



Next Steps:

Convention on Biological Diversity's
Programme of Work on Protected Areas



Results of a consultation by the World Commission on Protected Areas



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**IUCN
Programme on Protected Areas
Rue Mauverney 28
CH-1196 Gland
Switzerland
www.iucn.org/wcpa**



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Publications Services
Rue Mauverney 28
1196 Gland
Switzerland
Tel +41 22 999 0000
Fax +41 22 999 0020
books@iucn.org
www.iucn.org/publications

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of Korea, the Korea National Parks Service and the IUCN Protected Areas Programme.

Many thousands of people had the opportunity to comment on the proposals, either electronically or through direct discussions on a regional or international basis, particularly during the meeting on Jeju Island. The SCBD and WCPA are grateful for their time, expertise and opinions, which have helped to shape the document and the plans for both IUCN-WCPA and the SCND.

1. Purpose and content of the paper

This paper outlines proposals from IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) on new strategies and opportunities arising from the review of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) at the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) 10th Conference of Parties (COP) in Nagoya, Japan in 2010.

The paper starts (pages 8 and 9) with a brief **summary** of the progress on **implementation** of the PoWPA to date. A more detailed description of progress towards each goal is given in Appendix 2. The paper then has a short section on the overarching ways and means to **strengthen implementation** (page 10).

The major section of the paper follows looking at **opportunities** for the development of the PoWPA post 2010 (pages 12 to 16). Four key issues are discussed: issues that need greater attention; strategies and action plans for strengthening implementation: target and timetable issues; and funding opportunities.

Three appendices are included: the first (pages 30 to 32) provides a brief overview of the **challenges** that have arisen in the implementation of the PoWPA to date and includes recommendations for future **success** (which are also discussed in the opportunities section above). Appendix 2 (pages 33 to 44), prepared by the Secretariat of the CBD (SCBD), draws on the 65 fourth national reports prepared by Parties to the CBD to give an overview of **implementation** to date on all the PoWPA goals. The final appendix, 3, (pages 45 to 46) provides a summary of Summary of **COP 9 Decision IX/18**.

Development of the paper

The Korea National Parks Service sponsored a meeting in Jeju Island, South Korea in September 2009 to review progress and discuss the future of PoWPA. The meeting responded to the COP9 Decision (Section A, Para. 24) inviting IUCN to contribute further to the process of the PoWPA review leading to the COP10. After the international meeting in Jeju, a series of regional meetings took place in India, South Korea, Côte d'Ivoire, Colombia and Germany, which provided further input to the thinking. Recommendations from these meetings contributed to the CBD Secretariat's background paper for the May 2010 SBSTTA meeting and will feed into debates at the tenth Conference of Parties.

The draft paper was made available to several thousand people through regional WCPA networks and elicited a wide response. French and Spanish versions of the summary were prepared with support from the IUCN Protected Areas Programme, 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 many regional contacts; within NGOs; on a PoWPA supporters' Facebook page; and by means of a website forum run by the SCBD. The recommendations draw directly on outputs from these discussions and from the meetings.

The final document therefore represents thinking within the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas at the beginning on 2010, including some firm commitments from the Commission in terms of implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

This paper has been prepared for IUCN's World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) by Nigel Dudley and Sue Stolton of Equilibrium Research and Sarat Babu Gidda of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD). Editing of recommendations was completed by Trevor Sandwith, Imen Meliane and Nik Lopoukhine. French and Spanish translations of the background document were undertaken by Delwyn Dupuis and Pedro Rosabal of the IUCN Programme on Protected Areas. Funding for the research has been generously provided by the governments of Finland, the Netherlands and Canada, UNEP – Spain Lifeweb Project, and Conservation International. An international meeting in Jeju Island, Republic of Korea, held to discuss an earlier draft, was supported by the government of the Republic of Korea and the IUCN Protected Areas Programme. IUCN is very grateful to all sponsors of this process and to the many people who took an active part in drawing together the proposals outlined below.

Citation: IUCN-WCPA (2010); *Next steps in the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas*, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland

2. Progress in implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas

The CBD recognises protected areas as cornerstones of biodiversity conservation. The PoWPA¹ is seen as the most successful CBD initiative and was the first to set measurable targets so that progress can be monitored, although implementation remains incomplete and variable (see summary table overleaf and a detailed discussion in Appendix 2).

PoWPA has helped to create many new protected areas e.g. in Latin America, West Africa, Madagascar, Eastern Europe, North Eurasia and the Pacific and has addressed threats and built capacity. It has generally been more effective with “technical” issues (e.g. gap analysis) than social targets (e.g. governance and participation) and further assessment of the implementation of the findings of planning and assessment processes will determine the success of the PoWPA over the next few years. Progress has been slow in much of Africa and parts of Asia, and only partially integrated with existing initiatives in Europe, such as the European Union’s *Natura 2000* network.

PoWPA applies to all countries although some developed country governments seem to assume that it is mainly applicable to developing countries. Several of the technical elements of PoWPA, including developing tools and methodologies, remain incomplete and this is hampering progress in some areas.

Long-term, sustainable financing of management continues to be a core underlying problem and funding levels have fallen far behind the levels identified as necessary within PoWPA. However, some individual project funds have been available and not all these are being spent, suggesting that there are in some cases also weaknesses of organisation and ability to make best use of those funding opportunities that already exist.

Progress has been best in areas and on issues where there are “champions”; individuals or institutions that take a lead and coordinate and where several countries have agreed to work together on mutual goals. Effectiveness also increases when many partners – governments, local communities, indigenous

peoples, NGOs and donors – all work together. Where citizen awareness of the values of protected areas is high, implementation of the PoWPA is often in an advanced state.

The first phase of PoWPA ends in 2010 for terrestrial and 2012 for marine areas. Most of the Phase 1 targets are unlikely to be met, although the results summarised in this paper show clearly that there has been significant progress. Encouragingly, there appears to be recognition of the need for PoWPA and commitment to continue implementing PoWPA into the future.

¹ The CBD *Programme of Work on Protected Areas* (PoWPA) is an ambitious, multi-year programme aimed at encouraging signatory states to complete ecologically-representative networks of protected areas. It has 16 major goals and over 90 activities, many with specific target dates. Many elements of PoWPA emerged from *The Durban Accord*, drawn up by the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas following the fifth World Parks Congress in Durban, South Africa, in 2003.

Table 1: Global progress in achieving PoWPA goals

Key: ♦ very little progress; ♦♦ some progress; ♦♦♦ fair progress; ♦♦♦♦ good progress; ♦♦♦♦♦ excellent progress

| Goal | Target | Target progress |
|-------------|--|---|
| 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 (by 2010 for terrestrial and 2012 for marine) | ♦♦♦♦ <i>globally for terrestrial;</i> ♦ <i>for marine areas</i> |
| 1.2 | 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 | ♦♦ <i>likely to be achieved provided more systematic effort are put in place in next five years</i> |
| 1.3 | 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 | ♦♦♦ <i>could be achieved partially if current trends continue</i> |
| 1.4 | 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. | ♦♦♦ <i>likely to be partially achieved; but effective implementation is poor</i> |
| 1.5 | By 2008 , effective mechanisms for identifying and preventing, and/or mitigating the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas are in place. | ♦♦♦ <i>re identification of threat but mitigation and prevention is poor</i> |
| 2.1 &2.2 | 2.1: Establish mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas (by 2008); 2.2: Full and effective participation 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 (by 2008) | ♦♦ <i>for both the targets in some areas; way behind meeting the targets at global level</i> |
| 3.1 | 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. | ♦♦♦ <i>partially achieved at global level</i> |
| 3.2 | 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 | ♦♦♦ <i>partially achieved at global level</i> |
| 3.3 | 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 | ♦♦♦ <i>partially achieved at global level</i> |
| 3.4 | 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. | ♦♦ <i>but way behind meeting the target at global level</i> |
| 3.5 | By 2008 public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance and benefits of protected areas is significantly increased | ♦♦♦♦ <i>partially achieved at global level</i> |
| 4.1 | 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 | ♦♦♦ <i>standards, criteria and best practices but poor global adoption</i> |
| 4.2 | 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 | ♦♦♦ <i>further assessments being carried out so could be partially achieved at global level</i> |
| 4.3 | 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 | ♦♦♦ <i>for coverage and trends monitoring in WDPA, but status monitoring is poor</i> |
| 4.4 | Scientific knowledge relevant to protected areas is further developed as a contribution to their establishment, effectiveness, and management. | ♦♦♦♦ <i>good progress to date</i> |

3. Ways and means to strengthen implementation: background

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:

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

Capacity

A structured and systematic capacity building effort is required, focusing on the array of protected area themes and based on national and regional needs, with a coherent plan of action. This includes:

- ✓ Enabling a regional technical support network of professionals such as the IUCN-WCPA membership
- ✓ Leadership by national and international NGOs in developing and strengthening capacity-building
- ✓ The full engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in these efforts
- ✓ The collaboration of university and training programmes to incorporate key issues into their curricula
- ✓ The establishment and maintenance of learning resources and libraries, accessible by electronic media
- ✓ The establishment of a global network of capacity-building experts and initiatives to coordinate efforts

Capital

Bilateral and multilateral donor support represents a major proportion of financial resources available for protected areas in developing countries. However, these resources are insufficient at their current and projected future levels. Governments, donors, international NGOs and the private sector should seek opportunities to create synergies and partnerships for protected area finance, and approach the lack of funding through concerted efforts. In particular, they should develop a diversified portfolio of traditional and innovative approaches to meet funding gaps and to develop compelling

and economically-viable business plans. Such plans will require a full assessment of the costs and benefits of protected areas.

