



Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/WS-PA/CSEAFR/1/2
14 February 2012

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR CENTRAL, SOUTHERN
AND EAST AFRICA ON CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF
WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Cape Town, 30 January – 3 February 2012

REPORT OF THE SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND EAST AFRICA ON CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

1. Both the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the international protected area community have hailed the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA)¹ as the most implemented of the programmes of the Convention on Biological Diversity and a successful initiative. The initiation of regional capacity-building workshops, the designation of PoWPA focal points, the creation of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) early-action granting window for PoWPA implementation, programming a major portion of the biodiversity portfolio of the fifth replenishment period of the GEF (GEF 5) for PoWPA, and the establishment of the LifeWeb Initiative are all important ingredients of the success of PoWPA.

2. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in which twenty headline Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2015 or 2020 are organized under five strategic goals. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework. Under target 11, the Parties agreed that:

“By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well-connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes”.

3. As the elements of target 11 incorporate the tenets of the programme of work on protected areas, its further effective implementation holds the key for achieving target 11. Implementation of PoWPA also helps toward achieving other targets 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 18.

¹ Decision VII/28, annex.

/...

4. In paragraph 12 of decision IX/18 on protected areas, the Conference of the Parties encouraged Parties, other Governments, relevant intergovernmental organizations, and indigenous and local communities to enhance activities and resources towards organizing and forming regional technical-support networks to assist countries in implementing PoWPA. In paragraph 3 of decision X/31, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to foster the formation of regional initiatives and formulate regional action plans, including through regional technical support networks, to coordinate funding, technical support, exchange of experiences and capacity-building for implementing PoWPA. In paragraph 7 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to continue to hold regional and subregional capacity-building workshops, with special attention to element 2 of PoWPA, and other identified priorities in collaboration with relevant partners.

5. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary, with the generous financial assistance of the European Union and in collaboration with the Government of South Africa, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the PoWPA Friends Consortium, held a workshop for Central, Southern, and East Africa in Cape Town, South Africa, from 30 January to 3 February 2012.

6. The objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Provide an overview and conduct needs assessment of current capacity-building requirements, tools and approaches to implement PoWPA and decision X/31 on protected areas and to achieve target 11 and other targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020; and

(b) Strengthen the skills and knowledge of protected area functionaries and others who implement PoWPA, through an exchange of experiences, sharing of tools, available resources and capacity-building in (i) protected areas and climate change adaptation and mitigation, including integration of protected areas into wider land- and seascapes and sectors; (ii) developing or revising national action plans for implementing PoWPA; (iii) marine protected areas; (iv) governance; (v) valuing protected area costs and benefits, including their ecosystem services; and (vi) funding opportunities under the fifth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

7. The workshop was attended by 43 government-nominated experts from the following 22 countries in Central, Southern, and East Africa: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. It was also attended by four representatives of indigenous and local communities and two observers, one from the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF) and one from the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI).

8. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), and the Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) trustee provided resource persons.

9. The list of participants is presented in annex I below.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

10. The workshop was opened on Monday, 30 January 2012, at 9 a.m.

11. Mr. Sarat Gidda of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity warmly welcomed the participants and introduced the first speaker.

12. Ms. Malta Qwathakana, Senior Policy Advisor of the Department of Environmental Affairs, Republic of South Africa, opened the workshop and welcomed all participants to Cape Town. Noting that the 2010 Biodiversity Target was not achieved and the rate of biodiversity loss was not reduced, Ms. Qwathakana cited outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, such as the identification of the lack of resources and lack of capacity, which were needed for the implementation of

PoWPA. She encouraged delegates to “make their issue an issue” by ensuring they were integrated into actions and action plans and stressed that the workshop was important for achieving this integration. She emphasized the importance for South Africa in hosting this workshop as a follow-up to the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as it would improve South African capacity.

13. Mr. Sarat Gidda delivered a statement on behalf of the Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity. He began by thanking the Republic of South Africa for hosting a second PoWPA workshop within five years and noted that Cape Town provided a good backdrop for protected areas. Building on Ms. Qwathakana’s speech, he emphasized that Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 incorporated the tenets of PoWPA. The workshop aimed, as a means for further effective implementation of PoWPA, to provide the necessary wherewithal and capacity to help countries in setting realistic and achievable national targets for PoWPA, including providing capacity-building tools and resources. He stressed that PoWPA was the most comprehensive global plan of action for effective implementation of protected areas and was considered as a defining framework or “blueprint” for protected areas for the next decades. Calling for immediate action by all countries, he noted 2012 as an important year both for the Convention on Biological Diversity and for sustainable development: the world would gather again to develop a roadmap for green development 20 years after the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio, and for the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2012 would mark the twentieth anniversary of the birth of the Convention. More importantly, at the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties, being hosted in India, further guidance would be provided for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, particularly on resources needed, and 2012 would start the second year of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, a crucial time for implementing the Strategic Plan. He welcomed key partners who significantly contribute to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, stressing that if gains were to be made toward achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets it would require strategic partnerships and that we would work together in this spirit of collaboration. Finally, he called on countries to be open in their discussions so that concrete and practical outcomes were produced.

14. The workshop unanimously elected Ms. Malta Qwathakana, Senior Policy Adviser of the Department of Environmental Affairs of South Africa, as Chair of the meeting. This was followed by brief self-introductions by the participants.

15. Participants then adopted the provisional and annotated agenda, including the organization of work.

16. As a complement to the consideration of the organization of the work and to set the tone of the workshop, Mr. Sarat Gidda of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity described the purpose and expected outputs of the workshop, decision X/31, and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties. He summarized relevant aspects of decision X/2, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, specifically addressing target 11, and Parties’ commitment to creating effectively, equitably managed, and ecologically representative protected area networks and systems by 2020. He focused on decision X/31, emphasizing that one of the main goals of the workshop was for Parties to create an action plan for PoWPA which would consolidate national implementation through the streamlining of GEF 5 funds for PoWPA action plans. He concluded by saying that the development of PoWPA action plans would be addressed through strengthening skills in climate change adaptation and mitigation, marine protected areas, governance, valuing protected areas costs and benefits, and sustainable funding.

ITEM 2. OVERVIEW AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF CURRENT CAPACITY-BUILDING TOOLS AND APPROACHES TO IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS, AND DECISIONS ON PROTECTED AREAS ADOPTED AT THE TENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

17. On Monday morning, Mr. Leo Niskanen and Mr. Geoffroy Mauvais of IUCN provided a quick overview of the protected areas in the region, followed by a summary of ongoing and planned protected area capacity-building initiatives at national and regional levels. It was noted that a number of capacity-building activities carried out by various organizations in the region, including regional training colleges, national protected area training institutes, universities and government and non-governmental organization (NGO) biodiversity conservation programmes, were relevant to and could contribute to achieving target 11 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. However, no one institution could provide the full suite of capacity-building activities, targeting all levels of protected area managers and decision makers, that was required to implement PoWPA and to achieve target 11. Therefore a strategic approach at regional or even global levels that linked existing programmes, institutions, tools and resources to provide synergy and build partnerships for sustainable capacity-building was essential.

18. In the country break-out groups, participants carried out a group exercise to discuss priority capacity development needs in relation to the implementation of PoWPA in their countries. The groups were asked to consider three key questions:

- (a) What are the priority capacity-building needs and activities?
- (b) Whom should the capacity-building activities target?
- (c) How should the capacity-building be carried out, by whom and where?

19. Outcomes of the group work are presented in annex II. In summary, the groups identified a wide range of capacity-building needs, ranging from protected area planning and biological monitoring to valuation of protected areas. All regions listed capacity-building for protected area management effectiveness, protected area governance, and protected area climate change adaptation and mitigation among the priority needs. A few specific topics were also emphasized, such as improving access to sustainable protected area funding, restoring or maintaining connectivity opportunities, and managing conflicts between humans and wildlife. It was felt that capacity-building needed to target all levels from field rangers and local communities to policymakers. Consequently, the capacity-building strategy needed to be multi-faceted and to make use of existing regional training centres and training materials as well as developing new capacity-building tools. Possible follow-up actions could include convening a meeting of the main capacity-building institutions and other relevant organizations in the region to work out a detailed capacity-building programme corresponding to the priorities identified for PoWPA implementation – e.g., building regional networks to support protected area managers using tools such as the PoWPA e-learning modules. A potentially cost-effective strategy to improve the general level of awareness of focal points and decision makers on priority issues for PoWPA implementation was to make better use of existing resources (NGO newsletters, websites, communications from the Convention on Biological Diversity Secretariat, etc.).

ITEM 3. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR: (a) ADAPTING AND MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE, INCLUDING INTEGRATION OF PROTECTED AREAS INTO WIDER LAND- AND SEASCAPES AND SECTORS; (b) DEVELOPING NATIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS; (c) MARINE PROTECTED AREAS; (d) GOVERNANCE; (e) VALUATION OF THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF PROTECTED AREAS, INCLUDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES; AND (f) FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES UNDER THE FIFTH REPLENISHMENT PERIOD OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF 5)

20. Under each of these sub-items, a resource person or Secretariat staff introduced the topic and exercise by reviewing the critical steps and associated tools. Topics were also introduced prior to the workshop in the form of online e-learning modules on the goals of PoWPA and an online course room on protected areas and climate change. To work on interactive exercises, the participants organized themselves into break-out groups consisting of country representatives and resource persons, and a rapporteur from each group made a presentation on the outcome of each interactive session to the plenary.

21. In the break-out groups, participants were given key framing questions to guide their discussions on the state of each activity under consideration, for example, opportunities, challenges and needs. Discussions in the break-out groups allowed the participants to enhance their knowledge and exchange their views and practical experiences. The break-out group sessions were also an opportunity for each country to consider these issues in the creation of national action plans for PoWPA which contribute toward creation or revision of their NBSAPs.

22. The presentations under these sub-items can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSCBPA-CSEAFR-01> and participants were provided with a USB key containing relevant documents and e-learning modules.

A. Adapting and mitigating climate change, including integration of protected areas into wider land- and seascape and sectors

23. On the morning of Tuesday, 31 January, Ms. Jamison Ervin of UNDP made a presentation providing an overview of how site-level management of protected areas was an important strategy for climate resilience and directly contributes toward achieving Aichi Biodiversity Targets 2, 11 and 15. She defined key concepts regarding the interaction of biodiversity and climate change: regime shift, tipping point, resilience, adaptation and mitigation. She then described the importance of management planning, management assessment, threats assessment, restoration, capacity, participation and benefits, and research and monitoring as parts of an overall climate resilience plan. During pauses in the presentation, questions for open discussion were posed including:

(a) To what extent do the management plans in your country incorporate climate resilience and adaptation?

(b) What are the most feasible strategies for incorporating climate resilience and adaptation into management plans?

(c) What is the single most important thing you could do to incorporate climate resilience and adaptation into management plans in your country?

(d) What are the threats to the protected area system that will likely be exacerbated by climate change?

(e) Which threats are most likely to lead to a regime shift?

(f) How well do your restoration plans and priorities include climate resilience and adaptation issues?

/...

(g) What are the most important priorities for restoration in your country? How important are these areas for climate resilience and adaptation?

(h) What is the single most important restoration priority in your country for strengthening climate resilience and promoting climate adaptation?

24. The above questions elicited much discussion from the participants. The participants gave country examples and ideas, concluding that basically the way to adapt and mitigate climate change was to conserve biodiversity, to “do what we should have been doing all along”. They agreed with the presenter that there was a need to address all levels from the site to the system and to consider the broader strategies of government such as job creation. Participants called for climate-ready national plan guidelines and case studies, saying that these would be very powerful tools.

25. Other comments and discussion during the presentation included the following:

(a) Kenya stated that they had management plans for most protected areas using a management planning framework, but they needed more research and monitoring;

(b) South Africa indicated that they had done climate change modelling indicating that some areas, such as the East coast of South Africa would be more impacted than other areas;

(c) The ICSF indicated that when considering threats to marine protected areas, looking at the scale of the threat was important, stating that small-scale fishers could be perceived to be a threat while commercial fishers were less visible but likely more of a threat;

(d) Zambia indicated that climate change exacerbated other threats to protected areas; for example poaching in game management areas and in fisheries was driven by poverty. Communities depended on rain-fed agriculture which was affected by climate change;

(e) The TILCEPA representative outlined the importance of adding food security to restoration plans linked with the need to rethink wild food use as an agricultural issue, stating that indigenous and local communities often used wild crops in protected areas as food sources, but could not get government funding which was for formal agricultural practices;

(f) Zambia stated that the weakness was policy. Without climate change being mainstreamed, there was no policy on climate change and therefore sectoral plans did not include adaptation. He emphasized the importance of mainstreaming into sectors and budget planning with a coordinated approach and policy development;

(g) Congo emphasized the importance of development for the sake of local populations, stating that the social dimension, of putting humans as central, was important; he was in agreement with Zambia on the importance of policy being on the same page for conservation;

(h) Ethiopia provided an example of restoration used for carbon trading. A study was conducted on this two years ago, and today the government appeared more “green” for having protected areas and recovered degraded habitat for carbon trading;

(i) South Africa explained that they avoided creating perverse incentives for private landowners by giving tax breaks and involving the financial sector. South Africa further described a “pick and pay” financial instrument for protected areas, involving fees paid to pick certain flowers, and another mechanism of wine certification;

(j) Mozambique described the large challenge of sectoral and spatial integration. In Mozambique they had cross-sectoral forums to define plans, and all sectors were encouraged to give their points of view;

(k) South Africa explained their plans for a corridor linking game reserves when mining projects lay between them. They developed a strategy for protected area expansion in partnership with the mining sector;

(l) Botswana stated that most land belonged to the state; they did not have much private land. The situation was such that many corridors crossed roads, and the transportation sector planned to install fences; therefore they needed coordination with that sector;

(m) The IRDNC representative looked upon climate change as an opportunity, stating that climate change should be giving us new energy to harness to do things differently, a chance to address overuse and a lack of equity.

