



International Workshop on the Future of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas



Proceedings, September 2009





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The following are fairly literal proceedings and associated discussions taken down at the time, reviewed by contributors, lightly edited and published less than a month after the meeting. These issues are moving fast and if the Jeju meeting is to repay the investment in time and money, the results need to be freely and quickly available to inform debate. They are intended as a record rather than a polished publication and some sections remain in note form. If participants have comments about the content, and particularly the recommendations, the process of refining will continue until early 2010 and comments should be sent to IUCN WCPA.

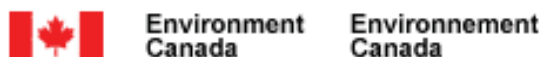
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Edited by: Sue Stolton and Nigel Dudley, Equilibrium Research

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Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality



Parks Canada

Parcs Canada



LifeWeb- Spain

The Government of Spain has committed 5 million Euro over two years to support implementation CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas in association with the LifeWeb Initiative. These funds are being managed by UNEP. The Goal of LifeWeb goal is to increase funding for the creation and management of protected areas, as powerful tools to address climate change and sustain livelihoods, by strengthening implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas. A growing set of committed public and private donors are supporting the LifeWeb. <https://www.cbd.int/lifeweb>

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The countryside provides us with food. Yet it is also a landscape. The natural world. And the basis of a green economy. The work of the Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality (LNV) focuses on balancing these elements. And to do so we involve citizens, industry, social organisations and government. Together we provide healthy food while maintaining a respect for people, the environment and all of its living organisms. Respect for a diverse, thriving natural world and a splendid landscape that people will be able to enjoy both now and in the future. And respect for a strong agrarian economy that is internationally successful. We do that by stimulating innovation. And by providing financial support, steering, supervising and proposing regulations. <http://www.minlnv.nl>

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To provide leadership and encourage partnership in caring for the environment by inspiring, informing, and enabling nations and peoples to improve their quality of life without compromising that of future generations.

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Summary

Summary: International Workshop on the Future of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

14 - 17 Sept 2009, Jeju Island, South Korea

BACKGROUND: The workshop was supported by the government of Korea and the IUCN Protected Areas Programme, along with governments of Finland, the Netherlands and Canada, the UNEP – Spain Lifeweb Project, and Conservation International. It attracted 87 participants from over 40 countries and 6 continents. Over 39 organisations were represented including 20 international organisations along with three IUCN commissions – the World Commission on Protected Areas, Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy and the Species Survival Commission – plus representatives from the World Bank, UNDP, governments and protected area agencies. The Ramsar Convention was represented, as was the CBD and in the latter case there were also 11 national focal points for the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA). The meeting responded to a CBD COP9 Decision inviting IUCN to contribute to the review process of PoWPA leading up to COP10. It is being followed by five regional workshops organised by the CBD in preparation for SBSSTA, taking place in South Korea (immediately after the international meeting) and during October 2010 also in Côte d'Ivoire, India, Germany and Colombia.

In Korea, the workshop discussion centred on an issues paper that had previously been widely circulated in English, French and Spanish and commented on, plus feedback from over 60 national reports from Parties to the CBD, regional workshops and a UNDP/GEF PoWPA project .

RECOMMENDATIONS: The meeting operated partly in plenary and also in a series of specialist workshops, which often carried on deep into the night. In all delegates drew up around 30 recommendations to COP10 and a further 60 more general recommendations to the CBD Secretariat, IUCN-WCPA, donors, Parties and to NGOs. All the recommendations are available in the revised issues paper and in these proceedings. Eight critical recommendations to COP10 are outlined below:

- ✓ **Marine:** COP10 urges far greater efforts to set up marine protected areas, especially in high seas. PoWPA should address MPAs within national jurisdiction and the CBD Marine and Coastal POW address goals and targets concerning Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

- ✓ **Climate:** COP10 strongly endorses inclusion of protected area systems and surrounding landscapes / seascapes in international agreements regarding climate change response strategies, including for both mitigation and adaptation purposes

- ✓ **Governance:** COP10 recommends establishment of a time-bound working group and action plan for joint activities between PoWPA, the PoW on Forests and on Articles 8j and 10c of the Convention regarding Access and Benefit Sharing
- ✓ **Costs and benefits:** COP10 recommends completion of an agreed framework for cost-benefit analysis, in order for Parties to undertake assessments of the values, costs and benefits of protected area systems and individual sites
- ✓ **Reporting:** COP10 invites adoption of a reporting process that: allows periodic reporting; uses a standard, user-friendly, web-based framework; and includes key assessments and actions on targets
- ✓ **Master plan:** COP10 invites Parties to develop, through inter-agency coordination, an overall, long-term strategic plan for protected area systems, taking into account key PoWPA assessments
- ✓ **Timetable:** COP10 adopts a schedule of indicators and revised timelines for PoWPA, based on agreed Post 2010 targets and the revised CBD Strategic Plan and disaggregated for each Party. Reporting by Parties should be based on these national targets/indicators
- ✓ **Finance:** COP10 encourages Parties to determine funding needs based on assessments of national priorities, and to express these as proposals via the CBD LifeWeb and other multilateral and bilateral funding mechanisms

Other key recommendations are outlined below:

For the CBD Secretariat

- ✓ Increasing coordination with other CBD programmes
- ✓ Running a global pilot study on the implementation of PoWPA governance aspects
- ✓ Developing a resource kit for implementation of Element 2 on “Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing”
- ✓ Promoting greater involvement of and training for indigenous/local communities
- ✓ Highlighting marine protected areas across PoWPA implementation
- ✓ Working more with training institutions
- ✓ Increasing awareness of PA benefits to health, water, etc sectors
- ✓ Producing guidance on cost and benefit assessments
- ✓ Expanding the “PoWPA Friends” network

For IUCN-WCPA

- ✓ Publishing guidance on:
 - ecological restoration
 - conservation connectivity

- PoWPA implementation (a master plan with the CBD Secretariat)
 - managing for climate change impacts, adaptation & mitigation
- ✓ WCPA marine: focus on big wins, producing guidance on no-take zones
- ✓ Further developing social and governance indicators in ME assessments
- ✓ Focusing on regional initiatives: re fundraising, PoWPA best practices/implementation, cooperation

For donors

- ✓ Encouraging investment in LifeWeb – prioritising climate change adaptation and mitigation
- ✓ Dedicating funds and incentives for marine protected area establishment

For Parties

- ✓ Developing long-term strategic master plan for the PA System
- ✓ Mainstreaming, funding and supporting PoWPA implementation

This listing is not a preferential selection and all recommendations should be referred to in the paper. This summary focuses on those that require concrete actions by Parties and others and those that are likely to require discussion in Japan (i.e. issues that are already happening, or are non-controversial, or statements of a more general nature have not been listed here).

NEXT STEPS: The five regional workshops will examine these proposals, doubtless further refine them and produce others. IUCN-WCPA and the CBD Secretariat will undertake a final consultation and draw together a consolidated list of recommendations to take forward to the COP10 meeting in Nagoya, Japan in October 2010.

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Introduction

The Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) was agreed at COP-7 in February 2004 (Decision VII/28). It is the first global inter-governmental agreement that sets specific, measurable targets and timetables for protected areas, elaborates a variety of key tools for meeting those targets, and calls for expanded international protected areas funding.

The aim of the PoWPA is to build a comprehensive, ecologically representative network of protected areas by 2010 for terrestrial and 2012 for marine sites. To do that, the PoWPA identifies four programme elements, 16 goals and 92 associated activities for state parties; many of which have specific and tight timetables.

POWPA is coming to a crossroads. Many of its targets and activities are prescribed to be undertaken by 2010 or before, particularly in terrestrial environments. The meeting in Jeju Island, South Korea from 14th to 19th September 2009 reviewed the progress on implementation to date and discussed the future developments of the PoWPA; as part of the preparation for the review of PoWPA at the CBD's 10th Conference of Parties (COP) in Japan in 2010.

The meeting responded to the COP9 Decision (Section A, Para. 24) inviting IUCN to contribute further to the process of PoWPA review leading to the COP10. As a result IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) was asked by the CBD Secretariat (SCBD) to collaborate in drawing up proposals for enhanced action with regards to implementation of the PoWPA; the meeting in Korea, along with an extensive comment and review process and a series of regional workshops run by the SCBD, fulfils this request.

The meeting was organised around an initial draft paper which was made available to several thousand people through regional networks and was prepared in English, French and Spanish versions to facilitate feedback. Circulation has included: all PoWPA focal points; all Friends of PoWPA representatives; all invitees to the global meeting in Jeju; the WCPA steering committee; other IUCN commissions; regional IUCN offices and through them to many regional contacts; within NGOs; and on a PoWPA supporters' Facebook page and a website forum run by the SCBD. The workshop discussed the issues raised in the paper and developed a series of draft recommendations to be discussed in a series of regional workshops during 2009. These recommendations will then be developed into full recommendations to be presented at the COP10 meeting.

During the meeting a reference group was formed to assist with the programme flow: Nik Lopoukhine; Marc Hockings; Nigel Dudley; Jason Spensley; Kathy Mackinnon; Jamison Ervin; Axel Benemann; Charles Besancon; Alexander Belokurov; Sue Stolton; Ernesto Enkerlin; Muhtari Aminu-Kano; Madhu Rao; Jannie Lasimbang; Penelope Figgis; Imen Meliane; Richard Margoluis; Jane Smart; Tom Brooks; Cyril Kormos; Jana Sudeep and Svetlana Kopylova. A second group assisted with the editing of recommendations which appear in these proceedings: Trevor Sandwith; Imen Meliane; Linda Ghanime; Nik Lopoukhine; Nigel Dudley and Sue Stolton.

Agenda

International Workshop on The Future of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

14 - 17 Sept 2009, Oriental Hotel, Jeju

DAY ONE Monday 14 September 2009		
9:00 – 9:40	Opening statements	<i>Chair: Seong-il Kim (Regional Vice Chair Asia WCPA)</i>
	(i) Welcoming statements	<i>* Byungwook Lee, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Environment * Hongwoo Eum (Chairman, Korea National Park Service) * Taehwan Kim (Governor, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province) * Jaeyoon Kim, National Assembly of Rep. of Korea</i>
	(ii) Purpose of the meeting	<i>Nik Lopoukhine, Chair WCPA</i>
	(iii) The road to CBD COP10	<i>CBD Secretariat (represented by Jason Spensley)</i>
9:40 – 10:00	Introduction of participants	<i>Chair</i>
10:00 – 10:30	Presentation by South Korea on progress and challenges for implementation of the PoWPA	<i>Dosoon Cho (Chair, KPAF)</i>
11:00 – 13:00	Reviewing implementation of the PoWPA	<i>Facilitator: Trevor Sandwith Rapporteur: Sue Stolton</i>
11:00 – 11:20	(i) Overview presentation of PoWPA implementation (15 + 5 mins)	<i>Jamie Ervin</i>
11:20 – 12:40	(ii) Discussion organized by Programme Elements (4X20 mins)	
12:40 – 13:00	(iii) Summary of key issues and opportunities	
14:00 – 15:30	Strengthening implementation of the PoWPA	<i>Chair: Nik Lopoukhine Rapporteur: Sue Stolton</i>
14:00 – 14:15	(i) Process for reviewing and introducing change in the PoWPA	<i>SCBD: Jason Spensley</i>
14:15 – 14:30	(ii) Overview of key strategies for strengthening implementation	<i>Equilibrium Research</i>
14:30 – 15:00	(iii) Regional perspective on strengthening implementation	<i>Latin America: Julia Miranda</i>
15:00 – 15:30	(iv) Discussion and summary of key issues and opportunities	
16:00 – 18:00	Working groups to discuss key strategies for strengthening implementation (5 working groups). Indicative topics below	
	(i) A global implementation strategy including finance	<i>Leader: Axel Benemann</i>
	(ii) A renewed regional focus	<i>Leader: Ernesto Enkerlin</i>
	(iii) National co-ordination mechanisms	<i>Leader: Charlene Mersai; Joe Aitaro</i>
	(iv) Cross CBD linkages and cross- Convention linkages	<i>Leader: David Sheppard</i>
	(v) Communications	<i>Leader: Mike Wong</i>
18:15 – 19:00	Launch of MEE	<i>Govt of South Korea</i>

DAY TWO Tuesday 15 September 2009:		
9:00 – 9:30	Presentation of recommendations from working groups 1-5 (from previous day)	<i>Facilitator: Trevor Sandwith Rapporteurs report back</i>
9:30 – 10:30	Enhancing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas	<i>Chair: Arthur Mugisha Rapporteur: Sue Stolton</i>
9:30 – 9:45	(i) Overview of issues requiring further attention	<i>Equilibrium Research</i>
9:45 – 10:30	(ii) Plenary discussion on key strategies for implementation (are these the most important issues?)	
11:00 – 12:30	Highlighting some key areas:	<i>Chair: Jannie Lasimbang</i>
11:00 – 11:20	(i) Governance of protected areas	<i>Ashish Kothari</i>
11:20 – 11:40	(ii) Enhancing management effectiveness	<i>Marc Hockings</i>
11:40 – 12:00	(iii) Marine protected areas	<i>Imen Meliane</i>
12:00 – 12:20	(iv) Other key areas	
12:30 – 13:00	Summary discussion	
14:00 – 15:30	Highlighting emerging priorities:	<i>Chair: John Mackinnon</i>
14:00 – 14:20	(i) Climate change and protected areas	<i>Trevor Sandwith</i>
14:20 – 14:40	(ii) The role of indigenous peoples	<i>Nigel Crawhall/Jannie Lasimbang</i>
14:40 – 15:00	(iii) Valuing and enhancing services from PAs	<i>Sue Stolton</i>
15:00 – 15:30	Summary discussion	
16:00 – 18:00	11 Working groups (A – F) discuss recommendations for taking key issues into the future	<i>Leaders facilitate discussions on the three issues discussed above and on four additional areas: Reporting: Jamie Ervie Biodiversity: Tom Brooks Capacity development: Nigel Dudley Restoration: Marc Johnson Connectivity: Graeme Worboys</i>
18:00 – 19:00	Presentation on Healthy Parks, Healthy People	<i>Parks Victoria – Mark Stone, CEO</i>
DAY THREE Wednesday 16 September 2009: FIELD VISIT		
09:00 – 10:00	Hotel → Seongsan Ilchulbong	
10:00 – 11:30	Seongsan Ilchulbong Tuff Cone	
11:30 – 12:30	Seongsan Ilchulbong → ICC	
13:30 – 14:00	Presentation(Jeju Olle Trail) in ICC	<i>Youngsuk Suh</i>
14:00 – 14:30	Jusangjeollidae	
14:30 – 18:00	Jeju Olle Trail Route 7(Oedolgae- Poonglim resort(8.88Km)	
DAY FOUR Thursday 17 September 2009:		
	Putting in place a better enabling environment:	<i>Chair: Richard Margoluis</i>
	(i) Targets, timelines, monitoring and reporting	<i>Jamie Ervin</i>
	(ii) Capacity development	<i>Nigel Dudley</i>
	(iii) Financing	<i>Kathy Mackinnon and Jason Spensley</i>
	(iv) Co-operation and collaboration	<i>Nik Lopoukhine</i>
11:00 – 12:30	Plenary consideration of workshop recommendations	<i>Chair: Nik Lopoukhine Facilitator: Trevor Sandwith</i>
	(i) Recommendations for addressing regional and sectoral issues identified as part of the review of the status of implementation	
	(ii) Recommendations for addressing enhancing implementation of key elements (Working groups 1-5)	
14:00 – 15:30	(iii) Recommendations for addressing key emerging issues (Working groups A – F)	
16:30 – 17:30	Adoption of the recommendations and message from Jeju	<i>SCBD (Jason Spensley)/PoWPA focal point for Republic of Korea</i>
17:30	CLOSING	<i>Nik Lopoukhine and Won WooShin, KNPs</i>

Opening statements

Welcoming statement: Seong-il Kim, Regional Vice Chair Asia, WCPA

Dr. Byungwook Lee, vice minister for Environment of Korea; Mr. Taehwan Kim, Governor of Jeju special self-governing province; MR. Jaeyun Kim, a member of National Assembly of Korea; Mr. Hongwoo Eum, Chair of Korea National Park Service

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen, Distinguished guests,

First of all, I would like to thank Mr. Nik Lopoukhine, Chair of IUCN WCPA and Prof. Do-soon Cho, KPAF for their excellent leadership to officiate the meeting.

We are delighted and honoured to host this IUCN WCPA Futures Workshop today and to welcome you to Jeju, Korea.

I wish to extend a warm welcome to fellow delegates from the various countries and organizations. I realize that you are fully dedicated to the meetings and sessions that will follow, but I do hope you will also take time to enjoy fascinating Jeju Island with its wonderful beauty, friendly people and cultural cuisine.

I recognize that the sessions during the workshop are principally designed to develop the IUCN WCPA's future direction and strong commitment to the upcoming CBD CoP 10 Nagoya, Japan in 2010. These unique gatherings enable the building of a productive dialogue between WCPA members around the world. They also provide an invaluable opportunity for networking and fruitful outputs through this workshop.

Korea has an excellent association with IUCN and its Commissions, in particular, WCPA. Over the years, we have been supportive of the policies and projects in close cooperation with IUCN. This is the perfect time that the meeting is being held in Jeju, Korea for developing WCPA's strategic direction responding to CBD in 2010. We are pleased that as much as 200 participants are in attendance - being from the various countries and organizations.

Korea is now giving strong emphasis on **the Low Carbon, Green Growth** which has been declared as the first engine of growth in the country incorporating environment and economy, in order to play a leading role in the region. Policy and planning of the green growth are guided by the National Policy, which aims to pursue environment-friendly economic growth within the context of sustainable development.

Against this backdrop, Korea has been deeply involved international cooperation activities and also suggested number of significant environment initiatives with IUCN since 2006 – the year of joining IUCN as an outstanding state member. With this same vein, this would be an excellent opportunity to brush up the mutual interests and relationship between IUCN and Korea as well as to learn and share best practices making use of WCPA expert network.

Furthermore, this meeting will give a true opportunity for IUCN to re confirm that Korea is one of the hotspot for IUCN's strategic place. In other words, I would like to say that Korea, pursuing one of top environment leaders, will be an IUCN's strategic partner for walking closely together.

Distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, today's fast changing world calls for a close partnership between countries. Globalization presents many challenges to our Region and as such we should cooperate with the aim of achieving mutual benefits. I hope this workshop will highlight possible avenues for cooperation between WCPA members and also come up with beneficial, cutting-edge resolutions, which can positively impact the CBD CoP 10 next year.

In closing, I wish to express my gratitude to all participants for their full cooperation and contribution to the workshop today. Again, I take this opportunity to thank the joint organizers, the staff of KNPS and all those who have contributed their untiring effort in making this workshop a success.

Once again, I'd like to ask you to agree on the Vision of Green Growth and I wish the participants a very fruitful and productive Meeting and with that, **I declare the IUCN WCPA Futures Workshop open.**

Thank you very much.

Welcoming statement: Byungwook Lee, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Environment

Ladies and gentlemen; Mr. Nikita Lopoukhine, Chair of IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas, and other experts on protected areas,

I would like to extend my sincere appreciation and warmest welcome to you all for sparing time to participate in the 'International Workshop on the Future of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas.'

My thanks also go to IUCN WCPA, Korea National Park Service, and Jeju province for their support for and contribution to the workshop.

As you are well aware, Korea had held the 'International Workshop on the Implementation of CBD PoW for Enhancing Protected Area Management' in October, 2006, where 'Jeju Consensus' for the implementation of CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (CBD PoWPA). Against this background, holding another International Workshop here in Jeju is very meaningful and significant.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I believe that designation and management of ecologically important areas as protected areas is the most effective and efficient way to conserve biological diversity. The international community, recognizing the importance of the management of protected areas, agreed to 'CBD PoWPA' at the COP Seven (7) of Convention on Biological Diversity in two thousand four (2004).

The programme requires the member countries to establish a system to protect terrestrial areas with abundant ecological values by twenty ten (2010), and expand the system to marine areas by twenty twelve (2012).

Korea also has expanded the protected areas by designating new protected areas of three point seven per cent (3.7%) of national territory since two thousand four (2004). As of 2009, the total area of protected

areas in Korea, such as national parks and wetland protected areas, accounts for twelve per cent (12%). Korea will continue to expand protected areas, aiming at designating fifteen per cent (15%) of national land as protected areas by twenty fifteen (2015).

In addition, Korea categorize the ecosystems in the Korean Peninsula as three (3) eco-pillars; Baekdudaegan crossing North to South; DMZ areas crossing East to West; and islands and coasts surrounding the Peninsula.

In accordance with the features and characteristics of each pillar, we will devise specified protection programmes, and strengthen the linkage among these eco-pillars.

The concept of protect area management developed by IUCN, where protected areas are divided into core zones, buffer zones and transition areas, provides an efficient paradigm not only to preserve the areas which should be protected, but also to boost the economy of neighbouring region by facilitating agricultural activities and eco-tourism in transition areas.

I believe that this concept is in line with Korea's new national growth paradigm, 'Low Carbon Green Growth'. Green growth, embracing two themes of environment and sustainable growth, aims at establishing a positive cycle between economy and environment by minimizing use of resources and pollution while promoting economic growth, and utilizing such efforts as the new growth engine.

In this regard, Ministry of Environment of Korea is focusing on fostering ten (10) environmental industries including climate change related technologies, utilization and rehabilitation of biological resources. In particular, we would like to take more active measures to conserve protected areas, such as facilitation of eco-tourism.

By facilitating eco-tourism, we will be able to bring benefits to the local residents by allowing people to experience the well- conserved ecosystem but not damaging the environment.

Korea will also further strengthen the cooperative partnership with IUCN. Since two thousand eight (2008), in collaboration with IUCN, Korea undertakes the 'Management Effectiveness Evaluation' on protected areas.

Moreover, we are also discussing on the project to conserve and utilize DMZ areas, which is the last Galapagos in the world.

Our plan also includes setting up Korea-IUCN environmental cooperation office before the end of this year, which will eventually evolve into the East Asia Regional Office of IUCN.

Ladies and gentlemen, As you are well aware, conservation of environment and biological diversity cannot be achieved by the efforts of one or two countries. Only with the collaboration between international

organizations such as IUCN and all the countries of the world, we will be able to avoid the loss of biological diversity from the threats of development pressures or climate change.

In this regards, this Workshop is held in a significant juncture where all participating countries review the achievement and problems and discuss future plan to strengthen the implementation of PoWPA.

It is my sincere hope that this Workshop would come up with remarkable ideas and policy proposals to facilitate management of protected areas and biological diversity.

Again, I would like to extend my sincere appreciation to you all for attending the Workshop, and wish that you would be able to find opportunities to enjoy natural beauty of Jeju, the World Natural Heritage.

Welcoming statement were also given by Hongwoo Eum, Chairman, Korea National Park Service and Taehwan Kim, Governor, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province and Jaeyoon Kim, National Assembly of Republic of Korea in Korean.

Purpose of the meeting: Nikita Lopoukhine, Chair IUCN WCPA

Mr. Vice Minister, Mr. Chairman and invited dignitaries I would like to begin by thanking the Government of Korea for supporting the workshop. Your generous contribution to act as host for his meeting is a critical element to assuring the meeting's success. Every person in this meeting was specifically invited and chosen to take part in this meeting; all participants have something to offer and all can contribute to develop protected area management recommendations to be considered by the signatories of the CBD.

WCPA has been recognised as a knowledge network for protected areas and has contributed to the PoWPA from its start. The Durban World Parks Congress in 2003 and the resulting Durban Action Plan provided a major input into the PoWPA developed at COP 7 in 2003. The PoWPA provides a framework guide for protected area systems. Since 2003 many countries have taken a lead in implementing the PoWPA. Korean National Parks have committed to implementation of PoWPA. In particular in relation to undertaking a management effectiveness study (which was launched on the first day of the meeting); shows great maturity of a protected agency to open itself up to an international assessment of their peers.

The CBD's COP 9 discussed review of PoWPA at COP10 at its meeting in Bonn in 2008. The COP 9 Decision specifically asked IUCN WCPA to contribute to the process of the PoWPA review leading to the COP10. This workshop aims to identify the successes and gaps in PoWPA implementation and consider what we can do about it. Our purpose is to provide technical advice to COP10 but also advise a series of regional workshops taking place around the world over the next few months. The CBD Secretariat that has been cooperative and supportive of this workshop looks forward to our input to these workshops. The Regional Workshops will take the outcomes of the Jeju meetings, and build on the discussion and recommendations. The results will be discussed at the SBSSTA in Kenya and the COP 10 in Nagoya, Japan in 2010.

But this meeting is also an opportunity to go beyond the text of the PoWPA. We have the opportunity to consider how strategically protected areas can influence a whole range of issues; such as climate change. Finally I would like to thank to all those who supported the development of this meeting. The CBD Secretariat, and in particular Sarat Babu Gida, encouraged this meeting. Funding for the preparation of the meeting was provided by the governments of Finland, the Netherlands and Canada, UNEP Spain's Life Web contribution, and Conservation International. The government of the Republic of Korea has generously supported the participant's in house costs. Organisation of the meeting was joint effort between Korea National Parks and IUCN HQ in Switzerland.

Statement by Dr Ahmed Djoghlaif, The Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the occasion of the International workshop on the future of the CBD programme of work on protected areas (read by Jason Spensley, CBD Secretariat)

His Excellency Byungwook Lee, Vice-Minister, Ministry of Environment, Government of the Republic of Korea; Mr Taehwan Kim, Governor, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province; Mr Hongwoio Eum, Chairman, Korea National Park Service; Mr Nik Lopoukhine, Chair IUCN-ECPA; Ladies and Gentlemen

It gives me immense pleasure to extend a warm welcome to you all, to this International Workshop on the Future of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas. I congratulate the Government of Korea for hosting this important meeting in this beautiful volcanic Island with rich natural heritage, an ideal setting. I also thank IUCN-WCPA, the Governments Canada, Finland, the Netherlands, Spain and UNEP for financial assistance for organising this workshop.

This workshop is to deliberate the future of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) and I have no hesitation to say the future of life on this planet. Well managed protected areas harbouring participatory and equitable governance mechanisms yield significant benefits far beyond their boundaries, which can be translated into cumulative advantages across a national economy and contribute to poverty reduction and sustainable development including achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Moreover as the detrimental impact of climate change is wielding Damocles' Sword on our planet and threatening our existence, protected areas provide a convenient solution to an inconvenient truth. Better managed, better connected, better governed and better financed protected areas are recognized as the key to both mitigation and adaptation responses to climate change. With the recent launch of the landmark report "TEEB for Policymakers" – which comprehensively draws the links between biodiversity, poverty and development – there should be no doubt that protected areas must continue to be a focal point of biodiversity preservation efforts in the years to come.

In February 2004, the CBD Parties made the most comprehensive and specific protected area commitments ever made by the international community by adopting the PoWPA. The PoWPA enshrines development of participatory, ecologically representative and effectively managed national and regional systems of protected areas, where necessary stretching across national boundaries. From designation to management, the

PoWPA can be considered as a defining framework or “blueprint” for protected areas for the coming decades. It is a framework for cooperation between Governments, donors, NGOs and local communities, for without such collaboration, programmes cannot be successful and sustainable over the long-term. It is not an exaggeration to claim that the CBD PoWPA is the Convention’s most successful initiative as since CBD came into force in 1993, the world’s protected areas have increased by nearly 60% in absolute numbers and by about 60% in total area.

The PoWPA is now five and half years old. There are many signs of progress. Political will and commitments are clearly being catalyzed. Since the adoption of the programme of work, 27 countries have reported the establishment of about 5900 new protected areas, covering approximately 60 million ha of terrestrial and marine areas. As of 2008 there are more than 120,000 nationally designated protected areas worldwide, covering 21 million square kilometres of land and sea. The terrestrial protected areas listed in World Database on Protected Areas cover 12.2% of the planet’s surface area. However, marine protected areas occupy only 5.9% of the world’s territorial seas and only 0.5% of the extraterritorial seas. Considering the current annual growth rate of marine protected areas (4.6%) achieving the 10% target of the CBD strategic plan and the PoWPA marine target may well nigh be impossible within the next 20 years.

While these are commendable achievements, there are still some areas that are lagging behind. The social costs and benefits, the effective participation of indigenous and local communities and the diversification of various governance types need more commitment and resolute actions. The evaluation and improvement of management effectiveness, and the development and implementation of sustainable finance plans with diversified portfolios of traditional and innovative financial mechanisms need enhanced measures. Climate change considerations for both mitigation and adaptation responses need to be incorporated. Strengthening implementation of PoWPA will require concerted efforts and the combined strength of all sectors of society, as well as alliances at national, regional and international levels between policy makers, civil society, indigenous and local communities and business and the private sector.

At COP9 in Bonn, the CBD COP decided to undertake the in-depth review of the PoWPA at its tenth meeting in Nagoya, Japan and invited IUCN to further contribute to the process of the PoWPA’s in depth review. At the meeting in Bonn, the government of Germany launched the LifeWeb Initiative, which acts as a clearing-house to link donors and recipients in the designation and improvement of protected areas management globally. The main aim of the LifeWeb Initiative is to match voluntary commitments by States to designate new protected areas, and/or improve highly underfunded existing sites with the respective commitment of donors for dedicated financing and co-financing for these areas. I am pleased to say that the LifeWeb coordination office is now fully functional in the Secretariat.

Set in front of this impressive background, the organization of this workshop intends to recognize best practices and lessons learned, to identify current shortcomings or omissions, and suggest ways and means to strengthen implementation of the PoWPA. The CBD COP has always recognized IUCN-WCPA as the technical knowledge support network for the PoWPA and I wish to extend my wholehearted appreciation to IUCN-WCPA for its significant contribution to the implementation of the PoWPA through the PoWPA FRIENDS. The outcome of this workshop will be considered by the forthcoming CBD regional workshops,

then by SBSTTA and finally by the COP 10 where it will be translated into a global policy decision. Hence you have a heavy responsibility.

With the International Year of Biodiversity and the Nagoya COP 10 rapidly approaching, I urge you all to continue with the good work you have done to date. Following the unveiling ceremony of the logo of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity at the EUROPARC Conference held in Stromstad, Sweden on 10 September 2009, with over 200 participants, I am pleased to unveil the logo of the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity and count on all partners to mark this important event.

As your deliberations are beheld by the watchful eyes of the “**Dol Hareubangs**” of Jeju island - gods bestowing both protection and fertility, I am confident that this workshop will come out with fertile solutions to safeguard the life on our planet by contributing to achieve ecologically representative, effectively managed, sustainably funded national and regional protected areas and enhanced implementation of PoWPA. The adoption of an updated Strategic Plan, including a revised biodiversity target, will be a key outcome of COP 10; I hope your discussions will also provide the necessary impetus and inputs for formulating the revised strategic plan and the new biodiversity target.