Co-ordination

In order to mainstream protected areas, there must be coordination among key institutions, agencies and sectors. To achieve this, policy makers should ensure that:

- ✓ Natural resource agencies (e.g., forestry, wildlife, fisheries) work toward common goals and objectives
- ✓ Key sectors that rely on the benefits of protected areas (e.g., tourism, fisheries) are involved in planning
- ✓ There is coordination with key funding agencies, such as the GEF and bilateral aid agencies
- ✓ There is coordination among national focal points of international conventions

Finally, such coordination is greatly enhanced by a multi-stakeholder coordination committee, and by a single, designated focal point that is responsible for leading this committee.

Co-operation

Co-operation among the stakeholders who support protected areas is also critical in order to avoid duplication and to deliver the most efficient and cost-effective support. This is particularly true among donor agencies, which often provide funding for the same activities within the same country at the same time, and among NGOs, who often provide overlapping services. Ideally, donors and NGOs will co-operate at international and regional levels, to ensure that their financial and technical support at national and local levels is well coordinated.

Commitment

Strong local, national and regional leadership is critical for effective implementation. At a local level, committed and motivated protected area managers can become catalysts in encouraging innovation and kindling the dynamic spirit needed for success. Individual countries can demonstrate their strong leadership by openly declaring and committing to ambitious protection goals (e.g., Madagascar, The Bahamas, Costa Rica and Palau). Examples of regional-level commitments, in which neighbouring countries develop regional 'challenges' include

the Micronesian Challenge, the Caribbean Challenge; the Pan Amazon Challenge; the Dinaric Arc 'Big Win' initiative, and the Coral Triangle Initiative.

Commitment to empower communities, facilitating secure land tenure and resource rights, recognition of community conservation initiatives and promoting implementation of diversified governance types are all also very important.

Communication

There is a critical need for policy makers to communicate with all key stakeholders. Effective communication for protected areas includes:

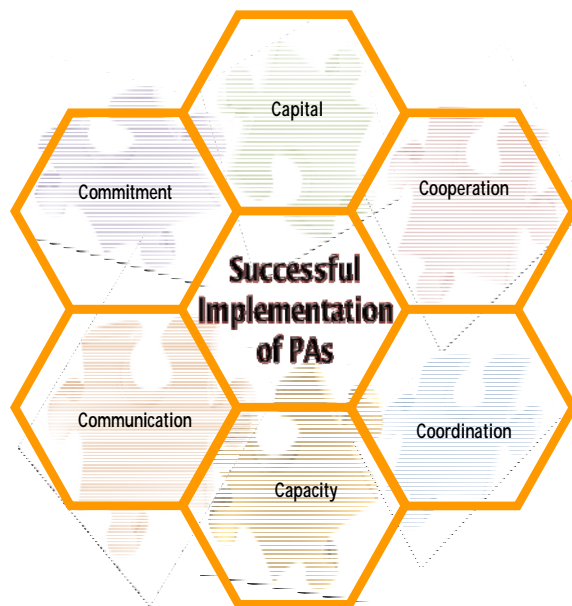
- ✓ Establishing mechanisms for public involvement in protected area planning
- ✓ Ensuring broad public access to the outcomes of planning exercises, such as ecological gap analysis
- ✓ Reporting on the status of implementation
- ✓ Building a constituency of interest in protected areas (e.g. by ensuring positive experiences of people visiting protected areas), to help keep protected areas high on the political agenda

Governments can generate a stronger call to action by communicating clearly the importance of protected areas in addressing climate change issues; their contribution to the achievement of Millennium Development Goals and their broader ecological, economic, social and cultural benefits.

Communication also incorporates collecting and managing information; monitoring and reporting the results of implementation.

There is clear international policy incorporating these key elements (CoP 9 decision IX/18 – see summary in Appendix 3); and that policy should be translated into concrete actions on ground in a coherent and mutually supporting manner.

The Six Key Elements of Success in implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas



4. Opportunities for future developments of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas

The CBD Tenth Conference of Parties (COP-10) provides a unique chance to address any current shortcomings or omissions, remove barriers to implementation and apply lessons learned, through COP decisions or even new targets. Because COP-10 will also address many other aspects of the CBD programme, it will also provide a chance to integrate the PoWPA more closely with other CBD programmes. The paper therefore looks at:

- Issues that need greater attention
- Strategies and action plans for strengthening implementation
- Target and timetable issues
- Funding opportunities

Some key issues identified during the discussions within IUCN-WCPA have already been highlighted by the CBD, particularly in recommendations from the COP 9; where this is the case we indicate the relevant recommendation (see Summary of Decision IX/18 in Appendix). The role of the consultation here is less about identifying need and more to do with drawing explicit proposals for how signatory Parties to PoWPA and other interested Parties might respond.

The revision will take place in the context of a broader discussion about likely futures, looking at the values of protected areas, including their critical part to play in conserving biodiversity, to develop a stronger vision of their role in meeting forthcoming and emerging challenges.

■ Issues that need greater attention

Analysis of country reports identifies the following key gaps in implementation², which should be emphasised at COP-10, through new commitments and funding. These include both issues that have emerged to greater prominence since the agreement of PoWPA in 2004 and elements of the existing

² Some of these are in the COP 9 Decision IX/18, others have come up in discussion. Other issues could include: reducing illegal activities, better ranger training, addressing perverse incentives, developing protected area standards, etc

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. Recommendations relating to these issues, both for the CBD and for partners, are listed following this section.

- **Marine protected areas** (e.g. Activity 1.1.6) including high seas (Activity 1.3.2): targets for marine protected areas (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 falling between the two programmes and being missed. 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 this³.
- **Broadscale approaches and connectivity** (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.**
- **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 (where it can be linked to increased carbon sequestration). Restoration needs to address the challenge of maintaining connectivity

³ 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.

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.

- **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.
- **Governance issues** (Programme element 2; COP 9 Decision (IX/18) – 4c and – 6.a, b & d): 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 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. **Furthermore**, 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.

- **Wider services from protected areas** (Activities 3.1.9; 4.4.2): the wider values of goods and services from 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 existence of the protected area and more generally about resource use within the wider landscape and seascape. 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.
- **Biodiversity and protected areas** (Target 4.1 etc): although targets are being met in terms of area protected, many protected area systems still fail to represent all endangered or endemic species. This shortfall requires political will to address and can be helped by use of existing data sources that provide more accurate

information, including the IUCN Red List and compilations such as those by the Alliance for Zero Extinction. More systematic use of standardised approaches for identification of the most important areas for biodiversity might also be considered.

- **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.
- **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 also true for many management plans.) Greater efforts are therefore needed on the synthesis of results and in 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.

■ Strategies for strengthening implementation

Focusing on better PoWPA implementation, particularly through increased and more secure funding; currently funding is 30-40 per cent of estimated global requirements.

- **Global implementation:** 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.
- **Strengthening regional initiatives and identifying 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 regional initiatives in: Micronesia; the South American 10 million hectare Challenge and REDPARQUES; the Caribbean Challenge; Altai-Sayan; the Dinaric Arc Initiative; Caucasus Biodiversity Council; Carpathians Convention; Alpine Convention; Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente Deserrollo; South Pacific Regional Environment Programme; 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. Many of these organisations and networks have already been engaged in regional planning for PoWPA implementation, capacity building, exchange of lessons learned etc. They are sometimes linking to and supporting national-level consortia aimed at PoWPA implementation. Such approaches are effective in motivating governments to implement the PoWPA, building capacity and exchanging lessons learned.

- **National coordination mechanisms:** (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. In many countries PoWPA is still only poorly recognised by many protected area managers.
- **Cross-CBD links:** (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.
- **Links with other conventions:** 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, Ramsar 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: for example, 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.

- **Global support mechanisms:** the SCBD is effective in engaging partners informally through PoWPA focal points and also 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, such as a global coalition of key protected area stakeholders (including indigenous peoples and local community organisations) that would promote greater synergies and collaboration and support regional and national consortia. The LifeWeb Initiative can serve as a strategy to strengthen implementation by encouraging and recognising new and additional funding, 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.

■ Target and timetable issues

It is proposed that Parties set their own national and where possible quantitative and time-bound targets (COP 9 Decision (IX/18) 5.b.ii), under a framework of regional and global targets. A number of global deadlines have been suggested, including a five-year extension on current targets, a staged series of deadlines over the next fifteen years and a general 2020 deadline. In addition, key targets from the PoWPA, and timelines to review implementation, should be included in the CBD’s larger post-2010 Strategic Plan. The various options need to be analysed and a set of recommendations developed.