26. Later Tuesday morning, Ms. Jamison Ervin presented climate change adaptation strategies through protected areas integration and mainstreaming of protected areas, including marine protected areas. She outlined the importance of spatial and sectoral integration of protected areas, stating that well-designed protected area networks were the primary mechanism for enabling climate adaptation. She defined spatial and sectoral integration and provided examples of each. She outlined how spatial integration could be achieved through connectivity corridors, transboundary areas, regional networks, and implementing improved gap assessments and how climate adaptation was strengthened by incorporating resilience principles into these. Landscape linkages between formal protected areas and private game ranches were highlighted as a major opportunity to improve connectivity. Strategies for protected area sectoral integration and mainstreaming were outlined, including revising sectoral policies, revising protected area valuation studies, integrating protected areas into National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), and including climate change in protected area and biodiversity threat assessments.

27. Following the presentation, participants were asked to identify at least one strategy relevant to their country for each level of planning (site level, spatial, and sectoral integration) and, using the template provided, to describe their strategy, develop national targets and indicators based on the strategy chosen, and finally to post the strategies, targets and indicators on the wall.

28. The outcomes of this group exercise are presented in annex III.

B. Developing national actions plans for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas

29. On the morning of Monday, 29 January, Mr. Sarat Gidda made a presentation defining the qualitative and quantitative elements of target 11 and the relevance of the national implementation of the programme of work on protected areas to many of the targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. He emphasized the importance of classification systems and the need to employ ecological mapping. He stated that only three or four countries in the sub-region had completed a gap assessment to determine which areas were important for biodiversity conservation. Using Madagascar's ecological gap assessment map as an example, he explained how maps could help determine how to create ecologically representative protected areas that were well connected. He discussed how protected areas face challenges of little interconnectivity, loss of biodiversity, equitable management, and safeguarding ecosystems and their services. He emphasized the importance of having fully representative networks of protected areas, but noted that, using current numbers as a basis, expansions and additions should be realistic.

30. Ms. Jamison Ervin of UNDP prepared the group for the corresponding exercise by explaining key elements and examples related to setting quantitative and qualitative aspects for target 11. For example, for setting fully representative networks of protected areas, she used an ecological gap assessment carried out in Grenada to explain how it could be used to set representative goals for both species richness and interconnectivity. After the exercise was fully explained, participants worked on proposing realistic area-based national (quantitative) targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas and providing an example of targets to address the qualitative aspects of target 11: (i) fully representative networks; (ii) well connected networks; (iii) effectively managed networks; (iv) equitably managed networks (diverse governance types); (v) sustainably financed; and (vi) integration into landscapes, seascapes and sectors. The results of this exercise are presented in annex IV.

31. On Thursday afternoon, Mr. Sarat Gidda presented the exercise for Parties to develop an action plan for implementation of PoWPA. He outlined the action plan template provided by the Secretariat

indicating sources of information for completing each section of the draft report. An example from a previous workshop was given upon request of a participant to demonstrate the graphical nature of some of the data included in the action plan.

32. At the end of the workshop on Friday, Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia submitted their draft action plans to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, with the understanding that a formal submission would be made before the end of March 2012 by all countries.

C. Marine protected areas

33. On Tuesday afternoon, Ms. Nyawira Muthiga of the Wildlife Conservation Society outlined Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 as it related to marine protected areas. She explained the importance of coastal and marine resources, providing examples. Using the Western Indian Ocean region as an example, she outlined biogeographic divisions emphasizing the importance of interconnectedness (of habitats, people and cultures), migrations, and monsoonal seasonality. She outlined the value and importance of coral reefs, mangrove and coastal forests, seagrass beds, species, and of marine protected areas (MPAs), such as high biodiversity, fisheries, tourism, shoreline protection, beach replenishment, climate change mitigation, and provision of medicinal products and minerals. She then outlined the major threats to marine regions, including sedimentation, pollution, and non-sustainable fishing practices that could cause structures of communities to change. Climate change was also highlighted as a major threat causing sea surface temperature to increase, with outcomes including coral bleaching. With El Niño (7-year) events expected to become stronger and possibly more frequent, these impacts were expected to increase. Coral growth inside MPAs was shown to be greater compared with growth outside MPAs. Examples of phase shifts were given, such as overfishing resulting in sea urchins taking over when their predator was removed.

34. Ms. Muthiga continued with MPA policy resolution examples, MPA design principles, and key components of MPA establishment. She then provided examples of MPAs in the region and their objectives. Highlighting that protection can be done by multiple agencies, government, NGOs, and communities, she then outlined the current status of MPAs on the east coast of Africa, concluding that there was a need to focus on conserving refugia in the face of climate change. She outlined the regional management effectiveness initiative. Describing the benefits of MPAs and defining ecologically representative, well connected, well managed protected area networks, she explained integrated coastal area management and challenges in its implementation.

35. A question period and discussion followed, highlighting several points. The value of traditional management of areas was noted, citing the example of three governance types in the Sea of Cortez. A delegate provided a country example of poaching avoided by the revenues of tourism. A delegate noted the benefit of MPAs to communities through poverty reduction. Ms. Muthiga expanded on revenue programmes, providing some examples.

36. Thereafter the participants engaged in a group exercise to name specific actions for achieving Aichi Biodiversity Target 11 for coastal and marine areas, addressing the following: 1. Increased coverage; 2. Improving the representativeness of ecosystems; 3. Improving effective and equitable management; and 4. Integration into broader seascapes / links with other sectors. The results of this exercise are presented in annex V.

D. Governance

37. On Thursday, the governance presentation involved two sections and two exercises. First, Ms. Margaret Jacobsohn, Integrated Rural Development and Nature Conservation (IRDNC) trustee, presented a Namibian perspective on governance, participation, equity and benefit-sharing, using Namibia's national community-based natural resource programme as a case study. The presentation drew on practical implementation experience from Namibia's 66 registered communal area conservancies and a

co-management model in Bwabwata National Park, involving 5,000 park residents organized into a residents trust and the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. Ms. Jacobsohn's key points included devolving ownership to local users of resources, direct involvement of communities, the need for local community structures to provide legal and institutional management and governance frameworks, linking rights/benefits to responsibilities, and the concept of "unbundling of rights".

38. Second, the Chair of IUCN's inter-Commission Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA),² Mr. Nigel Crawhall, gave a presentation on the importance of governance and element 2 of PoWPA in terms of the delivery of biodiversity conservation targets. The main point of the presentation was that much governance work was being done in practice in Africa, some of it innovative and able to be replicated; however, reporting was an issue. For example, the University of Queensland–UNEP-WCMC–IUCN study on protected areas management effectiveness showed that in practice, three of the top seven indicators of success in protected area biodiversity conservation were directly related to governance. Mr. Crawhall pointed out that governance was not an "add-on" but a core aspect of conservation, and that protected areas existed in human landscapes, where community involvement was one element of governance. Mr. Crawhall went on to elaborate on other important elements, including intra-governmental coherence and cooperation, intersectoral platforms for decision-making, engagement with the private sector, and partnerships with NGOs to achieve adequate capacity. He emphasized that each of these areas needed to be enabled both from the top of the policy system and at site level. Mr. Crawhall noted that for governance to be embedded in protected areas management and practices, it required leadership and catalytic action by those who understood the Convention on Biological Diversity commitments and the research on successful conservation. He also stated that IUCN TILCEPA, in cooperation with GiZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) and partners, would be releasing a protected areas governance resource kit in 2012, which would also be developed into one of the e-modules of the Convention on Biological Diversity's e-module training course on protected areas.

39. For the first exercise, participants sat in teams of three people and verbally recounted one national case study each of successful governance in a protected area. The team then extracted the key elements which the case studies had in common for what made the success possible. The results were documented on meta-cards and are presented in annex VI. One common key element was that some agency or leader took responsibility to initiate the governance process with the different actors/stakeholders/rights-holders. It was further noted that most triggers for governance come out of conflict situations and problems, but often lead to better social relations and a shared vision of conservation.

40. For the second exercise, national teams met to discuss what actions they needed to undertake to ensure that PoWPA element 2 reporting will be initiated in 2012, within the PoWPA action plan. Actions recorded for successful reporting are presented in annex VII. The areas of intervention used in the exercise included the following: increasing political support for protected area governance; identifying partners outside government; following up with agencies responsible for implementation either at site level or systems (national) level; strategies for sharing positive lessons of implementation and results; and ensuring effective, accurate and timely reporting to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The common element was that most PoWPA focal points did not get access to the data they needed from the various authorities responsible for reporting. In some cases, there were legal or administrative frameworks already in place but they were not being followed up on effectively. Most of the actions involved stimulating existing information systems to ensure a steady flow of the right information to the Convention on Biological Diversity PoWPA focal point. Most delegates identified the importance of strengthening intersectoral platforms for proper landscape / seascape scale planning and governance.

² TILCEPA is an inter-Commission body, linking the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) with the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA). TILCEPA involves 400 expert volunteers globally, assisting with social policy and governance issues in protected areas conservation.

E. Valuation of the costs and benefits of protected areas including ecosystem services

41. On the afternoon of Thursday, 2 February, Ms. Jamison Ervin made a presentation outlining the benefits of valuing biodiversity in order to reduce impacts on biodiversity and thereby promote a virtuous cycle of development and protection. She explained the change in perception of valuing biodiversity when it is maintained for specific ecosystem services, such as the provision of fresh water. Examples of undervaluation resulting in the loss of critical ecosystem services were presented and the role of protected areas was emphasized as a societal investment, with a step-by-step approach of valuation as the tool to understanding the true value of protected areas. She went on to explain six steps in valuing biodiversity: (i) clarifying the context; (ii) identifying benefits and services; (iii) choosing methodology; (iv) identifying indicators; (iv) analysing the economic and social value of benefits; and (v) communicating results. Ms. Ervin presented two examples and led brief group discussions for each step. In addition, delegates were asked to complete a corresponding exercise for appending to their PoWPA action plan.

F. Funding opportunities under the fifth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility (GEF 5)

42. On the afternoon of Thursday, 2 February 2012, to supplement the preparation of the action plans for PoWPA, Mr. Gidda presented the GEF 5 funding under the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources (STAR) and for enabling activities, mentioning national GEF 5 allocations under both the climate change and biodiversity portfolios. Mr. Gidda then presented the protected area projects countries accessed under GEF 4. Lastly, he explained the process for access to GEF 5 STAR funds. The key take-home messages included the following: get in touch with Convention and GEF focal points and GEF implementing agencies; inform them about decision X/31; get involved in prioritization workshops and try to include actions prioritized in the PoWPA action plan as project concepts; get involved in revision of NBSAPs and see that the PoWPA action plan is included in the revised NBSAPs as appropriate; and visit the GEF website (www.thegef.org) to understand GEF procedures.

ITEM 4. OTHER MATTERS

43. Under this agenda item, on the afternoon of Monday 30 January, Mr. Philippe Mayaux, Mr. Gregoire Dubois and Mr. Andreas Brink of the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Commission (EC) presented information on the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) project supporting biodiversity conservation in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. This project was launched by the EC in July 2011 with funding from the European Development Fund and was managed by IUCN and the Joint Research Centre JRC .

44. The objective of BIOPAMA was to improve the management of protected areas from local to regional levels. The development of a reference information system for protected areas for ACP countries would be based on the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA), an initiative of the JRC, in partnership with the IUCN, the United Nations Environment Programme-World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF) and BirdLife International. DOPA was encouraging the sharing of databases and models with conservation stakeholders to support the scientific and technical issues that were typically raised when implementing PoWPA, such as species richness and endemism, habitat representativeness, park connectivity, fire monitoring, land-cover change, management effectiveness and governance.

45. Aside from these technical developments, BIOPAMA had a strong component focusing on capacity-building efforts in ACP countries and strengthening of existing networks with local actors.

46. On the morning of Friday, 3 February, Mr. Gidda walked participants through the PoWPA website and pointed out the various resources available; he specifically mentioned that the finalized action plans countries submit would be showcased on their country profile website.

ITEM 5. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE WORKSHOP

47. On Friday afternoon the workshop adopted the procedural report with the understanding that the Secretariat would finalize the annexes.