To quote Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General “The full repercussions (of the economic crisis) have yet to be felt, but already we know we must do our utmost to prevent the unfavourable economic climate from undermining our efforts to fight climate change and achieve the Millennium Development Goals”. Now is the time for long-term vision and action for accelerated implementation of the CBD POWPA to address climate change and to achieve Millennium Development goals.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Progress and challenges for implementation of the PoWPA in South Korea

Dosoon Cho, Chair, Korea Protected Areas Forum

Acknowledgement: Hag –Young Heo, Jong-Hwan Lim, Keun-hyung Yook, Tae-bong Choi

Status of Protected Areas System in Korea

Territory Status

Total Area of Territory	Marine area (including EEZ)	Number of Islands
99,720 km ²	443,000 km ²	3,170
Ratio of the Land Use Zone (total territory)	Town Zone	15.80%
	Management Zone	24.60%
	Agriculture & Forestry Zone	48.10%
	Nature Environment Preservation Zone	11.50%
Land cover (land use)	Forest site	65.20%
	Farm site	21.50%
	Town site	5.90%

Biodiversity (Taxa) Status

Animal	18,117
Plant	8,271

Status of protected area

1. Total number : 1,308
2. Total area : 16,270 Km²
 - a. Terrestrial Protected Area : 12,295.79 Km² (about 12% of territory)
 - b. Marine Protected Area (in a wider sense): 3,974 Km² (about 0.9% of Total Marine Area)

Designation and Management of Protected Areas: Around 10 kinds of Acts and 15 types of PAs

Designation and Management of Protected Species: Endangered species and Natural Monument

Type of protected area	Number	Area(Km ²)	Related laws	Management	Notes
National park	20	6,580	Natural Parks Act	MOE (KNPS)	Exceptions is Hallasan NP
Provincial park	29	990.8		Local govt	
County park	27	234.5		Local govt	
Ecosystem and landscape conservation area	30	283.99	Natural Evt. Conservation Act	MOE, MLTMA, mayors etc	11 by MOE, 19 by mayors
Marine protected area (in a smaller sense)	4	70.37	Law on Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystems	MLTMA	
Wetland protected areas	22	288.37	Wetland Conservation Act	MOE, MLTMA	12 by MOE, 8 by MLTMA
Special islands	167	10.508	Special Act on the Ecosystem Preservation of Islands such as Dokdo	MOE	
Marine environment conservation areas	4	1,822	Marine Pollution Prevention Act	MLTMA	
Wildlife protected area	507	931.6	Wildlife Protection Act	MOE, mayors and governors	
Wildlife specially protected area	1	26.20			
Natural monument	149	841.3	Cultural Properties Protection Act	Cultural Properties Administration	
Natural reserve	10	390			
Scenic site	51	95.05			
Baekdudaegan Mountain Reserve	1	2,634	Law on Protection of Mt Baekdu Range	Forest Service (discussion with MOE)	7 national parks (core 1,699km ² , buffer 935km ²)
Forest Genetic Resources Reserve	286	1,011.5	Act on the Promotion and Management of Forest Resources	Director of Forest Service	
Total	1,308	16,270.45			

MOE = Ministry of Environment, MLTMA = Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs

Implementation of PoWPA

Goal 1.1 To establish and strengthen national and regional system of PAs

1. National Targets for Protected Areas (time-bound, measurable)

	2003	2005	2008	2015	Note
Protected Areas Coverage	7.1%	9.6%	10%	15%	14.6%(OECD Mean)
Ecosystem Conservation Area	-	0.29%	-	0.5%	
Wetland Protected Area	-	15 Site	-	30 Site	

	2003	2005	2008	2015	Note
Wildlife Protection Area	-	1.4%	-	2.8%	
Coastal Marine Protected Area	10.6%	-	11.5%	13%	
Forest Genetic Resources Reserve		0.22%	0.34%	1.02%	% of national land

MOE(2005), MOE(2006), Forest Service(2006)

2. Designation of New Protected Areas

Since CBD COP7 (Feb., 2004): Approximately 3,653.3km² (3.66%)

Category	Total Numbers	Area (km ²)	Additional Designation(after March 2004)
Ecosystem .Landscape Conservation Area	30	283.99	106.655km ² (New designation: 12 places-106.37 km ² / Expansion: 2places-0.208 km ²)
Wetland Protected Area	22	287.85	9 places - 93.44 km ²
Wildlife Specially Protected Area	1	26.20	1 place - 26.20 km ²
Special Islands	167	10.51	32 places- 1.10 km ²
Forest Genetic Resource Reserve	286	1,011.5	79 places - 791.9 km ²
Baekdudaegan Mountain Reserve	1	2,634	1 place- 2,634 km ²
Total			3,653.3 km ²

3. Gap Analysis of Protected Areas System

- KNPS (2005): roughly identified the gap between habitats of endangered species and National Parks
- MOE (2006): plans to increase and restore 54 endangered species
- MOE (2000~2005, 2006~2010): Designation work on New Wetland Protected Areas are in progress through probes on inland wetlands
- Targets of restoration of endangered species (MOE; 2005, MOE; 2006)

Classification	2003	2005	2008	2015	Note
Restoration of endangered species	-	10	-	64	fauna 28, flora 36
Species identification	30,000	-	40,000	60,000	
Biological resources center	-	1	-	7	

Goal 1.2 To integrate PAs into broader land- and seascapes and sectors

1. Improving the integration of protected areas

- Government of Korea (2006) established a plan to construct ecological networks of national lands, in context of this plan MOE **set up three core ecological axes** including Baekdu-Daegan, the DMZ, and island & coastal areas.
- **Country-wide Ecological Network** has been established based on five ecological districts.
- Marine ecological axis is grounded in the ‘Law on Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystem (2007)’, and marine ecosystem researches have been made to establish the marine ecological axis.
- **Guideline to build urban ecological axes** was established (2008), and the urban ecological mapping is now underway (2009~).

Baekdudaegan Mountains Reserve: Unique Forest Protected Area

Protect whole mountain ranges to maintain linkages of the backbone, to conserve biodiversity, to sustain ecosystem services, and to restore cultures.

KFS is applying Ecosystem Approach in social process and maintaining ecosystem integrity and functioning

2. Establish and manage ecological networks (Ecological corridors)

- Total of extended road: 86,989km(1998) → 100,278 km(2004)
 - fragmentation of wildlife habitat
 - increment of wildlife road-kill.
- Status of Eco-corridor: 92 (in 2006) → 252 (in 2007) → 379 (in 2008)
- Eco-corridor & Road-kill monitoring: Select the eco-corridor location on the basis of the result of road-kill monitoring

Road kill monitoring in national parks

Year	Studied Places	Road-killed or injured animals	Major Monitored Species				
			Mammals	Birds	Amphibians	Reptiles	Others
2004	21	877	406	67	223	180	1
2005	21	1,857	235	21	1,497	104	
2006	21	1,458	343	52	985	78	
2007	33	1,038	280	80	517	161	
2008	33	601	246	29	226	100	

* Source: Internal data of KNPS (2008)

Goal 1.3 Transboundary PAs(TBPAs) & Local Network Enhancement

Construction of transboundary peace belt

- Government of Korea (2006) established a plan to construct **DMZ peace belt** as a reconciliation and cooperation place.
- DMZ has been promoted to be designated as **Biosphere Reserve of UNESCO**

Plan to TB peace belt (Government of Korea, 2006)

Promoting contents	Period	Note
Ecological Survey in DMZ	2008~2010	-To survey on south part(449km) of DMZ -To promote collaborated survey on north part of DMZ with related International institute
Establishment Native Bio Center of DMZ	2007	-Utilize National Biological Resources Center
Designation UNESCO Bio Reserve (Common with South and North Korea)	long term	NSC determined in 2001
Nature withholding area / Ecosystem conservation area	after unification	After unification, designate to nature withholding area for 2year, and then designate to ecosystem conservation area

- The Korean government is promoting '**Marine Peace Park**', a cooperative management model, for environmental protection, peace-building, and economic development in the western coastal borderland where North and South Korea meet.
- Forest restoration in the northern area of civilian control line (16.8ha): Forest restoration project is being promoted in ecologically destroyed areas such as an abandoned military camp, landslide-affected areas.

Network of Migrant Birds Flyway

- To actively participate in international activities to protect migrant birds
 - To build the Secretariat of East Asian-Australasian Flyway Partnership
- Hongdo (island) Migrant Birds Research Center:
 - This research centre was founded in 2005
 - It has monitored the population change of migrant birds and their flyways, and performed a taxonomic study on migrant birds.
- Various surveys have taken place: 'Migrant birds flyway (1993~2006)', 'Winter visitors census (1999~2007)'
 - It has contributed to setting international strategies to protect endangered species.

Goal 1.4 To substantially improve site-based PA planning and management

1. Enhanced Monitoring on Protected Areas

- Continuously survey on natural resources in national parks (1991 ~).
- We have monitored ecological changes in some major areas of national parks (2002~)
 - 332 research places in 12 national parks were designated for monitoring as of 2007.

- Survey on Baekdudeagan Mountain Reserve (2006-2008) - MOE and Forest Service
- Monitoring mudflat ecosystem (2006~)
- Survey on wetland protected areas (2006~2010), probing special islands (2006~2014),
- Performing country-wide monitoring about invasive alien species (10 species) (2007~).

2. Management Plan of Protected Areas

All protected areas set a master plan and management plans in line with relevant laws

- Natural Parks Basic Plan (2003~2012), Management plan for each NP
 - 2001: first attempt to 4 NPs (examples)
 - 2003: The first management plan (2003~2005, 18 NPs)
 - 2006: The second management plan (2006~2010, 18 NPs)
- Wetland Protected Area: Basic Plan for National Wetland Conservation (2006), National Master Plan for Wetland Conservation (2007) / Management plan for each PA
- Ecosystem/Landscape Conservation Area: Management Basic Plan (2005), Individual Management Plan

3. Develop highly participatory process

Participation process when a management plan (2nd) is concluded.

- 2005. 1~ 2: Survey of the current status and analysis on the implementation of the first management plan
- 2005. 8~ 9 : Public hearings each park (18 parks, attendants: 768)
- 2005.12: Joint workshop of Korea National Park Service, MOE, Advisors and NGO (Date: 13~17, attendants: 170)
- Collecting opinions through Advisory Board each park (1~4 people)

Goal 1.5 To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas

1. Liability and redress measures to damages to protected areas

- The polluter-pays-principle (Environmental Policy Basic Act)
- Ecosystem Conservation Cooperation Money
- Environmental Impact Assessment, Prior Environmental Review System
- Private Land Purchase
- Management of Exotic Species
- Restoration of Degraded Areas

Ecosystem Conservation Cooperation Money

- To reduce the damage of ecologically excellent area, to ensure finance for conservation and restoration of ecosystem.
- Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and to development projects

- The 50% of ECCM is delivered to local government and the remaining 50% is handed to developer for restoration project
- Imposed ECCM is approximately US\$200 million (1,141 cases) for 6 years (2001–2006) and getting increased (about US\$102 million in 2007)

Undertake Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)

- EIA and Pre-Environmental Review are representative policies for environmental precaution in Korea.
- Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
- When the park plan is defined and modified, it is necessary to carry out nature environmental assessment for potential effects in national parks (Natural Parks Act, 17.2)

2. Rehabilitation and restoration of protected areas

Restoration of degraded ecosystems

- KNPS created 'The comprehensive plan of restoration on trail and degraded areas' for systematic management
- In recent 5 years (2003–2007), 165 places are good in condition (about US\$23million).

Strict Nature Reserve” Programme (Supplement of the system to give breathing time to nature)

- This programme prohibits visitors from entering designated areas where wildlife habitat and degraded areas exist
- Started in 1991, and 59 places in 16 NPs are designated as 'Strict Nature Reserve' as of 2009
- Since this programme was carried out, continuous monitoring had been applied.
- After implementation of this programme in NPs, the vegetation and aquatic ecosystem have been substantially recovered.

3. Management of invasive species in NPs

- 287 species of alien vegetation are distributed in Korea
- MOE selected 16 species as invasive species which disturb native ecosystems.
- KNPS had surveyed on the status of invasive species distribution in 2002
- Eradication of invasive species in NPs

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Eradication of Invasive Vegetation(m2)	7,055	31,370	46,083	54,582	77,383	109,865

	2006	2007	2008
Eradication of invasive animals (individual)	140 (Red-eared turtle, Wildcat)	64 (Red-eared turtle, Wildcat)	829 (Red-eared turtle, Wildcat, Bullfrog, Bluegill, Large-mouth Bass)

- Distribution Situation of Naturalized Plants in Korea (2002)
- Publication of Journal on Invasive Alien Wildlife (2009)

Goal 2.1 To promote equity and benefit sharing

Goal 2.2 To enhance and secure involvement of relevant stakeholders

1. Compensation, benefit sharing

- Tax break given to private lands in protected areas
 - Tax breaks are provided to private land owners in national parks as stipulated by tax-cut regulations of local governments.
 - A forest in a Natural Environment Zone receives some tax-cut (about 65–86%), and a forest in Natural Preservation Zone is a tax-free area (100% cut)-most protected areas get similar tax breaks.
 - KNPS is conducting “Research on Influence of National Parks on Local Economy” to make sure they can reach out to local communities (2009).
- Compensation for damage caused by wildlife
 - The damage caused by wildlife is compensated by government based on Wildlife Protection Act (article 12).

Support for Local Residents in Protected Areas

Management	Contents of Major Supportive Projects
MOE	-Watchmen who coach and manage local residents -Construction of areas on which wild flowers and fruit trees inhabit in the basin of Dong River, and Movement to sell agricultural products grown in the basin of Dong River -Installation of facilities to prevent animals from invading (such as electric fences) (1 near Dong River and 33 near Wangpi Stream)
MLTMA	-Pollution management, Revitalization of marine eco-tourism, Education for residents in protected areas, Support for learning activities of local residents
Forest Service	-Project to increase the income of residents living in Baekdudaegan Mountain Reserve (Production infrastructure for short-term forestry goods, Infrastructure of production areas for forestry products, Facilities to store and dry forestry products, and other projects related to agricultural/forestry income (like irrigation system, forestry product processing))
KNPS	-Welfare promotion, living environment improvement, and others -Recruitment of local residents, lease of park facilities and opening of idle facilities, Webpage information on business facilities, Helping hands to people in village, Operation of study rooms for children, Charity flea market.

Economic benefits generated by protected areas

- According to modified Natural Parks Act in 2005, residents living in national parks can pick forest products as voluntary agreement, and residents living around NPs need permission for extracting forest products from KNPS.

Private Land Purchase

- Natural Parks Act has provisions related to compensation and private land purchase to mitigate negative impacts caused by NP designation
- Purchase of Private land
 - KNPS had performed a research on purchasing private land in NPs in 2005
 - According to this plan, KNPS will spend about 442,000 million won for the purchase of private land(2006~2010).

Budget for Private Land Purchase (unit: KRW 1,000)	2005	2006	2007	2008
MOE (Ecosystem/Landscape conservation area)	914,331	2,428,032	479,474	931,306
Forest Service	18,207,984	21,568,041	27,561,803	23,191,900
KNPS	-	655,066	311,214	1,304,143

Participatory Mechanism of stakeholders in protected areas policy

- Government of Korea(2006) established plans which ensure participation of residents and local communities in the process of important development projects at 'the 4th comprehensive plan revision plan(2006~2020)'
- When an area is designated as a protected area, public hearings or residents' meetings should be held to collect the opinions of stakeholders as required by related laws and regulations. Stakeholders' opinions should also be reflected in setting a management plan.

Participation of residents and experts (Natural Parks Act)

		Contents
Participation and consultant	Related authority	National Park Committee (Act, 9)
	Residents	Public hearing (Act, 4.2), collecting opinions of residents (Act, 13)
	Experts	Expert committeeman (Act, 10.2), Natural Parks Association (Act, 81), Experts consultation (Act, 13)

4. Participation in protected area planning, establishment, and management

- KNPS had launched "Park Management Association" to encourage participation of various stakeholders in the process of making policies in park management since 2004.
- Religious, scholar, local government, residents, NGO etc. (361 persons)
- A wetland management committee is organized in individual wetland protected area

Goal 3.1 To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas

1. Enhancement of Legal Institutions related to protected areas

Enactment/Revision of Various Laws related to protected areas

- 'Law on Protection of Mt.Bakedu Range ('03)', 'Wildlife Protection Act ('04)', 'Act on the Promotion and Management of Forestry Resources ('05)', 'Act on National Trust for Cultural and Natural Heritage ('06)', 'Law on Conservation and Management of Marine Ecosystem ('06)' 'Forestry Protection Act ('09)'

Mid-and Long-term Plans related to protected areas

- Comprehensive Plan for National Environment (2006~2015), Basic Plan for Natural Environment (2006~2015), Basic Plan for Baekdudeagan Protection (2006~2015), "2006~2010 Comprehensive Plan for Marine Environment Conservation", Marine Biodiversity Conservation ('06~'07), Basic Plan for National Forestry Biodiversity (2007), Master Plan for Management and Utilization of National Bio-resources ('07)

Establishment of new organizations related to protected areas

- National Institute of Biological Resources (2007)
- Korea Marine Environment Management Corporation (2007)
- National Ecological Institute (under construction) (2008~2011)
- National Wetlands Centre (under construction) (2008~2012)
- National Institute of Marine Biological Resources (tentative name) (2013)

2. Assessment on value of protected areas

MOE (2006) established some plans for identifying nature asset value.

Wetland Value Assessment

- Study on Estimated Value of Wetlands by using Benefit Transfer Technique (2007, Korea Institute of Policy Evaluation)
- Economic Value Assessment of Wetlands Study on Influence of Wetlands on Climate Change (2008, MOE, UNDP- GEF, National Wetland Management Institute)

Mudflat Value Assessment

- The quantity of organic matter eradicated by mudflats is about 1,000 ton-C/km²/yr, which is US\$ 34,000 /ha/yr, (when the purification functions of mudflats are calculated in terms of purification cost of wewage treatment plants).

The economic value of national parks is about 3,070million US\$

- US\$316 million for the utility value, US\$2,763 million for conservation value.
- dichotomous choice contingent valuation method (2002~2005, 11,436 subjects)

3. Incentive mechanism and legal framework for private protected areas

"Act on National Trust for Cultural and Natural heritage" (2006)

Biodiversity management contract programme

- Object: to promote residents' direct participation to ecosystem conservation activities.
- This programme is focused on the areas where high conservation value exists such as arrival sites of migratory birds, but not designated as protected areas.
- Most conservation activities, which were contracted by this programme, were barley farming, placing the rice straw, and making rest place for birds.
- This programme was implemented in 19 cities/counties in 2008 (central government support: KRW 1,346 million), in 16 cities/counties in 2007 (financial support: KRW 1,010)

Goal 3.1 To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas

Goal 3.2 To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas

Goal 3.3 To strengthen communication, education and public awareness

1. Document existing knowledge and experiences on protected area management

KNPS has various kinds of publications

- reports on resource surveys and monitoring, research reports, national parks white paper, and so on
- approximately 47 books per year (2001~2008: 373 books were published)

2. Employee Education and Training

KNPS

- Ranger Academy: 287 participated in 7 curricula (2008).
- Development and operation of OJT programs by each park: 288 subjects were devised for regular workers and 92 were developed for irregular workers (2008).

3. Exchange lessons, information and capacity-building experiences

The Korea Protected Area Forum was established in 2006

- KNPS, MOE, MOMAF (Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries), KFS (Korea Forest Service), CHA (Cultural Heritage Administration) and so on.
- 13 authorities and several experts participating
- This forum updated the data about Korea's protected areas on WDPA, and prepared guidelines for application of the IUCN category system.

- Participate in pilot projects to set international standards in order to update WDPA and utilize the data (UNEP-WCMC, ASEAN Bio-diversity Centre, IUCN Asia, KNPS, 2009~2010)
- Seek a method to restore ecosystems by using indigenous tree species in case early restoration activities are required in some areas such as areas attacked by wildfire, blight and harmful insects, or landslide.
- Promote ecological projects to manage habitats or maintain genetic diversity and species' populations in line with the objective of protected area.

Organization of Korea Protected Areas Forum (KPAF)



4. Communication, Education, Public Awareness

Environmental education in National parks

- In 2008, 377 programmes operated and 294,569 persons participated,
- 0.78% of annual visitors (participated in programmes)

Division	2003 yr	2004 yr	2005 yr	2006 yr	2007 yr	2008 yr
Number of Times	1,124	3,700	7,185	9,156	13,109	13,963
Participants	25,992	65,266	126,285	184,877	225,096	294,569

* Internal Data of KNPS. 2009

Programme to Expedite Wetland Protected Areas

- In 2008, 17 programmes were operated and 3,289 persons participated

5. Environmental education as a school curriculum

- Elementary school: distributed to several subjects (60~68 hour/year)
- Middle school: is established as an independent subject in 1995, 403 schools(13.4%)
- High school: 637 high schools (29.8%) in 2006

	2004	2006
Middle School	368 (12%)	403 (13.4%)
High School	565 (27.3%)	637 (29.8%)

Goal 3.4 To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas

1. Financial analysis and establishment of sustainable financial plan

The budget for nature conservation continued to increase

- 39.5% increase in 2008 (compared to the budget spent in previous years)
- However, the ratio for the conservation project is relatively low (7.8% of MOE's budget)
- Environment-related budgetary target (MOE, 2005)

	2003	2008	2015	Note
The Ratio of Environment Protection Expenditure over GDP	1.61%	1.8%	2.0%	2.43% (Germany)

* MOE(2005) The comprehensive plan of the national environment(2006~2015)

Goal 4.1 To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional PA systems.

Goal 4.2 To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected area management

Goal 4.3 To assess and monitor protected area status and trends

1. Standards for protected areas

- Set up objective standard to designate protected areas (2007)
- Set up detail guideline to observe ecological changes (2009): Target group, research scope, and research contents and method.
- Set up guideline to designate coastal wetland protected areas (Directive of MLTMA, 2009)
- Regulation on legal procedures to designate protected areas: Detail survey of ecosystem → Opinion collection through public hearings/residents' meetings → Consultation of relevant organizations → Deliberation of advisory committees → Notification

2. Long term monitoring and management effectiveness evaluation

Research and monitoring of natural resources in national parks

- Every ten years survey of natural resources in national parks
- 28 fields (biology field 17, non-biology field 5, cultural field 3, economy field 3, etc.)
- According to the 1st natural park basic plan(2003~2012), the monitoring of park resources such as the biodiversity and natural habitats is conducted one year after the completion of the survey.

Management effectiveness evaluation of protected areas

- Spatial Scope: Major 39 protected areas managed by MOE (National parks, Ecosystem/Landscape conservation areas, Wetland protected areas, Wildlife specially protected areas)
- Period: March 2008 ~ July 2009
- Project partner: IUCN, MOE, KNPS, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province

3. National/Regional Network for Monitoring and Assessment

Antarctic Treaty

- “Act on Antarctic Activities and Environment Protection” was enacted to implement “the Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty” under the conjunction with relevant ministries of government (March, 2004).
- Studies to designate and manage protected areas were conducted; ‘Study on Antarctic protected area designation (’05~’06), ‘Basic study to designate specially protected areas in the South Pole (’07) and others.
- The Penguin Village near the Antarctic “King Sejong” station submitted application for the designation as a specially protected area in accordance with “the Protocol on Environment Protection to the Antarctic Treaty” (June 2008).
- Cooperation Increase through Signing Environment Agreements
- As of July 2008, 34 MOUs with foreign organizations were signed and had taken effect.
- Such MOUs include cooperation for biodiversity protection, joint-research, and others.

Goal 4.4 To ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of protected areas

Investment Planning of R&D in Environment Technology (MOE, 2005)

	2003	2005	2008	2015	note
Environment Technology R&D/Total R&D	4.5%	-	5%	6%	Government Budget

Major role of research institute

Name	Major Role
Korean Bioinformation Center (MEST: Ministry of Education, Science, and Technology)	- Builds up KOBIS (Korean Bio-resource Information System) (5.58 million data under the cooperation with 173 organizations). - Comprehensively connects bio-information, biodiversity information, and bio-resource information. - Collects bio-resource information at home and abroad, and processes, analyzes, gets statistics of, and distributes them.
National Science Museum (MEST)	- Operates NARIS (Korea Natural History Research Information Service) (1.17 million standard information under the cooperation with 12 organizations). - Takes the lead in collection/conservation/management of information about biodiversity in Korea. - Operates GBIF Office in Korea, and National Association of Biodiversity Organizations
Korea Institute of Science and Technology Information (MEST)	- Operates NABIPOS (Korea National Biodiversity Information / Portal Service). - Establishes IT-based infrastructures about life resources. - Plays the roles of GBIF Node in Korea and Asian Mirror Site.

<p>Korea National Arboretum (MIFAFF: Ministry for Food, Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operates Nature (Korea Biodiversity Information System) (560,000 data on plant samples and 37 data on insect samples). - Establishes portal sites about various information related to plants and insects like KPNI (Korean Plant Names Index), rare plant species, naturalized plants, cultivated plants, and others.
<p>National Academy of Agricultural Science (MIFAFF)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operates INREKO (Insect Resources of Korea) (9000 data about 1,500 insect species). - Collects, explores and establishes information about insect resources.
<p>National Institute of Biological Resources (MOE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operates NBRMS (National Bio-resource Management System). (470,000 data on indigenous flora and fauna samples) - Provides information on regulations, policies, and publications about biodiversity. - Explores and collects native/indigenous flora and fauna samples on the Korean peninsula, other bio-resources, and genetic resources. - Secures useful bio-resources in foreign countries, and secures samples about recorded species in Korea (30,000 species). - Establishes DB about native species (2,322 species) and indigenous flora and fauna (including legally-managed species). - Establishes and operates the integral network with CHM of CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity).
<p>National Institute of Environmental Research (MOE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishes and operates the National Ecosystem Information Network. - Studies country-wide natural environment and builds GIS-DB about natural environment. - Studies biodiversity and ecosystem and establishes information DB. - Establishes and operates 'alien plants-searching systems' in Korea.
<p>Korea Ocean Research & Development Institute (MLTMA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operates KoMBIS (Korea Marine Diversity Information System) (about 9,800 creatures in total, and 3,000 same species with different names) - Tries to establish KOBIS (Korea Marine Life Geological Information System). - Preserves useful marine species for genetic analysis. - Studies on ecosystem of marine environment (wetlands like mudflat).

Insufficient Representativeness of the National Ecosystem

- Systematic GAP analysis is required about whole lands and marine ecosystem across the country.
- The existing protected areas in Korea can't fully represent ecosystems of ocean, lakes, wetlands near streams, and forestry in low lands.
 - Particularly, 0.9% of marine areas are designated as protected areas, triggering the issue of representativeness
 - Terrestrial protected areas, especially mountain-related protected areas over the goal of CBD
- More efforts are required for study, survey, and DB establishment.
 - Information about marine areas is insufficient.
 - Socio-economic studies are unsatisfactory compared to studies on natural resources.

Protected Area Management under the Cooperation with Local Communities

- To strengthen the efforts to purchase private lands in protected areas.
- To devise management mechanism for private lands in protected areas.
 - Reviewing various governance types.
 - Developing various incentive and compensation systems, and management agreements.
 - Improving the participation in protected area management and cooperative programmes.

- To identify the value of protected areas and to raise public awareness about them.
- To come up with strategies to revitalize local economy through the connection with protected areas.

Establishment of Integrated System for Protected Areas

- Compatible and integral systems need to be established.
 - Protected areas should be intertwined, not as the sum of isolated protected areas,
 - Ecosystem should be closely connected through the linkage of protected areas because it is difficult to designate massive protected areas.
- Redundant policies of management and legal systems need to be reviewed.
- Cooperative systems with related experts and organizations need to be improved.

Increase of International Cooperation

- International cooperation is essential to DMZ issues (Biosphere Reserve).
- IUCN category system is needed to build up the system of national protected areas.
- International cooperation is required to tackle climate change and to conserve biodiversity.
- Experience and knowledge related to PA management need to be shared continuously.

Reviewing implementation of the PoWPA

Global Progress in Implementing the PoWPA: Sarat Gidda, SCBD and Jamison Ervin, UNDP/GEF/UNOPS (presenter)

The presentation was based on information received in annex III of the 68 fourth national reports prepared by Parties to the CBD and on information gathered from Parties and organizations in the PoWPA regional workshops.

The PoWPA identifies four programme elements, 16 goals (each with a more specific target) and 92 activities for Parties, many with timetables for suggested implementation. The goals and targets are included below with a brief summary of global progress towards implementation.

Goal 1.1 - To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals

Target: By 2010, terrestrially and 2012 in the marine area, a global network of comprehensive, representative and effectively managed national and regional protected area system is established.

Implementation:

- 12 of 14 terrestrial biomes have > 10% protection
- Of 114 reporting countries, 68 have protected >10%
- Global coverage = 12.2%
- Marine coverage = 5.9% and .5%
- Since 2004, 5900 new PAs, covering 60mm ha; many more to come
- At least 15 countries have completed an ecological gap assessment (but none have incorporated consideration of climate change)
- At least another 25 countries are currently conducting gap assessments

Goal 1.2 - To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function

Target: By 2015, all protected areas and protected area systems are integrated into the wider land- and seascape, and relevant sectors, by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity and the concept, where appropriate, of ecological networks.

Implementation:

- There are multiple examples of connected protected area networks
- Integration into economies and natural resource sectors lags
- Poor coordination and integration between sectors is one of the most vexing and common weakness of protected area systems

Goal 1.3 - To establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas (TBPAs) and collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries

Target: Establish and strengthen by 2010/2012 transboundary protected areas, other forms of collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries and regional networks, to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, implementing the ecosystem approach, and improving international cooperation.

Implementation:

- At least 227 transboundary PA complexes (as of 2007)
- Nearly all countries reported collaboration with neighbouring countries
- Scores of regional networks have been established – 70 in Latin America alone

Goal 1.4 - To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management

Target: All protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012, using participatory and science-based site planning processes that incorporate clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes, drawing upon existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with active stakeholder involvement.

Implementation:

- Only 30% of protected areas have management plans in place
- About 30% of protected areas are in the process of developing management plans
- Some notable exceptions, for example Colombia (98%) and Sweden (75%)
- Most countries have guidelines and approaches in place to develop management plans

Goal 1.5 - To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas

Target: By 2008, effective mechanisms for identifying and preventing, and/or mitigating the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas are in place.

Implementation:

- Nearly all reporting countries have identified key threats
- Many countries report climate change as key threat; other major threats include fragmentation, invasive species, mining and drilling, altered fire and hydrological regimes
- Reporting is highly variable
- Few countries have completed threat assessments; results not incorporated into planning; mitigation efforts lag behind

Summary of discussion

- Biodiversity knowledge needs to better emphasise the link with species information, i.e. the Red List. Species information needs to be better integrated into PoWPA Goals 1.1 and 1.2. Currently 20% of threatened species are unrepresented in PAs. Addressing this shortfall should be a major priority of revised PoWPA.
- How do we validate reporting? For example, there is huge distance between what is being reported and what is happening on the ground. Costa Rica has carried out gap analysis but at the same time developing plans for biofuel production. In Africa accountability is a major issue in relation to reporting.