■ Funding opportunities

This should note the COP 9 Decision (section B) on identifying effective systems for financing capacity development and long-term management. It will require better application of financial gap analysis and business plans,

investigation of costs and benefits including with respect to climate change, and integration of protected area management into regional and local processes. The following opportunities need elaboration:

- **LifeWeb:** encouraging current donors to continue or increase their support and new donors to commit new and additional funding for protected areas, including priorities profiled on the LifeWeb clearing-house. Recipients should also be encouraged to profile their needs strategically, based on priorities identified through early actions in PoWPA implementation. The LifeWeb Initiative should be encouraged to provide the service of profiling needs; facilitating funding matches between recipients and committed donors; and promoting the integration of protected areas in national strategies to address climate change mitigation, adaptation and sustainable livelihoods.
- **New funding opportunities:** under UNFCCC, PES etc, providing clarification and then preparation of guidance to protected area agencies, indigenous peoples and local communities involved in protected area management and developers of national REDD and climate adaptation strategies about the range of possibilities under existing and new schemes. These might include in addition to possible climate-related funding for instance infrastructure offset taxes, ecological value added taxes, water funds, oil taxes, protected area fees etc.
- **GEF funding:** including the likely priorities of future GEF programmes and of major donors that supply co-funding to GEF. Since GEF funding is directed towards developing financial sustainability, follow up projects need to be planned properly and implemented effectively to achieve financial sustainability. As per an information document for GEF Council's 35th meeting, countries have still not used all the allocation available under the biodiversity portfolio of GEF 4 Resource Allocation Framework⁴; so the problem is not only adequate funding, but timely and appropriate use of available funding.
- **GEF Early Action Grants:** investigating options for development of a further Implementation Action Grant fund, to address identified implementation priorities based on results of Early Actions and corresponding

assessments, which could be conveyed/profiled via the LifeWeb Initiative. The possibility that some money could be earmarked explicitly for innovative protection mechanisms, such as Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas, should also be investigated.

- **Commitment from CBD Parties to protected areas:** as with aid budgets we could consider suggesting a minimum percentage of GDP that countries devote to protected areas, at home and abroad.
- **Leveraging development funds by linking protected areas to ecosystem services:** investigating the opportunities to access new funding, including from private sources and Payment for Ecosystem Services mechanisms, to realise the economic potential of protected areas.
- **Emphasise values and incentives:** making efforts to understand and gain recognition for the economic values of protected areas, through links with initiatives such as The Economic of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study, PACT-2020 to help encourage governments; and analysis of the costs of ecosystem destruction e.g. from the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment.
- **Climate finance:** including protected areas as a key component of markets for emission permits, offsets and adaptation funds, and using ecological gap analysis to help identify priority investments from a climate perspective. This should emphasise other sequestration mechanisms, such as marine, peat, freshwater, grasslands and soil. Such financing needs to include mechanisms for ensuring that all concerned actors are comfortable with the choices and with national implementation strategies.

4

[www.thegef.org/uploadedFiles/Documents/Council_Documents_\(PDF_DOC\)/GEF_35/C.35.Inf.2\(5\).pdf](http://www.thegef.org/uploadedFiles/Documents/Council_Documents_(PDF_DOC)/GEF_35/C.35.Inf.2(5).pdf)

5. 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 (MPAs), particularly in off-shore areas and agrees to organise a workshop to identify practical ways forward to accelerate progress on establishment of MPAs in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), building on Parties' experiences and information on impediments and success factors. The workshop should involve different stakeholders (fishing communities, 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, MPA networks in Areas Beyond National Jurisdiction (ABNJ) and as a matter of extreme urgency, to accelerate efforts to achieve this goal, in particular through improved partnership with the fishing sector and other stakeholders:

- ✓ 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 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 climates;
- (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 SBSITTA 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)⁵

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

⁵ “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”

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

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 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 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);

Supported by: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC

Timing: not specified

18. **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

19. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to reinforce existing progress on 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 should 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 to build up a comprehensive picture of protected area status.

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

Timing: 2015

20. **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

21. **It is recommended that:** CBD COP10 encourages Parties to integrate management effectiveness evaluations and response programmes into routine management 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.

Supported by:

Timing: not specified

Strategies for strengthening implementation

Global implementation

22. **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

23. **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

24. **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

25. **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

26. **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

27. **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

28. **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

29. **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

6. 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 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 MPAs where relevant. In particular: assessments of protected area 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 minimal, 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?* protected area management effectiveness toolkit for use in developing countries and for 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 managers with shared capacity building and 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 protected areas as a key component of nature-based solutions to 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 management produced as a priority amongst strategies for ecosystem-adaptation responses 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, and come with an explanatory note from WCPA

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 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 and water sectors).

✓ Mainstream PoWPA into other environmental instruments (e.g., NBSAP, NAPA & Land Use Management Plans); define TOR for national Focal Points; ensure 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, 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., 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 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 on 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 2009
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 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:

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

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

Appendix 1: PoWPA Implementation Challenges and Recommendations

| Issue | Discussion | Recommendations for future success |
|---|---|--|
| 1. Lack of commitment by governments, NGOs and protected area Agencies to implement | <p>Generally policy frameworks have been put in place in particular where guidance, methodologies and best practice exist (e.g. legal frameworks, gap analysis, management planning and management effectiveness) but implementation of policy and/or assessment findings is hard to judge. Issues to be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of clear understanding of country commitments and obligations • low national priority for protected areas and lack of understanding about protected area benefits, goods and services and their contribution to sustainable development • unstable political situation • lack of regional cooperation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation strategies; ideally developed at a regional level to help foster regional cooperation and implementation • National consortiums working with PoWPA focal points to implement and report progress and share best practice • Communication of protected areas benefits; and encouragement of economic assessments (such as TNCs Valuing Nature campaigns) to help raise awareness |
| 2. Lack of integration into regional/national PA priorities and plans | <p>Problems relating to integration focus around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lack of inter-sectoral coordination • conflicting national legislation and policy • lack of multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms • lack of transparency in decision-making process | <p>More regional support for governments through better established regional and national networks and “Friends of PoWPA” partnerships to highlight best practices, provide advice and aid implementation to support the development of better enabling environments for PAs</p> |
| 3. PoWPA not integrated with major protected area projects/ programmes (including CBD processes) | <p>Problems of concurrent programmes within CBD related and other conventions, protected area projects and programmes with similar issues resulting: in confusion about who/how issues are addressed (e.g. MPAs are falling between two programmes; PoWPA and the Marine and Coastal Programme of Work); and different strategies for implementation being suggested/implemented. In other cases protected area goals and opportunities are not adequately reflected in work programmes and funding mechanisms.</p> | <p>The revised PoWPA should consider and where possible be aligned to major funding initiatives (i.e. GEF-4, Life Web) and related UN processes (e.g. outcomes of Copenhagen COP 15; related discussions at CBD COP 10).</p> |
| 4. Deadlines difficult to achieve in countries with low capacity | <p>There is an estimated 60% to 70% funding gap for effective implementation of the PoWPA. The perceived lack of funding is exacerbated by countries not developing strategies to secure long-term funding for their national protected area systems. Although capacity remains an issue in relation to some of the very ambitious targets of the PoWPA; the main restraints in implementation associated more with lack of tools/guidance/best practice (i.e. in relation to theme 2). There is also clearly always going to disparity between rates of implementation between different countries which have well-developed and managed protected area systems and those that do not. The PoWPA thus should consider reviewing not just achievement of targets but progress toward achievement.</p> | <p>There is a need for greater priority in developing needs assessment; funding strategies; financial and business planning. As this is a priority for GEF4 there is a major opportunity to work with Parties to develop appropriate financial planning and funding.</p> <p>Various other forms of capacity development are also required in relation to elements of the PoWPA which are not being adequately implemented – tools need to be urgently developed and field tested (i.e. in relation to costs and benefits) – see below.</p> |

| Issue | Discussion | Recommendations for future success |
|--|--|--|
| 5. Perception that PoWPA is complex (i.e. 92 activities) and difficult to implement | The PoWPA is currently presented as a long list of activities with the linkages between goals and actions not always obvious. It is thus perhaps not surprising that programme 1 has been more effectively implemented than programme 4. | The elements of the PoWPA need to be presented in a way that is more coherent as an overall plan for managing protected areas: individually, nationally, regionally and globally. |
| 6. Lack of detailed action plans at national and regional levels for implementation | This issues related to the one above but also reflects the need for capacity development, additional tools and guidance, etc. | |
| 7. Many indigenous, traditional groups attacking protected areas and PoWPA | Programme 2 of the PoWPA which relates to issues of governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing remains the most under implemented part of the programme; problems include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inadequate involvement of indigenous and local communities in protected area planning and management • local community resistance to protected areas • governments not embracing the wide range of governance types in protected area strategies | Various strategies could be developed, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement of areas of mutual interest, agreed processes etc between some indigenous peoples organisations and PoWPA implementers • Better reporting and dissemination of information in relation protected areas designated/managed by indigenous and traditional peoples • Better reporting on (and progress on) how countries strengthen and diversify their governance types (and highlight best practices from Colombia, Canada, Australia, Brazil etc) • Better guidance and capacity building required in relation to the assessment and equitable sharing of costs and benefits (see point 10) |
| 8. Lack of accurate reporting on PoWPA implementation | Various gaps in reporting (either relating to the reporting format or to lack of precise targets to report against in the PoWPA) have been highlighted by the CBD, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting to the CBD on management effectiveness (ME) – although a separate study on this has been undertaken by the University of Queensland and NGO partners • On various targets within programme 2 | Where projects/processes are already in place to report on issues (such as the WDPA and ME module on the WDPA) reporting could be harmonised (e.g. ME Global study could become the official reporting tool for PoWPA implementation). Other initiatives, such as UNEP-WCMC transboundary protected areas inventory 2007 have proved a better source of data than country reporting. |
| 9. Lack of clear | Reporting has been clearer for those targets with clear targets and deadlines; at present | Targets could be added to elements with less progress, e.g. |

