakentajanaukio 1 X
02150 Espoo 15
Finland

Dr Hana Lostakova
Department of Evolutionary
Biology of the Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences
Na Folimance 5
120 00 Praha 2
Czechoslovakia

Mr L. Mhlanga
General Manager
CEP Deputy Chairman
Agricultural, Rural Development
Authority (ARDA)
P.O. Box 8439
Causeway, Salisbury
Zimbabwe

Ing. Forestal Merilio G. Morell
Apartado 2682
Santo Domingo
Dominican Republic

Prof. M. Morey
Dep. de Ecologia
Facultad de Ciencias Universidad
Carretera de Valldemosa Km 7.5
Palma de Mallorca
Spain

Dr David Munro
2513 Amherst Avenue
Sidney, V8L 2H3
British Columbia
Canada

Mr Peter Lewis Nowicki
9, rue de la Collégiale
59800 Lille
France

Mrs Nicole Nowicki-Caupin
9, rue de la Collégiale
59800 Lille
France

Prof. Dr G. Olschowy
Eschelbachstrasse 11
5300 Bonn 1
Federal Republic of Germany

Dr V.R. Pantulu
Environmental Advisor
Mekong Secretariat
United Nations
Bangkok 2
Thailand

Dr David Pitt
World Health Organization
Child Health and Maternal Unit
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland

Mr G.K. Reck
799 Friedrichshafen
Schubertstr. 22
Federal Republic of Germany

Prof. R. Scheele
School of Natural Resources
3008 Dana
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
USA

Dr Thomas G.H. Schultze-Westrum
16, Stanley Gardens
London W11 2NE
United Kingdom

Mr Murray Silberman
Apartado 3089
San José
Costa Rica

M. F. Terrasson
Maître Assistant
Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle
Service de Conservation de la Nature
36, Rue Geoffroy St-Hilaire
Maison de Buffon
75231 Paris Cedex 05
France

Mr Hernan Torres
2155-40 Cram Place
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
U.S.A.

Mr Nils Trolle
Crassy
01220 Divonne-Les-Bains
France

Mr Thaddeus C. Trzyna
President
California Institute of Public Affairs
P.O. Box 10
Claremont, CA 91711
USA

Dr J.F. Wager
Dept. of Town and Country Planning
University of Manchester
Manchester M13 9PL
United Kingdom

Dr. H. F. Werkmeister
President
IFLA
Wildfüerstrasse 27
D-3200 Hildesheim
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr Brian Wilkes
Box 3579
Smithers, BC V0J 2N0
Canada

Observers

Ms Mona Björklund
Ex-officio member
UNEP
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi
Kenya

Mrs Jane Buschell
White House Farm
Rock, Kidderminster
Worcestershire
United Kingdom

Ms Carol Corillon
National Academy of Sciences
National Research Council
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington DC 20418
USA

Mr Robert Dale
7 Stuttgart-1
Filderbuckweg 3
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr. Maurice Le Demezet
Université de Bretagne Occidentale
Institut de Géoarchitecture
Faculté des Sciences
6, Av. Le Gorgeu
29283 Brest Cedex
France

Mr Omar Draz
Desert Institute Council
Matarieh
Cairo
Egypt

Dr Stefan Grunwald
Editor-in-Chief
Mouton Publishers
Genthiner Strasse 13
D-1000 Berlin 30
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr Alfred Hoffmann
Ferme de Jolimont
1304 Cossonay-Ville
Switzerland

Mr Peter Jackson
Haut Berger
1171 Bougy-Villars
Switzerland

Mr Ivan Kats
Director,
Obor Foundation
16 Kelseytown Bridge Road
Clinton, CT 06413
USA

CEP Secretariat:

D. Navid

WWF Secretariat:

P. Wachtel

Ms Charlotte Lauer
Editor
Mouton Publishers
Genthiner Strasse 13
D-1000 Berlin 30
Federal Republic of Germany

Mr John Rowley
Editor
People
International Planned Parenthood
Federation (IPPF)
18-20 Lower Regent Street
London SW1Y 4FW
United Kingdom

Dr John Spence
Advisor Cree Regional Authority
Montreal Canada
Moyglass
Springfield
Enniskillen
N. Ireland

Mr. Chris Tobayiwa
37 Starfield Road
London W12
United Kingdom

IUCN Secretariat:

L. Talbot
M. Bijleveld
M. Cockerell
N. Dajani
J. McNeely
P. Portas
R. Scriabine

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES

COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING
ANNUAL MEETING

Hotel Mont Blanc,
18-20 November 1982
Morges, Switzerland

A G E N D A

Thursday,
18 November 1982

09:15 - 09:45	Welcome and introductory remarks and organisation of the meeting	Peter Jacobs
09:45 - 10:30	Culture and Conservation: The Fear of Nature - an audio-visual presentation	François Terrasson
10:30 - 11:00	Coffee	
11:00 - 11:45	Cultural Aspects of Conservation in semi-arid and arid biomes	Jeffrey Gritzner

14:00 - 14:45	The Hema System of Range Reserves in the Arabian Peninsula	Omar Draz
14:45 - 15:30	Bamboo Resources of the Western Ghatts Province of India	Madhav Gadgil
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee	
16:00 - 16:45	Environmental and Social Costs	Cyrille de Klemm
16:45	Summary	

Evening

	Commission Dinner
19:30	Commission Dinner & Reports on on-going activities

Friday,
19 November 1982

09:00 - 09:30	Introductory remarks and outline of the workshop sessions	Peter Jacobs
09:30 - 17:00	Parallel workshops designed to develop concrete project proposals on the two themes of the workshop	
	- Culture and Conservation	David Pitt Pierre Hunkeler
	- Costs and Benefits	Liberty Mhlanga Merrilio Morell Cyrille de Klemm

Saturday,
20 November 1982

09:00 - 10:30	Rapporteurs' papers and discussion in plenary session.	Peter Jacobs
10:30 - 10:45	Coffee	
10:45 - 12:00	Discussion, conclusions, and additional Commission business	
12:00	Meeting adjourned	

LIST OF PAPERS

CULTURE AND CONSERVATION

Papers tabled in IUCN/CEP Doc. Work in Progress 13:

Social Restraints on Resource Utilization: The Indian Experience, by MADHAV GADGIL

Interactions Between People and Forests in East Kalimantan, by A.P. VAYDA, CAROL J. PIERCE COLFER and MOHAMAD BROTKUSUMO

Part of "Saving Siberut, A Conservation Master Plan", by the WORLD WILDLIFE FUND INDONESIA PROGRAMME for the Government of Indonesia

Traditional Marine Resource Management in the Pacific, by GARY A. KLEE

Traditional Marine Practices in Indonesia and their Bearing on Conservation, by NICHOLAS V.C. POLUNIN

Les données culturelles de la conservation de la nature, par FRANÇOIS TERRASSON

Les valeurs écologiques des systèmes ruraux traditionnels et les bases culturelles d'une intervention: le cas des bocages à haies vives dans le centre de l'ouest de la France, par FRANÇOIS TERRASSON

The Hema System of Range Reserves in the Arabian Peninsula, its Possibilities in Range Improvement and Conservation Projects in the Near East, by OMAR DRAZ

Preliminary Proposals for the Conservation and Management of the Jebel Qara Region, by H.F. LAMPREY

Appendix C of "Staff Report: Environmental Degradation in Mauritania", by J.A. GRITZNER

Native Cultures and Protected Areas: Management Options, by LESLIE A. BROWNRIGG

Inuit Land and Ecological Knowledge, by W.B. KEMP

Other papers

The Landscape of the Holy-Cross Mountains, by JULIUSZ BRAUN

Summary of the Syrian Experience in the Field of Range Management Based on Revival of the Hema System of Range Reserves, by OMAR DRAZ

How shall we plan: from People, Resources & Environment, by PETER JACOBS

Towards an Evolutionary-Systems Approach to Environmental Conservation and Planning in Different Cultural Settings, by HANA LOSTAKOVA

Influence of Historical and Cultural Differences on the Actual Level of Conservation of Nature Between Majorca and Minorca Islands (Balearic Islands, Spain), by MIGUEL MOREY

Human-Animal Interactions in the Rajasthan Desert, by ISHWAR PRAKASH and P.K.GHOSH

Conservation: A Cultural Credit, by KAILASH SANKHALA

The Totem System of the Shona People of Zimbabwe - The Implications for Conservation, by CHRISTOPHER TOBAYIWA

The Totem System - Shona Society - A Choice of Relatives, by CHRISTOPHER TOBAYIWA

Culture and Conservation: The Case of the Gitksan and Carrier Indians of North Western British Columbia, Canada, by BRIAN WILKES

ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS & BENEFITS

IUCN/CEP Doc. Work in Progress 14: Environmental Costs & Benefits, by CYRILLE DE KLEMM