- Many countries have high levels of corruption at the same governance level that is reporting the threats. How can we bring accountability into reporting?
- Can we anticipate threats – i.e. increased threats as a response to climate change (i.e. infrastructure development/engineering solution). Can we ensure that planning adaptive responses to emerging climate impacts are not destroying nature in the processes?
- More robust reporting should include stakeholder involvement.
- More links between element 1 and 2; many gaps highlighted are not really gaps but areas under control of indigenous and local people and not currently included in PA reporting
- Integration and connectivity. Enthusiasm for idea. Lack of mechanisms that help facilities this. How can countries and sectors work together, how can we learn from each other etc.
- Management planning – move from site to system focused planning would help integrate PAs into wider landscape and seascape, connectivity, climate change responses, etc.
- In Europe Nature 2000 (sites cover some 17% of Europe) not integrated into PoWPA
- Many countries not reporting (68 countries out of 170 or so)
- Countries are tending to pick and choose PoWPA activities rather than incorporating the whole vision
- Reporting on all the conventions is a major challenge for small-island states, where as capacity low. There needs to be incentives/special consideration for those countries who are doing well to better report implementation of activities

Goal 2.1 - To promote equity and benefit-sharing

Target: Establish by 2008 mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas.

Implementation:

- Nearly all reporting countries have legislative and policy frameworks in place for equitable benefits sharing
- Very few countries reported any detail on equitable benefits sharing
- Very few systematic assessments of costs and benefits of establishing protected areas

Goal 2.2 - To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders

Target: Full and effective participation by 2008, of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations, and the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new, protected areas.

Implementation:

- Nearly all reporting countries have laws and policies in place for stakeholder engagement
- Many countries have measures for indigenous community conserved areas
- A large number of countries are assessing governance types, and promoting alternative and innovative governance types
- Actual progress in setting up protected areas with the range of governance types is lagging

Summary of discussion

- A South East Asia a workshop on Community Conserved Areas (CCAs) found that policies and laws in place but very little happening on the ground in terms of recognizing CCAs.
- Populations growing and increasing protected coverage; resulting in conflict between people and wildlife. We need to look at ways of addressing this conflict.
- Guidance on distribution of benefits/benefit sharing. Not only material benefits. Must involve stakeholders for a proper discussion of benefits.
- Systematic typology of values and benefits. WWF have developed a series of reports on values and benefits (Arguments for Protection) and have developed a Protected Area Benefits Assessment Form (PA-BAT).
- More involvement of indigenous people in management – makes it easier to share benefit if involved in management.
- Is reporting business as usual – or is PoWPA making a difference?
- More geographical focus on reporting – resulting in a more detailed picture of implementation and identification of gaps
- Better linking with other initiatives/conventions particularly re benefit sharing – gaps in PoWPA implementation tools may be have been developed in other processes
- How can reporting reflect what is actually happening on the ground – need to include voices of local people.
- Has this component being prioritised in funding/NGO projects?
- Some governments are concerned that addressing this issue may trigger conflict – rather than help solve problems.
- Parties are still not considering full range of governance types in reporting of protected areas. Need to change how PA authorities include these areas in reports. Provide incentives to incorporate PAs not declared as a part of government decree in accounting.
- PES schemes provide one good example of how to develop benefit sharing.
- Indigenous Protected Areas (IPAs) in Australia cover 25% of PA area. The Government recognise decision making and governance legitimacy of IPAs. There has been a major recognition and overlap of common interests in terms of objectives, reporting biodiversity, integration with government policy etc.
- Intangible non-material benefits important – spiritual benefits. Conflict with people who want tangible benefits in relation to tourism, fisheries etc.
- Need to be honest about level of benefits from protected areas. Protection of culture important. Need to define what benefit sharing really means. Long term sustainable benefits – not short term economic benefits.

Goal 3.1 - To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas

Target: By 2008 review and revise policies as appropriate, including use of social and economic valuation and incentives, to provide a supportive enabling environment for more effective establishment and management of protected areas and protected areas systems.

Implementation:

- The majority of reporting countries have policy, social and institutional frameworks in place
- Major obstacles are inadequate inter-sectoral coordination, land tenure issues, jurisdictional conflicts, boundary disputes, resource conflicts
- Very low reporting on incentives
- Only a few countries have assessed the value of PAs to national economies
- Notable exceptions: Venezuela, Bolivia, Mexico, Indonesia
- At least a dozen countries are working on this issue, and will finish before CoP 10

Goal 3.2 - To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas

Target: By 2010, comprehensive capacity building programmes and initiatives are implemented to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels, and raise professional standards.

Implementation:

- Nearly all countries are assessing capacity needs, many are establishing capacity building programs
- Many countries are also designing training programs specifically for protected areas (e.g., Colombia, Lao PDR, Costa Rica)
- Capacity is still a major barrier to effective PA management
- Global capacity efforts have helped (i.e. Friends of PoWPA workshops in 113 countries, 750+ PA specialists, Widely acclaimed at CoP 9 and Phase II in progress (governance, PA values, PA integration).

Goal 3.3 To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas

Target: By 2010 the development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technologies and innovative approaches for the effective management of protected areas is substantially improved, taking into account decisions of the Conference of the Parties on technology transfer and cooperation.

Implementation:

- Most countries reported use of innovative approaches and technologies, especially GIS and remote sensing (but most reporting countries have high level of technological capacity)
- There is still a large gap between countries with high vs. low technical capacity
- Many countries called for more regional collaboration on data and technology

Goal 3.4 - To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas

Target: By 2008, sufficient financial, technical and other resources to meet the costs to effectively implement and manage national and regional systems of protected areas are secured, including both from national and international sources, particularly to support the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States.

Implementation:

- Financial needs assessments are only available for 19 countries; only a few have developed finance plans; implementation data is unavailable

- Most of these assessments do not take into account results of ecological gaps or management effectiveness assessments
- Majority of countries rely solely or primarily on government funding, with few innovative finance mechanisms in place
- Over 5 years, GEF funded 1.6 billion to protected areas; 23 countries have trust funds
- Timely and appropriate use of available GEF funds is critical
- Estimated global funding gap for protected areas is enormous
- Funding shortfall is about 60-70% of needs

Goal 3.5 - To strengthen communication, education and public awareness

Target: By 2008 public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance and benefits of protected areas is significantly increased.

Implementation:

- Most countries reported some related activities
- Common approaches include brochures, booklets, posters, websites, CDs, guided tours, interpretation and visitor centers, and school curricula
- Several countries have campaigns for valuing nature
- Global efforts include “Arguments for Protection” series
- Recent TEEB report

Summary of discussion

- We are not sure what is really being spent on PAs by international donors – would be useful to get figures; e.g. the World Bank spends about US\$6 billion on biodiversity; of which 50% is spent on PAs.
- Need to look at GEF5; which is due to be launched in December 2010. Depending on levels of replenishment there will be between US\$1 to 1.5 billion for PAs. Even though there are GEF resources available and PoWPA gives direction on activities countries do not use the opportunity to raise funding (i.e. there was a marine focus on GEF4 but most countries requesting funding for terrestrial systems) . How can we work better with countries to help them access resources?
- Capacity building should be holistic not a separate issue but one that cuts across all PoWPA elements
- Many different levels of capacity around the world – reflected in reporting (currently those with low capacity not reporting; and thus major gaps not being highlight). There is a need for more regional focus on implementation and reporting.
- Different countries have different levels of capacity – many countries still working on element 1 as it is the basis of the PoWPA (but there is threat then of not incorporating other important areas of the PoWPA; i.e. not including governance issue in gap analysis)
- What do you do when important resources (like oil, mining and fisheries) are present, or found to be present in PAs? How to reconcile resource issues. Is it financial mechanism for compensation of resources lost?
- Communication – media concentrates on impacts on nature of issues such as climate change and very little about the values and benefits of protected areas. How can we tell that story?

- Target 3.1: More inter-sectoral mechanism, process and monitoring coordination with other sectors to share goals and objectives across sectors.

Goal 4.1 - To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional protected areas

Target: By 2008, standards, criteria, and best practices for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of national and regional systems of protected areas are developed and adopted.

Implementation:

- Only a few countries reported having comprehensive standards and best practices in place
- Although global guidelines exist, these have yet to be widely adapted into national policies
- Management planning and management effectiveness is a priority

Goal 4.2 - To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management

Target: By 2010, frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national and regional systems, and transboundary protected area levels adopted and implemented by Parties.

Implementation:

- Over 100 countries have assessed management effectiveness, but less than 10% PAs have been assessed
- RAPPAM and METT methodologies account for large majority of assessments
- A global study of 7600 assessments found that 14% were clearly ineffective, 22% were clearly effective
- There are great disparities in effectiveness between high and low HDI countries

Goal 4.3 - To assess and monitor protected area status and trends

Target: By 2010, national and regional systems are established to enable effective monitoring of protected-area coverage, status and trends at national, regional and global scales, and to assist in evaluating progress in meeting global biodiversity targets.

Implementation:

- Only a few reporting countries have mechanisms in place for monitoring the coverage, status and trends in biodiversity (e.g., Madagascar)
- Although all countries indicated that environmental ministries are responsible for reporting statistics to WCMC, there are many reporting gaps
- WDPA has shown major improvements in reporting global coverage; launch of marine site

Goal 4.4 - To ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of protected areas and protected area systems (EIA)

Target: Scientific knowledge relevant to protected areas is further developed as a contribution to their establishment, effectiveness, and management.

Implementation:

- Many countries reported using scientific knowledge in establishing and managing protected areas

- IUCN and NGOs have played a significant role in supporting scientific knowledge through publications, capacity, training, technical support
- Difficult target to measure, quantify

Summary of discussion

- Development of management standards – there have been several attempts at developing regional standards for PA management but it proven to be very difficult. Currently WCPA is developing the concept of a Green List to highlight regional best practice in management.
- A biodiversity outcomes joint programme with WCPA and SSC is just starting
- Need more scientists to link directly with PA managers – and should note that science and research should be demand driven
- CMP open standards for the practice of conservation. Common goals and visions across the conservation community
- Pressure state response models popular and involving local communities in monitoring bird species across Africa
- Some standards in place – i.e. guidelines on what is a protected area (definition) and management categories. Many countries not reporting accurately their protected areas and many countries reporting on areas which are not protected areas as understood by the IUCN definition. Little clarity on how to report. Need to develop a process, including a review, to better understand and report on PAs – IUCN is currently piloting a project in Asia on better reporting of categories.
- Gap analysis undertaken, lots of recommendation but little implementation or ineffective implementation.
- Implementing strategy needed for countries with low starting point (i.e. in terms of capacity, PA system etc)
- Communication – lack of cooperation at national level to make funding opportunities clearer

Enabling factors for PoWPA Implementation

Strengthening implementation of protected areas requires concerted effort throughout society, national, regional and international alliances and a strong enabling policy framework. Six key elements are required (and discussed below in more detail):

1. Human and societal capacity
2. Financial capital
3. Coordination among multiple agencies and sectors
4. Cooperation among key stakeholders at multiple levels
5. National and regional-level commitment
6. Communication at all levels

Capital

Bi-lateral and multi-lateral funding is critical, BUT

- There are huge funding gaps
- Funding is not always strategically allocated

- Available funding is not fully always utilized

Government funding is critical, BUT

- The funding gap is growing
- There is a need to develop and implement new mechanisms

Commitment

Bold national commitment:

- Palau
- Madagascar
- Bahamas
- Costa Rica

Leveraging PoWPA implementation through regional 'challenges'

- Micronesian Challenge
- Coral Triangle Initiative
- Caribbean Challenge
- Pan Amazon Challenge

Coordination

Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Committees

- A mechanism for ensuring successful PoWPA implementation
- Involves natural resources agencies (forestry, wildlife, fisheries)
- Involves key sectors (tourism, land use planning)
- Involves key donors and funding agencies
- Involves NGOs, academics

Capacity

Because:

- Capacity is a limiting factor for PA management and PoWPA implementation and capacity is unevenly distributed
- A variety of capacity-building mechanisms are needed, including:
 - Regional technical support networks (WCPA; Friends of PoWPA)
 - Learning resources
 - Professional training programs

Communication

Communication is critical between:

- PA agencies and key public stakeholders (to foster participation)
- CBD and WCMC (to report on progress)
- Key societal decision makers (to gain broad support)
- Key focal points (to foster coordination)

Cooperation

Cooperation among key stakeholders is critical for:

- Catalyzing action
- Leveraging key resources
- Providing technical support
- Ensuring a common vision
- Ensuring better coordination

Strengthening implementation of the PoWPA

Process for reviewing and introducing change in the PoWPA: Jason Spensley

The presentation looked at two linked issues:

- Process leading to COP10
- Design and organisation of powerful PoWPA recommendations

The process leading towards the COP 10 in Japan is illustrated in Figure 1:

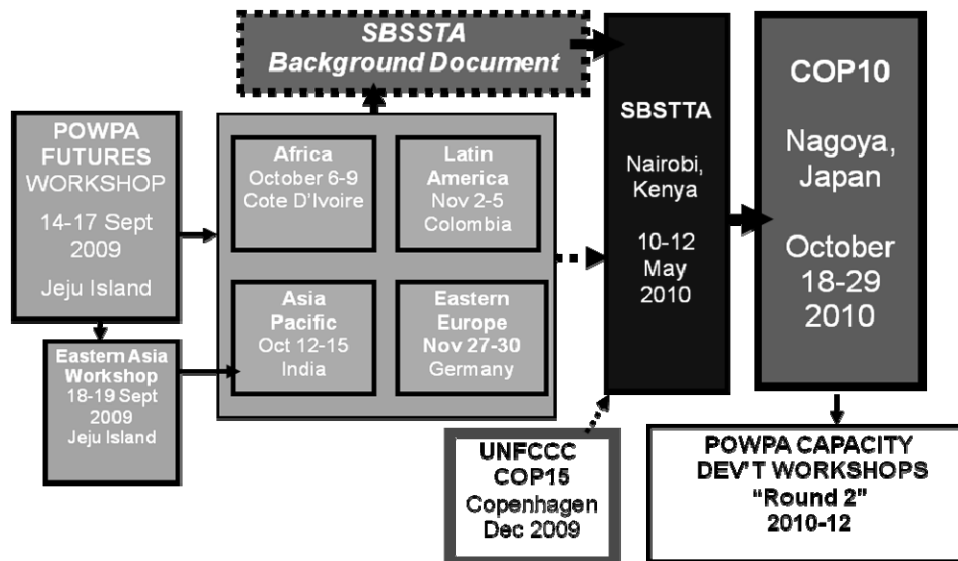


Figure 1: The road to COP10

Design and organisation of powerful PoWPA recommendations

1. What makes a powerful recommendation? A recommendation should address a key **challenge** or **new issue** and it should be:

- ✓ **Specific:** "what should be done?"
- ✓ **Feasible:** politically and operationally
- ✓ Indicate: **who** should take an action and **what** action they should do

Two examples of successful recommendations:

1. Challenge: Early implementation of POWPA is a building blocks for further action; But limited funding to start early actions; and GEF process slow and complicated

The resulting recommendation: GEF should create a fast acting grant window for Parties to undertake fundamental PoWPA early actions (COP 8)

Result: US\$9.2 million Early Action Grant fund, from which 36 countries are currently benefiting

2. Challenge: Need for national coordination and leadership to improve communication flow between PA agencies, SCBD, donors and other partners

Recommendation: Parties should indicate national Focal Points for PoWPA implementation (COP 9)

Result: As of today, over 90 countries have named National PoWPA Focal Points

Overview of key strategies for strengthening implementation: Nigel Dudley

The presentation summarised some of the main proposals that have arisen during discussions inside and outside IUCN-WCPA over the last few months. Its overall focus was on better PoWPA implementation, particularly through the availability of increased and more secure funding; currently funding is 30-40 per cent of estimated requirements at global levels.

- ✓ **Global implementation strategy:** carrying out a detailed process to develop a CBD implementation strategy, globally and regionally, to identify specific problems, needs and actions at both global and national level, along with a set of enabling environments covering national plans, actors and delivery mechanisms, within both existing programmes and new initiatives. Such a strategy should also include consideration of the legal elements of protected areas and a more deliberate assessment of the costs of implementation and the “gap” in financing so that the problem can be properly addressed.
- ✓ **Regional focus and new partners:** identifying partnerships to build programmes (including transboundary programmes), technical support, capacity development plans, field-based learning networks, exchange visits, best practice guidelines, donor roundtables etc modelled on initiatives in Micronesia, the South American 10 million hectare and Caribbean Challenges, Altai-Sayan, Dinaric Arc, Caucasus, Carpathians, West Africa etc. Closer linkages with existing protected area initiatives such as those in Europe and Asia should be encouraged, possibly through WCPA regional groups.
- ✓ **National consortiums to help implementation:** (COP 9 Decision (IX/18) – 5.b) encouraging Parties to work with stakeholders to draw together national inter-sectoral advisory committees, including cross-ministerial links and government officials outside environment agencies, to plan an implementation strategy with objectives, membership and a realistic timetable linked to international targets. Other important stakeholders include local government, local community and indigenous peoples’ representatives, academics and NGOs. It should be noted that in many countries PoWPA is still only poorly recognised by many protected area managers.
- ✓ **Cross-CBD linkages:** (COP 9 Decision (IX/18) 5.b.v) increasing linkages with other CBD programmes perhaps through agreed targets and cross referenced work programmes, for example relating to agrobiodiversity, climate change, marine, mountains, forests, freshwater and fisheries; also the application of the Malawi Principles regarding the Ecosystem Approach and the Addis Ababa Guidelines and Principles. Such linkages should also relate ICCAs to agreements relating to Access and Benefit Sharing, Traditional Ecological Knowledge and REDD. The specificities of each biome make lesson-sharing between countries particularly important.

- ✓ **Cross-convention linkages:** repeating the success of current links with conventions (e.g. Ramsar) by closer cooperation with e.g. UNFCCC (possibly with an inter-convention action plan), UNCCD, CITES, World Heritage and MAB); for example by encouraging these conventions to reflect PoWPA in their own programmes, websites and publicity.
- ✓ **Communications:** (COP 9 Decision (IX/18) 5.b.iii) working out how values of protected areas can be better identified and communicated more effectively at regional and local level, using new media and networking opportunities, cooperation between different protected area agencies, the internet etc. Such work could include close cooperation between the CBD Secretariat, Friends of PoWPA, WCPA and also the IUCN Commission on Education and Communication.
- ✓ **Building capacity:** (COP 9 Decision (IX/18) 5.b.vi and 13) capacity building for PoWPA implementation needs to be increased, both in terms of effort and the precision with which it is focused on practitioners. Efforts should build on ongoing work at national and regional level: for example, existing training colleges, regional protected area expert networks and centres of expertise could be integrated more effectively in capacity building for PoWPA implementation. It should also reaffirm COP 9 decisions relating to the CBD web site, translations and production of training material to fill current gaps. This effort should include a particular element focusing on implementation of objective 2, covering participatory approaches, governance aspects, monitoring and reporting needs, resettlement issues etc.
- ✓ **Strengthening regional networks and institutions:** several regional initiatives exist, e.g. Carpathian Convention, Alpine Convention, Caucasus Biodiversity Council, Dinaric Arc Initiative, CCAD, SPREP, REDPARQUES, etc. Many of these organisations and networks are already engaged in regional planning for PoWPA implementation, capacity building, exchange of lessons learned etc. In some cases they are linking to and supporting national-level consortia aimed at PoWPA implementation. Experience shows that such approaches are extremely effective in motivating governments to implement the PoWPA, building capacity and exchanging lessons learned.
- ✓ **Global support mechanisms:** the CBD Secretariat has been effective in engaging partners informally through PoWPA focal points and also through the “Friends of PoWPA” to collaborate on implementation activities. There is also excellent collaboration between some global organisations on the ground at the national and regional level. This could be built on and strengthened by developing a more systematic approach to collaboration, which would set up a global coalition of key protected area stakeholders (including indigenous peoples and local community organisations) that would promote greater synergies and collaboration between key actors and support regional and national consortia. Moreover, the LifeWeb Initiative can serve as a useful strategy to strengthen implementation by encouraging and recognising new and additional funding for protected areas, facilitating funding matches between priority needs and committed donors; help coordinate donors’ support for large-scale projects; and promote the integration of protected areas as elements in national strategies to address climate change mitigation, adaptation and sustainable livelihoods.

Regional Perspective of the PoWPA Implementation Reinforcement: Julia Miranda Londoño
Regional Vice-Chair, South America

Information gathering process

South American countries were asked to respond to the following online survey:

1. What is the progress status of the implementation of the PoWPA?

PoWPA Element	Progress Status		
	High	Medium	Low
1			
2			
3			
4			

2. Regarding particular issues:
 - What issues considered by the PoWPA require more attention?
 - What emerging issues do you consider should be included in the future?
3. What strategies have helped strengthen the implementation?
4. Post 2010: What goals' dates should be reconsidered?

PoWPA State of Art in South America: Progress to date

Element 1: Direct Actions for Planning, Selecting, Establishing, Strengthening, and Managing, Protected Area Systems and Sites. Overall implementation - Medium to high

Representativeness:

- ✓ Substantial advance in protected area planning and ecological gap assessments
- ✓ National and regional ecosystem maps (CAN, ACTO) were developed.
 - Need to continue to support ecological gap assessments
- ✓ Establishment of protected areas respond to ecological gap assessments
- ✓ Overall most of the region's countries have declared protected areas, particularly after Bariloche
 - Countries still however need to work toward declaration of protected areas

Comprehensiveness:

- ✓ Countries in the region have declared new protected areas, extending the region's protection toward the 10% goal. (i.e. Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Brazil ARPA)
 - Some countries have not reached the 10% goal yet. New protected areas still need to be declared to achieve the region's goal

Effective management:

- ✓ Integrating protected areas into the broader landscape and seascape
 - East Tropical Pacific Corridor (Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador)
 - Conservation and Sustainable Development Tri-national PA Programme La Paya (Colombia), Guëppi (Peru) and Cuyabeno (Ecuador)
 - Amazon Conservation Vision (Amazon Biome) currently under construction

- ✓ Countries have advanced in the formulation and implementation of management plans (e.g. Brazil, Argentina, Colombia and Chile have developed management plans for over 50% of their protected areas (Peru is close to 50%).
 - Weak formulation and implementation of protected area management plans. General progress needs to be made in this area.
- ✓ Construction of Inter-institutional agreements in order to strengthen national action plans, e.g. Memorandum of Understanding (Colombia)
 - More actors and coordinated actions required
 - Regional need to use systematic tools and information both within a country and between countries. (e.g. monitoring systems, financial assessments and data bases)
 - Need more frequent and efficient management effectiveness evaluations which also look at externalities

Element 2: Governance, Participation, Equity and Benefit Sharing. Overall implementation: Medium to Low

- ✓ Development of institutional agreements involving stakeholders; promoting participation, equity and benefits sharing, especially toward indigenous communities.
 - Colombian Special Management Strategies: Harmonization of Indigenous Governance Schemes and the National Environmental Regulation.
 - Bolivia currently works towards legalising Joint Management with indigenous peoples.
 - Lack of agreements involving indigenous and local communities.
 - Development of legal recognition and state policy critical to achieve benefit sharing

Element 3: Enabling Activities. Overall implementation: Medium

Capacity Building:

- ✓ Capacity building effort at country level
 - Lack of regional capacity building. Need to make more programmatic training.
 - Need to educate other sectors on protected areas especially on sustainable development and ecosystem services
- ✓ Numerous management effectiveness assessments have been carried on for different countries such as Brazil, Colombia, Peru among others
- ✓ REDPARQUES has been crucial towards capacity building and exchange of experiences on identified common needs.

Creating an enabling policy environment

- ✓ Bi-national agendas.
 - Need to connect people and policy makers to the benefits protected area provide to their national economies.
 - Efforts on protected areas should go beyond the “interested people” to the “interesting people”.
 - Due to their importance, protected areas need to be included as a state policy.

Institutional Strengthening:

- ✓ There is an articulation between the PoWPA and national action plans.
- ✓ Actions towards protected areas are supported by government policies.

- Colombia is preparing its policy document (CONPES) to ensure allocation and policy of protected areas are priority actions.
- Efforts are needed to ensure continued support for protected areas by government policy
- Countries need to strength their protected area institutions or agencies. Most protected area management entities are part of a larger institution, usually the Ministry of Environment

Ensuring financial sustainability:

- ✓ Countries have established national environmental funds (e.g. Mexico, Brazil, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru)
 - The percentage of national protected area systems covered by environmental funds in the region is considerably high (Surinam 100%, Bolivia 50%, Ecuador 20%)
- ✓ National allocations, international cooperation and self generating income activities are allowing protected areas to move a step forward towards sustainability
 - There is an important call to increase international cooperation, national allocations and implementation of self generating income activities as current funding is not enough. The role of the next GEF is important. Financial assessments byTNC-PNUD involving 18 workshops identified the scale of financial gap
 - Need more expertise and capacity building in economic valuation of protected areas goods and services in order to create a portfolio of public and private funding

Element 4. Standards, Assessment and Monitoring. Overall implementation: Medium

Management Effectiveness:

- ✓ Most of the work has been focused on management effectiveness at a protected area level, therefore, countries are not using standard tools for evaluations at a system level.
 - Assessments of systems effectiveness and monitoring have not been addressed.

The post 2010 PoWPA from a regional perspective

- ✓ Gap analysis: Regional vision incorporating functionality and ecosystem connectivity.
 - Most countries have reached the international goal and some of them have reached more than 20%: Brazil (ARPA) (Venezuela has 66.61%) → is the 10% goal enough to ensure species survival?
 - Ecological assessments need to include other variables such as functionality
 - For ecosystem services the concept of connectivity needs to be reinforced
- ✓ Efforts concentrated in ecosystems RESTORATION to add on protected area functionality and representativeness.
- ✓ Intellectual property and genetic resources need more attention, particularly addressing communities´ ancestral knowledge.
- ✓ Regional measurable and economic mechanisms to prove the contribution of protected areas to economic and social development and to face climate change problem.

Some ideas on how to move forward from a regional perspective

- ✓ IUCN should foster domestic and regional discussions taking advantage of the existing scenarios (national agreements, regional networks, transnational intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations).
- ✓ Reinforce and nourish subregional initiatives
- ✓ Intense lobbying at international meeting for protected area funding and awareness (e.g. Copenhagen)
- ✓ Climate change analysis for protected areas and inclusion of results at the climate change agenda
- ✓ Continued actions toward Decision VII/28 with particular emphasis on declaration of marine and coastal protected areas taking into consideration national as well as a regional perspective
- ✓ Accomplish Barcelona resolutions on protected areas:
 - R45. Accelerating progress to establish marine protected areas and creating marine protected area networks
 - R49. Supporting Indigenous Conservation Territories and other Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Areas
- ✓ The role of networking
 - Public awareness generation jointly with national and regional stakeholders and particularly, through institutional arrangements.
 - Strengthening relations among IUCN Commissions and the role of the Secretariat as a regional facilitator of processes both political and funding oriented.
 - Regional meeting conducted in order to review and discuss PoWPA goals and targets, encompassed in regional, subregional and national analysis.
 - Strengthening of regional networks (e.g REDPARQUES)

Post 2010: Goals for the Future of the PoWPA

- ✓ The 10% goal should be approached not only from a perspective of the amount of territory covered but also including issues of monitoring and control .
- ✓ An average of 4 additional years for each terrestrial and marine protected area goal should be considered.
- ✓ Biome representativeness is critical for the region

Summary of discussion

- ✓ We need more than links between the CBD and UNFCCC; the biodiversity crisis and climate crisis are both about nature. PAs are a tool but the broader view is that these are one of the same issue. Both conventions came out of the Rio Summit in 1992 as part of a global integrated strategy on the biodiversity crisis.
- ✓ Reporting is a challenge (even in Finland) but some countries are able to get access to data because information on protected areas is under one state umbrella
- ✓ In Europe a lot of data collected for EU initiatives but no specific data is collected for PoWPA
- ✓ Consider using the TEMATEA database: www.tematea.org, online database if reporting on several environmental conventions

- ✓ Regional training institutions need to build synergies and opportunity using PoWPA as the vehicle for change
- ✓ Talk to land users planners in relation to protected areas to ensure PAs are included in national land use plans
- ✓ Communication message – we have some knowledge and a lot of technical tools but need more capacity in dealing with political decisions and activities. Need better training in dealing with political issues.
- ✓ PAs lack of focus on training managers – you can't train someone in a 3 day workshop and capacity is generally lacking, e.g. only 1 professional training course in South America
- ✓ Reporting on PoWPA targets – not asking the right questions (e.g. re governance). Need to design better reporting formats and provide training in reporting.
- ✓ Original spirit of PoWPA – goals and targets to get things moving has basically been successful
- ✓ Need to prioritise PoWPA targets more effectively
- ✓ Champions in countries and regions vital for implementing PoWPA; we need to learn from the successes of key people and replicate
- ✓ Communication – need to tailor message to audience in the right language. For example: need to relate messages to politicians in a way and language they understand

Working groups to discuss key strategies for strengthening implementation

A global implementation strategy including finance led by Axel Benemann

Prioritization of key areas for action in PoWPA (lack of guidance from 92 activities)

- ➔ Interpretation/Implementation Guide to PoWPA
- ➔ Create urgency on key global problems

Key topic for PoWPA post 2010 = Broad scale approach/**Connectivity/integration into landscape**/integration into national adaptation and mitigation planning and investments

Address the economic players: developers, corporations, fisheries, mining, insurance companies

Create a global message of emergency / a “big story” / “PoWPA = solution to global problems” -> **global communication / marketing**

Further develop toolkits on specific key issues + improve accessibility: governance/equity, good governance, integration into landscape + connectivity; climate mitigation/adaptation

Indigenous CBD roster of **experts**

Broaden the “PoWPA Friends approach”: indigenous/local community representatives; corporations/private sector

Reporting: enable reporting of civil society at CBD level (parallel to government reporting) (decouple reporting and monitoring: reporting is more on government level – monitoring could integrate different sources such as remote sensing, civil society reports, interviews of managers, etc.)

More in depth analysis of reports: How is funding used/where is it needed? Paper parks? etc.

Stronger recognition/clearer understanding of **contribution of indigenous conserved areas to PoWPA systems** (indigenous conserved areas already close many gaps; substantial increase of protected area coverage) <-> conversely a need to “convince” indigenous peoples on the “usefulness” of protected areas

Indicators / Post 2010 targets + strategic plan (link reporting more strongly with (national) targets = increase accountability)

Capacity building – how do we get from the global to the implementation level (workshops mostly address national experts and the knowledge doesn’t pass to implementers)

Work on **inter-programme synergies** and actions (different programmes of work + guidelines etc.)