| Issue | Discussion | Recommendations for future success |
|--|--|---|
| <p>thresholds / baselines for achieving actions and targets</p> | <p>many of these relate to planning or assessments not to implementation.</p> | <p>programme element 2, and more targets could be focussed on implementation.</p> |
| <p>10. Lack of knowledge regarding PoWPA, dissemination of tools, best practice and training hampering implementation</p> | <p>In some cases the best practices envisaged in the PoWPA are not backed up by suitable guidelines and tools to implement the activities; although progress has been made there remains a lack of simple, easily understandable methods and guidance and for these to be accessible in local languages and backed up with training modules and best practices examples. Particular gaps relate to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • methods for valuation of protected areas • costs and benefit analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advice, best practice and tools in relation to the assessment and equitable sharing of costs and benefits • Many countries indicated a lack of expertise and capacity in evaluating goods and services of protected areas • More translation of existing tools (asked for specifically in relation to ME tools) |

Appendix 2: Review of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas implementation

The review below has been prepared by the CBD Secretariat. It is based on information received in annex III of the 65 fourth national reports prepared by Parties to the CBD and on information gathered from Parties and organizations in the PoWPA regional workshops. It should be noted that the percentage used in this report is that out of the total Parties for which information is available, either from the reports received or information gathered. In describing general progress, “nearly all” indicates at least 90 per cent, “most” indicates at least 70 per cent, “many” indicates at least 40 per cent, “some” indicates at least 15 per cent and “few” indicates less than 15 per cent.

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 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 (timeline 2010 for terrestrial and 2012 for marine)

Summary of progress: Fair progress to date globally for terrestrial; very little progress for marine areas. There are significant improvements in the terrestrial protected area coverage reaching 12.2 per cent of the global terrestrial area; more than half of world’s terrestrial eco-regions, 12 of the 14 terrestrial biomes and nine of the 15 WDPA’s regions have more than 10 per cent of their area under protection; out of the 114 countries for which information is available, 68 countries have kept aside more than 10 per cent of their territory under protection; about 50 countries have either completed or in the process of completing a comprehensive gap analysis and are taking actions to implement the results of gap analysis.

Key issues considered for assessing global progress: Gap analysis; Creation of new protected areas; MPAs.

Nearly all reporting countries indicated progress towards target 1.1. By 2008 there are more than 120,000 nationally designated protected areas covering 21 million km² of land and sea. While the terrestrial protected areas listed in WDPA cover 12.2 per cent of the planet’s surface area; the marine protected areas occupy only 5.9 per cent of the world’s territorial seas and only

0.5 per cent of the extraterritorial seas⁶. Out of the 15 regions of the world recognized by the UNEP-WCMC, nine regions (Americas, East and Southeast Asia, Eastern and Southern Africa, Western and Central Africa, Europe, and the Caribbean) have 10 per cent of their terrestrial area under protected areas⁷, whereas only three (Australia/New Zealand, South America and North America) of the 15 regions have more than 10 per cent their marine areas protected. Based on the information available from National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans and national reports, coverage of protected areas as a percentage of a country’s terrestrial area is available for 114 CBD Parties. 68 countries out of this total 114 have kept more than 10 per cent of their territories under protection (with 33 countries having more than 15 per cent of their terrestrial area protected); 23 per cent (26 countries) have 5 to 10 per cent and only 14.5 per cent of countries (six in number) have less than 5 per cent of their land designated as protected areas.

An overlay of nationally designated protected areas with the world’s terrestrial ecoregions reveals that 12 out of the 14 terrestrial biomes have more than 10 per cent of their area protected. Flooded grassland and Savannas biome with 42 per cent of its area under protected coverage is the highest protected biome⁸. Only tropical and sub-tropical coniferous forests biome and temperate grasslands, savannas and scrublands biome recorded less than 10 per cent protection with the latter has just about 5 per cent of its area under protection. However, the degree of protection to the ecoregions within these biomes vary, as out of the 825 terrestrial ecoregions more than 5 per cent are completely protected, 50 per cent have 10 per cent of their area protected and 8 per cent have less than 1 per cent of their area under protection⁹. Out of the 232 marine ecoregions, only 39 per cent of them have 10 per cent of their area under protection, whereas 50 per cent have less than 1 per cent of their area

⁶ UNEP-WCMC (2008) *State of the world’s protected areas: an annual review of global conservation progress*. UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge

⁷ Coad, L. et al (2008) Progress towards the convention on Biological Diversity terrestrial 2010 and marine 2012 targets for protected area coverage. *Parks* 17(2):35-42. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland

⁸ Some examples are the Sudd-Sahelian swamps, Zambezian flooded grasslands (including the Okavango Delta), Lake Chad flooded savannah and Nile Delta flooded savanna (all in Africa). The Everglades in the USA, the Orinoco and Pantanal wetlands in South America and the marshes of Southern Iraq are examples outside Africa.

⁹ UNEP-WCMC(2008) *op cit*

under protection. Considering the current annual growth rate of marine protected areas (4.6 per cent) achieving the 10 per cent target of the CBD strategic plan and the PoWPA marine target may well be nigh impossible within the next 20 years¹⁰.

More than 15 countries have completed a comprehensive ecological gap analysis and are in the process of implementing the results, whether by establishing new protected areas, extending existing protected areas, or by other means. In about 23 countries, attempts are underway to undertake comprehensive gap analyses. In some developed countries (Australia, Finland, Canada, and Germany) and in some developing countries (Brazil, Bhutan, Costa Rica) the protected area network is near comprehensive and ecologically representative covering major biomes (forests, pastures, deserts, grasslands, mountains, and wetlands) and includes public, private and community protected areas. Under-represented ecosystems typically include: coastal areas, oases, cave systems, karsts, grasslands, rivers and river canyons, marshes, and most significantly, marine systems. 27 countries reported the establishment of about 5,900 new protected areas – national parks, nature reserves, nature conservation areas, nature parks, landscape reserves, natural monuments, protected landscapes, ecological lands, scientific reserves and areas of community importance and 50 marine protected areas, covering approximately 60 million ha of terrestrial and marine areas, since 2004 (Table 2). A majority of reporting countries have indicated plans to establish additional protected areas and to adopt targets for protected areas. These targets have been included in relevant environmental policies, national strategies for sustainable development, national biodiversity strategies, national wildlife action plans and programmes. The planned expansion of coverage ranges from 5.74 per cent to 30 per cent of the total geographical area of countries.

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.

Summary of progress: Some progress to date may likely to be achieved by the date provided more systematic effort are put in place in next five years.

Key issues considered for assessing global progress: measures taken for developing enabling environment for integrating protected areas into broader land and seascapes and sectors; application of ecosystem approach.

Progress towards achieving this target is more evident in Europe and a few other developed countries. The majority of reporting countries indicated enabling legislative, policy measures and tools for integrating protected areas into broader land and seascapes and sectoral interests. Some examples include: the Protected Areas Act in Albania; the Directions for the National Reserve System-A Partnership Approach in Australia; Directives under beyond sites requirement of the European Commission Bird and Habitat Directives -Natura 2000 in European Community member States; Article 3 of the Federal Nature Conservation Act in Germany; the National Natural Heritage Plan in France; Strategic Environmental Assessment in Lebanon; and the Ecological Network Act in Ukraine.

In many countries, protected areas are integrated into surrounding areas through regional development planning, spatial planning, including establishment of ecological corridors, core areas, buffer zones and Biosphere Reserves. Many reporting countries indicated they had taken steps to improve connectivity and ecological networks. Some examples include: Australian Alps to Atherton (A2A connectivity conservation corridor); Greater Mekong sub region Biodiversity conservation corridor in Viet Nam; ecological green corridors in Hungary; eco-tunnels and eco-passages in Belgium. Many developing countries reported that on a conceptual level, the need for adopting the ecosystem approach and establishing/managing protected areas in the regional context is well understood; however, in practice the sectoral interests and competing land uses make it difficult to integrate protected areas into broader land and seascapes. Information on integrating marine and coastal protected areas into surrounding seascapes has not been well reported.