48. The workshop was closed at noon on Friday, 3 February 2012, with closing remarks by representatives of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Government of the Republic of South Africa.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CBD Parties

Angola

Mr. Joaquim Lourenço Manuel
Head of Protected Areas Department
Ministry of Environment of Angola
30, Av. 4 de Fevereiro
Edifício Atlântico CP N. 83
Luanda, Angola
Tel.: 244 912 226 938
Fax: 244 222 338 919
E-Mail: mjicky@yahoo.com.br,
mjicky1@gmail.com

Botswana

Mr. Frederick Mbiganyi Dipotso
Wildlife Ecologist
Department of Wildlife and National Parks
P.O. Box 131
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel.: 00267-3971405
E-Mail: FMDIPOTSO@hotmail.com,
fdipotso@gov.bw

Mr. Botshabelo Othusitse
Chief Wildlife Officer, Wildlife Estate
Management
Department of Wildlife and National Parks
Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism
P.O. Box 131
Gaborone, Botswana
Tel.: +267 397 1405, + 267 395 3010
Fax: +267 391 2354
E-Mail: bothusitse@gov.bw

Burundi

Mr. Benoit Nzigidahera
Chef du Service de la Recherche en Biodiversité
Institut National pour l'Environnement et la
Conservation de la Nature
Ministère de l'Eau, de L'Environnement,
L'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Urbanisme
B.P. 2757
Bujumbura, Burundi
Tel.: +257 78827077/22234304
Fax: +257 40 2625 / 3032

E-Mail: nzigidaherabenoit@yahoo.fr,
inecn.biodiv@cbinf.com

Cameroon

Mr. Christophe Bring
Enseignant/Chercheur
Direction du Suivi de la Conservation et de la
Promotion des Ressources Naturelles
Ministry of Environment and Protection of
Nature, Cameroun
Tel.: 237 22 1567 65; +237 998 69 354;
+237 74 14 00 08
E-Mail: bringchristophe@yahoo.fr

Chad

Mr. Habib Gademi
Directeur Adjoint des Parcs Nationaux, des
Reserves de Faune et de la Chasse
Ministère de l'Environnement et des Ressources
Halieutiques
BP 447
N'Djamena, Chad
Tel.: +235 22 52 23 05
Fax: +235 22 52 38 39
E-Mail: hagademi@gmail.com

Comoros

M. Mohamed Ali Mlazaaha
Coordinateur national
Ministère de l'Environnement
B.P. 514
Moroni, Comoros
Tel.: +269 763 2582
E-Mail: medaliml@yahoo.fr

Congo

Mr. Dieudonné Moubiala
Directeur de l'Ecologies et des Ressources
Naturelles
Direction Generale du Developpement Durable
Ministère du Développement Durable, de
l'Economie Forestière et de l'Environnement
B.P. 98
Brazzaville, Congo
Tel.: +242 055 7160
E-Mail: dmoubiala@yahoo.fr

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Mr. Guy Mboma Akani
Point Focal du CHM/Point Focal adjoint BCH
Direction du Développement Durable
Ministère de l'Environnement, Conservation de
la Nature et Tourisme
Avenue Papa Ileo No. 15
B. P. 12348
Kinshasa/Gombe, Democratic Republic of the
Congo
Tel.: +243 99 83 07 536
Fax: +243 88 43 675
E-Mail: guygeraldmboma@yahoo.fr,
gmbokan@gmail.com

Ethiopia

Mr. Kebu Balemie
Researcher
Forest and Rangeland Plants Team
Institute of Biodiversity Conservation
P.O. Box 30726
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
E-Mail: kebubal@yahoo.com,
kebubal@gmail.com

European Union

Mr. Andreas Brink
Scientific/Technical Officer
Joint Research Centre
European Commission
Via E. Fermi 2749, T.P. 440
Ispra, Italy
E-Mail: andreas.brink@jrc.ec.europa.eu

Mr. Gregoire Dubois
Senior Scientist- Global Environment
Joint Research Centre
European Commission
Via E. Fermi 2749, T.P. 440
Ispra, Italy
Tel.: +39 0332 786360
Fax: +39 0332-789960
E-Mail: gregoire.dubois@jrc.ec.europa.eu

Mr. Philippe Mayaux
Joint Research Centre
European Commission
Via E. Fermi 2749, T.P. 440
Ispra, Italy
E-Mail: philippe.mayaux@jrc.ec.europa.eu

Gabon

Mr. Guy Alfred Mouity
Chef de Service des Espaces Protégés
Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme, de
l'Ecologie et du Développement Durable.
Liberville, Gabon
Tel.: 00241 0777 0567/ 00241 0636 9437
E-Mail: guymouity@hotmail.com

Kenya

Mr. Samuel Kasiki
Deputy Director
Kenya Wildlife Service
P.O. Box 40241-00100
Nairobi, Kenya
E-Mail: skasiki@kws.go.ke

Lesotho

Mr. Mabari Lebamang
Range Ecologist
Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture
P.O. Box 10993/52
Maseru, Lesotho
E-Mail: mmabari@yahoo.com

Madagascar

Mr. Sahoby Ivy Randriamahaleo
Collaborateur Technique
Direction du Système des Aires Protégées,
Direction Générale des Forêts
Ministère de l'Environnement et des Forêts
DGF / DCBSAP BP 243 Nanisana
ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar
Tel.: 261340562049
E-Mail: sapm.dgeef@gmail.com,
sahobyivyrandriamahaleo@yahoo.fr

Mozambique

Ms. Felismina Longamane Langa
Deputy National Director of Protected Areas /
PoWPA Nfp
National Directorate for Conservation Areas
Ministry of Tourism
Maputo, Mozambique
Tel.: +258 21 303 633
Fax: +258 213 02373
E-Mail: felisminal@yahoo.com.br

Namibia

Mr. Penda Shimali
Chief Warden Namib-Naukluft Park
Ministry of Environment and Tourism
Private Bag 13306
Windhoek, Namibia
Fax: +061 263 790
E-Mail: penda@africaonline.com.na

Rwanda

Mr. Prosper Licens Uwingeli
Chief Park Warden
Volcanoes National Park/Rwanda Development
Board
Rwanda Environment Management Authority
P.O. Box 2898
Kigali, Rwanda
E-Mail: prosper.uwingeli@rdb.rw,
l_uprosper@yahoo.com

Sao Tome and Principe

Mr. Salvador Sousa Pontes
Directeur des Aires Protégées
Direction de la Conservation de la Nature et
Qualité de l'Environnement
Ministry of Infrastructures, Natural Resources
and Environment
Sao Tome, Sao Tome and Principe
Tel.: 00 (239) 90 91 32
E-Mail: salsousa@yahoo.com.br,
bureau_ozono3@costome.net

South Africa

Ms. Malta Qwathekana (Chair)
Senior Policy Adviser; CBD Technical
(Principal) Focal Point
International Biodiversity and Heritage
Cooperation
Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)
Private Bag X447
+27 12 310 3067
Fax: +27 12 320 1714
E-Mail: MQwathekana@environment.gov.za

Mr. Karl Naude
Deputy Director: Protected Area Planning and
Development
Department of Environmental Affairs and
Tourism
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag x447

Pretoria 0001, South Africa
Tel.: +27 12 310 3700
Fax: +012 322 6287
E-Mail: knaude@environment.gov.za,
knaude@deat.gov.za

Mr. David Andrew Balfour
Acting Conservation Director
Eastern Cape Parks and Tourism Agency
City of Cape Town
Private Bag X 11235
Southernwood
East London Eastern Cape, South Africa
Tel.: +27 43 705 4400
E-Mail: dave.balfour@ecpta.co.za

Ms. Koena Francina Cholo
Assistant Director
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
Pretoria 0001, South Africa
Tel.: 0744126334
E-Mail: FCholo@environment.gov.za

Mr. H.P. Cronje
Northern Cape Provincial Department
E-Mail: doornkloofnr@gmail.com

Ms. Zoliswa Daniel
Administrative Support
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
Pretoria, South Africa

Ms. Helen Davies
Western Cape Provincial Government
Private Bag X9086
Cape Town, South Africa
E-Mail: Helen.davies@pgwc.gov.za

Mr. Alex Dalamini
Kwazulu-Natal Provincial Government
Private Bag, South Africa

Mr. Coenie Erasmus
Free State Provincial Government, South Africa
E-mails: erasmusc@detea.fs.gov.za

Mr. Howard Hendriks
South African National Parks
E-mail: howard.hendricks@sanpark.org

Ms. Shamilla Jhupsee
Director
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
Pretoria, South Africa
Tel.: 012 310 3538
E-Mail: SJhupsee@environment.gov.za

Mr. Caiphus Ernest Khumalo
Ecological Advice Co-ordinator
Zululand Ezemvelo KZN wildlife
Mayor's Office
12 Hertzog Boulevard
Cape Town, South Africa
E-Mail: khumaloc@kznwildlife.com

Ms. Nonkululeko Khumalo
Administrative Support
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
Pretoria, South Africa

Mr. A Mabunda
Limpopo Provincial Government
Mowaneng Building,
40 Hans van Rensburg Street,
Polokwane, South Africa

Mr. Mack Magodiolo
Chief Conservation Officer
Biodiversity Conservation Management
Division
North West Parks and Tourism Board
P O Box 4488
Mmabatho, South Africa
Tel.: 2718 397 1516/ 1520
Fax: 086 520 6301/2
E-Mail: mmagodiolo@nwptb.co.za

Mr. Sam Maluleka
Mpumalanga Provincial Government
E-Mail: smaluleka@mpg.gov.za

Ms. Eleanor McGregor
Director: Nature Conservation
Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural
Development
Gauteng Provincial Government
Private Bag X61
Marshalltown,
Johannesburg 2107, South Africa
E-mail: eleanor.mcgregor@gauteng.gov.za

Mr. Xola Mkefe
Ocean and Coast
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
Pretoria 0001, South Africa
E-Mail: xmkefe@environment.gov.za

Me S. Mphaphuli
Limpopo Provincial Government
Mowaneng Building,
40 Hans van Rensburg Street,
Polokwane, South Africa
E-Mail: mpaphuliSE@ledet.gov.za

Mr. Bernard Niemand
Western Cape Dept. Env. Affairs and Dev.
Planning
bernard.niemand@pgwc.gov.za

Mr. Melikhaya Pantsi
Acting Director
Cape Nature
PGWC Shared Services Centre, corner Bosduif
and Volstruis Streets
Private Bag X29
Gatesville 7766, South Africa
Tel.: 021 483 0167
E-Mail: mpantsi@capenature.co.za
Web: www.capenature.co.za

Mr. Mpho Pila
Environmental Officer
Directorate: Planning and Development
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
Pretoria 0001, South Africa
Tel.: 012 310 3353
Fax: 012 322 7114
E-Mail: mpila@environment.gov.za

Ms. Malta Qwathakana
Senior Policy Advisor
Department of Environmental Affairs
Private Bag X447
Pretoria 0001, South Africa
E-Mail: MQwathakana@environment.gov.za

Ms. Laetitia van Rensburg
Dept. Environmental Affairs
Free State Provincial Government
E-Mail: vrensbl@detea.fs.gov.za

Swaziland

Mr. Mdumiseni Wisdom Dabulizwe Dlamini
Director
Nature Conservation
Swaziland National Trust Commission
P.O. Box 100
Lobamba, Swaziland
Tel.: +268 2416 1179
Fax: +268 2416 1875
E-Mail: mwdlamini@gmail.com,
director@sntc.org.sz

Uganda

Mr. Aggrey Rwetsiba
Senior Monitoring and Research Coordinator
Uganda Wildlife Authority
P.O.Box 3530
Kampala, Uganda
Tel.: +256 41 346 288, 355 000
Fax: +256 41 346 291
E-Mail: aggrey.rwetsiba@ugandawildlife.org,
aggreyrwetsiba@yahoo.com

Tanzania

Ms. Esther Makwaia
Principal Environmental Officer (Fisheries)
Division of Environment Principal Fisheries
Officer
Vice President's Office
Luthuli Street
P.O. Box 5380
Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania
Tel.: +255 51 118 416 / 113 983
Fax: +255 51 113 856 / 113 082
E-Mail: esther_makwaia@hotmail.com,
srkaya58@yahoo.co.uk

Zambia

Mr. Allan Dauchi
Environmental Management Officer
Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources
P.O. Box 34011
Lusaka, Zambia
Tel.: 260-1-229-417
Fax: 260-1-22-21-89; 260-1-22-33-01
E-Mail: duchi45@yahoo.com,
a_dauchi@mtenr.gov.zm

United Nations and Specialized Agencies

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Mr. Jamison Ervin
Senior Advisor
UNDP Global Programme
United Nations Development Programme
1061 Mountainview
Duxbury 05676
Vermont, United States of America
Tel.: 1.802.244.5875
Fax: 1.802.244.5875
E-Mail: jervin@sover.net,
jamison.ervin@undp.org

Inter-Governmental Organizations

IUCN - The World Conservation Union (Burkina Faso)