Science – policy interface (international panel – integrate PA topics into IPBES)

Funding/Financing: clearer **global needs assessments**; more assessments on specific targets; need for recipients to come up with expression of their needs

What to do with protected areas in case of **conflict** (e.g. funding)?

A renewed regional focus led by Ernesto Enkerlin and Julia Miranda

Text from draft document: STRATEGIES FOR STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION

Regional focus and new partners: Identifying partnerships to build programmes (including transboundary programmes), technical support, capacity development plans, field-based learning networks, exchange visits, best practice guidelines, donor roundtables, etc modelled on initiatives in Micronesia, the South American 10 million hectare Challenge, Caribbean Challenge, Altai-Sayan, Dinaric Arc, Caucasus, Carpathians, West Africa, etc. Closer linkages with existing protected area initiatives such as those in Europe and Asia should be encouraged, possibly through WCPA regional groups.

Background

One of the most important results coming from PoWPA is that it has fostered increased regional cooperation and coordination. This is clear from the large number of regional initiatives that are already in place with good success and the continued interest in expanding and consolidating them. Countries have been able to improve with this regional focus, sometimes there have been even “challenges” and “competition” to do more and better between and within regions and this has generated much positive momentum. Yet there is ample opportunity to expand and improve to achieve a better delivery of the results of PoWPA.

Results and recommendations from discussion.

1. There was a consensus that we should concentrate on how to improve/accelerate/strengthen delivery mechanisms of the PoWPA and not with the content of the PoWPA itself. PoWPA is viewed as a robust document overall that we can all “live with”. Perhaps it will require some bringing up to date in terms of relevancy to and possibility to benefit from climate change discussions and policy decisions. Yet the renewal of the targets and goals and timelines should be part of other discussions.
2. A “regional focus” was defined as any mechanism, in existence or that can be fostered. These might be very structured and formalized and binding or ad-hoc that could assist in implementation of PoWPA.
3. Different countries/parties to the CBD might have different opportunities to participate and different interests that drive a supranational focus, be it regional or subregional. Some may start with just bi-national cooperation as in transboundary protected areas and grow into larger and more diverse engagements. Regional participation must be seen as useful/profitable to all participants and represent an opportunity to improve delivery on PoWPA and not and end onto itself. It is clear that countries should have some level of internal commitment and momentum at the national level to have them

actively and productively participate at the regional level. Rarely would a country that is not active nationally benefit or contribute regionally.

4. Perhaps we should have an “inventory” of the diverse regional initiatives that are or might become relevant to the PoWPA and have a “lessons learned” interchange form these. It should be very evident that there are advantages for working regionally and we need more concrete examples of success and value added.
5. In the “ways and means” proposals (capacity, capital, coordination, cooperation, commitment and communication) perhaps the addition of **context** would be appropriate as it is a defining factor in how implementation and delivery of PoWPA is addressed in different regions.
6. Some thematic areas that might lend themselves to be addressed regionally in terms of their effects on implementation of the PoWPA are: armed conflict; corruption; customary law/rights/tenure; private sector engagement; regulatory reform; human wildlife conflict; gender; climate change resilience/connectivity; capacity building; migratory species; wildlife trade; cooperation with indigenous peoples networks and marine issues in general
7. Efforts should be made to develop cooperation with other regional initiatives that might not be directly related to protected areas but that affect them. These can be in issues such as law enforcement, agricultural and land development, tourism, mining and other extractive industries, etc.
8. The renewed regional focus for stepping-up the process of implementation of PoWPA would move to strengthen the following:
 - a) The regional initiatives and partnerships as described above.
 - b) The IUCN-WCPA regional offices and membership would be actively involved in facilitating implementation of PoWPA given the natural “regional approach” that is characteristic of IUCN's work. To that effect there needs to be an effort to increase capacity and funding to achieve such.
 - c) Support and responsibilities should be negotiated with training initiatives such that they incorporate and build capacity for implementing PoWPA. Synergies should be developed amongst training institutions to share experience and knowledge products.
9. We should build upon existing arrangements but also insure that these recognize and support PoWPA. It is very desirable that existing successful networks or regional initiatives such as NATURA2000 or the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor explicitly incorporate PoWPA into their intentions, such that achievement of their own agreed milestones are also reflected as a commitment to achieving implementation of PoWPA.
10. The regional level should also assist in implementation and monitoring, and should make sure that regionally uniform reporting is achieved.
11. Countries further ahead in implementation and with the means to provide support should assume a role in generating and fostering regional initiatives. e.g. Australia and New Zealand in their region (or in certain neighbouring subregions) could play such a role.
12. In general “champions” for the regional level should be identified and supported. Special emphasis should be placed in identifying champions for marine issues/regions.
13. Incorporate regionally discussions on PES and REDD and how these can contribute in financing protected area conservation and implementation of PoWPA.
14. Recommendations should strive to be clear and concise to increase the likelihood of implementation in improving delivery of PoWPA in the coming years.

National co-ordination mechanisms led by Charlene Mersai and Joe Aitaro

Here are some thoughts on potential guidelines for CBD PoWPA Focal Point and Multi-stakeholder Coordination Committee:

Management

1. Participate in regional challenges (e.g., Caribbean Challenge, Micronesia Challenge, etc.)

Funding

1. Develop a funding cycle that allows for more strategic implementation (e.g., 3-5 years instead of annual planning)
2. Ensure that the budget accounts for the costs of running the national and sub-national coordination mechanism(s)
3. Ensure that funding proposals are focused on the actions and priorities of the PoWPA Action Plan
4. Host donor round-tables

Coordination

1. Build mechanisms for wider participation into the committee structures and processes
2. Ensure that multiple sectors meet regularly (e.g., semi-annually)
3. Ensure that focal points within the country meet regularly (e.g., CBD focal point, CBD PoWPA focal point, GEF focal point, indigenous focal point)
4. Ensure that the country provides regular reporting to CBD and UNEP-WCMC
5. Foster the formation of "Friends of PoWPA Implementation" (and not-yet-friends of PoWPA) at national and sub-national levels
6. Integrate PoWPA implementation budget into national budgeting processes
7. Translate key guidelines and resource materials related to the PoWPA into local languages

PoWPA Action Plan

1. Develop an overall, long-term strategic master plan for the protected area system that takes into account the results of key PoWPA assessments
2. Develop a PoWPA Action Plan with clear priorities, timelines, responsibilities and budgets
3. Secure commitment from national governments on the long-term budgeting and administrative support on protected areas (via policies?)
4. Define TOR for Focal Points (CBD, PoWPA, etc.), national coordination units.
5. Provide more support/incentives to bring on board local champions, honorary wardens, and/or actors, etc. (community folks who can take the lead and/or support PoWPA objectives).
6. Communicate other values (non-monetary values) that are not focused just on biodiversity but on other values, including cultural uses and significance, etc. in order to secure wider community support of the protected areas.

Side-bar issues to ponder over:

1. Accurate/effective country representation (e.g., indigenous Focal Point – up to how many maximum; gov't rep, NGO rep?) In other words, at a minimum, which sector should have a Focal Point and how many for each?
2. National level discussions may occasionally need a facilitator from outside (he/she more neutral).

Joe's list of delta/challenges and suggestions on the white board:

Suggestions	Delta/Challenges	Others
Commitment from gov't	Miscommunication amongst stakeholders	Friends of Conservation (donors, NGO, gov't)
Regular reporting/update information/database	Sectoral coordination (gap)	Honorary Wardens
Facilitator for working group discussions –outside source	Partners/"actors"/ local champions	PA National Point? Built into national mechanism or civil society?
Dissemination of information "talk same language"	Gov't personnel too busy/sometimes perceived as 'high profile' so not always good in relaying message to community	
Cultural values of PAs (non-monetary values)	PoWPA actions are not shared with other gov't agencies	
National cost into implementation of plans and/or coordinating effort	Territorial behaviour of agencies	
	Duplication of policies/budget	
	Language barrier (translation of guidelines)	
	Tunnel vision of PA managers	

Cross CBD linkages and cross-Convention linkages led by David Sheppard and Nigel Crawhall

The Working Group focused on recommendations to strengthen PoWPA through the effective integration, harmonisation and cross-referencing with other elements of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and / or with instruments, mechanisms or programmes from other relevant international conventions, notably from the Rio cluster (CBD, CCD and FCCC).

Primary Actions Recommended:

1. WCPA recommends to the SBSTTA and COP10 that the Biodiversity Liaison Group (the Executive Secretaries of the three Rio Conventions and other relevant conventions concerned with biodiversity conservation), along with other relevant key experts and programme heads, should meet with WCPA representatives to discuss inter-Convention coordination on the theme of protected areas as a strategic element in biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation and mitigation, and in combating desertification and degradation;
2. WCPA recommends to the IUCN Secretariat and the CBD Secretariat that a desk audit should be conducted for references to protected areas within CBD, CCD and FCCC reporting mechanisms and related programmes. The aim is to create a baseline of information on how well integrated protected areas are in the Rio convention mechanisms. A second round of auditing should focus on

- national reports to the CCD National Action Plans to combat desertification (NAPs); the FCCC National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), the CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). A baseline should be produced showing how many States currently recognise protected areas as significant in their national policies and strategies. The baselines would then constitute a foundation for promoting greater awareness of protected areas as resources throughout the Rio Convention mechanisms and reporting systems.
3. WCPA recommends that the IUCN Secretariat, in cooperation with IUCN-WCPA, should prepare a Statement for the UNFCCC preparatory meeting in Barcelona, Spain (2-6 November 2009), and the COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark (6 – 18 December 2009) on the theme of protected areas as a key component to nature-based solutions for climate change (adaptation and mitigation).

Summary of recommendations and observations from Working Group IV:

A. *In relation to the Convention on Biological Diversity*

1. CBD should support Regional Training Centres to improve PoWPA understanding and capacity as well as encourage synergies in regions and sub-regions;
2. CBD should facilitate and encourage Member States to publish and share PoWPA reports both between government departments and with other sectoral interests in their own country, as well as share reporting and promote dialogue on implementation at sub-regional and regional levels;
3. CBD should encourage Parties to priorities the integration of protected areas in their CBD programming and reporting, promoting linkages between PoWPA and other CBD instruments, strategies and programmes;
4. CBD should prepare a resource-kit for Parties (given to PoWPA Focal Points) to assist them in implementation of Element 2 of the PoWPA. Internal CBD linkages and publications include Articles 8j and 10c (on traditional knowledge, benefits and culture), Access and Benefit Sharing; the Addis Ababa *Guidelines and Principles on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity* (these need to be reprinted and distributed to PoWPA Focal Points), and the *Akwe: Kon Voluntary Guidelines for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessments*. External linkages which should be included in the resource-kit include the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the ILO Convention 169 (Indigenous and Tribal Peoples), the ILO Convention 111 (Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention) as well as relevant guidance and tools developed by other international processes and conventions (such as Ramsar for wetland protected areas) where these also have wider applicability. WCPA should prepare an introductory note on the benefits of effectively implementing Element 2 and how to use the resource-kit;
5. CBD should propose a formal agreement within the revised PoWPA that State Parties will not endanger protected areas and World Heritage Sites with the introduction of new or alternative energy sources, including biofuels, hydro-power, nuclear power, or other forms of energy generation which pose a threat to biodiversity and the integrity of the protected areas or local communities;
6. CBD should promote an awareness by Parties of the relationship between the Global Strategy on Plant Conservation and the PoWPA;

7. CBD COP10 should pass specific recommendations on the conservation of coral and endangered species within national and trans-boundary protected areas;
8. States should be encouraged within the framework of CBD's PoWPA to reduce the ambiguity of the status of specific protected areas (i.e. eliminate contradictory land use statuses, or multiple and conflicting protected area designations where these exist over the same geographical areas);
9. WCPA should engage with the CBD's Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change (AHTEG) to promote awareness of the role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation;

B. In relation to the Framework Convention on Climate Change

10. The Working Group noted that IUCN, the CBD and other relevant international actors need to make greater efforts to encourage the Parties of the UNFCCC to recognise the inherent value of protected areas and biodiversity to resolving problems of climate change and climate related vulnerability;
11. The Working Group further noted the importance and need for greater cooperation, communication and harmonisation between the three Rio Conventions and other relevant international conventions and the full awareness of the value of protected areas within their respective and overlapping mandates;
12. WCPA should engage with the Nairobi Work Programme to create a baseline on how many adaptation and mitigation activities in the existing data base include reference to protected areas;
13. WCPA should interact with the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund to apprise them of the significance of protected areas (and the importance of respecting their integrity while making grants);
14. IUCN should submit a written statement to the UNFCCC COP15, alerting them to the threats posed by new and alternative energy initiatives, and ensure that protected areas are not diminished, de-proclaimed or undermined but such actions. Further, funding sources associated with the UNFCCC should not be used to undermine, degrade or reduce protected areas in favour of new or alternative energy sources;

C. In relation to the Convention to Combat Desertification

15. WCPA and the IUCN should engage with the CCD Secretariat on the role of protected areas in combating desertification and land degradation. Dialogue with the Secretariat should evolve into specific recommendations and case studies to be submitted to the CRIC and COP;

D. In relation to other international Conventions and Agencies;

16. WCPA recommends to the Convention on Migratory Species that flyways and migratory corridors should receive greater attention as protected areas, including in non-contiguous trans-boundary situations;
17. UNESCO and CBD work more closely on improving the management and resilience of World Heritage Sites, using these as flagships for innovations;

18. CBD Secretariat to work with the Ramsar Convention to ensure closer dialogue and co-ordination between PoWPA and the Programme on Work on Inland Water Ecosystems (PoWIWE) especially in the context of activities within Goal 1.2 of PoWIWE specifically on protected areas.
19. IUCN should dialogue with FAO about agro-diversity and protected areas;
20. IUCN should identify appropriate contacts and instruments within the World Health Organisation to promote the role of protected areas in health promotion and protection, liaising also with the Ramsar Convention's current activity to that end in relation to wetland protected areas, human health and animal diseases;
21. CBD should work more closely with CITES to label and trace timber and other biodiversity products emanating and being sold on international markets which originate in protected areas (improve traceability and systems of certification);
22. The new PoWPA should have an enhanced interaction with UNESCO's normative instruments, including the Man and Biosphere (MAB) trans-boundary programme;

E. In relation to the IUCN and its other Commissions;

23. WCPA should study more carefully the other Marine related Conventions and instruments, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea to determine how PoWPA could interact with these Convention and normative instruments;
24. WCPA should cooperate more closely with other Commissions, including CEC and CEESP on effectively communicating its strategy on protected areas as a corner stone of biodiversity conservation;
25. WCPA and CEC should work more closely on what is meant by nature-based solutions to climate change;
26. WCPA and SSC should engage in a dialogue on protected areas locations, specifically to address the 20% of threatened species currently occurring wholly outside of protected areas;
27. WCPA should use up-coming forums, such as the Wild Conference, to promote its strategy and recommendations in relation to PoWPA and COP15.

Communications led by Mike Wong

Communicating the current and future values of protected areas

Principles:

- ✓ Two way dialogue
- ✓ Understand the targeted audience's values, motivations (who?; why?)
- ✓ Match the terminology and language to the audience
- ✓ Identify benefits and incentives in the message

“Throw Traditional Approach Out the Window”

- ✓ Re-thinks producing one-way broadcasts (e.g. lectures)
- ✓ Hire communication professionals; social marketing experts
- ✓ Seek out other advocates

- Health Sector; Health Insurance Sector
- Tourism Sector; Outdoor Recreation Sector)
- Water Industry

Gaining Political Support

- ✓ Build relations and trust
- ✓ Identify benefits (regional economic development)
- ✓ Bring elected officials to experience the Protected Areas.....with their constituency
- ✓ Lobby the Finance Ministry

Recommendations

- ✓ IUCN to identify 5 to 10 "Global Ambassadors" who believes in protected areas (e.g. future Mandela's and Hilary's)
- ✓ IUCN to develop strategic MOUs (World Health Organization; World Tourism Organization; etc..)
- ✓ IUCN to launch a global scale campaign (e.g. Best Job in the World) for protected areas (e.g. climate, economic benefits)
- ✓ IUCN to produce Framework on how to conduct Communication Campaigns or Guidelines and Best Practices (e.g. youth and social media)

Enhancing the PoWPA

Overview of issues requiring further attention, Nigel Dudley

Issues discussed below have either emerged to greater prominence since the agreement of PoWPA in 2004 or are elements of the existing PoWPA where delivery has been less satisfactory. In the list below, issues are ordered according to the most relevant target in PoWPA, no prioritisation is intended. Each issue includes potential CBD responses and actions by partners: *these are preliminary ideas for discussion*.

- ✓ **A major focus on marine protected areas** (e.g. Activity 1.1.6) including high seas (Activity 1.3.2): targets for MPAs are not being met; a concerted global programme should therefore be initiated, in cooperation with IUCN-WCPA marine and all relevant agencies, stressing wider links to food security, ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change and human welfare. Currently within the CBD, MPAs are falling between two programmes - PoWPA and the Marine and Coastal Programme of Work. The latter, in practice, tends to focus on high seas protected areas and coastal protection is in consequence falling between the two programmes and being missed in terms of implementation. Opposition from fishing interests and some governments is also hampering progress; more use of IUCN protected area management categories IV-VI could help to address this¹.

Potential CBD responses: consider splitting the targets into two: for national MPA systems and for MPAs beyond national jurisdiction. Closer coordination is needed between PoWPA and the CBD Marine and Coastal Work Programme, including joint targets and agreed actions.

Actions for partners: WCPA Marine should have a key role in coordinating international responses to the marine components of PoWPA.

- ✓ **Broadscale approaches to conservation** (e.g. Activity 1.2; COP 9 Decision IX/18 – 4a) and 6c): including issues related to transboundary protected areas, connectivity, biological corridors and the integration of protected area networks into broader landscape and seascape approaches require more attention, particular in light of new pressures emerging from climate change. This has major implications for protected area system design. **Further clarification is needed about how this might be reflected within the PoWPA.**

Potential CBD responses: consider a request to Parties to map existing and potential areas that might fit into the category of “other conserved areas” – i.e. sustainably managed areas that support biodiversity, buffer zones, corridors etc – that could help to ensure the success of broadscale conservation strategies and to integrate these into national climate response strategies.

Actions for partners: WCPA and UNEP-WCMC could initiate a joint project to define “other conserved areas” and agree a way of recognising and recording these (existing ecoregional planning exercises might provide a useful basis of data for such exercises).

¹ Similar issues of transboundary cooperation, resistance from commercial interests and confusion about management models affect the designation of freshwater protected areas, which are also lagging behind terrestrial protected areas. Other biomes and habitats that are currently poorly protected include oases, cave systems, karsts and grasslands.

- ✓ **The need for restoration** (Activities 1.2.5 etc): restoration is becoming increasingly important inside and outside protected areas due to such factors as unsustainable development, invasive species and climate change. Restoration needs to address the challenge of maintaining connectivity in the wider landscape. It is important to monitor restoration over time and to link this with broader biological monitoring schemes. Currently many restoration efforts are project-based, which does not usually supply sufficient long-term resources to ensure success and more sustainable funding sources are needed for restoration efforts; various carbon credit schemes may help here.

Potential CBD responses: Consider convening a technical working group to address best practices of restoration in protected areas for purposes of protecting biodiversity

Actions for partners: WCPA and partners are developing technical guidance on restoration options in protected areas.

- ✓ **Climate change** (Activity 1.4.5 and COP 9 Decision IX/18): climate change was only briefly mentioned in PoWPA but has come to dominate the global conservation policy debate and also has implications for protected area management. **The role of protected areas in carbon storage, mitigation through sequestration and ecologically-system adaptation needs to be better recognised and quantified**, particularly with respect to the involvement of indigenous peoples' and local community conserved areas and international discussions on avoiding deforestation and forest degradation within the Kyoto Protocol of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and follow-up instruments. These issues require more emphasis in PoWPA, through a recommended supplementary set of targets and activities, including potential actions that policy makers and managers can take. In addition, **PoWPA should be deployed as a major mitigation and adaptation tool by the UNFCCC** including a joint implementation plan, and the role of protected areas systems in these responses should be emphasized in both climate and biodiversity discussions.

Potential CBD responses: consider development of a joint work programme with the UNFCCC's Nairobi Work Programme focused on application of protected area systems as a tool for storage and sequestration of carbon and ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change.

Actions for partners: **there is an urgent need for further research and field application on quantification of both mitigation and adaptation benefits:** this could be an early output of IUCN's PACT-2020 Initiative², working in collaboration with academic and NGO partners.

- ✓ **A new initiative with indigenous peoples and local communities** (Programme element 2; COP 9 Decision (IX/18) – 4c): the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities were well covered in PoWPA but delivery has been variable. There are good examples to learn lessons from, but still many cases of bad or inequitable practice; this is generally regarded as one of the least successful parts of PoWPA. There should be common cause between conservation and indigenous peoples, yet this is often lacking. Indeed at times protected areas become pawns in a broader dialogue addressing greater objectives such as land claims and restitution of past wrongs. Emphasis on building partnerships is needed, both generally around protected area values and specifically with respect to potential climate

² IUCN's initiative to "Ensure that protected areas and protected area systems are recognised as an important contribution to climate change adaptation/mitigation strategies for biodiversity and human livelihoods"

finance. This will require a concerted effort by governments, indigenous peoples and local community representatives and both conservation and development NGOs leading up to COP-10, including development of a realistic action plan and identification of sufficient resources to facilitate necessary meetings, research and consultation. These issues also require stronger leadership from international bodies in drawing attention to cases where human rights infringements are taking place.

Potential CBD responses: consider identification of a mechanism to allow the identification of national PoWPA focal points for indigenous peoples and local communities, alongside government PoWPA focal points, to collaborate on implementation of the PoWPA.

Actions for partners: WCPA should consider creation of a joint task force with CEESP, through TILCEPA, and in cooperation with supportive governments, to develop relevant technical guidance, best practice and capacity building related to objective 2 of the PoWPA.

- ✓ **Promoting the full suite of protected area governance types** (Activity 2.1.2; COP 9 Decision (IX/18) – 6.a, b and d): most Parties continue to give more emphasis to state-run protected areas and a wider vision has yet to manifest especially for indigenous and community conserved areas and private reserves and for the potential of co-management; although there are encouraging developments. The relationship between different governance types requires more attention and choices should be strategic and tailored to local conditions. The question of good governance is as important as the type of governance and should be reflected into monitoring and assessment systems.

Potential CBD responses: Consider an additional target for Parties to have assessed governance types of protected areas in the country and reported to the WCPA by 2015.

Actions for partners: responses should be a component of general responses to objective 2 above

- ✓ **Wider services from protected areas** (Activities 3.1.9; 4.4.2): the values of protected areas are better understood than when PoWPA was agreed and there is a need to build on the CBD's technical report of 2008 to define specific targets and actions to optimise these benefits. Important additional values identified in the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment include for example a range of ecosystem services (e.g. soil stabilisation, water supply and purity, disaster mitigation); provision of food and materials (e.g. wild foods, agrobiodiversity, medicinal plants) and social and cultural values (e.g. sacred natural sites, places for recreation and historically important landscapes). Recognition of and management for such values can reduce internal tensions, both with respect to the protected area and more generally within the landscape. Integration into PoWPA requires efforts not only under the two activities above but also e.g. in assessment, governance, etc. However, there is currently no standardised guidance or methodology to measure costs and benefits of protected areas and how these are distributed, which means that discussion about who gains or loses from protected area formation is often based on hearsay.

Potential CBD responses: consider requesting a report-back from Parties on wider services from protected areas as part of the next national report on PoWPA.

Actions for partners: to support this, WCPA should work with NGO and government partners to agree a standard typology of benefits and associated tools for their measurement in/around protected areas. WCPA should also with urgency coordinate efforts to develop, field test and disseminate an agreed

framework for carrying out cost-benefit analysis of protected area benefits with a suggested target date for completion of 2012.

- ✓ **Monitoring and reporting** (Target 4.2; COP 9 Decision (IX/18) 5.b.iv): existing reporting frameworks do not look at accountability or progress against specific targets. This could be addressed by developing a reporting framework for adoption at COP-10, which would need to be presented within the framework of a set of standard indicators at global level. It would require clear guidance about the reporting process (for example including those responsible for protected area management). Such reporting needs to be based on effective monitoring systems, such as those focused on maintaining the WDPA. The CBD PoWPA could also draw on some existing reporting frameworks, e.g. the database on transboundary protected areas and the global study on management effectiveness of protected areas, both maintained by UNEP-WCMC, and adopt these as official reporting tools for PoWPA implementation. Further methodological work is needed on some aspects of monitoring, including in particular monitoring of the biodiversity outcomes of protected areas (see COP 9 Decision (IX/18) – 4b), monitoring of governance quality and integration of ancestral knowledge into monitoring systems. Monitoring should also recognise progress towards reaching targets, as well as actual achievements to encourage those countries who are implementing the PoWPA from a low baseline.

Potential CBD responses: consider recognising the global study on management effectiveness and the WDPA data field related to effectiveness, as official reporting formats for the PoWPA

Actions for partners: WCPA and SSC should develop a database and methodology for more accurate monitoring of biodiversity outcomes within protected areas

- ✓ **Emphasis on effective management and good governance** (Target 4.2 and others): while progress has been made on assessment and capacity building, there has been less success in applying results to adaptive management; too many assessments are completed and the results never implemented. (The same is true for many management plans.) Greater efforts are therefore needed on both synthesis and learning lessons from assessment. Efforts are needed to encourage national adoption and possibly to develop regionally-specific assessment systems. An additional issue relates to protected areas in conflict situations: the inclusion of ecologists and protected area experts in teams from bodies such as the UN High Commission for Refugees and other relief agencies might help to reduce this problem. Protected areas also need to maintain their focus on protecting biodiversity. Particular attention is needed on economically valuable species in protected areas; many of these are declining dramatically due to poaching pressure, particularly in Asia and also in Africa and Latin America. New strategies, including stronger law enforcement, are urgently required in these cases.

Potential CBD responses: request Parties that report back on management effectiveness assessments (activity 4.2.2) to in addition report back on what this means in terms of management changes (activity 4.2.4), for example, incorporating findings of management effectiveness assessments into business plans so that the actual costs of improvements can be identified and follow-up actions and investments timetabled to enable better monitoring of responses.

Actions for partners: UNEP-WCMC and WCPA to continue to develop and populate the global database on management effectiveness studies.

Summary of discussion

- ✓ Marine: entry points sub-regional agreements in relation to marine issue, country commitments etc. There is a need to put more pressure on governments to fulfil commitments.
- ✓ Broad-scale conservation: Legally binding arrangements, e.g. NATURA 2000, etc., are an effective tool
- ✓ Wider services: Greater customer focus re tourism industry (greatest economic player). Need to build a good alliance with the tourism sector (tourism can be positive and a threat). As with other certification schemes put emphasis on customer choice and satisfaction.
- ✓ Should concentrate on delivery of protected area objectives
- ✓ Monitoring and reporting: Separate monitoring and reporting on governance is needed
- ✓ Indigenous people: WCPA should have more direct links with indigenous people – not just through TILCEPA
- ✓ Restoration: more emphasis on marine environments
- ✓ PoWPA: document needs to live; we do not need to revamp it, but improve it and keep it alive!
- ✓ Marine/governance: indigenous fishers. WCPA marine does not look at fishers' issues – WCPA themes need to work more closely together on cross-cutting issues
- ✓ MPA equity, rights and governance: Legitimate need to expand protected areas but this must not disempower local fishers in the process; similarly with PES schemes etc in terrestrial systems
- ✓ Marine: Need a focus on the high seas
- ✓ Restoration: more guidance on ecological restoration.
- ✓ Climate change: need to open dialogue with politicians

Governance of protected areas: Ashish Kothari

"Well managed protected areas, when combined with participatory and equitable governance, provide crucial benefits far beyond their boundaries", Ahmed Djoghlaif, Exec. Secretary, CBD

Relevant statements concerning governance are throughout the PoWPA: i.e. 1.1.4, 1.1.7, 1.2.1, 1.4.1, 1.5.6 2.1.1 to 2.2.7; 3.1.2, 3.1.4, 3.1.6, 3.5.2, 3.5.4; 4.2.1, 4.4.2

A sample of committed activities by 2006...

- ✓ National reviews to include innovative governance types: indigenous/community conserved areas (ICCAs), private protected areas (PPAs), co-managed protected areas (CMPAs)
- ✓ Studies on integration of protected areas into sectoral plans, e.g. poverty reduction strategies
- ✓ Develop methods, standards, criteria, indicators re. protected area governance

A sample of committed activities by 2008...

- ✓ Full participation, respecting rights & responsibilities, in all protected areas (existing and new)
- ✓ Policies and measures to eliminate illegal trade, taking into account sustainable customary uses (article 10c)

A sample of committed activities by 2008...

- ✓ Mechanisms for equitable sharing of costs and benefits (including assessments)

- ✓ Promotion and legal recognition of full set of governance types (including ICCAs, PPAs, CMPAs)
- ✓ Consider governance principles: decentralisation, participation, accountability...
- ✓ Resettlement only with prior informed consent
- ✓ Public awareness re. needs, priorities, values of indigenous/local communities and of their knowledge
- ✓ Mechanisms for dialogue & information exchange between officials and indigenous/local communities

National policy developments to focus on under-utilised governance types:

- ✓ shared governance (Co-managed Protected Areas)
- ✓ community governance (Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas)
- ✓ private governance (Private Protected Areas)

Collaboratively Managed Protected Areas (CMPAs)

- ✓ where decision-making power, responsibility and accountability are shared by government, indigenous peoples and local communities, NGOs...
- ✓ Increasingly the norm in Europe, Canada, Australia, South America ... emerging in other regions...but power-sharing still weak, value of bringing communities on board not fully appreciated

Indigenous and community conserved areas

- ✓ natural and modified ecosystems with significant biodiversity, ecological services and cultural values
- ✓ voluntarily conserved by indigenous and local communities
- ✓ through customary laws or other effective means

What is the worldwide significance of ICCAs?

- ✓ *Could double the earth's PA coverage!*
- ✓ Maintain critical ecosystem services and provide ecological connectivity
- ✓ Are the basis of livelihoods and cultural identity for millions of people
- ✓ Are site-specific, adaptive, and built on sophisticated ecological knowledge systems

YET MOSTLY NEGLECTED (especially in marine areas)

THE LANDSCAPE / SEASCAPE / CONNECTIVITY APPROACH...towards governance and management mosaics

- ✓ Using a range of protected area categories
- ✓ Seeing them as natural *and* cultural landscapes
- ✓ Embedding various governance types
- ✓ Integrating conservation into all land/water uses
- ✓ Crucial for climate change too...