¹⁰ Laffoley, D *et al* (2008) Progress with Marine Protected Areas since Durban, and future directions. *Parks* 17(2) 13-22. IUCN, Gland, Switzerland

Table 2: Number and coverage (where available) of protected areas established since 2000/2004

| Country | PAs as % of land areas | Protected area (s) |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--|
| Brazil | 7% | 54 new federal PAs established and 9 existing PAs expanded covering 19.6 million ha. From 2000-05 State PAs increased 28.3 per cent in number and 64.7 per cent increase in size approximately 11.8 million ha. |
| India | 4.7% | 14 new PAs or an increase of 15 per cent in number covering 0.1 million ha. |
| Hungary | 9.4% | 93 new PAs (21 nature reserves, 71 protected natural areas of local significance, 1 landscape protection area) covering 26953 ha area. In addition 6 new Ramsar sites covering 79,000 ha area. |
| Mexico | 11.8% | 47 new national parks covering 7.2 million ha |
| Poland | 32.3% | 1029 new PAs (Natural Reserves 116, documentation sites 50; ecological sites 572; natural landscape complexes 37; protected landscapes 5; Special Bird protection areas 69; special areas under habitat conservation 180 |
| Australia | 10.52% terrestrial 7% marine | National Reserve system has grown from 10.52 per cent in 2004 to 11.6 per cent in 2006; an increase of 9.11 million ha with 1280 new PAs. 43 new MPAs covering 24 million ha |
| Canada | 9.4% terrestrial 0.64% marine | About 15 million ha increase in area from 2005 to 2009 |
| China | 15% | 136 new PAs from the end of 2006 to the end of 2007 covering 34 million ha. |
| Spain | 8.8% | 184 new PAs covering 6.9 million ha (72 new SPAs for birds; 96 new protected natural areas; 16 new Ramsar sites). Area under Natura 2000 doubled from 5.5 to 11 million ha. |
| France | 12% | 1201 new PAs including Natura 2000 sites, National Parks, regional nature reserves, prefectural protection biotopes, forest biological reserves covering 6.84 million ha |
| Sweden | 10% | 21 new MPAs. 280000 ha of productive forests protected by the end of 2008. Proposals to establish 17 new national parks, extension of 7 existing parks and 28 new MPAs by 2010. |
| Philippines | 13.8% | 730 new MPAs from 1997-2007 with 48 per cent increase in the area. A 5.3 per cent increase in the proportion of terrestrial protected areas to total land area from 1992 to 2008. The proportion of forest cover to land area increased from 23.9 per cent in 2003 to 52.6 per cent in 2006. |
| Czech Republic | 18% | 43 new PAs (2 national nature monuments, 1 national nature reserves, 9 nature monuments, 14 natural reserves, 1 SPA and 16 SCI. |
| Germany | 13.5% terrestrial 41% marine | 749 new PAs (588 nature conservation areas, 2 national parks – Eifel and Kellerwald, 152 landscape reserves and 7 nature parks) covering 0.7 million ha |
| Finland | 15% | Since 2004 added 845,000 ha of new PAs in national parks, strict nature reserves, protected peat land areas and herb rich forest areas. |
| Rwanda | 10% | 2 new PAs (Ramsar site – Rugezi-Bulera-Ruhondo complex and Buhanga reserved forest area) |
| Norway | 14.3% | 234 new PAs covering 1.2 million ha. |
| Madagascar | 10% | 2 million ha of new PAs including 5 new MPAs |
| Albania | 9.8% | 6 new PAs since 2004 (2 managed nature reserves coastal wetlands, 1 protected) ; expansion of Dajti national park and Mali me Gropa-Bize-Martanesh protected landscape |
| Algeria | 24% | 2 new PAs (one terrestrial national park and one marine nature reserve) |
| United Kingdom | 10.9% | 814 new PAs (19 special protection areas, 47 special areas of conservation, 2 Ramsar sites, 62 SSSIs +ASSIs, 6 national nature reserves, 668 local reserves, 9 areas of outstanding natural beauty and 1 national park) covering 0.8million ha. |
| Cameroon | 15% | 8 new PAs since 2001 |
| Estonia | 18% | 62 new PAs with an increase of 6 per cent in the coverage of PAs as percentage of territory. |
| Kyrgyzstan | 5.2% | 143,000 ha increase in PA coverage from 2005-2008 |
| Mongolia | 14.1% | An increase of 3 per cent in the coverage of PAs as percentage of territory. |
| Belgium | 12.6% | 77 new PAs (66 reserve areas, 6 Natura 2000sites and 5 wetlands) covering 48,470 ha |

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.

Summary of progress: Fair to good progress to date globally, 34 per cent increase in number of transboundary protected areas complexes, partially achieved at global level.

Key issues considered for assessing global progress: Increase in the number of transboundary protected areas established; the kinds of collaboration across national boundaries.

The UNEP-WCMC transboundary protected areas inventory (2007), based on reviewing the digital maps of WDPA, identified 227 Transboundary Protected Areas Complexes (TBPA) incorporating 3,043 individual protected areas¹¹. Based on GIS analysis the total area TBPA was estimated as 4,626,601.85 km² with 63 per cent of this occurring in both continents of America. Africa and Asia recorded about 32 per cent and the Europe has only 5 per cent of this total area. The TBPA complex “Ellesmere/Greenland between Canada and Greenland is the biggest TBPA complex in size covering 1,008,470.127 km². With 169 TBPA in 2001 their number increased to 188 in 2005 and to 227 in 2007 a 34 per cent increase in number since 2001.

Zbicz (2005)¹² identified six “hierarchical, increasing levels of transboundary cooperation between adjoining protected areas”: (1) no cooperation, (2) communication, (3) consultation, (4) collaboration, (5) coordination of planning, and (6) full cooperation. A global survey of managers working in TBPA according to this system found that at the extremes, 18 per cent responded that there was no cooperation at all, while 7 per cent were cooperating at the level of “full cooperation.” 39

¹¹ www.tbpa.net/tpa_inventory.html

¹² Zbicz, Dorothy C. 2003. Imposing Transboundary Conservation: Cooperation Between Internationally Adjoining Protected Areas, *Journal of Sustainable Forestry*, 17: 1/2.

per cent of respondents indicated that they at the level of “communication.”

Zbicz drew out four “factors” correlated to the level of cooperation. In essence, higher levels of cooperation occurred (1) if the idea of transfrontier cooperation and ecosystem-based management was important to the protected area managers and personnel, (2) if there were adequate communication technologies in place, (3) if there were individuals willing to take leadership roles, and (4) if land managers were able to make personal contact across the border. Not surprisingly, it was the latter factor that correlated most strongly with the level of cooperation achieved¹³.

Nearly all reporting countries indicated collaboration with neighbouring countries in establishing transboundary protected areas and regional networks, as well as cross-boundary management agreements.

Multilateral environmental agreements such as the Convention on Migratory Species, the Convention on International Trade on Endangered Species, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, along with the Convention on Biological Diversity, as well as many other regional instruments, including the Protocol Concerning Specially Protected Areas and Wildlife, the Barcelona Convention, and the Alpine Convention provided suitable frameworks for regional cooperation that facilitated the achievement of this target.

Important regional protected area networks include the Meso-America Regional Network, the Alpine Protected Area network, the Pan European Ecological Network, the Central Africa Network of Protected areas, the Marine Protected Areas Network for the Western Indian Ocean Countries, and Transnational River Basin Districts on the Eastern Side of the Baltic Sea Network. Transboundary initiatives include *inter alia*: ZIMOZA (Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Zambia) Transboundary initiative; KAZA (Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia) initiative; the Gobi desert reserves and Altai mountain reserves between China and Mongolia; trans-frontier marine conservation between Tanzania and Mozambique; Danube Delta and Prut river initiative between Romania, Ukraine and Moldova; Eastern Carpathian migratory corridor (Polish-Slovak-Ukrainian Biosphere Reserve); transboundary

¹³ Chester, Charles (Lead Author); James Dontje and William C.G. Burns (Topic Editors) 2008. "Transboundary protected areas." In: Encyclopedia of Earth. Eds. Cutler J. Cleveland (Washington, D.C.: Environmental Information Coalition, National Council for Science and the Environment). [First published in the Encyclopedia of Earth November 17, 2006; Last revised September 24, 2008; Retrieved August 26, 2009]. www.eoearth.org/article/Transboundary_protected_areas

protected areas between Eritrea, Djibouti and Somalia; the intercontinental Biosphere Reserve of the Mediterranean Andalusia (Spain) established in 2006 and The East Asian-Australasian Flyway.

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.

Summary of progress: Fair progress to date with about 30 per cent of national protected areas has management plans in place and another 30 per cent are under development, but effective implementation of plans are lagging behind. Likely to achieved partially by the target date of 2012.

Key issues considered for assessing global progress: Percentage of protected areas (area and number) have science based management plans; their preparation through stakeholder involvement; and implementation

In general, reports indicated that science-based management plans exist for at least 30 per cent of protected areas and management plans are under development for an additional 30 per cent. Some examples are given below. In some reporting countries, development of management plans is a statutory requirement and almost all of their protected areas either already have management plans or plans are under development.

However, in nearly all developing countries, and in some developed countries, lack of sufficient human and financial resources is a major impediment to the effective implementation of management plans. Most of the reporting countries developed guidelines and approaches for developing management plans and used participatory approaches that included the input of various stakeholders while developing the plans.