Mr. Geoffroy Mauvais
Protected Areas Officer
Protected Areas Programme
IUCN - The World Conservation Union
(Burkina Faso)
BRAO (West Africa), 01 B.P. 1618
Ouagadougou 01, Burkina Faso
E-Mail: geoffroy.mauvais@iucn.org

IUCN - The World Conservation Union (Kenya)

Mr. Leo Niskanen
Technical Coordinator
Conservation Areas & Species Diversity
IUCN - The World Conservation Union (Kenya)
P.O Box 68200-00200
Mukoma Road (off Magadi Road)
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 020 2493 561, +254 020 2493 565
E-Mail: Leo.Niskanen@iucn.org

IUCN - Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA)

Mr. Nigel Crawhall
Chairperson
IUCN-TILCEPA
Unit 12041, Bokkeemanskloof
Blue Valley Ave, Hout Bay
Cape Town, South Africa
Tel.: +27 21 790 7179

Fax: +27 21 674 3262
E-Mail: nigel.tilcepa@gmail.com

Non-Governmental Organizations

International Collective in Support of Fishworkers (ICSF)

Ms. Jacqueline Sunde
Researcher
Environmental Evaluation Unit, University of
Cape Town
International Collective in Support of
Fishworkers
Private Bay X 3
Rondebosch, 701
Cape Town, South Africa
Tel.: +27 21 6502879
E-Mail: jsunde@telkomsa.net

One World Consulting

Ms. Margaret Jacobsohn
Trustee of IRDNC and co-director of CSN
Integrated Rural Development and Nature
Conservation; Conservation
Safaris, Namibia
One World Consulting
E-Mail: mjacobsohn@mail.na

Wildlife Conservation Society

Ms. Nyawira Muthiga
Director Kenya Marine Program
Wildlife Conservation Society
Kibaki Flats No. 12
P. O. Box 99470 - 80107
Mombasa, Kenya
Tel.: 254 726 529 001 / 254 701 018 561
Fax: 254 41 548 6810
E-Mail: nmuthiga@wcs.org,
nmuthiga@africaonline.co.ke

Indigenous and Local Community Organizations

Chibememe Earth Healing Association

Mr. Gladman Chibememe
Coordinator
GLTP Rural Communities Programme
Chibememe Earth Healing Association
72 Bishop Gaul
BOX 4775
Harare P.O. Box 4775, Zimbabwe

Tel.: +263-4- 700938/9
Fax: +263 4 700938
E-Mail: gchibememe@yahoo.co.uk,
chibememe@hotmail.com

Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating Committee (IPACC)

Mr. Paul Kanyinke Sena
IPACC's Regional Representative for East
Africa
Indigenous Peoples of Africa Co-ordinating
Committee
PO Box 236
Nairobi, Kenya
Tel.: +254 72588402
E-Mail: kanyinke@gmail.com,
kanyinke@yahoo.com

Mouvement National des Peuples Autochtones du Gabon

Mr. Léonard Odambo Adone
President
Mouvement National des Peuples Autochtones
du Gabon
B.P 127 98
Libreville, Gabon
Tel.: +241 07 89 25 90; 06-62-66-93
E-Mail: odamboleonard@yahoo.fr,
odambol@yahoo.fr

United Organization of Batwa Development in Uganda

Ms. Penninah Zaninka
Coordinator
United Organization of Batwa Development in
Uganda
PO Box 169
Kampala, Uganda
Tel.: 256 77 660810 / 77435404
Fax: 256 41 232439
E-Mail: zaninkah@yahoo.com,
uobdubatwa@gmail.com

Education/University

South African National Biodiversity Institute

Ms. Mandy Barnett
Director Southern Bioregional Programmes
South African National Biodiversity Institute
Private Bag X101

Pretoria 0001, South Africa
E-Mail: m.barnett@sanbi.org.za

Mr. Lubabalo Ntsholo
Coordinator SKEP Programme
South African National Biodiversity Institute
Private Bag X101
Pretoria 000, South Africa
E-Mail: l.ntsholo@sanbi.org.za

SCBD

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda
Programme Officer
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W.
Suite 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Tel.: 514 287 7026
E-Mail: sarat.gidda@cbd.int

Ms. Lisa Janishevski
Programme Assistant
Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W.
Suite 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Tel.: 514 287 7013
E-Mail: lisa.janishevski@cbd.int

Ms. Leah Mohammed
Programme assistant
Scientific, Technical and Technological Matters
Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
413, Saint-Jacques Street W.
Suite 800
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Tel.: 514 764 6358
E-Mail: leah.mohammed@cbd.int

Annex II

CAPACITY-BUILDING EXERCISE BY GROUP

Group 1—Botswana, Kenya, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa

1. Priority capacity-building activities for protected areas management

- Protected areas planning, development and assessment;
- Sustainable utilization of natural resources;
- Infrastructure development and maintenance;
- Wildlife resource security/ Law enforcement training;
- Holistic natural resource management;
- Financial management;
- Stakeholder involvement;
- Human capital development, e.g., research;
- Co-management;
- Internal processes (including game management, project management, reporting, ecotourism)
- Governance;
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation.

2. The main target groups for capacity-building (core and supporting groups)

- Field rangers;
- Management (MMS, SMS and park managers, implementers) incl. international conventions;
- Surrounding communities (youth, women, landowners, resource user groups, policymakers, ecologists);
- Law enforcers.

3. How should the capacity-building be conducted, by whom and where (informal and formal training)

- It will depend on the kind of engagement depending on the user, needs assessment;
- The assessment will then determine the institution to provide the training;
- The field rangers to be trained in their own country due to the type of the protected area involved.

Group 2— Kenya, Rwanda, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe (ILC)

Needs	Target group	How	Who	Where
1. Biodiversity monitoring techniques	Protected area managers, indigenous and local communities	Tailor-made course, workshops, field training	Experts from specialized institutions; non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities, training of trainers (TOTs)	Local, regional and international training centres; on-site
2. Business planning, marketing, financial management and sustainable funding	Protected area managers, indigenous and local communities, private sector	Tailor-made course, workshops, exchange visits	Experts from specialized institutions, private sector	Local, regional and international training centres; on-site
3. Information management	Protected area technical staff	Tailor-made course, workshops, field training	Experts from specialized institutions; NGOs, universities, TOTs	Local, regional and international training centres; on-site
4. Protected area management skills and governance	Protected area managers, indigenous and local communities	Tailor-made course, workshops, field training	Experts from specialized institutions; NGOs, universities, TOTs	Local, regional and international training centres; on-site
5. Conflict resolution/ management	Protected areas managers, indigenous and local communities, local leaders and politicians, law enforcement officers	Tailor-made course, workshops, exchange visits	Experts from specialized institutions; NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), TOTs	Local, regional training centres; on-site
6. Human resource development	Protected areas managers	Tailor-made course, workshops,	Experts from specialized institutions	Local, regional training centres; on-site
7. Sensitization and awareness-raising skills/ approaches	Protected areas managers, indigenous and local communities, local leaders and politicians, law enforcement officers	Tailor-made course, workshops, exchange visits	Experts from specialized institutions; NGOs, CBOs, TOTs	Local, regional training centres; on-site
8. Protected area/ ecosystem valuation	Protected areas managers, indigenous and local communities	Tailor-made course, workshops	Experts from specialized institutions	Local, regional training centres; on-site
9. Partnership/ co-management skills	Protected areas managers, indigenous and local communities, local leaders, policy and decision makers, private sector	Tailor-made course, workshops, exchange visits	Experts from specialized institutions; NGOs, TOTs	Local, regional training centres; on-site
10. Climate change adaptation and mitigation	Protected areas managers, indigenous and local communities, local leaders, policy and decision makers, private sector	Tailor-made course, workshops, exchange visits	Experts from specialized institutions; NGOs, TOTs	Local, regional training centres; on-site

Group 3— Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe

Rapporteur : Léonard Odambo (Gabon)

Sur quoi former et qui former ? Comment et où ?

I - LA GOUVERNANCE		
Administration	Conversationnistes	Communautés locales et autres
II - LA CONNECTIVITÉ		
Instituts de recherche (techniciens et scientifiques)	Décideurs politiques	
III - PLAN DE FINANCEMENT ET MOBILISATION DES RESSOURCES		
Le plus haut niveau de l'administration	Bailleurs de fonds	Autres secteurs
IV - EFFICACITÉ DANS LA GESTION		
Techniciens et scientifiques	Agents d'exécution	Administration de tutelle
V - REPRESENTATIVITÉ		
Techniciens et scientifiques	Interventionnistes	Spécialistes de la biodiversité
COMMENT ?		
- Formations modulaires		
- Séminaires		
- Lobbyings		
- Formation et information des décideurs		
OÙ ?		
- National		

Annex III

CLIMATE CHANGE EXERCISE

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
Angola – Site-level strategy		
To increase the protected area for including important ecosystems for climate adaption and mitigation	By 2018, increase 14% for the protected area incorporated ecosystem terrestrial and marine resilience	To increase 14% for protected area
Angola – Spatial strategy		
Integrate new transboundary protected areas and marine protected areas	By 2014, create Mayombe and Iona transboundary protected areas	Mayombe and Iona created
Angola – Sectoral strategy		
Integrate new protected areas into NAPAs	Create seven protected areas in 2014	Protected areas created
Botswana – Site-level strategy		
Incorporate climate change in all protected area management plans	Review seven protected area management plans to incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies by 2016	Climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies included in the seven management plans
Botswana – Spatial strategy		
Incorporate climate change into connectivity strategies to improve climate resilience for the KAZA TFCA Region	Develop a comprehensive integrated management plan for Okavango/Zambezi water basin that will take into consideration climate change issues by 2018	Climate change adaptation and mitigation elements included in the management plan with a fully funded implementation plan
Botswana – Sectoral strategy		
Mainstream biodiversity into aquaculture and transport sector plans	Have harmonized policies in the relevant sectors to incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation for biodiversity conservation by 2016	Policies across the affected sectors that take into consideration issues of climate change and biodiversity conservation.
Burundi – au niveau du site		
Intégrer les changements climatiques dans la planification de gestion des aires	Documenter et élaborer des meilleures pratiques de gestion pour renforcer la résilience des aires protégées Élaborer des plans de gestion désignant les meilleures pratiques de gestion pour renforcer la résilience des aires protégées	Un document de meilleures pratiques de gestion adopté Un nombre de plans de gestion intègre les interventions de renforcement de la résilience des aires protégées
Burundi – stratégie spatiale		
Établir la connectivité des aires protégées pour consolider leur résilience	Créer des corridors entre les aires protégées pour atténuer l'effet de leur isolement Créer des connectivités au niveau des aires protégées transfrontières	Nombre d'aires protégées en connexion au niveau national et l'étendue de l'aire de connexion Nombre d'aires protégées transfrontières en connexions
Burundi – stratégie sectorielle		
Intégrer les aires protégées dans le plan global d'occupation du sol pour renforcer leur résilience	Élaborer des plans locaux d'utilisation des terres autour des aires protégées Mettre en place des mécanismes de planification financière des utilisateurs des services écologiques des aires	Nombre de plans d'occupation et d'utilisation des terres élaborés autour des aires protégées Nombre d'utilisateurs des services écologiques recensés et des

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
	protégées	mémorandums d'accord pour la participation financière signées
Cameroon / Cameroun – au niveau du site		
Intégrer les effets du changement climatique dans la planification et la gestion des aires protégées Augmenter l'intensité des mesures de protection des ressources naturelles dans les aires protégées sous l'action de la pression des populations qui ont migré vers ces jours à la suite des déas (?) climatiques subies dans leur zone de départ	Promouvoir une gestion rationnelle des ressources Impliquer les populations locales dans la protection et la préservation de la biodiversité Adapter les activités agropastorales aux changements climatiques	Proportion de la population sensibilisée à la gestion rationnelle des ressources dans les aires protégées, en adaptant leurs activités aux changements climatiques
Cameroon / Cameroun – stratégie spatiale		
La diminution des ressources sous l'effet des changements climatiques entraîne des mouvements d'espèces qui provoquent la déstabilisation des habitats critiques des espèces de part et d'autre de la frontière; d'où la nécessité de maintenir ces habitats de chaque côté de la frontière	Améliorer la résilience des écosystèmes face aux changements climatiques et maintenir la connectivité des aires protégées transfrontières	Les habitats critiques des espèces sont maintenus et améliorés
Cameroon / Cameroun – stratégie sectorielle		
Prendre en compte, dans le programme d'approches intégrées et globales d'adaptation aux changements climatiques, les problématiques des aires protégées exposés aux contraintes climatiques	Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires sur les stratégies d'adaptation aux changements climatiques	La proportion de ressources financières allouées aux aires protégées dans le programme d'approches intégrées et globales d'adaptation aux changements climatiques
Chad / Tchad – au niveau du site		
Intégrer des pratiques de gestion à renforcer la résilience au changement climatique	Renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires et conservateurs des aires protégées et intégrer les préoccupations des populations locales et autochtones	Nombre des conservateurs formés dans les domaines : Maîtrise les effets pervers du changement climatique L'adaptation au changement climatique Les risqué liés à l'atténuation au changement climatique
Chad / Tchad – stratégie spatiale		
Intégration des aires protégées dans l'aménagement du territoire	Élaborer des plans d'occupation régionale	Nombre de plans élaborés et disponibles au niveau du pays
Chad / Tchad – stratégie sectorielle		
La diminution des ressources sous l'effet du changement climatique entraîne des mouvements des espèces qui provoquent la déstabilisation des habitats critiques de part et d'autre des frontières, d'où la nécessité de maintenir ces habitats de chaque côté de la frontière	Améliorer la résilience des écosystèmes face au changement climatique et maintenir la connectivité des aires transfrontières	Les habitats critiques des habitats sont maintenus et améliorés