ALSO V. WEAKLY DEVELOPED

Implementation of Element 2 (and related aspects): the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly

Sources:

- ✓ Several TILCEPA members
- ✓ CBD review paper for COP9 and Jeju meeting

- ✓ Some CBD POWPA regional workshop reports
- ✓ Some national reports (3rd/4th)
- ✓ TILCEPA survey of ICCA-relevant laws (23 countries)
- ✓ Forest People's Programme report on conservation and indigenous peoples (8 countries)
- ✓ International Collective in Support of Fishworkers' information on marine protected areas and people
- ✓ Peruvian Society for Environmental Law report on S. America

In general

- ✓ Good progress in some countries, halting progress in others
- ✓ Governance/equity etc on the table as a core concern for action, but...
- ✓ Element 2 the most neglected in implementation
- ✓ Integration of rights, sharing of decision-making, and equity generally poor (with exception of a few countries)

The good

- ✓ Several countries with progressive policy and practice (some pre-dating PoWPA), e.g.:
 - The Philippines: recognition of indigenous rights & participation (CMPAs) under protected area law
 - Australia, Colombia, Peru, Madagascar, Mexico, Canada, India: recognition of CMPAs and/or ICCAs (~20 more countries assessing governance types, UNDP/GEF project)
 - Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador: recognition of private protected areas
 - South Africa: restitution of territories in protected areas
 - Burundi, Congo, India: indigenous rights, free/prior informed consent in place or proposed
 - Namibia, Malaysia, Nepal, Hong Kong: benefit-sharing

Are ICCAs recognised in national PA system? (TILCEPA survey)

Yes	No	
Australia	China	Nigeria
Brazil	Costa Rica	Samoa
Canada	Fiji	Solomon Is.
India	Guyana	Taiwan
Namibia	Indonesia	Tanzania
Peru	Mauritania	Tonga
South Africa	Morocco	The Philippines
Vanuatu	Nepal	

The bad

Most countries have not yet:

- ✓ assessed costs, benefits, and social impacts of protected areas

- ✓ recognised or implemented new governance types
- ✓ integrated equitable sharing of costs and benefits
- ✓ integrated democratic decision-making (e.g. moving towards co-management)
- ✓ clearly defined tenurial and resource rights
- ✓ moved towards landscape/seascape planning
- ✓ integrated traditional ecological knowledge & practitioners at same level as modern
- ✓ involved IP/LCs in national reviews and reporting
- ✓ involved IP/LCs in national level PA governance institution, or in national PA system planning
- ✓ enshrined free and prior informed consent in law or practice

The ugly

'Conservation refugees: continued violation of customary rights in many countries:

- ✓ forced evictions of settled populations
- ✓ forced sedentarisation of mobile peoples
- ✓ denial of access to survival resources (esp. serious for marine/coastal communities)

Analysis of South Asia

PoW Action	Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
2.1.2 and 2.1.3	*	*	***	**	**	NA
2.1.4	**	*	**	***	**	**
2.2.4	**	**	***	***	**	**
2.2.2	*	*	**	***	**	*
2.2.5	**	NA	**	**	NA	NA

Why have some things worked in some places?

- ✓ Existence of pre-PoWPA progressive policies
- ✓ Mobilisation by IP/LCs and civil society orgs
- ✓ New champions within/outside govt, donors
- ✓ Regional or national training (e.g. *S-E Asia Co-management Learning Network*)
- ✓ Support networks (e.g. *ICCA Consortium*)

Why is there inadequate progress?

- ✓ Globally: inadequate stress from CBD Secretariat, donors, and conservation NGOs
- ✓ "We'll deal with governance issues later"
- ✓ First several regional workshops did not focus on governance at all (*next few are*)
- ✓ Nationally: lack of conviction about value of new paradigm:
- ✓ "Why should we change, all is well"
- ✓ "Communities will destroy everything"
- ✓ "Rights and conservation don't mix"

But also: resistance to sharing power; legacy of top-down, exclusionary conservation; state as eminent domain

- ✓ Nationally/locally: lack of knowledge, capacity, tools, supportive environment "PoWPA...what is that?"; "How do we implement it?"; "We don't have any ICCAs"; "We don't have the policies in place"

- ✓ Unsustainable 'development' continues to corner resources, while threatening biodiversity and communities

How *not* to recognise co-management and ICCAs ...

- ✓ Top-down 'participatory' policies sometimes counter-productive, e.g.
 - replacing diverse local self-governance structures with uniform 'co-management' protected area institution under some control of government (*some Latin American countries*)
 - dictating that indigenous/community conserved areas need to conform to uniform prescriptions to be recognised (e.g. *India, Malaysia*)

Ways forward

AT GLOBAL / REGIONAL LEVELS

- ✓ Cross-programmatic working group in CBD (PoWPA, 8j/10c, Forest, etc)
- ✓ Governance assessment tool / process (Formats for regional workshops; PAEL/TILCEPA)
- ✓ Disaggregating governance from management in national reporting, more precise questions on each governance principle and type
- ✓ Conservation NGOs and donors to also report on their performance along governance parameters
- ✓ Civil society reporting on implementation, to be treated at par with govt reporting
- ✓ Developing global database of ICCAs (WDPA at UNEP-WCMC)
- ✓ Regional learning networks, exchange programmes
- ✓ Better communication re. governance (including by WCPA)
- ✓ Greater awareness re. PoWPA for IP/LCs and ground staff of govt agencies, in their languages
- ✓ Documentation and dissemination of successful initiatives
- ✓ Dedicated training / capacity workshops; training a set of trainers in WCPA, CEESP, indigenous & community networks, NGOs
- ✓ Participatory mechanisms for national multistakeholder committee, national protected area system planning

Summary of discussion

- ✓ Reporting: link to IBAT tool (<http://www.ibatforbusiness.org/>)
- ✓ Major issue: lack of trust between two groups – protected area professionals and local people
- ✓ Tanzania: collaborating with village protected areas to maintain connectivity
- ✓ Maintain open dialogue with indigenous peoples – some issues go back centuries so will take time to resolve
- ✓ Governance issues understood but customary and indigenous law not widely understood
- ✓ Need to empower local communities to access their rights and build capacity

Enhancing management effectiveness: Marc Hockings

Goal 4.2: To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management

Activities

4.2.1: Develop and adopt, by 2006, appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating the effectiveness of protected area management and governance ...

4.2.2: Implement management effectiveness evaluations of at least 30 percent of each Party's protected areas by 2010 ...

4.2.3: Include information resulting from evaluation of protected areas management effectiveness in national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

4.2.4: Implement key recommendations arising from site- and system-level management effectiveness evaluations, as an integral part of adaptive management strategies.

Also the 2010 Biodiversity Target Indicators:

1. Coverage of Protected Areas
2. Overlay of protected areas with key areas for biodiversity
3. Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME)

Global Study of Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME)

Three Key Objectives

1. What has been done? – Assess progress towards the PoWPA targets
2. Status of parks, key threats, factors influencing effectiveness of management.
3. Integrate management effectiveness information into the World Database on Protected Areas.

Adopting PAME systems

1. PAME studies undertaken in 128 countries using more than 45 methodologies (most based in IUCN-WCPA PAME Framework)
2. Systems for PAME adopted in Korea, Finland, India, many Central and South American countries, Australia, Mexico etc.
3. Systems being developed in South Africa, Thailand, Scotland etc

Site assessments in 30% of PAs

1. Assessments in more than 7600 protected areas
2. Shift in focus from NGO and donor driven assessments to increased government involvement

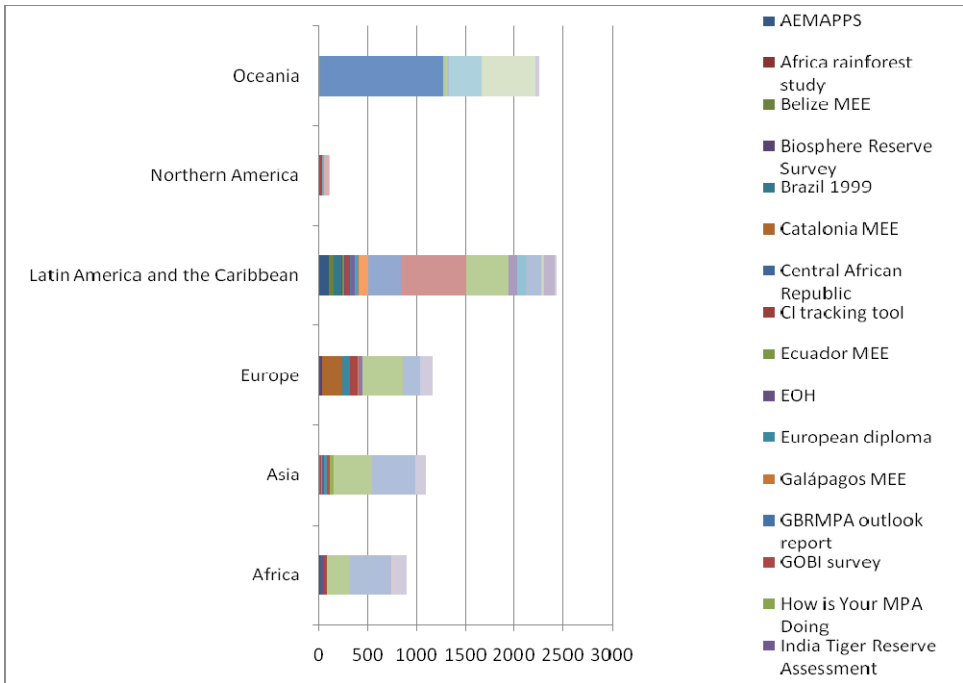


Figure 2: Systems used in PAME studies

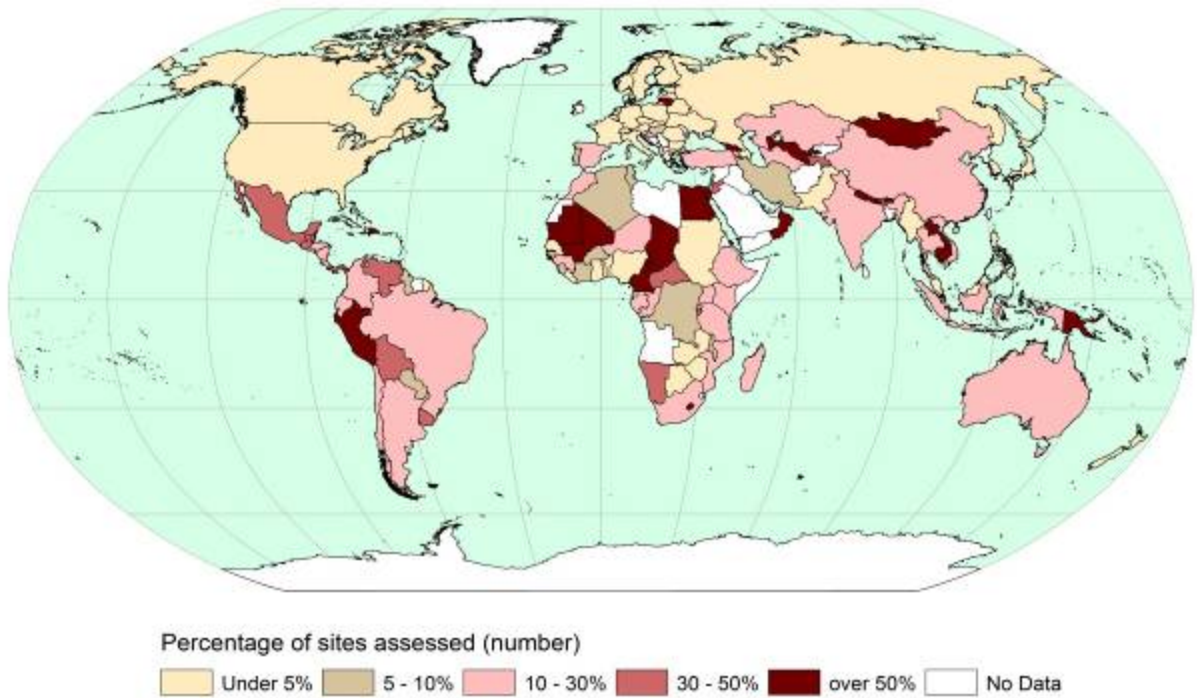


Figure 3: PAME assessment (% of sites)

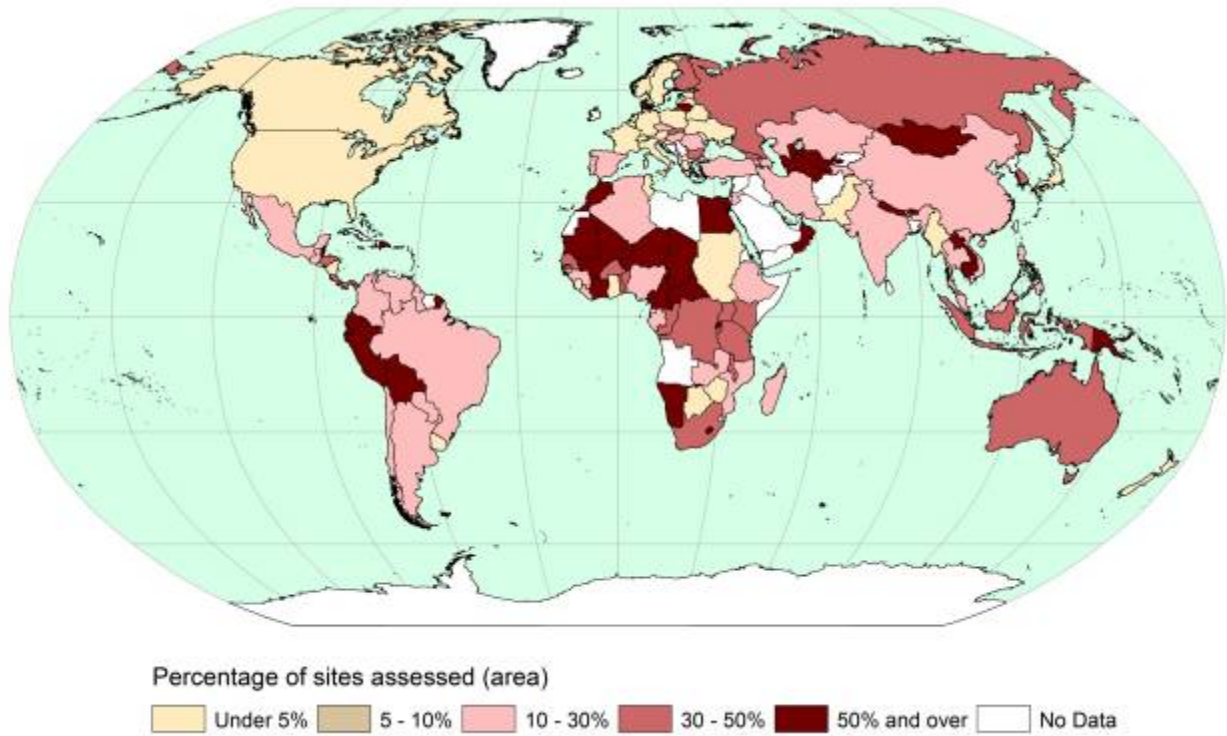


Figure 4: PAME assessment (% of area)

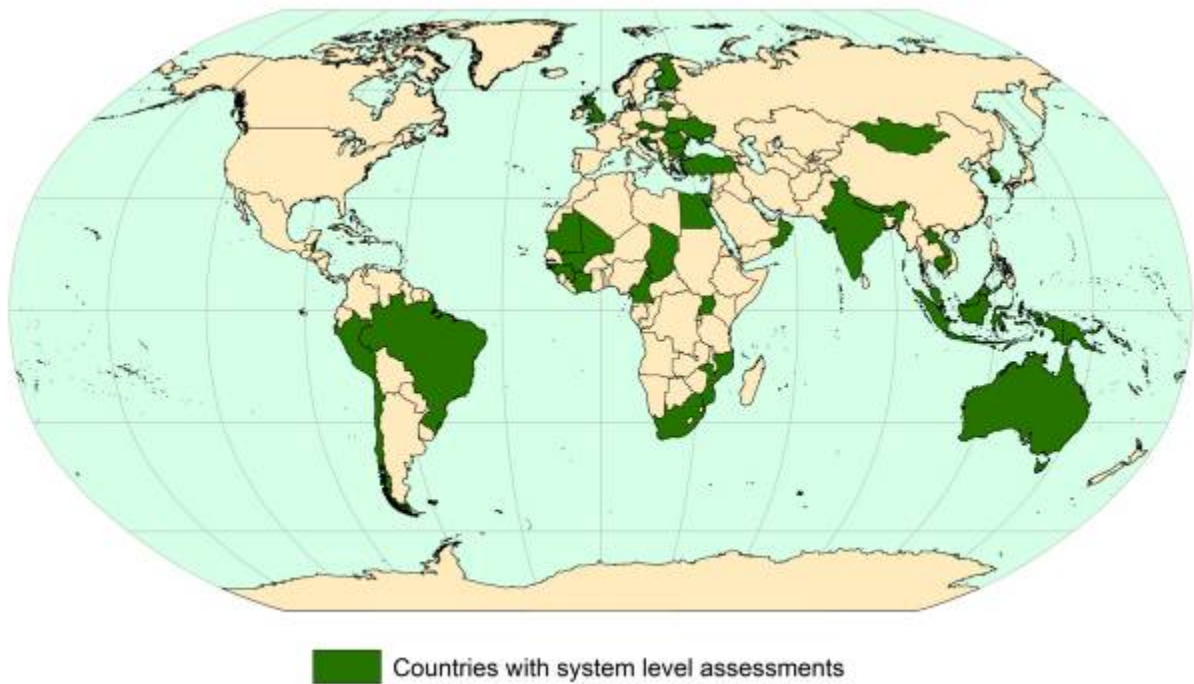


Figure 5: Countries with system level assessments

Global study analysis

1. Data is available from approximately half of the PAME studies
2. Grouped individual indicators into 45 “headline” indicators and rescaled results into a common 0 to 1 format

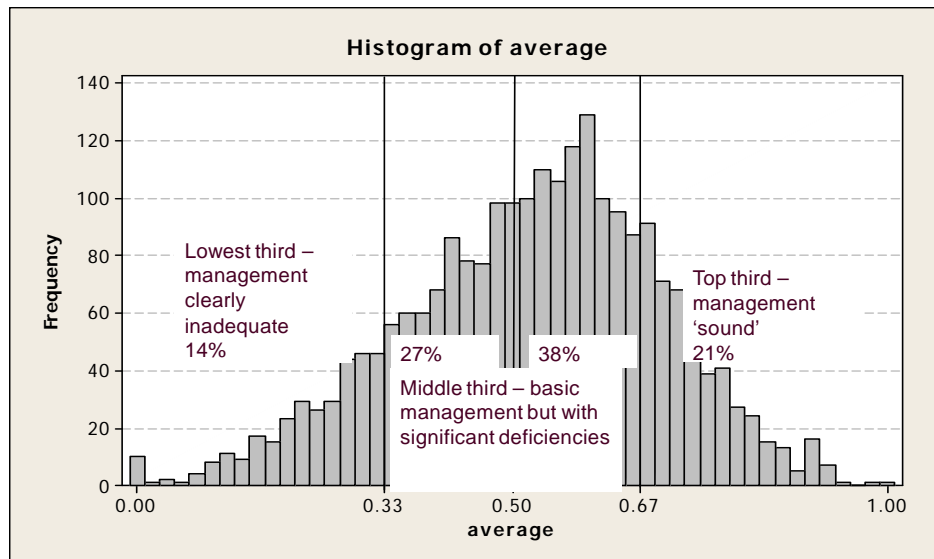


Figure 6: Distribution of average score of 2322 ‘most recent’ assessments

Overall effectiveness of management

1. Results show that there is much room for improvement – only 20% of sites showing “sound” management and 14% showing clear deficiencies
2. Despite some clear management deficiencies, outcome measures (i.e. conserving values) were amongst the highest rated indicators
3. Adequacy and security of funding are major areas of weakness

Strongest aspects of management

1. Park establishment (gazettal, boundary marking, tenure issues, protected area design)
2. Conservation of key values, achievement of management outputs and outcomes.
3. Skills and training

Weakest aspects of management

1. Programmes of community benefit and assistance
2. Adequacy, security and reliability of funding
3. Communication programs
4. Involvement of communities and stakeholders
5. Building and maintenance systems

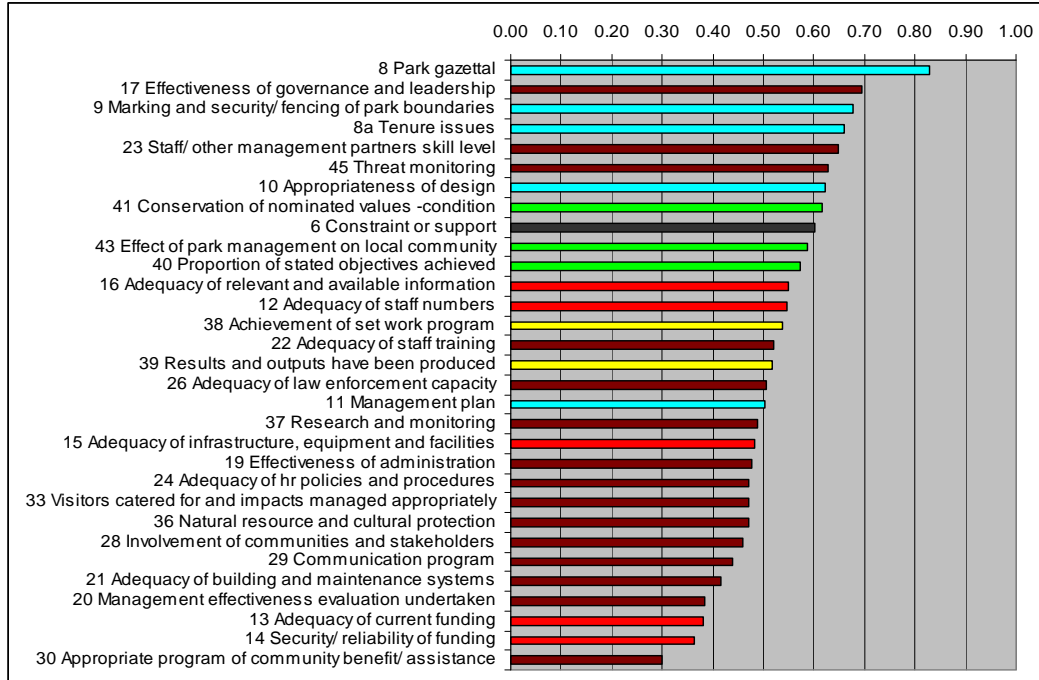


Figure 7: Distribution of average score of 2,322 'most recent' assessments

PAME study results

		Mean	Africa	Asia	Europe	LAC	Oceania
Inputs		0.50	0.37	0.52	0.49	0.48	0.59
Planning		0.64	0.60	0.64	0.72	0.60	0.64
Governance	Process	0.51	0.43	0.50	0.51	0.50	0.54
Community		0.45	0.33	0.45	0.52	0.46	0.48
Environmental		0.49	0.40	0.53	0.53	0.50	0.51
Outputs		0.53	0.58	0.49	0.57	0.54	0.51
Outcomes		0.60	0.54	0.67	0.62	0.57	0.59

Highest correlation with overall management effectiveness

1. Communication program
2. Natural and cultural resource management programs
3. Management plans
4. Involvement of communities and stakeholders

Development and implementation of PAME assessments

1. Develop and adopt system- level PAME assessment approaches
2. Imbed PAME processes in routine management
3. Expand participation in PAME processes, especially to include Indigenous and local communities
4. Monitor and assess biodiversity outcomes in protected areas

Application of PAME results

1. Integrate management adaptation and response programmes to assessments (fund response programs as part of PAME initiatives)
2. Linking PAME and management planning processes more closely
3. Use PAME results in strategy and priority setting
4. Use repeat assessments as part of targeted management improvement programs

Reporting, capacity building

1. Consider using IUCN-WCPA/UNEP-WCMC global PAME study processes for official reporting on Goal 4.2
2. Develop programme to translate PAME materials into wider set of languages
3. Extend capacity building programmes

Summary of discussion

- ✓ GEF projects should include a requirement to translate available/relevant best practices in to the local language that the project is working in
- ✓ Implementation is critical
- ✓ Link into the sub-regional challenges in Africa
- ✓ Involvement of communities takes a long time and sometimes resources are limited
- ✓ Target suggests undertaking an assessment is an endpoint, target should note how the assessment information is used
- ✓ Oceania – Pacific regions need more capacity
- ✓ Ownership of the process is important for continued assessments

Marine protected areas: Imen Meliane

(thanks to: Caitlyn Toropova; Scott Smith; Marjo Vierros; Louisa Wood; Kristina Gjerde; Carl Gustaf Lundin; Mark Spalding; Daniel Dunn; Charles Besançon)

What targets

- Dec VII/28: the establishment and maintenance by 2010 for terrestrial and by 2012 for marine areas of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas
(very few are looking at systems or networks of MPAs)
- Dec VII/30: Goal 1. Promote the conservation of the biological diversity of ecosystems, habitats and biomes
Target 1.1: At least 10% of each of the world's ecological regions effectively conserved.
Target 1.2: Areas of particular importance to biodiversity protected

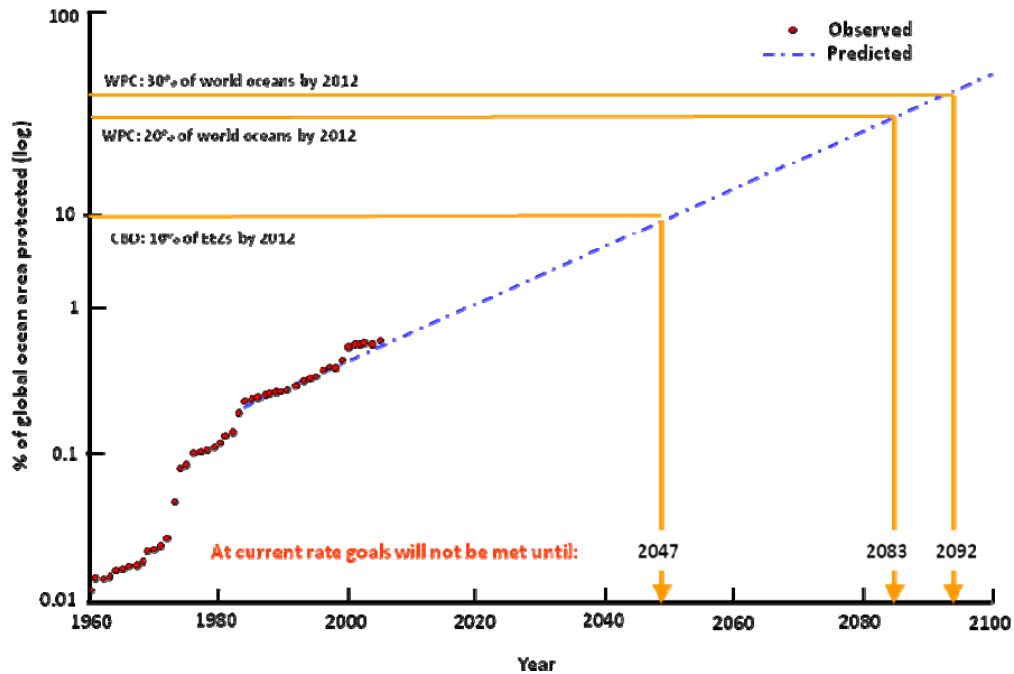


Figure 8: Progress to date in 2004, PoWPA concerned that less than 1% of marine areas are protected

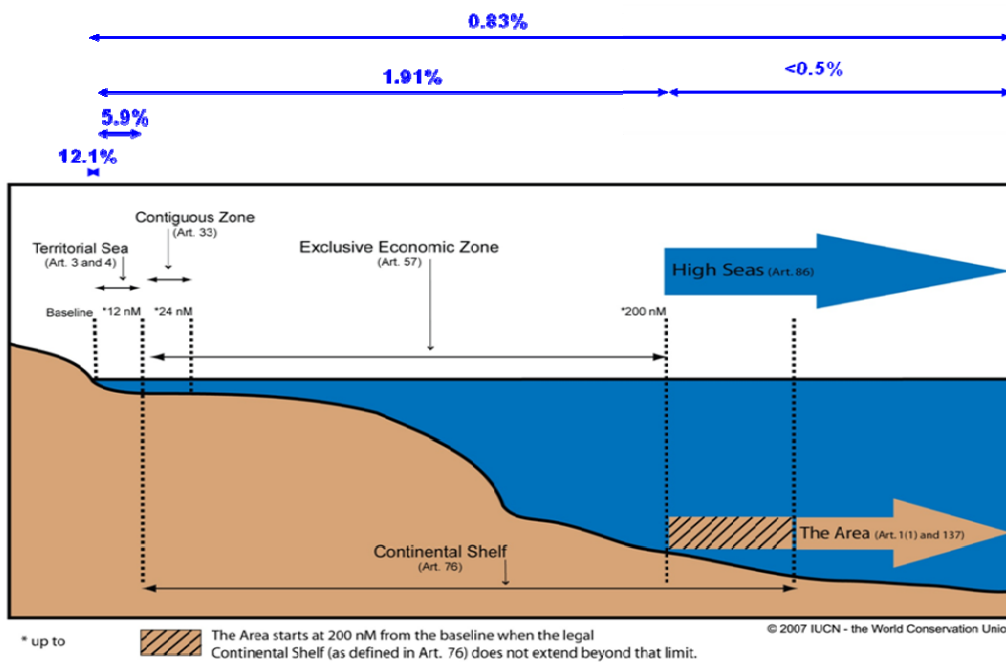


Figure 9: Coverage of MPAs

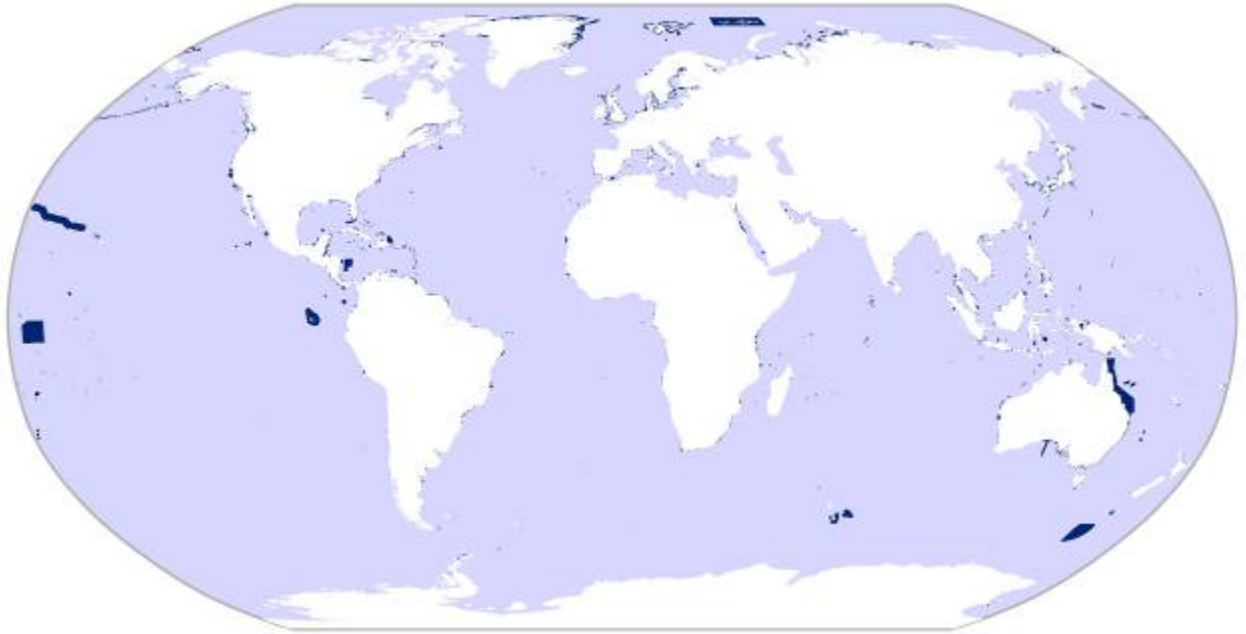


Figure 10: **Global MPAs 2008**



Figure 11: **No take areas (12.8% of total MPAs)**

Scientists estimate that 20-30% of ocean should be no-take areas to ensure effective conservation

Representativity

- Most marine and coastal protected areas are in coastal waters, and an estimated 4.3% of areas to 200m depth are protected.
- Approximately 65% of the total area that is protected lie in the tropics (between 30oN and 30oS), with most of the remainder in the northern hemisphere.
- Coral reefs and mangroves seem to be the best protected ecosystems, with an estimated 15-22% of the area of the world's reefs protected, 17% of mangroves, 10% of seagrasses (question: is this enough to ensure resilience against climate change?)