Table 3: Development of management plans

| Country/Region | Number of protect areas having management plans (MPs) |
|----------------|---|
| Australia | All jurisdictions seek to develop PA management plans. South Australia State recorded an increase from 42.8 per cent to 61.7 per cent in the last ten years and planning to achieve state wide coverage by 2011. Victoria State approved MPs for 13 MPAS and 11 marine sanctuaries by 2007. |
| Albania | 3 national parks have MPs |
| Bhutan | 6 out of the 9 national parks have MPs |
| China | Many protected areas developed MPs but many of them have not been implemented due to various impediments. |
| Colombia | 50 out of 51 protected areas have MPs and they are being implemented |
| EC | 5312 of Natura 2000 sites have MPs, for another 3250 sites MPs are under development |
| Estonia | For 25 protected areas MPs are under effective implementation, for 35 protected areas MPs are under development. |
| India | For national parks 39 per cent have MPs; 22 per cent are under preparation. 39 per cent have no management plans. For wildlife sanctuaries 34 per cent have plans; 16 per cent under preparation and 50 per cent no plans. Annual plan of operations are prepared for all protected areas. |
| Spain | 40 per cent of protected areas have MPs |
| Sweden | 75 per cent of Natura 2000 sites have conservation 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.

Summary of progress: Fair to good progress to date in identifying the threats, but threat mitigation and prevention are lagging behind globally.

Key issues considered for assessing global progress: Status of threat assessment; actions to improve threat prevention and mitigation.

Nearly all reporting countries have established at least some measures to identify prevent and/or mitigate the negative impacts of threats to protected areas, however, the level of

detail varied considerably. In general, threats to protected areas are identified through threat reduction analysis as part of the management plan for individual protected areas. Threats are also identified through routine field patrols by staff, community members or members of the public. Threats to protected areas and their levels vary from country to country. Prevalent threats include habitat fragmentation, conflicting adjoining land use, invasive alien species, mining and oil drilling, pollution, altered fire and hydrological regimes, legal and illegal logging, visitor impacts, hunting, and farming practices. Many countries in the 4th national reports highlighted climate change as one of the most significant threats.

Regarding prevention and mitigation measures, many countries reported that they have developed legislative, policy and regulatory measures, including mandatory environmental impact and strategic environmental assessment of development projects and incentive schemes. Some countries indicated that prevention and mitigation of threats is accomplished through pre-emptive actions in the threat-reduction analyses, including sharing of responsibility between protected-area staff and local communities, and conflict resolution. Many countries reported that they were undertaking measures to restore and rehabilitate the ecological integrity of protected areas. Some examples include: boundary demarcation; selective salvage operations in forest reserves; replanting with indigenous species; strict law enforcement; conversion of water balance in bogs and fens; establishment of grazing systems in grasslands; removal of shrubs and trees from high value grasslands, bogs and fens; and coral-reef mooring.

Goal 2.1: To promote equity and benefit-sharing and Goal 2.2: To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders

Target 2.1: Establish mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas (by 2008)

Target 2.2: Full and effective participation 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 (by 2008)

Summary of progress to date: Some progress to date in both the targets but way behind meeting the targets at global level and also at regional level except pacific islands region.

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: assessment of socio cultural costs and benefits of protected for indigenous and local communities; recognition of governance types and community conserved areas; mechanisms for full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities.

Although one can conclude that these two targets of the Programme Element 2 are not achieved at the global level, but the principles of equity, participation, governance and sharing of costs and benefits are increasingly being considered at national levels and being incorporated into national policies.

Nearly all countries reported having legislative and policy frameworks for the equitable sharing of costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas. However, few countries provided details and many countries indicated gaps in terms of equitable sharing of costs and benefits. One country (Australia) indicated that all its states and territories have enabling legislation related to conservation covenants on the title of private lands. Some countries established joint/collaborative/ participatory forest management programmes, tourism ventures etc, to share revenues with local communities. Assessments of economic and socio- cultural costs and benefits of protected areas for indigenous and local communities have not been undertaken in the majority of reporting countries. Some countries reported undertaking measures to avoid and mitigate negative impacts on indigenous and local communities through the establishment of protected areas, which *inter alia* include alternate livelihood options; acquisition compensation grants; covenanting programmes and revolving funds; and development of regulations to protect the rights and interests of indigenous and local communities.

A majority of responding countries reported that their relevant laws and policies incorporate a clear requirement for the participation of stakeholders and indigenous and local communities in the planning, establishment and management of protected areas. A few countries also reported that a process of public consultation particularly with local communities is undertaken at national or local level before protected areas are established. In general, multi-stakeholder protected areas advisory committees or conservation boards are important mechanisms to facilitate participation of all stakeholders. Many countries indicated measures taken to support indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs), which *inter alia* include training, assistance through non-governmental organizations, dissemination of information, and funding. However, not much information is available regarding how many countries

accorded recognition to ICCAs and co managed protected areas. A survey of 16 countries by IUCN-WCPA TILCEPA¹⁴ found six countries (Australia, Brazil, Guyana, India, South Africa and Vanuatu) enacted legislation recognizing ICCAs as part of the country protected area network. Another six countries (Canada, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Mauritania, Tanzania and Taiwan) provided legal backing to ICCAs, but as part of more general laws providing recognition of indigenous or community territories, rather than as protected areas or specific conservation mechanisms. Four countries (China, Morocco, Nepal and Nigeria) had no legal backing for ICCAs, but provided some level of administrative support. While there is some progress in terrestrial ICCAs, community managed marine protected areas, except the Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) in the Pacific, are not well developed in other regions.

Information on how countries strengthened and diversified their governance types is not available barring few. For example, Colombia has moved towards much greater participation of indigenous peoples, peasant communities, and others. It also encouraged the creation and incorporation of a complex set of regional and local reserves, collaboratively managed protected areas, indigenous territories, private protected areas, and community conserved areas. Australia has established 22 indigenous protected areas covering 14 million hectares and implementing new forms of conservation and covenanting programmes. Canada has established First Nations protected areas. Madagascar has also moved into diversifying protected area governance types and India extended its protected area types to include those that could be managed in a collaborative manner with various government departments and local communities, and those to be managed by local communities themselves¹⁵. India has established 43 conservation reserves and community reserves. Brazil has reported that there are 65 indigenous lands in the community conserved areas of which 38 are demarcated and 28 are legally established¹⁶. Under UNDP/GEF PoWPA project currently 19 countries (Afghanistan, Antigua Barbuda, Armenia, Benin, Burundi, Cambodia, Comoros, DR Congo, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, Kiribati, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Micronesia Federated states, Samoa, Gambia and Uganda) are assessing and diversifying protected area governance types¹⁷.

¹⁴

www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/ceesp/topics/governance/icca/ceesp_icca_legislation/

¹⁵ Kothari. (2008) A. Protected areas and people: the future of the past. *Parks* 17 (2). IUCN, Gland, Switzerland.

¹⁶ Implementation of the CBD in Brazil: Issues on the agenda of COP 9. Ministry of Environment, Brazilian Government

¹⁷ www.protectedareas.org

Diversifying the governance of protected areas, into collaborative and community based regimes, will be a significant step towards achieving the objectives of PoWPA but such diversification itself requires considerable effort on part of governments, international agencies, indigenous peoples and local communities, other civil society organizations, donors, scientific groups, and others. Greater documentation of best practices, facilitation of learning across countries and regions, utilizing and building on existing guidance, commitment to translate the policy into concrete actions, will ensure effective implementation of Programme element 2.

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.

Summary of progress: Fair to good progress to date, partially achieved the target at global level

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: assessment of policy, institutional environment; kind of social and economic valuation methods and incentives to support enabling environment.

The majority of reporting countries indicated that they had already put in place appropriate policy, institutional and socio-economic frameworks for effective establishment and management of protected areas. Some countries have already enacted specific legislation for protected areas and some countries have done so specifically for marine areas. Though some countries indicated that they carry out valuation of goods and services of protected areas, and use various types of socio-economic valuation methods, information on how those values have been captured into national accounts has not been provided.

A number of tools are now available to assess the values and benefits of protected areas¹⁸.

Some countries developed and tested social and economic valuation methods concerning the effects of protected areas

¹⁸ Economic values of protected areas. Guidelines for protected area Managers, IUCN-WCPA
www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/pubs/pdfs/Economic_values.pdf

for regional development. Many countries indicated a lack of expertise and capacity in evaluating goods and services of protected areas and their reflection in national accounts, e.g., gross domestic product and national budgets.

From the information provided, some of the main impediments for effective establishment and management of protected areas include lack of financial resources; lack of trained manpower and capacities; competing needs on land; lack of intersectoral coordination, lack of clear-cut roles and responsibilities; jurisdictional conflicts; compensation issues and land tenure rights and ownership regimes; high rates of human population growth and resource consumption; lack of political support; lack of public awareness and support; boundary disputes between traditional leaders; wildlife damage and strained relations between local communities and management authorities.

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.

Summary of progress to date: Fair to good progress to date, could be partially achieved at global level.

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: comprehensive capacity needs assessments; programmes implemented for capacity building.

Nearly all countries reported advancement toward achieving this target. Nearly all countries reported undertaking capacity needs assessments and establishing capacity building programmes. In the majority of countries capacity building is an integral part of protected area management plans.

In some countries, premier specialized training institutions have been established for conducting regular and customized training programmes for managers and frontline staff. Some of these institutions have been recognized as regional training institutions for the countries of the region.

In a number of countries, training programmes are also developed for non-governmental organizations and community groups as well as government protected-area staff. In many reporting countries, project-based training

programmes are implemented. A few countries indicated that they are undertaking multidisciplinary approaches in the management of protected areas by incorporating information from natural sciences, social, economic and political sciences, and traditional knowledge.

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.

