Balance of benefit: Employment opportunities; Broader horizons and learning opportunities; Horizontal and vertical knowledge transfer; Children’s schooling; Community independence; Tourist customers; Women’s status; Illness; Social respect; Raised aspirations; Local allies for conservation; Rising land prices; Economically sound eco-tourism.

Balance of harm: Misunderstandings; Interrupted livelihoods; Discrimination; Corruption; Violence; Injuries; Illness; Overcrowding; Crop & property damage; Greater workload; Economic decline; Raised expectations & disappointment; Lack of pasture; Illegal access & resource use; Industrial scale forest use; Employment for outsiders not locals; Inequalities: external staff versus residents; Frustration & resentment; Powerlessness; Distrust.

Community control within a clear legislative framework
Community organisational capacity & leadership
Revenue sharing
Secure land tenure
Knowledge of rights
Decisions shared
On-going investment for conservation & development
NGOs employ locals
Community development
Supporting existing kinship networks
Mutual learning
Good working relationships
Informal staff-community contact
Culturally sensitive support
Community participation
Implementation solutions

Evidence of tensions
Vision of sustainability

3) Collective rights to self determination, heritage and equity
2) Economic, social and cultural rights
1) Individual civil and political rights

Governance
Participatory management... through empowerment
External regulation... external enforcement

Social capital
Health
Environmental capital
Economic capital

Implementation problems
Inaccurate impact predictions
Decisions imposed
Regulations unclear
Forced/induced resettlement
False reassurances
Poor communication
Lack of compensation
Implementation delays
Poor enforcement
Ignoring community traditions & diversity
Traditional & new structures incompatible
Token involvement
Conflating subsistence & industrial activities
Poor staffing of PAs
Unstable political context