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
Comoros / Comores – au niveau du site		
Prendre en compte au niveau du site des aires protégées marines, dans les plans de restauration pour la préservation des espèces et des écosystèmes sensibles face aux changements climatiques Élaborer un plan pour renforcer la résilience des écosystèmes	Un suivi/monitoring des écosystèmes (récifs, mangroves) régulier pour s'assurer de l'évolution du site avec les effets des changements climatiques	Nombre d'écosystèmes suivis Nombre d'espèces suivies Nombre de sites identifiés pour assurer la résilience des écosystèmes face aux changements climatiques
Comoros / Comores – stratégie spatiale		
Mettre en place deux réseaux d'aires protégées terrestres et marines pour aider à faciliter la protection en amont des écosystèmes ainsi que les migrations des espèces au sein des îles (tortues marines, dugong, baleines...)	(Améliorer la résilience des écosystèmes) En 2011 : Les Comores ont réalisé des études écologiques sur la délimitation et le zonage des forêts potentiels pour les aires protégées En 2012 : Trois aires protégées terrestres seront créées officiellement En 2016 : Des plans d'aménagement et de gestion seront opérationnels	Superficie (ha) des aires protégées prises en compte dans l'intégration dans les réseaux Nombre de réseaux de migration d'espèces rendus effectifs pour faciliter les échanges au niveau des aires protégées sur les îles
Comoros/ Comores – stratégie sectorielle		
Prendre en compte dans les aires protégées terrestres, les questions de sécurité alimentaire et de l'eau Prendre en compte les questions de stockage du carbone	En 2011 : Les Comores ont développé des plateformes de dialogue pour des accords de cogestion dans les terrains adjacents aux aires protégées en considération pour la bonne gestion des ressources naturelles Des sections de reboisement dans les cours d'eau et de défense et restauration des sols	Nombre d'accords de cogestion conclus pour la gestion rationnelle des ressources naturelles dans les zones des aires protégées Superficie reboisée en faveur de la réhabilitation des cours d'eau et la séquestration du carbone Nombre de cours d'eau opérationnel dans les zones des aires protégées
Congo / Congo, République – au niveau du site		
Élaboration d'un plan d'aménagement / gestion Formation des divers agents (renforcement des capacités) sur la comptabilité écologique et sur l'évaluation de l'efficacité de gestion Implication des populations locales et autochtones à la gestion	Intégrer les questions de changement climatique dans la gestion des aires protégées Continuer au développement socio-économique du pays	Nombre de sites ayant des plans d'aménagement/gestion élaborés d'ici 2015 Nombre d'agents formés en matière de comptabilité écologique et de l'évaluation de l'efficacité de gestion des aires protégées Revenus générés d'ici 2020 par aire protégée
Congo / Congo, République – stratégie spatiale		
Aires protégées transfrontalières : - Projet TRIDOM [D=Dja (Cameroun); O = Odzala (Congo); M = Minkebe (Gabon)] - Projet TNS (Tri-National Sangha) : Congo + Cameroun + RCA - Mise en place de la binational lac	Favoriser la connectivité des corridors écologique d'ici 2015 Assurer une gestion durable de la biodiversité Améliorer les conditions de vie et de travail par la réduction de la pauvreté	Nombre des aires protégées transfrontalières mises en place et opérationnelles d'ici 2015 Zonage de l'espace est opérationnel / effectif d'ici 2015 (pour mieux définir les différents zones écologiques à haute valeur de conservation et plan de zonage

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
Télé (Congo) + lac Tumba (RDC) - Projet TRI-Mayombe (RDC + Congo, R. + Angola + Gabon) - Projet national marin (parc national de Conkouati-Douli + parc national de Mayumba) Élaboration d'un schéma national d'affectation des terres		élaboré) Réduction du braconnage de...% d'ici 2015
Congo / Congo, République – stratégie sectorielle		
REDD + La loi sur la Faune et les Aires Protégées de 2008 tient compte des aires protégées Révision du code forestier et de la loi cadre sur l'environnement incluent les nouvelles thématiques (REDD +, biosécurité, changement climatique, etc.) Création de la Commission Nationale sur le Développement Durable en Décembre 2011 où tous les secteurs d'activités sont impliqués Afforestation des zones dégradés (Programme National de d'Afforestation et de Reboisement : ProNAR)	Évaluer le stock de carbone séquestré Réduire la pauvreté	Tonnes carbone séquestré / ha
Democratic Republic of the Congo / République démocratique du Congo (RDC) – au niveau du site		
Renforcement des capacités dans l'évaluation de stock de carbone Zones des montagnes de Virunga	MRV (mesurage, reportage et vérification) Surveillance des zones qui sont des habitats des gorilles de montagne	Quantité de stock de carbone pour chaque aire protégée Les zones de montagnes de Virunga surveillées
Democratic Republic of the Congo / République démocratique du Congo – stratégie spatiale		
L'aire protégée transfrontière dans le Mayombe entre la République du Congo, l'Angola et la République Démocratique du Congo Favoriser la connectivité entre les aires protégées via les concessions forestières Supplémenter le réseau de 10% à 17% en privilégiant les zones résistantes aux changements climatiques	En 2015 l'aire protégée est opérationnelle Réseau de conservation mis en place Augmenter le réseau de 10% à 17% d'ici 2015	Les aires protégées à créer sont opérationnelles La connectivité entre les aires protégées opérationnelle à travers les concessions forestières Les zones résistantes aux changements climatiques augmentent à 17%
Democratic Republic of the Congo / République démocratique du Congo – stratégie sectorielle		
REDD + Établissement des réserves forestières comme puits de carbone	Évaluation du stock de carbone et de revenus générés	- Revenu généré par chaque aire protégée
Ethiopia – Site-level strategy		
Development of management practice that strengthens ecosystem resilience	By 2015, incorporate climate change adaptation and resilience into MP of	Management plan that takes climate change resilience in place

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
to climate change	protected areas	
Ethiopia – Spatial strategy		
Restore species most vulnerable to climate change	By 2020, 20 species vulnerable to climate change will be restored	Number of restored species recovered
Ethiopia – Sectoral strategy		
Incorporation of ecosystem and protected areas management into NAPA	By 2015, have seven management plans and sectoral policies incorporated into NAPA	Seven management plans and sectoral policies addressing climate change resilience issues
Gabon – au niveau du site		
Élaboration du plan climatique Renforcement des capacités pour une meilleure adaptation aux changements climatiques	Intégration de tous les secteurs d'activités, y compris les aires protégées, au plan climatique Élaboration des études concernant une meilleure adaptation aux zones côtières menacées par les effets du changements climatiques	La construction des stations météorologique dans les zones concernées par la dégradation Disponibilité du plan climatique sur plan national
Gabon – stratégie spatiale		
Projet TRIDOM, qui concerne trois pays Minkebe est un corridor pour permettre des échanges entre les parcs Odzala-Minkebe-Dza sur le plan écosystémique et culturel	Renforcement de la sécurité au niveau des trois frontières pour empêcher le braconnage Développement des échanges sur le plan écosystémique et culturel	Réduction d'environ 10% du braconnage dans ce corridor
Gabon – stratégie sectorielle : Bassin de la Mbei, Mont de Cristal		
Mise en place du projet paiement des services environnementaux dans le bassin de la Mbei, par la protection de ce dernier	Faire bénéficier aux populations locales des retombées générées par le bassin	Mise en place du comité de pilotage
Kenya – Site-level strategy		
Review existing site-level integrated management plans to incorporate climate change adaptation and resilience	By 2014, existing and new management plans to make climate change response ready	Number of management plans reviewed Percentage of protected area with climate-change ready management plans
Kenya – Spatial strategy		
Establish and map out key wildlife migratory and dispersal areas to enhance connectivity of protected areas	By 2013, key migratory corridors established and measures to secure them initiated	Number of identified migratory corridors identified Measures initiated/completed to secure identified migratory corridors
Kenya – Sectoral strategy		
Develop policies for payment of ecosystem services	By 2015, a policy for payment for ecosystem services	Number of steps (stages) successfully completed in policy formulation process - workshops, draft elements, etc.
Lesotho – Site-level strategy		
Establish the marginal lands that will be transformed into potential areas for the conservation of biological diversity	By 2015, a reasonable number of selected development areas will be established to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Target 11	Species composition assessment will reflect abundance of the climax vegetation
Lesotho – Spatial strategy		
Secure critical heritage sites from	By 2015, removal of invasive alien	Absence of alien plants in protected areas

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
invasions of alien plants	plants will be accomplished in all protected areas and surrounding areas	Protected areas restored
Lesotho – Sectoral strategy		
Enhance environmental education in schools and traditional healers that will result in establishment of botanical gardens in those schools	By 2015, harvesting of medicinal plants will be reduced by 10%	Increased population of medicinal plants
Madagascar – au niveau du site		
Prioriser la restauration des zones dégradées qui sont importantes pour la résilience au changement climatique (marine/côtier et/ou terrestre)	En 2015, 50% des zones dégradées sont restaurées partiellement ou totalement, dans les corridors et même en dehors de ces corridors	Le pourcentage des corridors restauré Le pourcentage de l'écosystème conservé et protégé dans les corridors
Madagascar – stratégie spatiale		
Accroître l'approche « ridge to reef » à travers Madagascar pour améliorer la résilience au changement climatique	Accroître la connectivité des aires protégées Intégrer la biodiversité Un plan de conservation des mangroves établis en 2015 Mécanisme de compensation en cas de besoin selon les secteurs concernés	Pourcentage de mécanisme de compensation effective et impact socio-économique Pourcentage d'occupation du sol : superficie corridor écologique et pression et menace
Madagascar – stratégie sectorielle		
Récupération, sauvegarde des corridors écologiques entre les différents sites (aires protégées) à travers l'intégration sectorielle climatique	Mise en place de mécanisme de compensation pour les activités de développement dans les corridors des acteurs locaux (politique national de compensation)	Pourcentage de corridor récupéré et conservé Pourcentage de pression dans les corridors écologiques afin que ces écosystèmes puissent se résilier au changement climatique
Mozambique – Site-level strategy		
Develop management practices to maintain ecological integrity Incorporate climate change aspects into management plans	By 2015, establish corridors between Limpopo National Park, Banhine National Park and Zinave National Park, to restore historic migratory patterns of elephants and other species that used to migrate from one area to another By 2015, develop management plans for protected areas to strengthen resilience to climate change	Two corridors established, three management plans developed
Mozambique – Spatial strategy		
Establish transboundary protected areas to maintain critical habitats and species across boundaries -restore degraded area important for climate resilience	By 2015, establish/create between Mozambique/Zambia/ Zimbabwe and between Mozambique and Tanzania to maintain the functions of ecosystems and to allow the movement of wildlife species between the countries By 2015, Gorongosa mountain vegetation completely restored and 50% of functions of biological systems that feed Lake Urema, the heart of Gorongosa National Park	Two transfrontier parks established; one mountain completely restored

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
Mozambique – Sectoral strategy		
Integrate protected areas into NAPAs	By 2015, create buffer zones around national parks to enable adaptation	Two buffer zones created
Namibia		
See strategy list as marked (below) NB – economic diversity and poverty reduction – can't talk climate change/conservation with empty stomach!	By 2015: 1. Ministry of Environment & Tourism (MET) convenes three multi-sectoral and stakeholder workshops – Capriu (1), 4 Os (2). Include: MET, Agriculture, Lands and Resettlement, Forestry, Town Council, regional government, communities, Angola 2. Action plans developed 3. Two task forces appointed and mandated by President's office and Nat Plan. Commission Plans being implemented with Angola	On 4 Os, two chains of dams rebuilt Habitat restoration upriver and in catchment 20% Angolan cooperation – quarterly meetings Local economies diversified beyond agriculture; five new biodiversity-related economic activities per area = 15 Payment for eco-services, e.g., Cagriu community-based fire management project increases biodiversity and by early burning cutting down late wildfires
Namibia, continued		
<i>Ticked off on list under spatial integration:</i> Increase connectivity corridors and orient for climate resilience Examine upstream impacts on downstream and coastal processes Simultaneously identify ecological, social and economic priorities, including terrestrial, coastal, marine Include a wide variety of sectors in spatial planning (e.g., forestry, agriculture, hotel development) Share data on fishing, maritime transport and ecotourism sectors Restore or maintain critical habitats across boundaries Climate-ready gap assessments		
<i>Ticked off on list under sectoral mainstreaming:</i> Incorporate food security issues Incorporate human health and well-being Incorporate livelihoods and poverty issues Incorporate mechanisms for payment for ecosystem services (e.g., water) into economy Develop biodiversity offset policies for the energy sector Incorporate climate-related issues into environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) Include an assessment of ecosystem services that are vulnerable to climate impacts (e.g., water) Include climate-related range and distribution shifts in threat assessments Include synergies between climate and other threats, e.g., overuse of resources		
Rwanda – Site-level strategy		
Incorporate climate change into management planning	By 2013, Rwanda has developed plans to strengthen resilience to climate By 2015, Rwanda has developed	At least four plans developed and four site programmes implemented