Summary of progress: Fair progress to date, could be partially achieved at global level.

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: development and transfer of technologies for protected areas.

Most countries reported the application of innovative approaches and technologies in the establishment and management of protected areas. In general these technologies include, remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems, habitat and landscape mapping, satellite telemetry, and camera traps.

Some new approaches include public-private partnerships, management effectiveness-tracking tools, rapid assessment and prioritization of protected areas management, and the IUCN Management Effectiveness Framework. A number of countries reported development of new concepts and technologies such as “field biotope network planning”, “ecological security”, and “landscape security”.

Some countries reported development of integrated information management systems for protected areas for dissemination of information and approaches for effective management of protected areas.

Many reporting countries indicated collaboration and sharing of information and technologies within the country and/or with other countries. Many developing countries called for regional collaboration, capacity and know how, and financial support for using innovative and new technologies

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.

Summary of progress: Some progress to date but way behind meeting the target at global level and also at regional level.

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: financial needs estimates and status of development and implementation of sustainable finance plans; funding from bilateral and multi lateral sources.

Financial needs assessment and status of sustainable finance plans:

The PoWPA requires Parties to develop and implement country-level sustainable plans for ensuring financial sustainability of national systems of protected areas. Assessment of financial needs and gaps is one of the first steps in developing sustainable finance plans. With a few exceptions, most of the reporting countries have not undertaken these assessments. Information on financial needs assessment is available for only 19 least developed countries, Small Island developing States, other developing countries and countries in economies in transition. Estimated annual funding gap for implementing PoWPA by these 19 countries ranged from US\$ 3.28 million to 142.25 million. For developed countries information is available only for Australia and EC¹⁹. The majority of responding countries indicated that a major source of funding for protected areas is national and provincial budgets. With only few exceptions, most countries, including developed countries, find resources limited or very limited for the establishment and management of protected areas. None of the reporting countries elaborated on the strategies that are in place or under development to secure long-term funding for their national protected area system. Very few countries indicated the nature of supplementary funding mechanisms. To date only few countries are in the process of completing country-level sustainable financing plans²⁰.

Under UNDP/GEF PoWPA project eight countries (Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, Djibouti, Dominican Republic,

Honduras, Lao PDR, Micronesia, Mongolia, are currently developing sustainable finance plans²¹.

Funding from bilateral, multilateral and other sources:

Based on the available information, international financing for biodiversity conservation in recent years is estimated to be around US \$ 4 to 5 billion annually with some 30 per cent to 50 per cent of it going to protected areas²².

Out of this, as much as 2 billion dollars - comes from high income countries' Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) in the form of country-to-country bilateral aid, and in the form of multilateral aid managed by the GEF, other UN agencies, the International Development Agency and multilateral development banks. Not-for-profit funding, coming from international conservation NGOs, private foundations and businesses-related foundations, may contribute over 1 billion dollars annually but precise figures are difficult to estimate. Market-based sources include (a) international ecotourism and tourism, (b) markets for environment-friendly products (organic, certified, fair trade, etc) and (c) the incipient field of international payments for ecosystem services (IPES), like bio-prospecting and bio-carbon, may contribute to US\$1 to 2 billion.

The Global Environment Facility is the largest funding mechanism for protected areas worldwide. GEF has invested in over 1,600 protected areas, covering more than 360 million hectares. The GEF has provided more than \$1.56 billion to fund protected areas, leveraging an additional \$4.15 billion in co-financing from project partners. In addition, the resources allocated to supporting protected area system projects have increased during each successive GEF replenishment cycle. In GEF -4 (2007-2010) approximately 450 million is allocated for protected area system. In addition other GEF initiatives such as the Small Grants Programme and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund have also contributed significantly to protected areas. As per the guidance given by the COP in decision VII/28 the GEF launched a UNDP/GEF project to support implementation of PoWPA.

While there is increase in allocation under each GEF cycle, the share of biodiversity conservation under bilateral aid has remained fairly constant, between 2.4 per cent and 2.8 per cent of total bilateral ODA through the last 15 years²³. During the last meeting of the COP, the Government of Germany

¹⁹ UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/4

²⁰ UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/INF/7

²¹ www.testprotectedareas.org

²² UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/INF/8

²³ OECD. 2007. Statistic on Biodiversity-Related AID. OECD Paris. Online at www.oecd.org/dac/stats/crs

launched the LifeWeb, as a means to support and strengthen implementation of the PoWPA through new and additional financial resources. The government of Germany has committed approximately 120 million Euros over three years to support projects brokered through this initiative, within the framework of the International Climate 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. The vision is LifeWeb will over time combine a diversity of donors, including public bilateral and multilateral agencies, foundations, and the private sector and become a 'one stop shop' for information and opportunity on protected areas financing. A small LifeWeb Coordination Office has been recently established within the CBD Secretariat in order to develop and manage the initiative.

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.

Summary of progress: Fair to good progress to date partially achieved at global level.

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: Awareness raising activities; communicating benefits

Most countries reported undertaking at least some communication, education and awareness-raising activities for enhancing public understanding and appreciation of protected areas. In many countries conservation foundations and NGOs are supplementing governmental efforts in public awareness activities. In some countries both federal and provincial governments are engaged in education strategies and programmes in communicating the biodiversity and other values of protected areas.

Public awareness activities included publication of brochures, booklets, posters, websites, CD-ROMs; organization of guided tours; engagement of folk art and cultural shows; construction and maintenance of nature trails, camping, mountain biking, recreational vehicle driving; competitions; observance of important days and festivals; establishment of conservation education/interpretation centres in protected areas, visitor centres, and "discovery ranger programmes" aimed at families gaining a first-hand experience of reserve values. One country reported development of a communication strategy for its

national protected area system, including its marine protected areas. In many reporting countries, environmental education is introduced in the school curriculum. Information specifically on the inclusion of protected areas in the formal school curricula has not been provided.

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

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.

Summary of progress: Fair to good progress to date in developing standards, criteria and best practices but lagging behind in adopting them at global level and also at regional level.

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: development of standards and criteria for planning, selecting establishing and managing protected areas and adopting best practices.

A few countries (15 per cent) reported having comprehensive standards, criteria and best practices for site selection, management and governance of protected areas. In some countries, monitoring protocols for some categories of protected areas have been formalized. With regard to the Natura 2000 network, a number of guidelines for site management have been developed at the level of the European Union²⁴.

One reporting country indicated the approach undertaken in the systematic protection of marine areas and standards and best practices for new activities in terrestrial reserves²⁵. IUCN-WCPA has produced an extensive series of "best practice" guides for protected area establishment and has proposed a set of minimum standards for protected area management. As of now 16 best practice guidelines covering *inter alia* sacred natural sites to indigenous and community conserved areas, transboundary protected areas, mountain protected areas, management effectiveness, sustainable financing etc²⁶.

²⁴ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/natura_2000_network/manging_natura_2000/exchange_of_good_practice/index.html;

²⁵www.gbrmpa.gov.au/corp_site/management/zoning/planners_info.html
www.parks.tas.gov.au/publications/tech/management_code/summary.html

²⁶ The documents can be downloaded from www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/wcpa/wcpa_publications/wcpa_bpg/index.cfm?

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

Summary of progress: Some progress to date, but unlikely achieving the target at global and regional level by 2010.

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: Status of management effectiveness assessment; measures taken to implement results of assessment to improve management effectiveness.

Significant inter- and intra-regional differences among countries can be discerned in tracking the progress in this target. Within a region, some countries indicated significant advancement in carrying out management effectiveness evaluations.

However in other countries within the same region management effectiveness assessment have yet to be undertaken. Most reporting countries indicated adoption of the IUCN-WCPA management effectiveness framework, and have adopted either the WWF Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management (RAPPAM) methodology, or a scorecard approach, for assessments. Some countries strongly articulated the need for availability of methodologies and tools in local languages and increased technical capacity for undertaking evaluations.

Information on the percentage of the overall protected areas evaluated, or conclusions of evaluations and incorporation of the results of evaluations into management plans of protected areas, is not made available in the reports. However a global study undertaken by the University of Queensland, with support from WWF, TNC, IUCN-WCPA and UNEP-WCMC, has documented over 7,600 management effectiveness assessments from 128 countries.

Detailed information on the outcome²⁷ and updated information for the GBO 3 is given below.

²⁷ Leverington, F, Hockings, M and Lemos Costa. K (2008) Management Effectiveness Evaluation in Protected areas: Report for the project 'Global study into management effectiveness evaluation of protected areas' The University of Queensland, Gatton, IUCN WCPA, TNC, WWF, Australia.

Global Study on Management Effectiveness Evaluation of Protected Areas

By obtaining original data, analyzing about 50 per cent of the total assessments and reviewing 50 evaluation reports, the Global Study developed a database, which is being linked to the WDPA. Majority of assessments are from Latin America and the Caribbean region (over 2500), followed by Oceania, largely due to extensive 'State of Parks' studies in Australia (in NSW, Queensland and Victoria), Asia, Europe and Africa. To date few studies have been included from North America. Activity 4.2.2 requires Parties to implement management effectiveness evaluations at least 30 per cent of their national protected area systems. Given this requirement, and the total number of assessments used in the Global Study comprise just under 8 per cent of the over 100,000 protected areas included in the WDPA, achievement of the 30 per cent requirement of PoWPA by 2010 will fall short and the gap is substantial. However the Global Study found that assessments available for over 7600 protected areas represent significant progress over the position of just a few years previously and there is evidence of many more countries commencing programs of evaluation.