Gaps

- Beyond the territorial seas and shelf
- Seamounts 2%
- Pelagic ecosystems <0.1%
- High seas – that's half of the planet!
- Intermediate latitudes (20oN to 50oN) and the southern temperate and polar latitudes are least well represented.

Ecoregional priorities

Realm	Total MPA area in realm (km ²) within MPAs	Total realm area within 200 nm (km ²)	Proportion of 200 nm realm area within MPAs
Arctic	408,038	11,914,675	3.42%
Temperate Northern Atlantic	76,023	11,263,260	0.67%
Temperate Northern Pacific	185,344	9,788,232	1.89%
Tropical Atlantic	189,126	13,602,783	1.39%
Western Indo-Pacific	33,355	14,405,680	0.23%
Central Indo-Pacific	466,407	27,864,783	1.67%
Eastern Indo-Pacific	757,572	19,045,509	3.98%
Tropical Eastern Pacific	162,755	4,364,139	3.73%
Temperate South America	5,563	6,401,295	0.09%
Temperate Southern Africa	4,245	1,922,585	0.22%
Temperate Australasia	54,746	5,444,748	1.01%
Southern Ocean	245,218	9,706,434	2.53%
Grand Total	2,588,392	135,724,322	1.91%

Spalding et al., 2008

Figure 12: Priority ecoregions

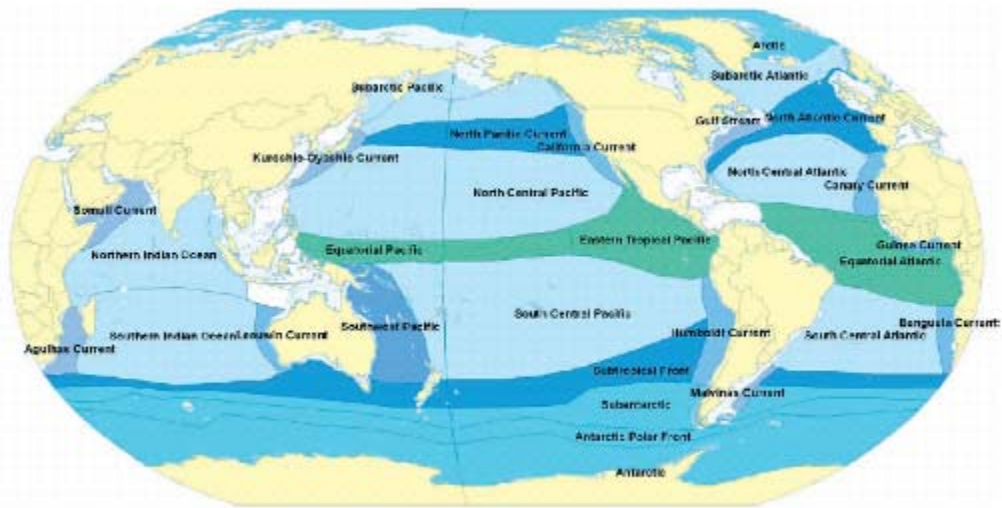


FIGURE 1: Map of pelagic provinces.

Figure 13: Map of pelagic provinces

Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction

- CBD-POWPA: catalytic role
- Advance Science, no implementation
- GOODS classification
- Azores criteria -EBSAs

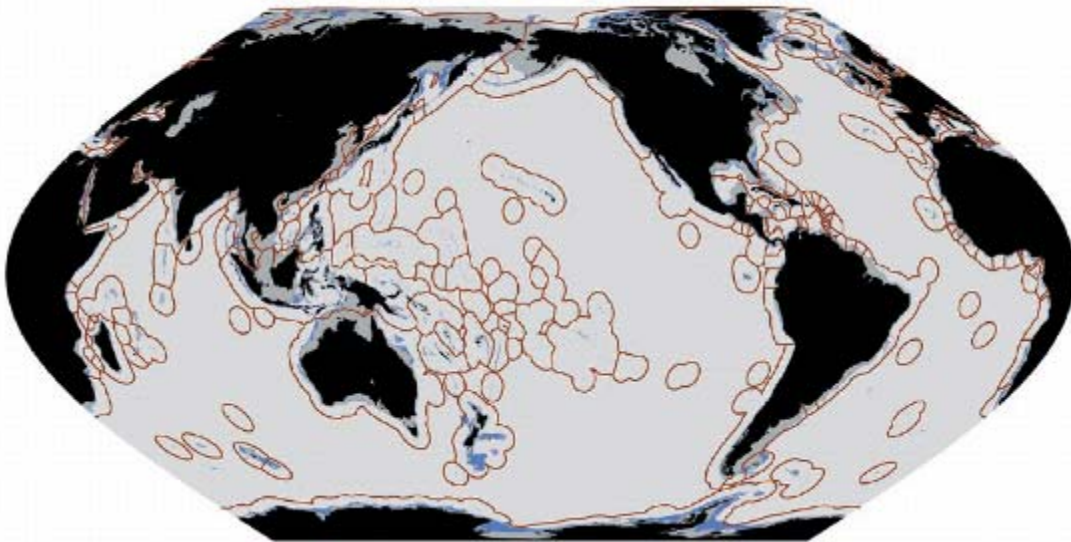


Figure 14:

What is needed

Scientific recommendations for minimum size of MPAs range from at least 3km² to at least 13km².

Political will: Micronesia Challenge, Coral Triangle Initiative... It all started with Palau

Bariloche Declaration From Words...to Action

"Governments declare the 2008- 2018 period the Decade of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), prioritizing in Latin America the creation of national and regional networks of MPAs and the integrated management of the seas in order to achieve the commitments and goals of 2012 and 2015, increasing during this decade both the number and surface area of MPAs in the region, in coastal zones as well as in the high seas, thus contributing to the conservation and integrated management of biodiversity and marine processes and the maintenance of sustainable fisheries"

Creating accountability... indicators and commitment trackers

- Progress on establishment of MPAs: Marine areas under Nat. jurisdiction (EEZ, Not territorial seas!)
- WCC-Res 4.045: Establish, in consultation with WCPA and working with the World Database on Protected Areas and others, **a regular and transparent process for tracking and reporting commitments and progress toward creating MPAs and MPA networks**, as well as significant remaining gaps in MPA coverage;
- Indicators on management effectiveness

Addressing the lack of jurisdiction within national jurisdiction...Reaching out to fisheries

- The mandate for regulation of use, management and enforcement in the marine environment doesn't always lie with the ministries of Environment
- Closer involvement of fisheries agencies and fishermen
- Build on successful experiences of TURFs and Marine Conservation Agreements
- Inclusion of Categories IV and VI Systems

MPAs in Seascape management Addressing conflictive uses- Marine Spatial Planning

- a decision-making process that creates a blueprint for ocean use and conservation
 - *Multi-Objective Planning*
 - *Goals and Priorities*
 - *Regional and Ecosystem Approaches*
 - *Coordination between agencies*
 - *Transparency and Participation*
- Several countries have established Ocean task forces or commissions including various governmental agencies and stakeholders

Beyond National Jurisdiction

- Continue catalytic role of Convention through improving scientific and technical knowledge
- Improve understanding of linkages between high seas and EEZs
- For practical matters, considers progress of MPAs in EEZ as part of National systems-discussion in PoWPA, consider high seas in the marine and coastal POW

Enforcement and funding

- Encourage partnerships with **space agencies** and **defence ministries** on research, monitoring, surveillance and enforcement
- Special funds on MPAs within donor agencies
- Need for creative thinking on PES in the marine environment (tragedy of the common)

New challenges – climate change

- A major threats to marine ecosystems
- Explore role of MPAs in carbon capture and storage, and funding through carbon trading or REDD-like mechanisms
- Coral reefs and coastal areas (few places where we met the 10% target) require considerable additional conservation efforts due to climate change, and should be amongst priorities in implementing EBA.
- Role of MPA in maintaining food security in the face of climate change (including in open water systems)
- Research is happening in both areas and would benefit from coordination and boost through POWPA and other CBD programmes.

Summary of discussion

- ✓ Key challenge engagement with fisheries
- ✓ High seas most vital ecosystem services (fisheries) but are being overexploited. There is a need for mechanisms to finance high seas protection.
- ✓ Problems in governance of high seas
- ✓ Link with Convention on the High Seas – which needs better implementation
- ✓ Reporting on MPAs OK on PoWPA element 1 but not on 2, 3 and 4.
- ✓ Separate reporting on biomes – as most reporting based on terrestrial elements
- ✓ Marine ICCAs – how do we identify, recognise, report?
- ✓ Need better mapping of high seas – deep seas. Need to better make case to politicians.
- ✓ There is currently no easy way to establish protected areas beyond national jurisdiction
- ✓ Global marine species assessment by IUCN-SSC – rapidly expanding data and strategic plan in place to continue. Also various regional plans for important marine species. Can be incorporated in MPA planning.
- ✓ Communication with wider audience. Ministry of Defence etc necessary

Highlighting emerging priorities

Climate change and protected areas: Trevor Sandwith

Durban 2003: *Benefits beyond Boundaries*

- Durban Action Plan leading to Programme of Work on Protected Areas
- Other sectors, other constituencies
- Governance and participation, social and economic linkages

A revolutionary shift in understanding that protected areas are connected and embedded in regional landscape/seascape approaches to conservation, that this demands mainstreaming in social and economic development, new forms of interaction, new forms of governance, new policies and enablers.

There is ONE reference in the PoWPA to climate:

Suggested activities of the Parties 1.4.5: Integrate climate change adaptation measures in protected area planning, management strategies, and in the design of protected area systems.

What guidance is there from the CBD?

COP9 Decision IX/18: invites parties, GEF, donors to:

- ✓ Explore funding opportunities for protected area design, establishment and effective management in the context of efforts to address climate change
- ✓ Support projects that demonstrate the role that protected areas play in addressing climate change
- ✓ Enhance research and awareness of the role that protected areas and the connectivity of networks of protected areas play in addressing climate change
- ✓ Explore funding opportunities

IUCN's Climate change objectives

International climate change agreement endorsed by all major emitters that:

- ✓ secures emissions reductions consistent with 2 degrees target;
- ✓ enables forest carbon markets and new public funding flows for REDD;
- ✓ prioritizes ecosystem-based adaptation in national strategies and donor programmes.

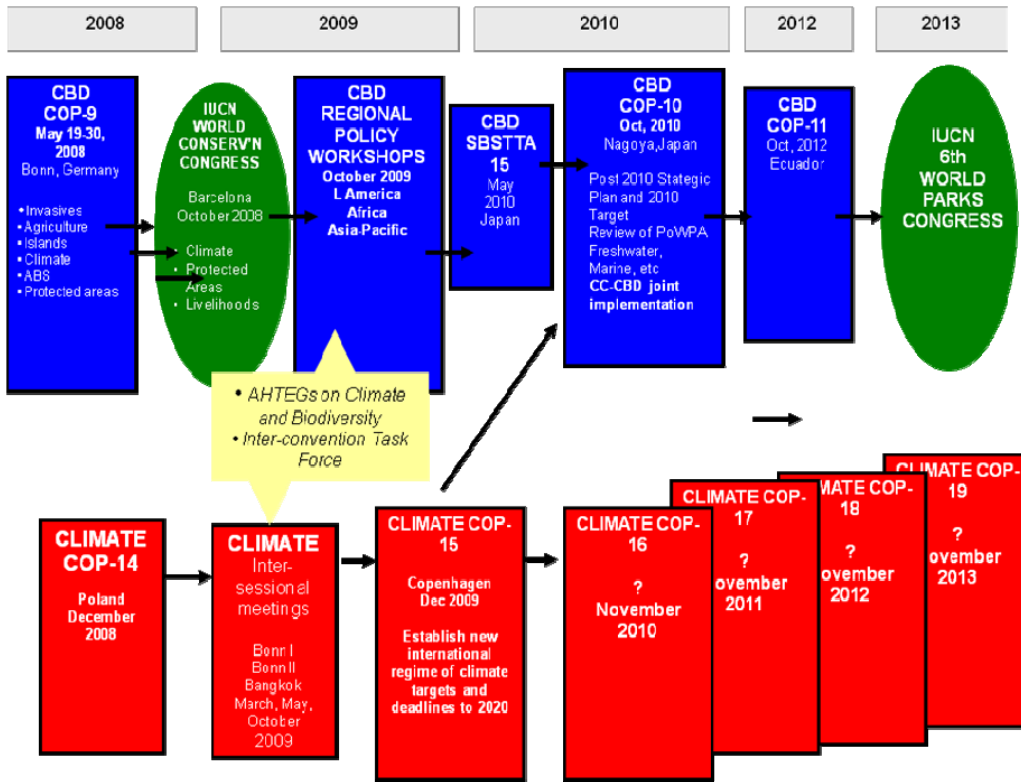


Figure 15: Linking climate and protected area processes

Climate change policy

An effective response to climate change must combine both mitigation and adaptation:

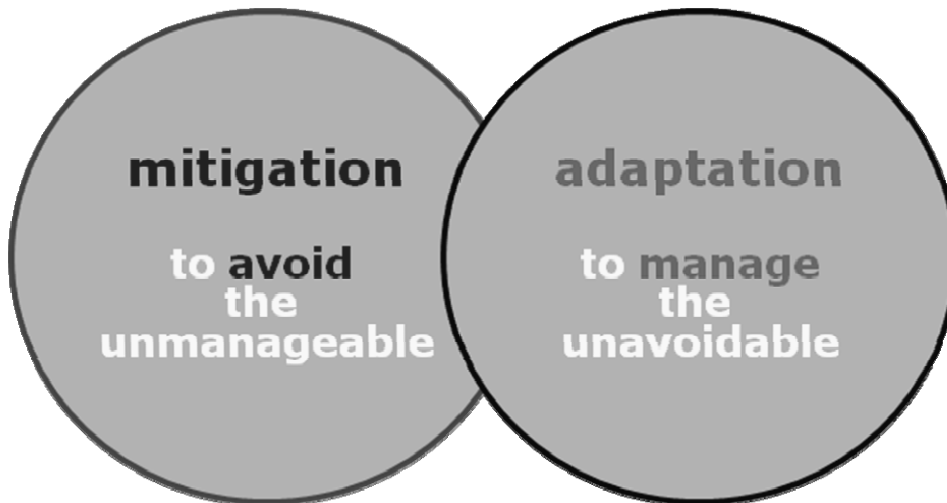


Figure 16: World Bank 2008: Draft Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Development

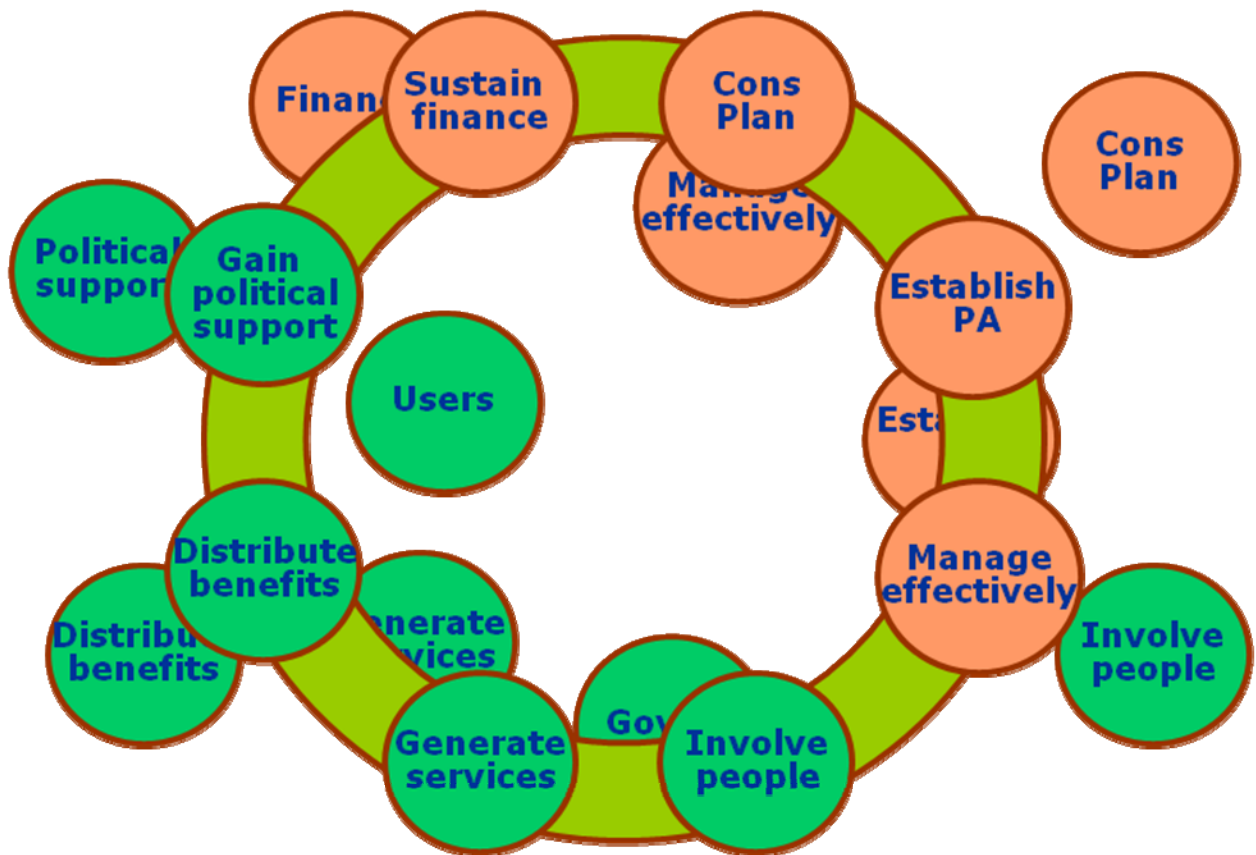


Figure 17: The PoWPA can deliver for both mitigation and adaptation

Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)

- Focus on sustainable forest management
- Issues of baselines, measurement, additionality, leakage, markets
- Piloting and testing of REDD in progress
- Rights of indigenous peoples and local communities
- REDD+ conservation of tropical forests
- Eligibility and role of protected area systems
- Other carbon rich habitats

Enhanced action on adaptation

Impacts of climate change on human communities

- dangerous floods and storms
- water stress
- decline in agricultural productivity and food security
- population displacement
- potential conflicts
- sea level rise threatens the existence of nations

Impacts of climate change on biodiversity

- Changes in temperature and moisture/ seasons, affecting primary productivity of ecosystems
- Changes in species distributions, populations and assemblages
- Changes in intensity and frequency of fire, or alien species invasions
- Impacts on ecosystem services, like water, and impacts on peoples' livelihoods

Apply ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation

- Promote resilient ecosystems
- Maintain ecosystem services
- Support sectoral adaptation
- Reduce risks and disasters
- Complement infrastructure
- Avoid mal-adaptation

Promote resilient eco-systems

- Modelling of projected climate change
- Revised systematic conservation plans
- Revision of projected area system design
- Use of all protected area governance types
- Involvement of local communities in restoration and management in protected areas, buffer zones
- Adjusted management plans and programmes

Maintain ecosystem services

- Valuation of ecosystem services
- Assess impact of climate change on ecosystem services
- Understand how users are affected
- Involve user communities in adaptation action involving ecosystem services

Support sectoral adaptation

- Inclusion of ecosystem-based approaches in national adaptation plans;
- Incorporation of biodiversity into land-use management frameworks
- Influence sectoral development plans e.g. for agriculture or water production/adaptation
- Ensure adequacy of coastal zone management

Reduce risks and disasters

- Restore key habitats that reduce vulnerability e.g. coastal wetlands, mangroves, forests on steep slopes
- Identify vulnerable communities and involve them in restoration efforts

Complement infrastructure

- Maintain ecological flows in rivers – dam re-engineering
- Restoration of flood plains in for flood attenuation in addition to levees and berms

Avoid mal-adaptation

- Improve impact assessment to deal with impacts of adaptation activities on the natural environment
- Avoid inadvertent impacts on natural ecosystems, communities

Ecosystem-based adaptation

"Ecosystem-based adaptation is the use of biodiversity and ecosystem services as part of an overall adaptation strategy to help people to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change Ecosystem-based adaptation uses the range of opportunities for the sustainable management, conservation, and restoration of ecosystems to provide services that enable people to adapt to the impacts of climate change." *Report of the CBD's Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change*

Opportunities in PoWPA

- Communication – making the case
- Policy – UNFCCC includes EBA and CBD contributes technically
- Policy – CBD includes specific role of protected areas and climate change
- Public funding for implementation – eligibility of protected area systems for both mitigation and adaptation funding
- Knowledge and guidance – how to go about mitigation and EBA involving protected areas

IUCN's project to promote these links: PACT 2020 Protected Areas and Climate Turnaround

Overall Goal: "Ensure that protected areas and protected area systems are recognised as an important contribution to climate change adaptation/mitigation strategies for biodiversity and human livelihoods".

Project Purpose: "The conservation community formulates, adopts, promotes and pilots a united and compelling case and action plan for protected areas as a key part of climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies"

- Situation analysis – articulating a compelling case
- Policy action plan championed by IUCN and partners
- Guidance and development of regional, national and local implementation programmes
- A functional learning network and communications platform

Forthcoming report: *Natural Solutions*

An authoritative report...

- Making the case for protected areas as tools for mitigating and adapting to climate change
- Multiple institution project: WWF, TNC, World Bank, IUCN-WCPA, UNEP, UNDP possibly CBD
- Prepared for the 2009 UNFCCC and 2010 CBD meetings, and as input into Protected Area Climate Summit (November 2009)
- Promoting the potential of protected areas and a series of explicit policy messages that explain how to realise this potential
- Involving many NGO and government partners in supplying information and case studies for the report

Incentives for Partnerships between State Parties & Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities - Stimulating implementation and reporting on Element 2 of the PoWPA: Nigel Crawhall and Jannie Lasimbang

Why do States not report on equity, governance, livelihood & rights?

- They do not see the benefit of sharing power in biodiversity conservation;
- They require more guidance on participatory processes;
- They require more resources or skills;
- Conservation sector has an ambiguous relationship with indigenous peoples and local communities;
- Ask them...

Science of Bio-Cultural Diversity

- Effective, sustainable protected areas are part of an ecosystems-based approach to conservation;
- Ecosystems are resilient when the different levels of users and decision-makers respect the system's equilibrium and capacity;
- 7000 human languages code highly specific information about biodiversity, ecosystems and governance, which is excluded from PoWPA

Rights Standards & Norms

- New PoWPA needs to recognise the adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007);
- UNDRIP requires States to respect **indigenous institutions**, customary law and governance;
- ILO 169 has been ratified in Latin America;
- ILO 111 guides requires recognition of traditional livelihoods

Addis Ababa Guidelines & Principles

- AAGP highlights how ecosystems contribute to and maintain cultures, societies and communities.
- Any **adverse impacts on ecosystems** also **have adverse impacts on those bio-cultural diversity and community sustainability**;
- Governments should **promote sustainable use** principles and guidelines as additional instruments for the protection and maintenance of traditional cultures and societies;
- Total use exclusion is an **indigenous** biodiversity governance principle – key is fairness, equity and dialogue.

8j, 10c, ABS & GSPC = PoWPA II

- CBD has a strong set of tools for creating **equity**, good **governance**, **livelihoods** in relation to protected areas;
- Protected areas need to conserve **bio-cultural diversity**;
- Equitable benefits are more **sustainable** than poverty next to protected areas;
- 'Community Conserved Areas' is a major international trend but requires more learning, sharing and innovations;

- Wild plant & agro-biodiversity conservation are the basis of food security for millions of people – particularly in the face of climate instability (**GSPC**)

Culture, Rights & Good Sense

- **Article 8j obliges signatories:**
 - Subject to its national legislation, respect, preserve and maintain knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities embodying traditional lifestyles for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity and promote their wider application with the approval and involvement of the holders of such knowledge, innovations and practices and encourage the equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilisation of such knowledge, innovations and practices.
- **Article 10c**
 - Protect and encourage customary use of biological resources in accordance with traditional cultural practices that are compatible with conservation or sustainable use requirements.

Traditional Knowledge is a resource

- Traditional knowledge and indigenous knowledge systems (TK / IKS) is complex knowledge that is passed between generations about biodiversity, ecosystems and the use of natural resources;
- e.g. animal behaviour, plant taxa, weather prediction, navigation, adaptation requirements of ecosystems;
- Culturally transmitted TK is inseparable from values & belief systems, sustained practices of natural resource use, governance (rights & responsibilities) and regular contact with nature.

and this means...

- Indigenous peoples and local communities (IP / LCs) need to maintain TK;
- IP / LCs should benefit from TK;
- IP / LC TK should be applied in conservation and natural resource management;
- States need to recognise TK, TK holders and create an enabling environment;
- Cutting IP / LCs off from natural resources or marginalising them from natural resources management speeds up TK loss and poverty.

Mechanisms to promote the effective participation of IP / LCs

- TK is held by mostly rural communities without organised civil society;
- TK is degrading rapidly across the globe;
- Effective participation requires **identifying TK holders** and finding **forums for dialogue**, reflection and policy generation;
- How does the State create an **enabling environment** for TK & holders to be valued, recognised, maintained and to be of use to IP / LCs in a changing economic landscape?

Technology & TK

- TK is learned from many hours and years observing nature and using natural resources;

- Young people go to school, where they lose traditional knowledge, skills & competence;
- New technologies create opportunities to capture TK, make it available for teaching and training
- New technologies can also convert TK into usable data for wildlife management, conservation, anti-poaching and scientific studies
- CyberTracker & GIS are examples of TK & technology

3Ps for Policy

- **PLURALISM:** IUCN and CBD need to promote different solutions in different ecosystems, allow for parallel systems of natural resource usage and management;
- **PARTICIPATION:** Local communities and indigenous peoples need to be active partners in natural resource management, including in the design of policy and implementation;
- **PARTNERSHIPS:** Neither the State nor IP / LCs can maintain biodiversity alone, they need each other and they need the private sector support;

Recommendations

Rights-based Approach and Recognition of International Norms & Standards

1. Post 2010 PoWPA should acknowledge the relevant provisions of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007):
 - Link CBD with UNDRIP Articles 41 & 42;
 - Urge UN system to contribute to the full realisation of the provisions of UNDRIP;
 - Make specific reference to principles of participation, respect for rights, benefit-sharing, obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC);
 - Promote linkages for signatories of ILO Conventions 169 and 111 to the PoWPA.