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
	management practices that strengthen ecosystem resilience to climate change impacts	
Rwanda – Spatial strategy		
Improve the maintenance of critical habitats across international boundaries	By 2013, Rwanda has developed and maintained critical habitats across boundaries	Two transboundary protected area plans developed by 2017
Rwanda – Sectoral strategy		
Incorporate climate change into biodiversity and protected area valuation studies	By 2015, Rwanda has developed studies incorporating water security, carbon storage and poverty issues into biodiversity and protected area valuation studies	At least three studies completed on water security issues, carbon storage and poverty issues
Sao Tome and Principe / Sao Tomé et Príncipe – sous réserve – au niveau du site		
Renforcement des capacités pour l'accompagnement ou suivi du plan stratégique national sur le changement climatique	Formation/sensibilisation des décideurs politiques Formation de techniciens et scientifiques dans la matière du changement climatique Renforcement des structures opérateurs	Une politique de développement national dans les secteurs socio-économique/ protection de l'environnement bien conçue et développée Bonne connaissance sur le changement climatique
Sao Tome and Principe / Sao Tomé et Príncipe – sous réserve – stratégie spatiale		
Intégration du changement climatique dans le plan et priorités pour la protection de la zone côtière et marine	Création de zones marines protégées, pour les tortues marines dans corridors Sao Tomé, Principe et le Gabon Examen des impacts de destruction des plages par l'extraction des sables Formation des gardes des plages et les écoguides sur la protection et nidification des tortues	Meilleure connectivité entre les zones proposées Diminution de la capture des espèces par les communautés des plages Un certain pourcentage des revenus est retourné aux communautés par les visites de tourisme des plages
Sao Tome and Principe / Sao Tomé et Príncipe – sous réserve – stratégie spatiale		
Intégration du changement climatique dans restauration dans le développement agricole	Évaluation des menaces sur les abattages/coupes des arbres et établir un plan du reboisement avec des espèces indigènes Avoir une connectivité entre les décideurs que cherche des financement approuve les plans de reboisement proposés par les opérateurs et les réseaux bien connecté	Un plan national de reboisement national établi pour la restauration des forêts avec tous les partenaires (dir. Forêt/ONGs/environnement et décideurs)
South Africa – De Hoop Nature Reserve, Western Cape – Site-level strategy		
Integrate connectivity to include buffer zones Develop an alien invasive species and fire management plan Develop an environmental awareness programme for stakeholders Establish a threat assessment	By 2014, assess surrounding land use to identify key areas to include in the buffer zone By 2015, clear 50% alien invasive species By 2015, fire management plan developed and implemented By 2013, stakeholder forum	% of neighbouring contracted as part of the buffer zone Hectares of reserves cleared of alien plants Fire management plan incorporated into annual operational plan Minutes of stakeholder meetings signed

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
Establish a climate change research and monitoring programme Develop a restoration plan	established By 2015, translocate 50% of known vulnerable species to appropriate site By 2015, establish vulnerable species monitoring programme	by the Chair List of vulnerable species compiled and % of species on list of inventory relocated Monitoring programme signed by reserve manager
South Africa – De Hoop Nature Reserve, Western Cape – Spatial strategy		
Identify potential corridor to higher level altitudes Conduct a regional gap assessment Ensure that the planning includes the terrestrial and marine system	By 2015, corridors identified and mapped By 2013, identify suitable sites for relocation of vulnerable species By 2015, integrated management plan for terrestrial and marine areas developed	Map of corridor approved Map of suitable sites for the translocated species approved IMP approved
South Africa – De Hoop Nature Reserve, Western Cape – Sectoral strategy		
Identify relevant sectors (that impact on the) Develop a stakeholder engagement strategy	By 2014, a database developed By 2013, develop memorandum of understanding (MoU) with each sector stakeholder	Database Signed MoU with sector stakeholder
South Africa – Free State Province – Site-level strategy		
To have protected area the entire moist grassland system in Sechoeulei (?) demarcated and fenced off by 2012 in order to protect grassland for carbon sequestration on biological viability	The number of hectares of grasslands to be protected by 2015	The amount of functional hectares protected in the grassland/wetland biome.
South Africa – Free State Province – Spatial strategy		
Join Sechoeulei with Ingula (?) (50 km apart) by means of a biosphere reserve by 2015	Extend moist grasslands by 3% by 2015	How many approved agreements in place between conservation and private landowners by 2015
South Africa – Free State Province – Sectoral strategy		
To get the moist grasslands mainstreamed into the SOF (Spatial Development Framework)	Extend moist grasslands by 3% by 2015	Evaluate the status of the area in terms of loss or gain in hectares
South Africa – group 1 – Site-level strategy – e.g., Mountain Zebra, Addo national parks		
All protected areas have a range of 1-5 km buffer zone to mitigate climate change impacts	By 2015, all formal protected areas have a buffer zone incorporated in the management plan and implemented	% of protected areas with buffer zone (target 60%)
South Africa – group 1 – Spatial strategy – e.g., Mountain Zebra, Addo national parks		
All protected areas have a conservation corridor network between them to mitigate effects of climate change	By 2020, all protected areas linked via a conservation corridor	A third of all protected areas are linked via a conservation corridor
South Africa – group 1 – Sectoral strategy – e.g., biodiversity, agriculture, mining		
Biodiversity conservation, agricultural and mining activities are mainstreamed towards a common effort of mitigation of climate change	By 2020, each industry has adopted a cooperative agreement of a climate change mitigation strategy	80% implementation of action plan between the three industries
South Africa – group 2 – Site-level strategy		
Incorporate climate change into	60% of approved management plans	Number of approved management plans

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
development of management plans Note: management plans need to be used as an effective management tool, not just a “nice to have” document on the shelf/ tick box approach	that explicitly incorporate the climate change agenda by 2020 100% of flagship protected areas (prov.) and all national parks’ management plans	that explicitly integrated climate change
South Africa – group 2 – Spatial strategy (socio-economic, cultural, ecological etc.)		
Valuation of protected areas (formal and informal) to ensure resilience/connectivity in the face of climate change, i.e., giving a voice to conservation	All provinces to have conducted a valuation of protected areas (formal network and informal) (given funding/capacity support) (ecosystem services, investment potential, socio-economic and other benefits) – see Table Mountain National Park study	Number of provinces that have conducted full network valuation Average % of protected area networks valued Number of protected areas with improved status/protection as a result of valuation
South Africa – group 2 – Sectoral strategy		
Climate change mitigation and adaptation through invasive alien species clearing programmes - Job creation - Improving water supply - Increase biodiversity - Reducing intensity and frequency of fires	Study conducted to determine extent of alien invasives (terrestrial and marine) [Provincial and national figures] Number of initial/new hectares cleared with a protected area (formal) Number of initial/new hectares cleared with a protected area (informal) Number of hectares cleared through follow-up actions 30% of marine protected areas free of invasive aliens by 2020 Reduce uncontrolled fires by 20%	Number of hectares cleared Change in number of species in a protected area (restoration success) Change in water yield of a cleared area Fire management costs/ number of uncontrolled fires
South Africa – group 3 – Site-level strategy		
Incorporate climate change adaptation and mitigation into reserve management plans that will be including the clearing and management of invasive species	Target 15 By 2020, all state-owned protected areas in South Africa should have incorporated climate issues into their management plan By 2020, state-owned protected areas should have alien clearing management programmes in plan	Indicator 1: The % of state-owned protected areas that have incorporated climate change issues into their management plan Indicator 2: Number of % of protected areas with clearing management programmes
South Africa – group 3 – Spatial strategy		
Increase corridor, connectivity approach across South Africa to improve climate change resilience	By 2025, two new mega-reserves that demonstrate corridor connectivity across South Africa	Number of new mega-reserves established
South Africa – group 3 – Sectoral strategy		
Improve livelihoods of local communities in order to alleviate poverty	By 2020, through alien clearing management strategy and establishment of two new mega-reserves corridors connectivity two million sustainable jobs will be created	Number of sustainable jobs created

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
Swaziland – Site-level strategy		
Revise all protected area management plans to include climate adaptation and mitigation activities/strategies	By 2015, at least 75% of all protected areas plans are revised and include climate change response strategies	% of protected areas with revised climate change-responsive management plans
Swaziland – Spatial strategy		
Increase protected area and transboundary conservation areas coverage across the country to improve/enhance climate change resilience for all major habitats/ecosystems.	By 2020, 11% of the country is protected and at least 10% of each major habitat/ecosystem is protected	% of total land area protected and % of each habitat under protection
Swaziland – Sectoral strategy		
Increase ecosystem-based approaches and protection-worthy areas into the National Adaptation Plan of Action (NAPA) and climate change strategy	Target 2: By 2015, Swaziland's climate change response strategies (e.g., NAPA) fully incorporate ecosystem-based resilience such as establishing carbon sinks and controlling invasive species	Budget allocation to ecosystem-based approaches to climate change adaptation Amount of carbon stored/captured by different ecosystems % of total land area under alien plant invasion
Tanzania – Site-level strategy		
Incorporate climate change into general management plans of protected areas	By 2015, all the general management plans incorporate issues of climate change resilience	Number of general management plans incorporated issues of climate change
Tanzania – Spatial strategy		
Identify and increase connectivity corridors and orient for climate change	By 2020, Tanzania has identified and increased connectivity corridors for protected areas by 50%	Number of connectivity corridors information available
Tanzania – Sectoral strategy		
Integrate and mainstream biodiversity and protected areas into sectoral policies, plans and practices	By 2018, issues of biodiversity and protected areas are integrated and mainstreamed into sectoral policies, plans and policies by 60%	Number of sectoral policies, plans reviewed and integrated and mainstreamed biodiversity and protected areas
Uganda – Site-level strategy		
Incorporate climate into site-level threat assessments and mitigation efforts based on synergies between a variety of threats and climate change (and land cover alteration, fire, invasive species, fragmentation and overharvesting)	By 2015, Uganda has done comprehensive assessment of synergies between a variety of threats and climate change and implemented mitigation measures	At least 80% of protected areas plans include threat assessments and corresponding climate change mitigation measures
Uganda – Spatial strategy		
Transboundary protected areas to maintain critical habitats across boundaries	By 2020, review and update existing transboundary management agreements and plans	Number of transboundary plans and agreements reviewed
Uganda – Sectoral strategy		
Include climate threats in system-wide protected area ecosystem assessments	By 2014, all environmental impact assessments (EIAs) and strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) include climate-related issues	Number of EIAs undertaken that incorporate climate issues
Zambia – Site-level strategy		
Develop plans to enhance climate	Develop the plans for all proposed	Number of plans in place

Description of strategy	Proposed national target(s)	Potential indicators
change resilience for the new proposed protected area categories for Zambia	protected area categories by 2015	
Zambia – Spatial strategy		
Increase connectivity corridors between various protected areas for climate resilience	50% of total protected area system to have new connectivity corridors	% of protected areas system having connectivity corridors
Zambia – Sectoral strategy		
Carry out strategic environmental assessments of possible impacts on biodiversity for all integrated development plans	All integrated development plans to undergo a SEA by 2020	Number of SEAs undertaken