Protected areas have been assessed using many different methodologies. In order to gain an overall picture, the Global Study developed a 'common reporting format', defining 45 headline indicators which represent the major themes and elements of the thousands of indicators used in the various assessment systems. There were clear patterns in the strengths and weaknesses of management amongst the 45 common reporting format indicators, and these patterns were consistent across most methodologies and regions. Highest scoring indicators overall were park gazetted, marking of boundaries, resolution of tenure issues, effectiveness of governance and leadership and the skill level of staff and other management partners. Weakest areas related to programs of community benefit, funding reliability and adequacy, management effectiveness evaluation, maintenance, communication, and community involvement. Many protected areas lack basic requirements to operate effectively, and do not have an effective management presence. Outcome indicators, relating to achievement of objectives, values conservation and effect on the community, also scored relatively well, indicating that even where 'inputs' and many 'processes' are weak, protected areas were still performing a valuable function for conservation and in the community. The most commonly nominated threats in most regions were hunting, killing and collecting animals; logging and wood harvesting; gathering non-timber forest products; recreational activities; and the management of adjacent lands. These show some consistency across regions, though differences are seen in countries like Australia, where invasive species and fire management are more serious threats. UNEP –WCMC in partnership with the Global Study created a webpage within WDPA to enable viewing of the methodologies and study locations (www.wdpa.org/ME/Default.aspx).

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.

Summary of progress: Fair to good progress to date, in monitoring coverage and trends at national, regional and global scales through the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), but monitoring status is lagging behind.

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: mechanisms for monitoring and reporting; inputs to WDPA

A few countries (15 per cent) reported having mechanisms in place for monitoring the coverage, status and trends at national level. All reporting countries indicated that Environment Ministries are responsible for annually collating national protected area statistics and submitting information to WDPA, to other site based conventions and treaties such as Ramsar, World Heritage, Man and Biosphere Programme of UNESCO, CMS and CITES.. Some countries also indicated that monitoring programmes for rare and endangered species, trade in endangered species through TRAFFIC etc are put in place. At the EU level, a regional system of monitoring the coverage, status and trends of Natura 2000 network based on the data provided by the Member States when submitting the lists of potential sites and later in the periodic national reports²⁸.

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

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

Summary of progress: Fair to good progress to date.

Key issues considered for assessing the progress: Use of scientific knowledge and identification of research priorities for protected areas

Many reporting countries indicated extensive and appropriate use of scientific knowledge in establishment and management of protected areas including dissemination of information and knowledge to protected area managers and field staff. The IUCN-WCPA, other major conservation organizations are constantly incorporating the scientific developments in conservation biology, ecosystem science and remote sensing applications in the best practice guidelines, tools and resources. Some countries have established specialised institutions for carrying out research in protected area related aspects. Some reporting countries indicated establishment of scientific advisory bodies and development of frameworks with scientific institutions. In some countries specialized courses at under graduate and graduate levels have been established in universities.

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ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/nature_conservation/useful_info/barometer/barometer.htm

Appendix 3: Summary of COP 9 Decision IX/18

Concerning implementation of the PoWPA the COP 9 Decision (IX/18) asks Parties to:

4.a) Better integrate protected areas into broader land and seascapes and relevant sectors and plans, including aiming at poverty eradication (see also 19)

4.b) Give special attention to improving the management effectiveness of protected areas

- through capacity building measures,
- monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity at site- and system-level

4.c) Give special attention to the implementation of programme element 2

5.a) Transmit to the Executive Secretary information on sites they wish to designate as protected areas, with a view to mobilize enhanced financial support

5.b) Establish multisectoral advisory committees to support of the implementation the PoWPA and

- i. Better coordinate and communicate among those involved with protected areas
- ii. Develop national targets and action plans for implementing PoWPA
- iii. Increase public awareness and develop a communication strategy for PoWPA (see also 22)
- iv. Monitor and report on implementation
- v. Support coordinated implementation of PoWPA with other CBD programmes and biodiversity-related conventions
- vi. Support capacity building and fund programmes to improve PoWPA implementation
- vii. Identify policy and legislative barriers and knowledge gaps and improve conditions for implementation, i.e. innovative financial mechanisms, guidance, tools and strategies

6.a); b) and d) Improve, diversify and strengthen protected area governance types; recognize the contribution of co-managed protected areas, private protected areas and indigenous and local community conserved areas within the national protected area system and Establish processes for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in the governance of protected areas

6.c) Promote the development and importance of ecological networks

6.e) Develop and implement measures for the equitable sharing of costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas

6.f) Support the establishment or strengthening of regional or subregional forums that contribute to the effective implementation of the PoWPA

7) Facilitate and improve transfer of technologies to developing countries to enhance management effectiveness of protected areas

8); 9); 10) and 11) encourage UNEP-WCMC (the WDPA Consortium and IUCN) to main and improve the WDPA and help streamline national reporting on biodiversity; and ask Parties to develop national or regional data networks to facilitate the exchange of information and specifically to report on the refined IUCN categories

12) Calls for all involved to develop technical support networks for PoWPA implementation by:

- a) Making tools available
- b) Facilitating the sharing of public information and knowledge
- c) Supporting and/or coordinating subregional workshops
- d) Convening regional/subregional technical training on key themes of the PoWPA
- e) Enhancing partnerships and exchange programmes between agencies and protected areas
- f) Strengthening national and regional training institutions

13) Asks WCPA and others to strengthening national and regional capacity in training institutions to aid PoWPA implementation through the development of an open curriculum framework

14) Encourages Parties to consider the use of the UNEP/IUCN TEMATEA Issue-Based Module on Protected Areas in national implementation of agreements with regard to protected areas;

15) Requests the Executive Secretary to hold regional and subregional capacity-building and progress-review workshops on key themes and asks for financial and technical support for this

16); 17); 18) and 20) Requests the Executive Secretary, subject to the availability of funding, to further develop tools for PoWPA implementation aimed at different audiences and translated into all UN languages; and develop a user-friendly, comprehensive central website on PoWPA (including information related to 5a above and information on best practice on PoWPA implementation)

21) Requests Parties to designate a national focal point for the PoWPA to facilitate development and implementation of work on protected areas

23) Encourages Parties and relevant organisations to enhance research and awareness of the role of protected areas, and networks of protected areas, in addressing climate change

Concerning financial resources for implementation the COP 9 Decision (IX/18) notes that insufficient financial resources continues to be one of the main obstacles to the implementation of the PoWPA by developing countries and economies in transition; thus

- **Parties** are invited to: 3.a), b) and c) As a priority undertake country-level financial needs assessments, and develop and implement effective sustainable financing plans for protected areas; 3.d) Promote the valuation of ecosystem goods and services provided by protected areas, especially the socio-economic costs and benefits to indigenous, local communities and other stakeholders ; 3.e) Integrate and mainstream protected area planning and management within development agendas ; 3.f) Consider national fundraising target from national/international sources for implementing PoWPA; 3.g) Consider strengthen capacity for pressures and threat analysis and explore the possibility of exchanging and harmonising methodologies and mechanisms for this analysis; and 3.h) Explore funding opportunities for protected area design, establishment and effective management to address climate change; noting that effective actions to reduce deforestation could constitute a unique opportunity for biodiversity protection (re CoP decision VIII/30)
- **Donor countries** are urged to 4.a) Enhance financial support for implementation of new and additional protected areas; 4.b) Support the reporting process of developing countries and countries in transition; 4.c) and d) Support of implementation of the PoWPA by developing countries based on priorities identified in

national biodiversity strategies and action plans; and 4.e) Support the next replenishment of the GEF taking into account the PoWPA

- **Multilateral donors, NGOs and other funding organizations** are urged to 6.a) Make adequate, timely and predictable funding available for the designation and effective management of new protected areas and where applicable the establishment of ecological network that complete representative systems, and for improving management of existing protected areas of all governance types; 6.b) Provide enhanced financial and technical support to endowment funds, national environmental funds and other long-term financing mechanisms; 6.c) Support financial needs assessments, sustainable financial plans and valuation of ecosystem goods and services; 6.d) Support development and implementation of financial strategies and plans for national systems; 6.e) Support projects that demonstrate the role of protected areas in addressing climate change; 6.f) Support proposals on public-private partnerships in the developing countries; 6.g) Support capacity-building for indigenous and local communities to participate in the establishment and management of protected areas to improve their standard of living; 6.h) Supporting the preservation and maintenance of traditional knowledge for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity in the management of protected areas.
 - **Executive Secretary** is requested to: 7.a) Promote the importance of financing for protected areas; and 7.c) Compile information assessing the socio-economic values of protected areas.
 - **GEF** is invited to: 9.a) Continue to provide and facilitate easier access to financial resources for protected areas, taking into account PoWPA goals and targets; 9.b) To consider support for proposals that demonstrate the role protected areas play in addressing climate change; 9.c) To ensure that protected areas remain a GEF priority.
- 6) Encourages developing countries to prioritise PoWPA and mainstream protected areas into relevant sectoral plans.