Participation and Governance

2. SBSTTA-14 should propose methods and actions to COP10 to improve State compliance with the implementation of Element 2, and other components of PoWPA related to governance;
3. Improving overall State reporting on PoWPA is a prerequisite for monitoring governance, participation, rights and equity. COP10 should call for all signatory States to regularly report on PoWPA progress using standardised management effectiveness instruments;
4. Improving the quality and usage of management effectiveness assessment tools concerning governance types and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to protected areas is a priority and foundation for achieving baselines, transparency and learning related to rights, equity and livelihoods. WCPA and CEESP, in cooperation with University of Queensland's School of Natural and Rural Systems Management should convene an expert working group to develop reporting tools and related training;
5. Indigenous peoples and local communities (IP / LCs) should have a representative on the Multi-sectoral Advisory Committee (COP Decision IX/18, 5(b)) and should be involved in national level planning, reporting and other aspects related to Protected Areas;
6. Create where applicable Indigenous Peoples & Local Communities National Consultative Forums

- IP / LCs may want to create national consultative forums on the PoWPA (and more generally on the CBD implementation);
 - IP / LCs may wish to contribute to the preparation of national PoWPA reports or shadow reporting where direct participation is not possible;
 - In consultation with IP / LC representatives, more technical support and training should be provided to PoWPA Focal Points by SCBD, IUCN and the conservation NGOs to help develop questions for national reports on how each governance principle and type is being implemented
7. Civil-society / IP / LC National Protected Areas Focal Point from Indigenous and Local Communities
- COP should recommend to member States that IP / LCs designate civil society national Focal Points to interact with the State national Focal Point on the implementation of PoWPA;
 - The civil IP / LC Focal Point would help facilitate communication between communities and Protected Areas authorities and forums, in cooperation with the SCBD and Conservation NGOs;
 - Representation / designation of civil Focal Points should be achieved through inclusive and transparent consultations & have a clear and time-bound mandate;

Capacity Enhancement

8. IUCN and SCBD (plus partners) should provide more training to National PoWPA Focal Points and IP / LCs on PoWPA's goals, targets, monitoring and implementation
- Include protected area administrators and managers in capacity building on governance, rights, participation mechanisms, equity and livelihoods components;
9. Develop assessment tools such as
- Promote community-based biodiversity monitoring (including linking traditional knowledge with new GIS technologies);
 - Develop specific management effectiveness assessment (MEA) tools for gauging participation and governance types (for national State use);
 - Subsequent to the participation and governance MEA tools, IUCN and partners should develop related social indicator assessment tools (on benefit sharing, use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge, equity, livelihoods);
10. Develop clear equitable benefit-sharing standards
- using social and economic benefits generated by protected areas for poverty reduction (2.1.4),
 - Improve joint management / co-management assessment & reporting;
 - Create legal recognition of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) / Indigenous Conserved Territories (ICTs) (2.1.3)
 - Find positive incentives for promoting partnerships with IP/LCs (3.1.6)

Enhance cross-CBD programmatic coordination and training

11. Create a cross-programmatic working group in CBD that integrates the PoWPA (in cooperation with WCPA and CEESP):
 - Develop and provide a resource kit to PoWPA National Focal Points with earlier and related documents and instruments necessary to understand the social issues, including 8j and 10c; ABS; the Addis Ababa Guidelines and Principles; Malawi Ecosystems Approach, Akwé: Kon Guidelines, Global Strategy on Plant Conservation; appropriate information on Forests, Marine Protected Areas, Dry and Sub-humid ecosystems. This kit should also contain key UN rights and policy instruments including the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Minorities, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the ILO Conventions 169 and 111;
 - In cooperation with IUCN WCPA, an introductory interpretive Guide to the instruments and resources should be prepared to help PoWPA Focal Points understand how the pieces of the CBD and UN standards fit together in Protected Areas management;
 - In Cooperation with IUCN Secretariat, CBD Secretariat should also send to PoWPA Focal Points key reports on Protected Areas and poverty reduction, sharing power, and case studies on co-management;
 - IUCN WCPA should have more regular contact with the UNESCO Local and Indigenous Knowledge System working on IKS / TEK related to conservation and Protected Areas. A WCPA member should be designated to liaise with LINKS and related UNESCO and UNDP TK / IKS activities;
12. Create enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for Protected Areas
 - Include governance principles: rule of law, decentralisation, participatory decision-making mechanisms, accountability and equitable dispute resolution institutions and procedures (3.1.4) into national reporting;
13. National-level reviews of conservation by IP / LCs
 - innovative types of governance for Protected Areas to be recognised and promoted through legal, policy, financial institutional and community mechanisms (e.g. State protected areas, co-managed protected areas, indigenous / local community conserved areas);
 - habitat rehabilitation and restoration, resource mapping, biological inventory, and rapid assessment of biodiversity, monitoring, *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation, sustainable use

Valuing and enhancing services from protected areas: Sue Stolton

IUCN/WCPA definition of a Protected Area

A clearly defined geographical space, recognised, dedicated and managed, through legal or other effective means, to achieve the long-term conservation of nature with associated ecosystem services and cultural values

Why is understanding values & benefits important?:

1. Communication tool
2. Funding source
3. Sharing benefits
4. Making new partnerships

Many values and benefits

- ✓ Nature conservation values
- ✓ Food wild game and food plants; fishing and protecting spawning areas; traditional agriculture - landraces and/or practices; livestock grazing and fodder collection
- ✓ Water non-commercial subsistence use and commercial use, e.g. municipal drinking water
- ✓ Cultural and Spiritual cultural and historical values, e.g. archaeology, historic buildings, pilgrimage routes, important land use patterns; sacred natural sites or landscapes; wilderness values or other similar iconic values?
- ✓ Health and recreation collection of medicinal resources for local use or for the pharmaceuticals industry; physical exercise and mental relaxation; and tourism
- ✓ Knowledge building knowledge; formal/informal education; genetic material
- ✓ Materials timber or other materials, e.g. coral, shells, resin, rubber, grass, rattan, minerals
- ✓ Environmental Services: climate change mitigation; soil stabilisation; coastal protection; flood prevention; water quality; clean air; resource for pollination and honey production
- ✓ PA Management e.g. jobs

Economic benefits of the global PA network

The effective management of a representative network of protected areas would cost between US\$20 and US\$28 billion annually for terrestrial areas; and US\$23 billion per year for marine areas

Total goods and services of this system could have **an annual value of between US\$4400 and US\$5200 billion**, depending on the level of resource use permitted within protected areas (Balmford et al, 2002)

Global Values

Drinking water: a third of the world's hundred largest cities draw much of their drinking water from forest protected areas

Crop genetic diversity: Estimates of the global value of plant genetic resources in food and agriculture vary from US\$100s million to 10s billion per year. Many CWR in protected areas – but poorly recognised

Fisheries: increasing number of studies showing effectiveness of MPAs in both size and populations of fish and spillover replenishes surrounding fishing areas

Sacred values: survey of 100 research papers show that SNS have richer biodiversity than surrounding habitat

Site values protected areas

- **Colombia:** Sanctuary of Flora Medicinal Plants Orito Ingi Ande preserving traditional medicine
- **Philippines:** Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park protecting fish stock for local fishers
- **Armenia:** Erebuni State Reserve to protect a wild relative wheat
- **Korea:** Gyeongju National Park, Korea's only historical park with many important cultural area
- **Kenya:** threats to sacred *kaya* forests have encouraged faith leaders to protect them

Balancing conservation, culture & ecosystem services

- How do we identify values and to whom are they important? – local perceptions and global priorities
- Understand costs and benefits – balancing winners and losers
- *IF* trade-offs are needed – what basis are they made on? Ensure equity and at the very least the principle of “do no harm”

PoWPA

Target Goal 3.5 to increase **public awareness, understanding and appreciation** of the importance and benefits of PAs

Action 3.1.2. Conduct **national-level assessments of the contributions** of PAS

Action 3.1.9. **economic opportunities and markets** for goods and services and **equitable benefit sharing**

Action 4.4.2 methods and techniques for **valuation** of goods and services

COP8 Decision

18b prioritizing the need to **undertake immediately a national PA values and benefits** initiative, in accordance with PoWPA activities 3.1.2 and 3.4.6

COP9 Decision

6e Develop and implement measures for the **equitable sharing of costs and benefits** arising from the establishment and management of PA

Review of PoWPA

- Important progress in a few countries but overall progress is slow in implementing cost and benefits targets
- No standardised list of values and little guidance or tools available to measure costs and benefits of PAs or guidance on how benefits are distributed

Possible responses

- **Organising:** Standard typology of values and central data collection on values
- **Tools:** Develop, field test and disseminate a framework for carrying out cost-benefit analysis; more guidance on PES

- **Studies/guidance:** More analysis of costs and benefits and the various valuation methodologies
- **Communications:** Making the case

Training

- Support managers in understanding the wide range of values and associated benefits (cultural sensitivity)

Summary of discussion

- ✓ Australia: assesses natural and cultural values and classified protected areas in terms of relevant values and how you prioritise management decision
- ✓ Benefits: Working group on ecological services to build argument in PoWPA
- ✓ Benefits: Elevated importance – making the case
- ✓ UNFCCC: Need PoWPA focal points to work with local climate change negotiators to make the case for protected areas
- ✓ REDD: major resource in Central Africa. Need to involve local people
- ✓ Values and benefits: We are not recognising all the benefits – and missing opportunities to share
- ✓ Climate change capacity building: include climate factors in ME system; most protected areas do not have tools to monitor impacts of climate variables

Putting in place a better enabling environment

Recommendations on Reporting, Jamison Ervin

No shortage of biodiversity reports. But do they answer the fundamental questions?

The existing reporting framework

16 PoWPA targets

- Narrative description of progress
- Narrative description of obstacles

Some reports are very detailed and some are very vague

Move toward a reporting system

- More periodic reporting
- Create feedback mechanisms ... that drive behavioral change

Move to a system of easy to use, on-line reporting templates

- Don't report on everything ...but focus on key indicators
- Report on the status of key assessments and actions of PoWPA Targets
- Create voluntary levels of reporting that captures the results of assessments
- Using standardized reporting methods

Create accountability mechanisms

- by engaging NGOs and experts
- and by enabling public review

Ensure quality data

- By involving the PoWPA multi-stakeholder groups
- Work toward a system that reports on the status of effective biodiversity conservation
- Instead of individual data sets.... using biodiversity as the currency
- Ensure a streamlined and harmonized approach with other reporting requirements
- Analyze data at global and regional levels
- Provide technical and financial support to countries....through workshops and trainings
- A new tool for reporting progress.....word and web
- Web-based country profiles...that provide a summary snapshot on assessments ...with more information about actions

DRAFT Recommendations

- 1) Recommend that the CoP adopt a reporting process that:
 - a) allows for more periodic reporting;

- b) provides a standardized, user-friendly, web-based framework;
 - c) includes key assessments and actions at the level of PoWPA targets;
 - d) includes an additional level of voluntary reporting on the results of key assessments using standardized indices and taxonomies;
 - e) allows for a transparent mechanism for input from other stakeholders and civil society on the reporting results (based on CoP 8, para 6);
 - f) involves the participation and input of the multi-stakeholder coordination committee (based on CoP 9 decision)
- 2) Recommend that the SCBD
- a) Develop a longer-term reporting process (1-2 years) that allows reporting on how well the Programme of Work is effectively conserving biodiversity;
 - b) Ensure that PoWPA reporting efforts are clearly integrated with other biodiversity reporting efforts, including the renewed 2010 Biodiversity Targets;
 - c) Provide global and regional analyses of the results of the reporting;
 - d) With Friends of PoWPA, WCPA and other partners, provide support to countries in using the new reporting system, and strengthen the capacity of countries to develop more robust monitoring and reporting systems to measure the status of effective conservation of biodiversity

Options for timeline

- 1) No change to timelines
- 2) Add 4 years to all actions
- 3) Add variable times to select actions
- 4) Request Parties to develop a timeline to 2015, based upon their prioritized PoWPA action plan

Recommendations for capacity building, Nigel Dudley

Skills required on:

- The content of the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*
- Application of key tools needed to achieve the POWPA
- Management processes
- Governance processes
- Biodiversity values and ways to monitor trends
- Social issues, negotiation skills etc
- Wider benefits of protected areas
- Emerging issues – e.g. climate change

Skills needed by:

- **Protected area staff**
- Indigenous peoples and local communities
- Beneficiaries

Primarily training of trainers:

- Collaboration with regional training centres and with individual institutions
- Support from academics, NGOs, protected area agencies
- Development of training courses and new guidance as required
- Establishment of funds for training

Some elements:

- Translation of materials
- All regional training centres to develop courses on key issues by target date
- Encouragement of new regional training centres
- Training centre liaison

Collaboration Cooperation: Nikita Lopoukhine

- A neutral forum to find pragmatic solutions to conservation and development challenges
- IUCN supports governments, NGOs, international conventions, UN organizations, companies and communities to develop laws, policy and best-practice.
- IUCN helps implement laws, policy and best-practice by mobilizing organizations, providing resources, training people and monitoring results.

IUCN members, Commissions and the Secretariat collaborate and cooperate to promote the PoWPA as the basis for the financing, establishment and management of protected areas and as a means of addressing climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Responsibility: IUCN WCPA and PPA

Supported by: CBD Secretariat

Timing: from now on

- Friends of POWPA (Governments (Park Agencies), BINGOs, Civil Society, SCBD, others..)
- CBD – Parties (target the leaders of Juicecan, Grulac, EU, etc...)
- Regional cooperation (e.g workshops)
- Donors

The outcome of the Jeju Workshop be disseminated within our respective organizations, to the Regional Workshops, to the World Protected Area Leadership Forum and finally to SBSTTA and COP delegates with the request that the recommendations be integrated into the COP 10 decisions affecting the PoWPA.

Responsibility: All Jeju Workshop participants

Supported by: IUCN WCPA and CBD Secretariat

Timing: Immediately after the end of Workshop through to COP10

- Conventions
 - CBD, UNFCCC, UNCCD, Ramsar, World Heritage, UNCLOS,
 - Regional Conventions - too many to list

The outcome of the Jeju Workshop be disseminated to the relevant Convention Secretariats with a covering letter offering collaboration and seeking their cooperation in applying the PoWPA as a standard of relevance to their Conventions.

Responsibility: IUCN WCPA and PPA

Supported by: Jeju Participants and CBD Secretariat

Timing: Immediately after the end of Workshop

Financing protected areas, Kathy Mackinnon

World Bank Support for Biodiversity

- ❖ 1988 -2008 >\$6.1 billion
 - 31% Lending (IBRD & IDA)
 - 25% Grants (including GEF)
 - Cofunding (governments, bilaterals)
- ❖ 598 projects...
 - in 122 countries
 - including 250+ protected area projects

GEF funding

- ❖ GEF-5 target 140m hectares PAs
- ❖ Sustainable financing
- ❖ Establishment of new Protected Areas
- ❖ Strengthening management
- ❖ Focus on Coastal & Marine Pas
- ❖ *High replenishment – High Seas*
- ❖ Mainstreaming BD in Production Landscape (CCAs, Corridors)
- ❖ *Resource Allocation Frameworks*
- ❖ *COUNTRY DRIVEN*

Lending

- ❖ Biodiversity Offsets
- ❖ Sustainable NRM and Livelihoods e.g. India Ecodevelopment
- ❖ Green Infrastructure–protection of natural forests in Argentina
- ❖ Trust Funds – Indigenous Reserves

Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund

- ❖ Global Program (\$225m)
- ❖ Grants to Civil Society partners
- ❖ 18 Hotspots - PAs, Corridors, Indigenous Reserves, Sustainable Financing
- ❖ Competitive grant process
- ❖ New ecosystem profiles – Caribbean, Polynesia-Micronesia, Maputaland
- ❖ New Partnership - Save Our Species

Climate change

New and additional financing

- ❖ Climate Investment Funds & Reduced Deforestation and Degradation (REDD)
- ❖ Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) 8 countries
- ❖ Forest Investment Programme – 37 Countries
- ❖ Forest Carbon Partnership Fund
- ❖ BioCarbon Fund

LIFEWEB Initiative - strengthen protected area financing: Jason Spensley

Purpose

LifeWeb Initiative aims to inspire, facilitate, and recognise protected area financing by:

1. Supporting donor decision-making with a user-friendly on-line clearing house of recipients' funding priorities.
2. Facilitating funding matches between donors and recipients.
3. Enabling complimentary funding leverage opportunities among donors.
4. Inspiring and recognising donor investments.

Donors

Since LifeWeb was launched the government of Germany has supported respective projects with more than 40 million Euro within the framework of their International Climate Initiative and bilateral development cooperation. At CBD COP 9 Germany committed 500 Million Euro until 2012 for the conservation of forests and other important ecosystems in addition to the existing cooperation. These funds should in particular target needs from partner countries which are presented through the LifeWeb Initiative. The government of Spain has also recently committed 5 million Euros. A number of other donors have expressed interest in supporting projects brokered by the LifeWeb Initiative.

Accessing funds

Developing countries are being invited to submit project expressions of interest based on their protected area priority setting and other national environment and development planning processes. Indigenous and local communities are also invited to participate. Potential recipients indicate their project needs through a user-friendly on-line expression of interest form (<http://www.cbd.int/lifeweb/projectprofile/>). With the added resource of a user-friendly on-line clearing house of needs, donors are invited to view and select projects

based on their geographic and thematic interests. Drawing from their shortlist of projects, donors then enter into a bilateral discussion directly with the potential recipient. The CBD Coordination Office helps make the match, but does not manage the funding. The Coordination Office can also support both donors and recipients by communicating funding and project priorities, in order to help align protected areas financing supply with demand.

Funding is directed towards activities directly related to PoWPA implementation. National visions and priorities very important, particularly through the discussion of the national PoWPA focal points.

Funding recommendations, Kathy Mackinnon

- ❖ Urge countries and donors to invest in protected areas and natural habitats as cost-effective measures for mitigation & adaptation to climate change
- ❖ Prepare simple primer/list of types of funding available
- ❖ Area funding needs via the CBD LifeWeb and other mechanisms, drawing from protected area prioritization efforts.
- ❖ Encourage donors to consider expressions of interest profiled on the LifeWeb clearing-house of funding needs for their multiple benefits, building synergies with other assistance programmes.
- ❖ Urges Parties and CBD Secretariat, in conjunction with the LifeWeb Initiative, and with other partners, to help convene national and project oriented Donors Roundtable Meetings, building on existing donor coordination mechanisms at the national level.

Summary of discussion

- ✓ **Reporting:** official reports and civil society comments should be distinguished. Should be some level of confidentiality where required to encourage full reporting. Chain of custody of information. Reporting needs to be empowering and enabling.
- ✓ **Capacity v. capacity building:** How many people do we need to manage protected areas? Need to think about number of people involved before we think about capacity building. Whose capacity are we going to build; who is going to do it? Training should be focused on managers and stakeholders. Need strategies to reach managers. Need to build training through regional centres. Lots of money has been poured into workshops for 10-15 people – but has not empowered local groups who actually do the work. Funding should be focused on scholarships. Funding going into training systems is not effective – too much goes to core salaries. WH and MAB supposed to do this type of training. Link with CEC – WCPA developing a curriculum for park rangers/park managers etc. In LA some 20,000 people need to be trained – how do we do this? They do not have funds for additional training. Need more practical learning in the field. Develop an international trust fund for developing scholarships – for example, LA needs US\$65 million plus for adequate training.
- ✓ **Incorporating indigenous people:** Indigenous people seen as not having the skills in conservation by many traditional trainers. Need more respect for indigenous people and more involvement in training and capacity building. The challenge is to find the appropriate mechanisms to encourage them to be involved. When new training courses developed indigenous people should be involved.

- ✓ **Trainers' capacity:** Training should not be one way from trainers down –trainers also need to build capacity in understanding.
- ✓ **Multidisciplinary approach:** is required
- ✓ **Finance:** Without money conservation is just conversation! Get attention of donors as a group – sub-regional donor round tables (CoP 8 decision). Why has this not happened? Many countries have assessed needs but funds at sub-regional level are not appearing. Can we strengthen this activity?
- ✓ **Role of leadership forum:** Need to think about focusing on a higher level as well. Can protected area leaders engage more with ministers – we need to target at a higher level. If we get high level engagement then they will support capacity development at other levels.
- ✓ **Focal points:** Can focal points be developed for other Conventions – so we can focus engagement efforts.

PoWPA focal points: views on next steps

The WCPA focal points present at the meeting gave brief presentations on their perspective on important next steps in PoWPA implementation:

- ✓ **Kari Lahti:** (Finland) it would be useful to have a proper terms of reference for national focal points and a small supporters' group (perhaps a forum of WCPA members in the country) to assist the focal point. There is also a need for time allocation and if possible discrete funding for the national focal point.
- ✓ **Ernesto Hoeflich:** (Mexico) in the future one person should be designated as the focal point to champion the POWPA within the country, even if the POWPA is already located within a particular institution.
- ✓ **Marina Rosales:** (Peru) there have been some problems in coordination within the country in terms of finance and prioritisation, and also difficulties created by there being different goals between ministries. Other sectors need to understand the importance of protected areas, particularly of marine areas.
- ✓ **Fabio França Silva Araujo:** (Brazil) there is a need to improve coordination with other institutions including NGOs, and perhaps creation of a national Friends of PoWPA along with national or international support
- ✓ **Luis Suarez:** (Ecuador) members of WCPA need to play a more active role in the implementation of PoWPA, both as individuals and as a group, including better direction from the global WCPA
- ✓ **Somaly Chan** (Cambodia): Better coordination is needed with the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the Ministry of Environment – because for example some forest reserves are under the control of the former ministry leading to conflict. There is also a need to integrate more effectively between the CBD and other conventions, along with better coordination in the region, e.g. with Vietnam and Laos.

- ✓ **Guissele Méndez:** (Costa Rica) more coordination is needed with a broader range of stakeholders – for example the national conservation conference.
- ✓ **Wisdom Mdimiseni Dlamini:** (Swaziland) work for UNFCCC already involves analysis of protected areas. Transboundary conservation areas are quite important, with an active programme with Mozambique and South Africa. The small size of the country creates pressure on land, so communication about the benefits of protected areas is also needed.

Timeline options

Participants agreed that simply maintaining the same timelines would be self-defeating and an arbitrary addition (say 4 years) is also unlikely to work. Leaving Parties to set their own targets would probably result in very long timetables. It might be better to set timelines based on experience but not renegotiated within the PoWPA itself. It was agreed the best way forward would be to set variable times to selected actions guided by the strategic plan.

More generally, it will be important to place the PoWPA within, and harmonise with, the overall CBD Strategic Plan.

Main obstacles and proposals

Participants identified key obstacles, in discussion with small groups; some proposed responses and key issues were raised in plenary. Some of these are outlined below:

- ✓ The need to simplify the PoWPA with clearer objectives and better priorities
- ✓ Better promotion of the links between humans and nature in promotional material
- ✓ Creation of a Global Challenge Fund to support PoWPA and better incentives for protected areas
- ✓ A more rounded approach to education to get away from narrow perspectives and approaches
- ✓ Addressing the problems of unsustainable consumption levels
- ✓ Promoting protected areas to new audiences
- ✓ Recognition of the positive gains from protected areas
- ✓ Leadership by champion nations with a sense of urgency, to promote biodiversity conservation
- ✓ A reduction of the mumbo jumbo, activities, over-use of English language and a simplistic approach to ticking off activities and promotion of material written in a simple and clear way so that children, politicians and others can understand, stressing environmental resources and ecosystem services
- ✓ Recognition of climate change is an opportunity as well as a threat
- ✓ Creation of a protected areas carbon market
- ✓ Greater support from a wider range of stakeholders including major marketing agencies
- ✓ Incorporating PoWPA into national agency programmes
- ✓ Greater work on green corridors including use of Google Earth to demonstrate protected area networks
- ✓ More funds for PoWPA
- ✓ Creation of a World Sustainable Financing Forum particularly for small island countries
- ✓ Reconsider the name “protected area”, which is inaccessible and remote

- ✓ Supporting efforts to change the paradigm of progress to measure this in different ways including things like biodiversity and human wellbeing
- ✓ Mainstreaming the concept of protected areas as tools supplying basic needs
- ✓ Broader incorporation of local stakeholders into decision-making in protected area planning and management
- ✓ Use of champions, such as Nelson Mandela but also key messengers with resonance for younger people such as Hannah Montana
- ✓ Encouragement of WCPA on a global level to provide greater support for regional vice chairs
- ✓ Greater support for and promotion to the younger generation
- ✓ A major simplification of messages about protected areas narrowing down to two or three key messages
- ✓ Use of new communication tools including viral communication, new media etc

Closing statements

Closing statement, by Mr Won Woo Shin

Ladies and gentlemen, I'm very pleased to take part in the discussions about the implementation of PoWPA and its future direction with all of you who are here from all over the world for last 4 days. I really appreciate your enthusiastic discussion and great ideas as one of the human being living in this planet.

Korea has pursued for sustainable development through environment conservation based on the government keynote(initiative) "Green growth". We have striven for better management of protected areas such as additional designation of protected areas and effective management. For instance, we have reached to 3.6% out of the whole national territory as new protected areas for the last 5 years and also implemented MEE project recently.

Recommendations by each field were drawn through the discussions. I think they are playing as a road map about future direction as well as preparation for COP 10 in Nagoya in 2010. As a CBD party and also supportive member for IUCN policy, we promise to make our best efforts to review and implement recommendations drawn from the workshop. I hope that all of you have enjoyed beautiful Jeju island and have a nice and safe trip back to your country. Thank you .

Closing statement Nik Lopoukhine

The objective really is to see protected areas delivering on the values enumerated by many people at this workshop– the challenge is now to deliver on these and see them accepted as a norm. Whether national parks, protected areas or life zones – these are not protected from people but FOR people. They are protected for their values and are there for the future of humankind and we need to be sure that they serve their purpose for today and tomorrow. We owe many thanks to Trevor who devised the structure of the workshop and worked diligently throughout meeting, to Seong-II for his commitment, and to Nigel Dudley and Sue Stolton for drafting and editing the background paper and taking the minutes of the meeting. Thanks again to the support received from the Republic of South Korea, the Netherlands, Canada, Finland, UNEP, Spain, Conservation International and the CBD Secretariat and every delegate's contribution of time, our most precious resource as volunteers.

Adoption of the recommendations and message from Jeju

Jason Spensley made some closing remarks on behalf of the CBD Secretariat, right after the declaration, and before the closing by Nik, and within the statement indicated that:

The CBD Secretariat will be examining each of these recommendations carefully, to consider how they can be incorporated into the next steps for review of the programme of work on protected areas at COP10. Specifically, these recommendations will be important inputs to consider in preparing for the regional workshops.

Jeju Declaration

Protected areas are critical for safeguarding life on our planet, adapting to the daunting impacts of climate change, and reversing the alarming decline in biodiversity. To help address this looming crisis, global protected area experts were hosted by the Republic of Korea at an influential meeting on Jeju Island to strengthen a key international partnership to conserve the world's biodiversity: the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (POWPA).

The participants of the workshop confirmed their belief that protected areas will be a critical instrument in both addressing species loss and fortifying natural ecosystems. A key theme was the need to communicate to the world that creating, connecting and restoring protected areas will help us cope with climate change impacts and biodiversity loss. Natural ecosystems of protected areas store carbon, absorb emissions, provide clean water and lessen impacts of disastrous events like storms and tsunamis. In particular, protected area, when ensuring participatory governance principles and the inclusion of sites conserved by or with indigenous and local communities themselves, would provide tremendous benefits and security to such communities.

Jeju Island has proven to be the ideal location for the deliberations on the future of PoWPA. Participants witnessed first-hand the passion that the Republic of Korea demonstrate for their natural and cultural heritage, for their leadership on the world stage, and for the dedication of the Korean National Parks Service for the protection of this World heritage Site.

The delegates are all committed to taking these new ideas for supporting global conservation back to their nations and into the important international negotiation forums which will have a great impact on the future of our world. The planet is losing biodiversity at an alarming rate and the effect of climate change is being felt everywhere. The Jeju Workshop offered transformative actions that will set the stage for a brighter future.

Recommendations

Recommendations for the CBD Tenth Conference of Parties

The following recommendations emerged from the Jeju meeting and are therefore preliminary proposals that need to be further refined at the regional workshops and beyond.

Issues that need more attention

Marine protected areas

1. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP 10 highlights the lack of progress in establishing marine protected areas, particularly in off-shore areas and agrees to organise a workshop to identify practical ways forward to accelerate progress on the establishment of MPAs in the EEZ, building on Parties' experiences and information on impediments and success factors. The workshop should involve different stakeholders (fishermen, tourism, NGOs, etc)

Supported by: WCPA-marine, NGOs, Parties

Timing: COP10

2. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 highlights the major gap in conservation of the high seas and encourages Parties to reaffirm their commitment to create, by 2012, marine protected area (MPA) networks including in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ), and as a matter of extreme urgency, to accelerate their efforts to achieve this goal, in particular through improved partnership with the fishing sector and other relevant stakeholders, including:

- ✓ Urging the UN General Assembly to explore options and develop frameworks for establishing MPAs in ABNJ;
- ✓ Urging Regional Fisheries Management Organisations, the International Maritime Organisation, International Seabed Authority and other relevant regional and international organisations, to establish, within their mandates, MPAs in the high seas;
- ✓ Urging all relevant actors to apply the Azores criteria and identify Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas in need of protection.

Furthermore, it is recommended that CBD COP10 determines that for matters of practicality, that the PoWPA should consider the establishment of MPAs within national jurisdiction as part of national systems of protected areas, and that the CBD Marine and Coastal Programme of Work addresses the goals and targets concerning ABNJ.

Supported by: WCPA-marine, NGOs

Timing: COP10

Broadscale approaches and connectivity

3. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to facilitate the integration of protected areas and protected area systems into the wider landscape and seascape and in sectoral plans and programmes, inter alia through the design and implementation of landscape scale connectivity corridors, and through appropriate capacity building and training of managers to support this action.

Supported by: IUCN-WCPA

Timing: 2012

Restoration

4. **It is recommended that:** The CBD COP10 invites IUCN-WCPA to establish a technical working group to develop and disseminate best practices for restoration in protected areas and surrounding landscapes and seascapes for purposes of protecting biodiversity.
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA Task Force on Restoration
Timing: not specified

Climate change

5. **It is recommended that:** The CBD COP10 encourages Parties, the IUCN–WCPA, and relevant partners, to assist countries in understanding and communicating the importance and benefits of maintaining intact ecosystems, *inter alia* through protected area establishment and management, in addressing climate change through mitigation and adaptation, including through:
 - (a) Documenting existing scientific and traditional knowledge of the role of ecosystems and protected areas in sustaining ecosystem services under changing climatic conditions;
 - (b) Facilitating the sharing of knowledge and best practices through national or regional information networks, the development and dissemination of tools and guidance and training;
 - (c) Engaging in partnerships with relevant sectors that affect or are affected by impacts of climate change on ecosystems and (e.g. health, tourism, fisheries, energy, forestry, mining, agriculture) to promote understanding and develop complementary responses; and
 - (d) Communicating across a variety of media and through opinion leaders.**Supported by:** IUCN
Timing: 1-4 years
6. **It is recommended that:** COP10 invites Parties to support and finance the use of natural ecosystems and in particular, protected area systems in carbon storage and capture and in ecosystem-based adaptation to climate change, and to embed improved design and management approaches for protected area systems into national strategies and action plans for addressing climate change, including through existing National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) of Least Developed Countries.
Supported by:
Timing: COP10
7. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 strongly endorses the inclusion of protected area systems and surrounding landscapes/seascapes in international agreements regarding climate change response strategies, including for both mitigation and adaptation purposes, and using appropriate mechanisms. In particular, parties should promote and incentivize expanded protected area systems that protect carbon stocks in forests, mangroves and other carbon-rich biomes while conserving biodiversity and involving and respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA, UNFCCC, NGOs, State Parties
Timing: COP10
8. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 invites Parties to review the design, governance and management of their protected area systems with respect to predicted climate change, and to develop appropriate responses to increase their resilience to climate change impacts and their contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation. In particular, parties could be encouraged to undertake systematic conservation planning that incorporates climate change predictions; boundary adjustments to existing protected areas; the development of linkages between protected areas on climatic gradients; the expansion of protected areas to include critical refuges, carbon rich habitats and ecosystem

processes; the involvement of the full suite of governance types; and the identification of practical measures for managers to address climate change-induced pressures and threats.

Supported by:

Timing: COP10

Governance

9. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 establishes a time-bound cross-programmatic working group and action plan reflecting joint activities between the CBD Programmes of Work on Protected Areas and on Forests and on Articles 8j and 10c of the Convention regarding Access and Benefit Sharing, including, inter alia:

- ✓ Integration and protection of traditional ecological knowledge and conservation practices in protected area planning
- ✓ Promoting and providing incentives for sustainable livelihoods related to protected areas
- ✓ Providing guidance on access and benefit-sharing arrangements related to protected areas

Supported by: CBD Secretariat

Timing: At SBSTTA and COP10 (for adoption)

10. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 recognizes the provisions of the UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples to be noted and included in the further implementation of PoWPA (we note Canada's position on this issue – see footnote)³

Supported by: CBD Secretariat

Timing: COP10

11. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to adopt clear mechanisms and processes for equitable benefit-sharing related to protected areas, and invites IUCN through the Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy and the World Commission on Protected Areas to work with partners to develop and test methods for conducting social cost-benefit assessments.