Annex IV

TARGET 11 EXERCISE

Name of the country	Targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas	Sub-target for fully representative networks	Sub-target for connectivity	Sub-target for effectively managed	Sub-target for equitably managed (diverse governance types)	Sub-target for sustainable finance	Sub-target for integration into landscapes, seascapes and sectors
Angola	20% terrestrial and 10% marine by 2017	Fully representative by 2018. Coverage of KAZA elephant areas by 2018 with Angola-Botswana-Namibia -Zambia - Mayombe areas by 2013 - Mussuma areas by 2015	By 2017, connectivity between national parks and forest areas	By 2020, effective management of all protected areas in the country	By 2015, participatory governance for communities living inside protected areas and by 2014 for communities living inside of Mayombe forest areas	By 2014, needs will be assessed	By 2017, spatial and sectoral integration to be achieved with forestry and national parks
Botswana	40% terrestrial by 2015	Fully representative already in place	By 2018, corridors fully operational Transboundary protected areas by 2018 covering KAZA elephant areas with Angola, Botswana, Namibia and Zambia Two additional transfrontier conservation areas (TFCAs) by 2018	By 2018, all protected areas are effectively managed with management plans in place.	By 2018, have equitably managed networks in place - Each protected area to have community use zones with management plans that are fully implemented by the community - TFCA management agreement in place by 2018	By 2018, needs will be assessed and will have sustainable protected area financing	By TFCA network in place and spatial and sectoral integration takes place
Burundi	D'ici 2015, avoir 12% des aires protégées en réseau, gérées efficacement à travers divers types de gouvernance en	D'ici 2014, inclure les prairies et les savanes arbustives de montagnes de l'est et des milieux biodivers de la Tanganyika dans le système d'aires protégées existant	D'ici 2015, mettre en connectivité 3% des aires protégées au niveau national et transfrontière (Rwanda et Burundi : parcs	D'ici 2013, toutes les aires protégées comportent des plans de gestion et d'aménagement	D'ici 2015, appliquer les types de gouvernance adoptés par le gouvernement dans toutes les aires protégées	D'ici 2014, à travers la SNPA-DB révisé, mettre en place un plan d'investissement et de mobilisation des fonds pour la biodiversité (les	D'ici 2014, les questions des aires protégées intégrées dans les politiques sectorielles clés (Ministères de l'agriculture, du plan et de l'énergie et

Name of the country	Targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas	Sub-target for fully representative networks	Sub-target for connectivity	Sub-target for effectively managed	Sub-target for equitably managed (diverse governance types)	Sub-target for sustainable finance	Sub-target for integration into landscapes, seascapes and sectors
	sous un financement durable		nationaux de Nyungwe et Kibira) (Tanzanie et Burundi : site Ramsar Malagarazi et Réserve Nationale de la Malagarazti)			aires protégées)	mines)
Cameroon	Terrestre: - Existant : environ 20% - Objectif : 30%	- Tridom de la Sangha: Cameroun/Gabon/Congo - Binational : Tchad/Cameroun (Boubadjidda/ Sena Oura)	RAPAC (Réseau des aires protégées d'Afrique centrale)	Un plan de gestion existe à l'échelle de chaque état du Tridom de la Sangha	- Il existe une loi forestière axée sur la conservation (les aires protégées sont gérées par des conservateurs) - Il existe un comité intersectoriel de gestion de l'environnement	- Budgétisation annuelle pour la conservation (Budget de l'État) - Appui des partenaires (WWF, UICN, PNUD...)	Insuffisante globalement
Chad	D'ici 2020 : 15% des aires protégées gérées et mise en réseaux et durablement financées	Aire transfrontière entre le Cameroun et le Tchad : Boubadjidda-Sena Oura (Binationale Yamoussa BSB)	D'ici 2014 : - Parc national de Zakouma - Parc national de Sena Oura - Sept réserves de faune - Une réserve de biosphère	Parc national de Zakouma Parc national de Manda	Parc national de Zakouma *Partenariat public-privé (PPP)	- Budgétisation annuelle par le gouvernement d'une somme allouée aux aires protégées - Apports financiers des partenaires (AFD, GiZ, PNUE, PNUD)	Les parcs enclavés ne disposent pas d'aires marines
Comoros	- D'ici 2012, création officielle de trois aires protégées terrestres - D'ici 2015, trois aires marines protégées dans la zone prioritaire	Les sites choisis seront les plus riches en biodiversité	Pays insulaire	Avec la seule aire protégée existante, il y a un plan de gestion, et d'aménagement (évaluation dans la gestion du parc/suivi écologique de certaines cibles	Gouvernance partagée, gestion participative avec comité de pilotage représentatif de parties prenantes et de la communauté locale, et comité d'orientation du développement durable au niveau de chaque	Ressources de l'État limitées; mais avec l'appui de bailleurs, soutien à la mise en œuvre des activités phares - État - PNUD - GEF, CDB	Les études écologiques ont tenu compte d'une délimitation et d'un zonage objectifs. La cartographie participative pour la gestion des territoires, les accords de gestion sur les ressources

Name of the country	Targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas	Sub-target for fully representative networks	Sub-target for connectivity	Sub-target for effectively managed	Sub-target for equitably managed (diverse governance types)	Sub-target for sustainable finance	Sub-target for integration into landscapes, seascapes and sectors
	de conservation de la biodiversité marine			comme la tortue marine, les récifs, les dugongs) (parc marin de Mohéli)	village riverain, et un comité au niveau de chaque site d'aire protégée		naturelles sécurisent les activités anthropiques dans les zones adjacentes aux aires protégées
Congo	12% terrestre et 10% marine d'ici 2020	Pour représentative du réseau : - Écosystème forestier - Écosystème savanes - Écosystème humide - Écosystème marines	Pour réseau bien connecté : - PN Konkouati-Douli (Congo) + PN Mayumba (Gabon) - PNOK sanctuaire à gorilles de Lossi - PNNN (Congo) + PN Dzaga Sangha (RCA) + PN Lobeke (Cameroun) - Binationale lac Téli – lac Tumba - Tri ou quad nationale avec des corridors de connectivité - RAPAC	Pour réseau géré efficacement : - PNOK et PNNN - Il y a une agence congolaise pour la faune et les aires protégées, mais problèmes : - Financement - Manque de personnel - Manque de logistique	Pour réseau géré équitablement : - Très timide, voir nul	Pour financement durable : - La loi en cours de révision intégré (?) pas les mécanismes de financement durable (gouvernement) - Appui des diverses partenaires : PNUD, PNUE, UICN, WCS, WWF et CARPE	Pour l'intégration dans les paysages, aires protégées marine et autre secteurs politiques : - Existence du schéma national d'aménagement du territoire (SNAT)
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20% terrestre et 8% marine d'ici 2020	Pour réseau représentatif - Avec la promulgation du local forestier, les communautés locales doivent être représentés dans la création et la gestion des aires protégées	Pour réseau bien connecté - RAPAC - Création en vue d'une aire protégée dans Mayombé entre le RDC, République du Congo et l'Angola		Pour réseau géré équitablement - La gestion de l'administration à travers l'ICCN (Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature) - La gestion mixte surtout dans les aires	Pour financement durable - À travers les partenaires au développement : - G12 - AWF - WWF	Pour intégration dans les paysages - aires marines et les autres secteurs politiques

Name of the country	Targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas	Sub-target for fully representative networks	Sub-target for connectivity	Sub-target for effectively managed	Sub-target for equitably managed (diverse governance types)	Sub-target for sustainable finance	Sub-target for integration into landscapes, seascapes and sectors
					protégées dernièrement créés (Itombwe, ...) - administration et communauté locales		
Ethiopia	20.4% terrestrial by 2020	Ecological gap analysis to be completed by 2014 with a goal of 45% of representative ecosystems protected	By 2020, 45% of key biodiversity-rich ecosystems to be connected	By 2020, effective management in place in at least 45% of existing protected areas	By 2020, increase the governance and maintaining protected area system by 40%	By 2020, needs assessment completed and increased sustainable financing of 10% of protected areas	By 2020, increase integration of existing protected areas into different sectors by 35%
Gabon	17% terrestres et 10% marines (Pongara et Mayqumba) d'ici 2016	Pour réseau représentatif - Ministère des Eaux et forêts - Ministère de l'écologie - RAPAC – ANPN - ONGs (NGOs) - Populations autochtones et locales	Pour réseau bien connecté - TRIDOM - RAPAC - Parc marin de Nayumba - Parc national Pongara	Pour réseau géré efficacement - TRIDOM - RAPAC		Pour financement durable - L'État - CDB - UICN - PNUE - PNUD etc.	Pour réseau terre large et paysages marines - Parc national de Pongara
Kenya	17% terrestrial and 12% marine by 2020	- Finalize ecological gap analysis by 2013 - Identify areas which need protection and enhance protection with at least 10% of representativeness of ecosystems and species in the network		Management effectiveness in 70% of protected areas by 2015	- Five IUCN categories represented, except for strict nature reserve - By 2020, 80% of protected areas have diversified governance through mainstreaming	50% of protected areas sustainably financed	By 2020, at least 80% of protected areas are effectively integrated both spatially and sectorally
Lesotho	5% by 2020	At least one governing body will be appointed responsible to ensure efficient operation or work in protected areas	- By 2012, a reasonable number of new areas will be declared as protected - Continue working with South Africa on	Effective management of protected areas will be achieved by creating awareness campaigns in local communities on the usefulness	Will be achieved by involving all stakeholders to participate in the development and establishment of selected development areas	Increase access to financial resources by drafting proposals to both domestic and international funders for assistance in protected areas	

Name of the country	Targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas	Sub-target for fully representative networks	Sub-target for connectivity	Sub-target for effectively managed	Sub-target for equitably managed (diverse governance types)	Sub-target for sustainable finance	Sub-target for integration into landscapes, seascapes and sectors
			existing transboundary parks and to open doors for new ones	of resources within their areas			
Madagascar	10 % (6 million ha) de la surface national et 1 million ha d'aires protégées marine en 2012	Aires protégées terrestre et marine et gestion durable des forêts pour 10 475 083 ha	Réseau national d'aires protégées -2 388 054 ha -reste de la superficie (dans l'objectif) réseau en cours d'élaboration pour les nouvelles aires protégées	2 388 054 ha reste de la superficie délégation de gestion en cours pour les nouvelles aires protégées	- Gestion privée - Co-gestion en cours d'élaboration entre les parties prenantes et l'État - Gestion communautaire en cours (ex. aires protégées de Velondriake)	- Mobilisation en cours avec les acteurs et toutes les parties prenantes - financement des partenaires techniques and financiers - GEF 5 en cours avec les collaborations des parties prenantes (besoins de renforcement)	- Gestion intégrée des zones côtières (politiques nationales, stratégie de gestion des écosystèmes, et valorisation des acquis) - Mise en place des commissions interministérielles en cours
Mozambique	By 2020, 20% terrestrial and 5% marine	Fully representative networks for all biomes and protected areas	By 2020, three parks connected by corridors and two parks connected with neighbouring countries	By 2020, 100% of national parks and reserves with management plans and all communities living within protected areas getting benefits	Effectively manage networks through improving involvement of local communities and private sector	Sustainable financing through involvement of different stakeholder, private sector, and NGOs; all protected areas producing revenues	By 2020, establish two transfrontier conservation areas
Namibia	45% terrestrial by 2015; marine: insufficient information	All six biomes and biodiversity hotspots will be fully represented on land	By 2018, fully operational buffers and corridors between countries	Needs improvement	Currently good diverse and equitable managed governance types exist: conservancies, co-management, state, CCAs, communal, private, etc.	By 2020, all 66 parks and 20 independent areas are sustainably financed	By 2020, seven sectors improved coordination: agriculture, forestry, mines, private sector, inland fisheries, etc.
Rwanda	By 2020, 15%			90% of protected	Ensure 85%	75% of protected	By 2020, 90%

Name of the country	Targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas	Sub-target for fully representative networks	Sub-target for connectivity	Sub-target for effectively managed	Sub-target for equitably managed (diverse governance types)	Sub-target for sustainable finance	Sub-target for integration into landscapes, seascapes and sectors
	terrestrial and 50% of wetlands protected			areas effectively managed	mainstreaming of protected area governance types	areas have sustainable financing systems	integration of protected area (management) strategies into wider sectors
Sao Tome & Principe		Réseau représentatif : - Min. des infrastructure et ressources naturelles - Min. de plan. et développement - DGA, DF, ONGs, communautés	Réseau terrestre et marine	Aire protégée gérée efficacement : -Plan de gestion -PTA -Direction établi	Gouvernance de l'État avec la participation des communautés	Approbation de l'État et revenu des aires protégées	Terre large et paysage MEM -DGA -D.Pêche -Communautés -ONGs
South Africa	12% terrestrial and 15% marine	Identify representative in the NPAES on a national scale	- Connectivity is done to a certain extent - Plans in place but not completed Some provinces have done TFCAs	- METT assessments have been done and include areas to improve - Provinces do assessment on a annual basis	- Legislation in place - National co-management framework to ensure flow of benefits - Programmes, such as People and Parks, in place	- National funding system is under discussion due to a study that determined we are 45% funded - Stewardship programme in place	- Bioregional plans - Integration programmes in place
Swaziland	By 2020, 11.5% terrestrial	7 to 10% of each of the four major ecosystems or habitats are represented	- By 2020, establish networks of corridors and buffer zone - fully functional TFCAs by 2015	7 to 8% of protected areas effectively managed	Three new governance types in legislation and policy by 2012/13	- Develop financing/funding strategy by 2013 - Commercialization strategies in place by 2015	- Integrate national land-use plan by 2015 - Integration of PoWPA into climate change strategy, NAPAs, NDP and MEPD sectoral plans
Tanzania	5% terrestrial and marine	- Conduct gap analysis - Increase representativeness by 20%	- Increase connectivity by 20%	By 2020, 50% effectively managed protected areas	By 2020, 80% diverse governance types are coordinated and managed	By 2020, 50% of Protected areas have sustainable financing	By 2020, 50% of all sectors in the country integrate issues of protected areas into national strategic plans
Uganda	15% terrestrial	Ensure that 50% of ecological systems are represented		80% of protected areas are effectively managed	By 2020, mainstream and ensure that all governance types are represented in our	- Increase strategies and mechanisms for sustainable income generation	By 2020, at least 60% are integrated into wider seascapes and landscapes and sectors