Supported by: IUCN-CEESP and IUCN-WCPA and International Indigenous Forum for Biodiversity

Timing: COP10

12. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to use the proposed global database of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (at UNEP-WCMC), for reporting and decision-making purposes; and encourages multilateral and bilateral funders to support efforts in this regard.

Supported by: UNEP-WCMC

Timing: SBSTTA (for recommendation); COP10 (for adoption)

13. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties, in line with the existing commitment to full indigenous and local community participation, to include these stakeholders:

- ✓ (a) in formal multi-stakeholder committees;
- ✓ (b) in national consultations during preparation of national reports;
- ✓ (c) through an indigenous and local community national focal point chosen by ILCs through their own procedures.

Supported by: CBD Secretariat, civil society organisations, indigenous and local community networks

Timing: (a) and (b) by COP10; (c) following COP10

³ "Canada has had considerable experience with consultation and negotiations with Aboriginal peoples and supports the full involvement of Indigenous peoples through meaningful consultation. In 2007, Canada voted against the adoption of the UN DRIP at the UN General Assembly. To the extent that the recommendations to COP 10 of the Convention on Biological Diversity on the future of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) seek to use the UN DRIP as a normative framework for PoWPA implementation Post 2010, Canada is unable to support the recommendations"

Wider services from protected areas

14. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 invites Parties to undertake assessments of the values, costs and benefits of protected area systems and individual sites, from simple estimates to detailed analysis depending on capacity and resources, and to incorporate these into national planning and development decisions, linked to national reporting against the Millennium Development Goals.

Supported by: IUCN-WCPA, IUCN-CEESP, CBD Secretariat

Timing: by COP10

Biodiversity

15. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to maximise the use of available information on biodiversity status, threats and distribution in drawing up protected area strategies, and in particular:
- ✓ to use standardized criteria for the identification of sites of global biodiversity conservation significance, derived from the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (addition to Suggested Activity for Parties 1.1.5);
 - ✓ to work with holders of all data on marine biodiversity to develop integrated datasets for application to the identification and gap analysis of marine sites of biodiversity conservation significance (addition to Suggested Activity for Parties 1.1.5);
 - ✓ to facilitate the undertaking these gap analyses Contracting Parties are urged to work with IUCN and other relevant international organizational partners (addition to Suggested Activity for Parties 1.1.5)
 - ✓ to use the data on habitats, threats and conservation actions within the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (addition to Suggested Activities for Parties 1.4.2 and 1.5.5).

Supported by: IUCN-SSC, IUCN-WCPA

Timing:

16. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties, when conducting reviews of conservation assessments to take into account the potential for protected areas with community-based governance to contribute to completing comprehensive networks for biodiversity, including the most threatened species (addition to Suggested Activity for Parties 1.1.4).

Supported by: IUCN-WCPA, IUCN-CEESP, TILCEPA

Timing: COP10

Monitoring and information

17. **It is recommended that:** the CBD COP10 determines that the CBD Secretariat, in consultation with IUCN, UNEP-WCMC and other relevant organisations should seek a renewed mandate through the UN General Assembly for the *UN List of Protected Areas* to be used as a key mechanism to measure progress towards globally agreed biodiversity goals including through the UN Millennium Development Goals and the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (Please note that the mandate for the *UN List of Protected Areas* from the UN General Assembly (ECOSOC Resolution XXX) was agreed in 1962 and that the provisions of this resolution require updating and alignment to complement the MDG and CBD processes);

18. **Supported by:** IUCN and UNEP-WCMC

Timing: not specified

19. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 adopts a revised reporting process for the CBD PoWPA that:

- ✓ Allows for more periodic reporting;
- ✓ Provides a standardized, user-friendly, web-based framework;
- ✓ Includes key assessments and actions at the level of PoWPA targets;
- ✓ Includes an additional level of voluntary reporting on the results of key assessments using standardized indices and taxonomies;

- ✓ Allows for a transparent mechanism for input from other stakeholders and civil society on the reporting results (based on COP8, para 6);
- ✓ Involves the participation and input of the multi-stakeholder coordination committee (based on COP9 decision)

Supported by:

Timing: COP10

Good management and good governance

20. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to reinforce existing progress on the goals and targets relating to management effectiveness evaluation to scale up assessments, inter alia by adopting a new target of conducting management effectiveness assessments: for instance of 75% of protected areas (by area) by 2015. Furthermore, sites included in assessment programmes should be prioritised to include the most significant protected areas in terms of values, the most threatened sites and sites where significant management resources are being invested. Assessment should be conducted across the full range of protected area management categories and governance types.

Supported by: CBD Secretariat, IUCN WCPA, Friends of PoWPA

Timing: 2015

21. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to improve understanding of the status and trends in management effectiveness and good governance, by reporting on both assessment and implementation of results including:

- ✓ PA sites and systems assessed, methodology used
- ✓ Results of assessments
- ✓ Response plans responding to assessment results
- ✓ Changes in management effectiveness between assessments

Supported by: IUCN WCPA, UNEP-WCMC

Timing: not specified

22. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to integrate management effectiveness evaluations and response programmes into routine management systems with repeat assessments undertaken every 3-5 years and with well-developed feedback systems for management planning, strategy development and prioritisation, including the identification of the financial requirements for achieving improved effectiveness.

Supported by:

Timing: not specified

Strategies for strengthening implementation

Global implementation

23. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 invites Parties to develop, through inter-agency coordinating mechanisms, an overall, long-term strategic master plan for their systems of protected areas, that takes into account the results of key PoWPA assessments and enhances implementation through:

- ✓ Incorporation of PoWPA targets in National Biodiversity Action Plans with clear priorities, timelines, responsibilities and budgets
- ✓ Integration with other strategies and action plans (e.g. National Adaptation Plans of Action, Land-use plans)
- ✓ Integration of budgets for implementation of PoWPA activities into the national budgeting process.

Supported by: PoWPA Friends, NGOs, IUCN-WCPA, Ministry of Finance

Timing: not specified

24. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 establishes and adopts a schedule of specific indicators and revised timelines for the PoWPA, based on the agreed Post 2010 targets and the revised CBD Strategic Plan and disaggregated for each Party, and that reporting by Parties against this schedule should be based on these specific national targets/indicators.

Supported by: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC

Timing: COP10

National coordination mechanisms

25. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 invites parties to strengthen national coordinating mechanisms to implement and report on PoWPA activities, including through involving relevant government agencies (e.g., Ministries of Health, Justice, Defence, Education, etc.), communities, indigenous groups and NGOs in implementation and reporting efforts and the use of appropriate instruments (e.g. an MOU) that identify activities and timelines, roles and responsibilities and the sources of funds for implementation.

Supported by: member agencies, WCPA and donor agencies

Timing: form group by 31 January 2010, develop operating framework by 31 March 2010

26. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP 10 invites Parties to establish Ocean Commissions or Task Forces to improve coordination amongst the different agencies and stakeholders. Such coordination mechanisms should be used as platforms to enhance the establishment and management of Marine Protected Areas.

Supported by: member agencies, WCPA and donor agencies

Timing: form group by 31 January 2010, develop operating framework by 31 March 2010

Communication

27. **It is recommended that:** The CBD COP10 invites Parties, the IUCN–WCPA, and relevant non-governmental organizations, in the next 24 months, to convene regional and sub-regional workshops between PA agencies and relevant sectors to enhance the understanding of and communicate the role, importance, and benefits of protected areas and networks of protected areas, in the provision of ecosystem services and in supporting climate change mitigation and adaptation, and to develop reports, action plans, toolkits and learning networks that strengthen awareness of the benefits of protected areas.

Supported by: IUCN

Timing: by end 2012

Finance

28. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to determine their protected area funding needs based on assessments of national priorities, and to express these as funding proposals via the CBD LifeWeb and other multilateral and bilateral funding mechanisms, and to convene national and sub-regional donor roundtable meetings in line with the processes under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and in conjunction with other national donor coordination mechanisms; and encourages donors to support funding proposals submitted for consideration to the LifeWeb clearing-house of protected area funding needs, in connection with their ongoing support programmes and in synergy with other assistance programmes.

Supported by: donors and NGOs

Timing: not specified

29. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 renews the call for national and global financial needs assessments to be conducted based on the requirements for implementation of priority activities of the PoWPA, and for this information to be made available for consideration by multilateral and bilateral funders.

Supported by: donors

Timing: not specified

30. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP 10 urges donor countries and agencies to establish dedicated funds and incentives to support the establishment of new marine protected areas, particularly large areas in the least protected bioregions and ecosystems.

Supported by: Donors, NGOs

Timing: not specified

Recommendations for partners

The following recommendations emerged from the Jeju meeting and are therefore preliminary proposals that need to be further refined at the regional workshops and beyond.

Issues that need more attention

Marine protected areas

1. **It is recommended that:** A working group meeting be organised, involving different stakeholders (fishermen, tourism, NGOs, defence ministries, etc) to identify practical ways forward to accelerate progress on the establishment of MPAs in the EEZ, building on Parties' experiences and information on impediments and success factors
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: Parties, IUCN-WCPA, NGOs
Timing: before COP11
2. **It is recommended that:** All activities within PoWPA be made explicit to refer to MPAs and efforts be made to highlight particularities of MPA where relevant. In particular: assessments of management effectiveness be searchable by biomes; work on governance and indigenous communities include consideration of fisheries groups; work on protected area connectivity and corridors considers the marine environment
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat, IUCN-WCPA, Parties
Supported by: NGOs
Timing: immediate
3. **It is recommended that:** Dedicated funds and incentives be created to support the establishment of new marine protected areas, particularly large areas in the least protected bioregions and ecosystems. Further, financing mechanisms in national budgeting be established using a percentage of GDP of parties (in proportion to the contribution of marine related services)
Responsibility: Donor agencies, Parties
Supported by: NGOs
Timing: immediately
4. **It is recommended that:** The CBD strengthens collaboration with UNEP Regional Seas programmes and other relevant regional organisations and explore ways to accelerate the implementation of PoWPA at regional levels in the marine environment.
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat, UNEP, other regional organisations
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA, NGOs and observers
Timing: May 2010 at SBSTTA
5. **It is recommended that:** WCPA Marine
 - ✓ Identifies “easy big wins”, i.e. large marine areas that are not under pressure and where conflict is minimum, and work with the relevant countries and partners to accelerate their protection
 - ✓ Provides technical guidance on the amount of no-take areas required within the 10% goal
 - ✓ Provides guidance on the adequacy of the 10% target in the face of climate change
 - ✓ Collates and translates existing toolkits and advice documents and makes them available through a web-based mechanism that includes information on existing learning and capacity building networks;
 - ✓ Adapts the *How Is Your MPA Doing?* toolkit for use in developing countries context and for easier application in other MPA categories, particularly community-based MPAs

Responsibility: WCPA-marine
Supported by: NGOs, IUCN members
Timing: in order of urgency before 2012

Broadscale approaches and connectivity

6. **It is recommended that:** A global network of connectivity conservation areas for large-scale connectivity is established to assist individual connectivity conservation area managers with shared capacity building and the exchange of experiences and ideas
Responsibility: IUCN
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA
Timing: 2011
7. **It is recommended that:** The IUCN Law Commission is encouraged to develop legislative guidance for establishing and managing large-scale (and other) connectivity conservation areas
Responsibility: IUCN-CEL and Environmental Law Centre
Supported by: IUCN
Timing: 2011
8. **It is recommended that:** Standard criteria for defining and describing large-scale connectivity conservation areas be developed as a basis for entering data for the UNEP-WCMC database; and, nations, NGO's and others be encouraged to provide background information to populate the data base
Responsibility: UNEP-WCMC
Supported by: IUCN
Timing: 2011
9. **It is recommended that:** Parties conduct knowledge-building exercises in the management of large-scale (and other) connectivity conservation areas
Responsibility: State Parties
Supported by: IUCN
Timing: 2012
10. **It is recommended that:** Guidance is developed on the governance of large landscapes/ seascapes and connectivity conservation areas, incorporating the governance principles and full suite of governance types mandated in the PoWPA and other conservation units/areas outside of protected areas
Responsibility: IUCN-WCPA and IUCN-CEESP, TILCEPA
Supported by:
Timing: not specified

Restoration

11. **It is recommended that:** The CBD Secretariat work with the IUCN WCPA and interested Parties to develop international best practice guidance on ecological restoration in terrestrial and marine protected areas.
Responsibility: IUCN WCPA
Supported by: CBD Secretariat, Parks Canada, Parks Victoria
Timing: by COP11

Climate change

12. **It is recommended that:** Bilateral and multilateral donors consider significant new investments linked to LifeWeb, yielding project financing that prioritizes climate change adaptation and mitigation using consolidated and expanded resilient protected area systems
Responsibility: Bilateral and multilateral donors
Supported by: CBD LifeWeb
Timing: not specified
13. **It is recommended that:** Efforts be made to increase communication of the value of protected areas and ecosystem-based approaches to climate change in the period leading to COP10, including:
- ✓ Case studies and evidence of social and economic benefits from incorporating protected areas into ecosystem-based adaptation strategies be compiled and published
 - ✓ Launch of *Convenient Solutions to an Inconvenient Truth* (launch at Copenhagen)
 - ✓ A special issue of the World Bank journal *Environment Matters*
 - ✓ Bali Brunch (agenda includes protected areas and climate change)
 - ✓ Launch of *Natural Solutions* report from various partners
- Responsibility:** World Bank
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA and BINGOs
Timing:
Prior to the next CBD SBSTTA (May 2010)
14. **It is recommended that:** IUCN compiles:
- ✓ A synthesis of information on the role of ecosystems in carbon storage, mitigation and adaptation be compiled (including the contribution of protected area systems);
 - ✓ A synthesis of information on the impact of climate change on biodiversity and on systems of protected areas
 - ✓ A policy paper to outline options for use of ecosystems in mitigation and adaptation strategies be prepared
- Responsibility:** IUCN
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA
Timing: Prior to the next CBD SBSTTA (May 2010)
15. **It is recommended that:** Best practice standards and guidelines are prepared and published for including protected area systems into climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies and for improved management effectiveness of protected areas and systems to include adaptation measures
Responsibility: IUCN-WCPA
Supported by: SSC
Timing: 2010-2011
16. **It is recommended that:** Guidelines are developed or existing tools adapted for a) monitoring the results of adaptation/mitigation strategies b) undertaking vulnerability assessment, gap analysis, management effectiveness, etc
Responsibility: UNEP-WCMC, IUCN
Supported by:
Timing: not specified
17. **It is recommended that:** Projected climate change impacts on biodiversity and protected areas be mapped using the best available data on species distribution, ecosystem resilience and climate change models;
Responsibility: Parties

Supported by:

Timing: not specified

18. **It is recommended that:** A short but concise statement should be prepared for the UNFCCC preparatory meeting in Barcelona, Spain (2-6 November 2009), and the COP15 in Copenhagen, Denmark (6 – 18 December 2009) on the theme of Protected Areas as a key component of nature-based solutions for climate change (adaptation and mitigation)
Responsibility: IUCN secretariat
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA
Timing: 2 weeks prior to the meetings mentioned
19. **It is recommended that:** Strategic transboundary connectivity conservation areas are identified and advice on their management produced as a priority ecosystem-adaptation response to climate change
Responsibility: UNEP-WCMC
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA
Timing: not specified

Governance

20. **It is recommended that:** A global pilot study be commissioned on the implementation of governance aspects of PoWPA
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA, IUCN-CEESP, TILCEPA and IIFB
Timing: In time for (or after?) COP10
21. **It is recommended that:** Internationally operating donors and conservation NGOs report on their achievement in the harmonisation of their policies and programmes with the governance requirements of the PoWPA
Responsibility: Donors and conservation NGOs
Supported by:
Timing: in time for review at COP10
22. **It is recommended that:** Regional learning networks and exchange programmes be set up by indigenous/local communities, other civil society organisations, and inter-governmental regional forums, with donors support, including:
- ✓ Training / capacity workshops for ground staff and indigenous & local communities
 - ✓ Training a set of governance trainers in WCPA, CEESP, indigenous & community networks, and other civil society organisations (TILCEPA and IIFB to facilitate)
- Responsibility:** CBD Secretariat, Parties, donors
Supported by: IUCN WCPA and IUCN-CEESP through TILCEPA and IIFB
Timing: Networks to be established by COP10; training workshops ongoing
23. **It is recommended that:** Communication, tactics and strategies regarding governance aspects be improved, to increase awareness about PoWPA amongst indigenous and local communities, national focal points, govt agencies, and citizens in general; a resource and interpretation kit be developed for use in the above
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA and IUCN-CEESP
Timing: Resource kit by COP10

24. **It is recommended that:** CBD should prepare a resource-kit for Parties (given to PoWPA Focal Points) to assist them with Element 2 of the PoWPA. Internal CBD resources include Articles 8j and 10c, ABS; Addis Ababa Guidelines and Principles (these need to be reprinted), and the Akwe: Kon Guidelines. The resource-kit should include the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, ILO Conventions 169 and 111. WCPA prepares a note on how to use the resource-kit
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA and TILCEPA
Timing: not specified

Wider services from protected areas

25. **It is recommended that:** to assist in implementing the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, the Executive Secretary, in consultation with Parties and in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA, as a matter of urgency, develop a campaign to increase the understanding of and communication of the role, importance, and benefits of protected areas and networks of protected areas to the livelihoods of millions of people, in the provision and maintenance of ecosystem goods and services such as clean water, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation by:
- ✓ (a) Enhancing and developing partnerships with relevant sectors (Health, Tourism, Fisheries, Energy, Forestry, Mining, Agriculture)
 - ✓ (b) Facilitating the sharing of knowledge, toolkits and best practices
 - ✓ (c) Convening technical training and learning networks
 - ✓ (d) Developing and making available tools through innovative systems, such as the Internet and well-recognized personalities, to value and communicate the benefits of protected areas
- Responsibility:** CBD SECRETARIAT
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA
Timing: 1-4 years
26. **It is recommended that:** The CBD Secretariat produces a publication in the CBD technical series providing a range of guidance on values and benefits assessment and valuation systems (ranging from simple benefits statements to more complex evaluations); including a comprehensive list of values and benefits based upon the work of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment incorporating the direct benefits of protected systems.
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA and NGOs
Timing: not specified
27. **It is recommended that:** WCPA/CEESP Protected Areas, Equity and Livelihoods Task Force (PAEL) complete the development of a social cost and benefit assessment methodology
Responsibility: PAEL
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA and IUCN-CEESP
Timing: to be piloted and implemented in at least 10 countries by 2015
28. **It is recommended that:** the CBD secretariat and UNEP-WCMC explore the possibility of a central repository for published studies on values and benefits of protected areas and protected areas systems linked to the WDPA
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat and UNEP-WCMC
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA
Timing: not specified

29. **It is recommended that:** Scientific advice to policy makers on the role of ecosystem services be enhanced and that protected areas be recognized as an important topic at the International Panel on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services - IPBES
- Responsibility:** IUCN
Supported by: IPBES
Timing: not specified

Biodiversity and protected areas

30. **It is recommended that:** IUCN, the Ramsar Convention and other relevant bodies increase accessibility (in terms of content, language, and dissemination) of best practice guidance on systematic conservation planning and other relevant tools of potential use to Contracting Parties
- Responsibility:** IUCN and the broader conservation community in support of the implementation of PoWPA
Supported by:
Timing: not specified
31. **It is recommended that:** IUCN and other relevant bodies:
- ✓ Disseminate widely to Contracting Parties, information on the existence of relevant sources of data and information that might be used for management planning and monitoring biodiversity and protected area integrity
 - ✓ Make available case studies and analyses regarding the potential importance of community-based forms of governance and management for the conservation of threatened species
 - ✓ Strengthen datasets on marine species for relevant gap analyses and to provide these to Contracting Parties
- Responsibility:** IUCN and the broader conservation community in support of the implementation of PoWPA
Supported by:
Timing: not specified
32. **It is recommended that:** IUCN, donor organizations, research funding agencies, and other relevant bodies are encouraged to assist Parties by investing in substantial funding in strategic data collection and compilation, and capacity-building for this, to support the identification and gap analysis of sites of biodiversity conservation significance
- Responsibility:** IUCN and the broader conservation community in support of the implementation of PoWPA
Supported by:
Timing: not specified

Good management and good governance

33. **It is recommended that:** Priority be given to:
- ✓ The development of social and governance indicators, integrated within management effectiveness evaluation systems and included within reporting on management effectiveness of sites and systems
 - ✓ Priority be given to the development and application of system-level management effectiveness evaluation methodologies and reporting management effectiveness data at both site and system-level
- Responsibility:** IUCN-WCPA, TILCEPA
Supported by:
Timing: 2012

34. **It is recommended that:** Management adaptation and response programmes be closely integrated with management effectiveness assessments. Response programmes should be developed and funded as integral part of initiatives to improve protected area management effectiveness
Responsibility: Parties, donors
Supported by: CBD Secretariat, IUCN-WCPA
Timing: ongoing
35. **It is recommended that:** Management effectiveness evaluations and response programs should be integrated into routine management systems with repeat assessments undertaken every 3-5 years and with well developed feedback systems to management planning, strategy development and prioritisation
Responsibility: Parties
Supported by:
Timing: a target of having systems in place in all Parties by 2015
36. **It is recommended that:** Regional capacity development efforts to support adoption and implementation of management effectiveness evaluation systems be expanded working through IUCN-WCPA, regional training institutions, sub-regional co-operation amongst agencies and other available mechanisms
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat, Friends of PoWPA
Supported by:
Timing: 2012

Strategies for strengthening implementation

Global implementation

37. **It is recommended that:** A strategic guide to the implementation of PoWPA be prepared, highlighting areas where further effort is required, suggesting priorities and where possible identifying partners; along with a “kit” of key documents for PoWPA focal points to help them maximise effectiveness.
Responsibility: IUCN-WCPA and CBD Secretariat
Supported by: Parties, NGOs
Timing: After COP10
38. **It is recommended that:** the coordination of key supporters of the PoWPA (IUCN, NGOs) on a global level (“PoWPA Friends”) should be widened to indigenous/local community representatives
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: indigenous and local community groups
Timing: post COP10
39. **It is recommended that:** A roster of indigenous and local community experts be established
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: indigenous and local community groups
Timing: by COP10

Regional initiatives

40. **It is recommended that:** Regional initiatives to accelerate implementation be generated and fostered by those countries that have the capacity to provide support to other countries in the region
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: IUCN and Parties that can supply assistance
Timing: as soon as possible

41. **It is recommended that:** Regional discussions be undertaken to discuss key issues of interest to all countries in the region, e.g. a regional discussion on financing involving market based mechanisms would ensure sharing of expertise and experience and a more coordinated response to emerging opportunities
Responsibility: IUCN
Supported by: regional workshops
Timing: building up to COP10
42. **It is recommended that:** Successful networks or regional initiatives such as Natura 2000 or the Mesoamerican Biological Corridor explicitly align their objectives with the PoWPA, such that the achievement of their goals and targets is reflected as contributing to PoWPA implementation
Responsibility: Regional initiatives
Supported by: IUCN (perhaps as a function of regional IUCN offices)
Timing: as soon as possible
43. **It is recommended that:** Regional organisations assist PoWPA implementation, including through funding support, and facilitate improved uniform regional reporting
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: IUCN regional offices
Timing: identify initiatives that can already offer support – e.g. REDPARQUES and SPREP – and start with these
44. **It is recommended that:** IUCN-WCPA regional offices and membership be supported to become more actively involved in facilitating implementation of PoWPA work
Responsibility: IUCN secretariat
Supported by: IUCN regional offices
Timing: as soon as support is available
45. **It is recommended that:** An “inventory” and assessment of the diverse regional initiatives that are or might become relevant to the PoWPA be conducted, and that a process be initiated to capture “lessons learned” for improved implementation
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by: IUCN and GEF
Timing: spring 2010
46. **It is recommended that:** The different contexts for implementation in different regions be incorporated into proposals for strengthening and enabling regional implementation
Responsibility: International Workshop on the Future of PoWPA and consultants
Supported by: workshop delegates
Timing: as part of the final report
47. **It is recommended that:** Efforts be made to develop cooperation with other regional initiatives/bodies not directly related to protected areas but that affect them, including addressing such issues as law enforcement, agricultural and land development, fisheries, tourism, mining and other extractive industries, etc
Responsibility: CBD SECRETARIAT
Supported by: IUCN
Timing: report progress at COP10

National coordination mechanisms

48. **It is recommended that:** National governments develop, through inter-agency coordinating mechanisms, an overall, long-term strategic master plan for the protected area System which takes into account the results of key PoWPA assessments, PoWPA targets in National Biodiversity Action Plans with clear priorities, timelines, responsibilities and budgets

Responsibility: Parties

Supported by:

Timing: not specified

49. **It is recommended that:** National governments

- ✓ Foster the formation of “Friends of PoWPA Implementation Groups” at national and sub-national levels (with special effort integrate multi-stakeholder groups e.g. health & water sectors).
- ✓ Mainstream PoWPA into other environmental instruments (e.g., NBSAP, NAPA & Land Use Management Plans); define TOR for various national Focal Points; ensure that various Focal Points hold regular meetings
- ✓ Integrate PoWPA implementation budget into national budgeting process.
- ✓ Commit to the long-term budgeting and administrative support on protected areas

Responsibility: PoWPA focal point

Supported by:

Timing: not specified

Linkages with other conventions and policy initiatives

50. **It is recommended that:** other CBD programmes (e.g., Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, 2010 Biodiversity Target, the Programme on Inland Water Ecosystems), other Multilateral Environmental Agreements (e.g., Ramsar, the World Heritage Convention, MAB, CMS etc.), and other conservation initiatives (e.g., the Alliance for Zero Extinction) align to support these activities by Contracting Parties

Responsibility: IUCN and the broader conservation community in support of implementation of PoWPA

Supported by:

Timing: not specified

51. **It is recommended that:** The Biodiversity Liaison Group, (the Executive Secretaries of the three Rio Conventions and other relevant conventions concerned with biodiversity conservation), should meet with IUCN/WCPA to discuss inter-Convention coordination and cooperation on the role of Protected Areas as a strategic element in biodiversity conservation, climate adaptation and mitigation, and in combating desertification and degradation

Responsibility: Biodiversity Liaison Group

Supported by: IUCN-WCPA

Timing: meeting to be held in the first quarter of 2010

52. **It is recommended that:** A comprehensive review should be undertaken to identify references to protected areas within CBD, CCD and UNFCCC reporting mechanisms and related programmes. A second level review should focus on reference to protected areas in relevant national reports and action plans (CCD National Action Plans to combat desertification (NAPs); the UNFCCC National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), the CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). These reviews will provide input to the meeting of the Biodiversity Liaison Group and in developing dialogue and decisions. Baselines will need to be set to make the reviews useful over time.

Responsibility: CBD Secretariat

Supported by: IUCN-WCPA

Timing: to be completed 2 months before the meeting of the Biodiversity Liaison Group

53. **It is recommended that:** The detailed comments and recommendations to specific Conventions and Agreements, as well as to IUCN, prepared by the International Workshop of the Future of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, be forwarded to each Convention and Agreement, and IUCN
Responsibility: IUCN Secretariat
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA
Timing: End of October 2010
54. **It is recommended that:** the CBD should facilitate and encourage Member States to publish and share PoWPA reports both between government departments and with other sectoral interests in their own country, as well as share reporting and promote dialogue on implementation at sub-regional and regional levels
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by:
Timing: not specified
55. **It is recommended that:** CBD should encourage Parties to priorities the integration of Protected Areas in their CBD programming and reporting, promoting linkages between PoWPA and other CBD instruments, strategies and programmes
Responsibility: CBD Secretariat
Supported by:
Timing: not specified
56. **It is recommended that:** WCPA should interact with
- ✓ The UNFCCC Adaptation Fund to apprise them of the significance of Protected Areas (and the importance of respecting their integrity while making grants)
 - ✓ The CCD Secretariat on the role of Protected Areas in combating desertification and land degradation. Dialogue with the Secretariat should evolve into specific recommendations and case studies to be submitted to the CRIC and COP
 - ✓ The Convention on Migratory Species in recommending that flyways and migratory corridors should receive greater attention as protected areas, including in non-contiguous trans-boundary situations
 - ✓ UNESCO World Heritage Convention and CBD on improving the management and resilience of World Heritage Sites, using these as flagships for innovations
 - ✓ CITES and Ramsar to ensure a coherent approach to their respective mandates in relation to Protected Areas, corridors and connectivity
- Responsibility:** IUCN-WCPA
Supported by: PACT-2020, IUCN secretariat, IUCN-CEM, IUCN-SSC as appropriate
Timing: as soon as possible
57. **It is recommended that:**
- ✓ Cross-sectoral conflicts such as those between (a) livestock health policies related to export market access and (b) options for transboundary connectivity as required for creating ecologically viable transfrontier conservation areas, recognizing and better characterizing disease challenges of concern at the livestock / wildlife interface around protected areas are examined.
 - ✓ Develop monitoring schemes for diseases of importance at the wildlife / livestock interface, as well as diseases of importance to public health, in the interest of fostering the health of wildlife in protected areas as well as enhanced human health and livelihoods.
- Responsibility:** not specified
Supported by:
Timing: not specified

Communication

58. **It is recommended that:** to assist in implementing the *Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, the Executive Secretary, in consultation with Parties and in collaboration with IUCN–WCPA, should convene meetings at international level with relevant sectors (such as Health, Tourism, Fisheries, Energy, Forestry, Mining, Agriculture), as a matter of urgency, to develop a campaign to increase the understanding of and to communicate the role, importance, and benefits of protected areas and networks of protected areas to the livelihoods of millions of people, in the provision and maintenance of ecosystem goods and services such as clean water, disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation
- Responsibility:** CBD
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA
Timing: 12 months

Building capacity

59. **It is recommended that:** IUCN-WCPA promotes capacity-building with respect to protected areas through:
- ✓ Cooperation with existing regional training centres
 - ✓ Promotion of new training centres where appropriate
 - ✓ Investigation of the potential for certifying training courses by IUCN
 - ✓ Development and application of capacity assessment methods
- Responsibility:** IUCN-WCPA
Supported by: regional training centres
Timing: not specified
60. **It is recommended that:** the CBD should liaise with Regional Training Centres to improve PoWPA understanding and capacity as well as encourage synergies in regions and sub-regions
- Responsibility:** CBD SECRETARIAT
Supported by: IUCN-WCPA training task force
Timing:

Finance

61. **It is recommended that:** IUCN WCPA and CBD Secretariat prepare simple primer/list of types of funding available
- Responsibility:** IUCN-WCPA and CBD Secretariat
Supported by: World Bank, NGOs
Timing: as soon as possible
62. **It is recommended that:** donors to support expressions of interest profiled on the LifeWeb clearing-house of protected area funding needs, in connection with their ongoing support programmes, and in synergy with other assistance programmes
- Responsibility:** donors
Supported by: CBD Secretariat
Timing: as soon as possible

Participants

The following participant information is based on a final participant list provided by KNPS using information provided by participants when registering for the workshop.

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