Name of the country	Targets for terrestrial and marine protected areas	Sub-target for fully representative networks	Sub-target for connectivity	Sub-target for effectively managed	Sub-target for equitably managed (diverse governance types)	Sub-target for sustainable finance	Sub-target for integration into landscapes, seascapes and sectors
					protected areas systems	- By 2020, at least 60% of the protected areas are sustainable funded	
Zambia	20% terrestrial by 2020	- Complete a gap analysis by 2012 - By 2020, conserve 20% of key ecosystems and biodiversity		- Train 95% of senior and junior wildlife officers by 2020 in business planning - Manage 80% of all threats to protected areas by 2020	- Designate new governance types by 2015 - Come up with 40% wildlife corridors that are well managed	Have 60% of all protected areas with sustainable financing	At least 60% key policies and strategies included in protected areas
Zimbabwe (ILC representative)	30% terrestrial by 2020	By 2020, more than 20% of key natural ecological regions and key species are protected	By 2020, at least one transfrontier park is signed with all neighbouring counties and involving ILCs	By 2020, at least 60% of protected areas including TFCAs are effectively managed with the involvement of ILCs	- By 2020, at least 40% of protected areas are co-managed - By 2020, more than 40% of CCAs are legally recognized	By 2015, more than 75% of protected areas are in position to self-finance through sustainable resource use	- By 2020, sectoral policies and programmes should include environmental and protected areas issues - By 2020, key biodiversity related sectors comply with environmental policies and standards

Annex V

MARINE EXERCISE BY GROUP

South African Group (Mr. Xola Mkefe, DEA Oceans and Coasts)

Specific actions:

- Targets: 20-year target;
 - Inshore 9% target is 15%;
 - Offshore current 0,5 % to take up to 15%;
 - Proclamation of no-take MPAs is being fast-tracked – prepared plans for the Prince Edward Islands and to formalize Namaqua MPA and this will enable us to reach our targets;
 - Implement re-zoning in two MPAs in order to increase no-take area (Betty's Bay and Robberg);
 - Transborder MPA with Mozambique exists (Maputaland MPA).
1. Increased coverage – as above.
 2. Improving the representativeness of ecosystems:
 - Extensive mapping done in the past two years and report about to be released – now have fine-scale maps of all the coast and major marine ecoregions. Using an ecosystems-based approach to fisheries (EAF) ecological risk assessments (WWF).
 3. Improving effective and equitable management:
 - Certain MPAs have had METS if part of national parks but not all – some covered by WWF assessment but this not widely published. The social indicators of impacts is not strong in METS;
 - Gap in the legislation in making provision for community-managed areas;
 - Gap in terms of integrating local and indigenous knowledge into management decision-making;
 - Co-management framework developed but not implemented in all areas;
 - Lack of involvement of local fishers in management in general;
 - Lack of inclusion of local and indigenous knowledge;
 - People in Parks and Transformation programme not implemented in MPAs;
 - Fisheries is a very male-orientated sector – need to track gender-disaggregated data.
 4. Integration into broader seascapes:
 - This is being strengthened now with the promulgation of the Integrated Coastal Management Act (ICMA) in 2008 and now protocols have been developed and plans will be aligned at local and regional municipal level;
 - However, alignment between different sectors is still lacking (e.g., mining and fisheries, and construction);
 - Gaps: Climate change – not specified but some programmes are mitigation programmes and could be interpreted as such but it has never been a specific focus.

Tanzania and Kenya Group

Specific actions:

- Increase coverage.
1. Increased coverage:
 - Kenya: Identify potential areas for new MPAs – 13 community already identified;
 - Tanzania: Identify potential areas for new MPAs.
 2. Improving the representativeness of ecosystems:
 - Kenya: Carry out an ecological gap analysis, e.g., seagrass beds, dugong habitats, mangroves, etc.;
 - Tanzania: Carry out an ecological gap analysis, e.g., seagrass beds, etc.
 3. Improving effective and equitable management:
 - Kenya:
 - Carry out management effectiveness assessment;
 - Enhance co-management - review existing policies;
 - Increase the number of community-managed MPAs;
 - Tanzania:
 - Assessment of governance systems.
 4. Integration into broader seascapes / links with other sectors:
 - Kenya: Increase networking with, for instance, farming and MPAs management;
 - Tanzania:
 - Mainstream MPAs into sectoral policies, plans, strategies, etc.;
 - Stakeholder involvement.

Francophone Group: Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Congo, DRC, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe

Objectif(s)

Cameroun :

- La préoccupation reste sur la préservation des écosystèmes, mangroves à travers la sensibilisation. Mais au niveau des espaces marins tout est encore au stade embryonnaire; il y a pourtant des sites appropriés tels que Kribi, Bakassi, etc. qui auraient pu faire l'objet des prospections;
- Les mangroves représentent un grand intérêt pour l'ensemble des pays.

Comores :

- Trois sites potentiels pour un réseau national d'aires protégées marines (APM);
- Un parc officiel, Parc marin de Moheli, plus grand parc marin de l'océan indien, 404 km²;
- Plus grand site de ponte de tortue de la région;
- Sept cibles de conservation.

Représentativité des écosystèmes :

- 80% des récifs;
- 75% des herbiers marins;
- 90% des mangroves;
- Un lac riverain/ site Ramsar.

Partage des bénéfices :

- Avantages écologiques importantes avec grande amélioration des écosystèmes, augmentation des cibles de conservation : tortues, dugong, baleines, ...;
- Retombées économiques faibles par rapports aux besoins des populations.

Congo :

- Il faut des moyens conséquents pour faire des études océanographiques et autres;
- Un seul parc national de Conkouati Douli de près de 500 mille ha dont 120 mille partie marine.

Gabon :

- Le parc national marin et terrestre de Pongara est le seul exemple à prendre;
- La seule activité phare de ce parc est la protection des tortues intégralement protégées;
- Le moyen de protection de ces tortues est le marquage qui permet de suivre les mouvements migratoires des tortues. Par exemple, on a pu observer une tortue du Gabon au Brésil;
- Il existe également un appareil qui permet de suivre les mouvements des tortues marines;
- Il ressort dans l'ensemble des pays que les retombées sur le plan économique en faveur des populations ne sont pas perceptibles.

Madagascar :

- La création des aires marines protégées est de 500 000 ha environ actuellement;
- Le taux de représentativité est important et c'est encore en étude : sites potentiels et sites prioritaires pour les aires marines protégées, les aires protégées déjà créées;
- Quelques aires protégées marines sont gérées par l'État à travers une association nationale; MNP;
- Il existe une aire protégée marine gérée par les communautés villageoises au sud de Madagascar;
- Il existe aussi un texte réglementaire concernant la gestion intégrée des zones marines et côtières;
- Intégration des autres secteurs pour la mise en place de ces aires marines protégées : pêche, transport, tourisme et environnement et forêts.

Sao Tomé et Principe :

- La communauté dans la périphérie du parc national marin bénéficie des revenus en provenance de la protection des tortues marines, à travers le guidage des touristes dans les plages pour l'observation des tortues marines ainsi que la gestion des campements touristiques construits à cet effet, et il y a également des circuits touristiques créés par les pêcheurs à travers les mangroves.

Annex VI

**KEY ELEMENTS FOR SUCCESSFUL GOVERNANCE IN PROTECTED AREAS
EXERCISE**

Key elements identified from success stories (not country-specific):

- Given rights;
- Access to finalized infrastructure;
- Partnerships between government, private sector, and communities;
- Enterprise development opportunities challenges through local NGOs;
- Used RDP/community/park management forums;
- Equitable access;
- Respect and appreciation for multi-purpose land use and planning through stakeholder forum;
- Acceptance of responsibility in overcoming conflict and creation of cooperative spirit;
- Educational benefits co-management;
- An agency or leader took responsibility to initiate the governance process with the different actors/stakeholders/rights-holders;
- Triggers for governance can arise from conflict situations – but often lead to better social relations, shared vision of conservation.

Example - South African story: Building power station in wetland in Free State, South Africa:

Conservation agencies identified areas important for biodiversity. Eskom wanted to put up a power station within wetlands. Parties went to court and Eskom won case. Management agency wrote ROD which included Eskom to offset impacts by establishing another 85,000-ha reserve. Thus conservation estate was improved and cost management was paid by Eskom. Also, a management structure was established which met regularly. Independent audits were done for effective protected area management and costs were paid by Eskom.

Key elements identified:

- Broad vision;
- Forced consultation between parties.

Annex VII

ACTIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL REPORTING EXERCISE

Comoros

Élaborer un rapport de mission sur l'atelier régional sur le PdTAP / CDB à envoyer aux parties prenantes (le Directeur de l'Environnement; l'Université des Comores; points focaux des Accords Multilatéraux d'Environnement; ONGs environnementales; Cabinet; Service de la Planification, Suivi et Évaluation (SPSE); Secrétaire Générale du Ministère).

1. Organiser des rencontres par institut que saillant du rapport de mission; partager des points de vue; parler du décalage des Comores par rapport aux autres pays; présenter les options stratégiques évoqués des ateliers;
2. Élargir le partenariat avec les parties prenantes et promouvoir les synergies;
3. Promouvoir les projets qui travaillent dans le domaine et termes des aires protégées :
 - a. Ministère de l'environnement;
 - b. Université des Comores;
 - c. Comité de gestion du parc marin;
 - d. Principal bailleur (PNUD – Comores);
 - e. SG du Ministère;
 - f. Chef de service de planification, suivi et évaluation;
4. Sensibilisation de la population des villages des zones des aires protégées à travers les limites locaux – orientation de développement durable;
5. Lancer la discussion sur l'intégration des aires protégées dans les paysages plus larges, le partage équitable des avantages du contrat social;
6. Rouler de la connectivité et corridors entre les aires protégées (les réseaux terrestres et marin) pour faciliter la migration;
7. Lors des rencontres et échanges, mentionner les bonnes expériences de gouvernance, ce qui nécessite des autres groupes pour inciter les cas locaux;
8. Assurer le retour de l'information à la CDB avec les rapports du PdTAP et le cinquième rapport national à la CDB;
9. Les demandes de financement à travers les dossiers techniques à adresser à la CDB;
10. Communiquer la documentation, par exemple les importants posters, résultats, études écologiques, échanges...

Ethiopia

1. Meet the managers of each protected area agency and give them a briefing on PoWPA and negotiate a flow of information from the authorities and agencies to the CBD focal point for all protected areas. Speak also with individual site managers from major protected areas about reporting channels;
2. Identify different levels of protected area authorities in the country and promote discussion platforms on governance and reporting;
3. Mainstream protected area governance planning across different sectors (involve different ministries, business sectors and civil society);
4. Identify partners (e.g., research institutions, local and international NGOs) that can assist with providing useful information about / analyses of protected area governance and current categories assigned to protected areas in Ethiopia.

Lesotho

Lesotho protected areas are categorized into: National Parks, Nature Reserves, Range Management Areas and Wetlands. Local communities surrounding these areas are included in the management of the areas through community conservation forums. Forums work jointly with government agents, Ministry of Tourism, to manage and protect the areas.

1. Increasing political support:
 - a. Identify local community needs through the office of the member of parliament in the constituency from which a protected area is found;
 - b. Approach a particular group of people through a government ministry responsible for such a group (e.g., youth through Ministry of Youth);
2. Identification of partners:
 - a. Request the names of private owners of protected areas through the use of local media (e.g., radio, TV and newspapers);
 - b. Formation of protected areas clubs and request the people to register free of charge;
3. Implementation:
 - a. Initiate protected areas programme by analysing the situation of the local communities. Their priorities will be identified and with the key leaders of the area the programme will be implemented;
4. Share lessons:
 - a. Focused group discussions;
 - b. School debates;
 - c. Public gatherings;
 - d. Workshops for the local authorities;
 - e. Site visits to privately owned protected area;
5. Report to the Convention on Biological Diversity:
 - a. The country focal point must report and the PS signatories must be attached to the report.

Mozambique

1. Influence at ministerial level to convince the fisheries sector;
2. Implement at national level by convincing the parks managers to create formalized local committees for management (composed of provincial government representatives, district representatives, park wardens, private sector, NGOs and local communities);
3. Include the governance information in the PoWPA report framework to report to the Convention;
4. Share lessons with the “conservation group” composed by NGOs, private sector, governmental institutions, interested in conservation of natural resources and with park managers.

Rwanda

1. Improve the protected areas joint action plan and implementation;
2. Attract more partners among national stakeholders (civil society, private sector, etc.) and potential donors;
3. Document local initiatives and national interventions;
4. Harmonize landscape / transboundary interventions and share experiences;
5. Share lessons.

Sao Tome and Principe

En tant que représentant du group de travail sur les aires protégées de la CDB :

1. Elaborer le rapport du compte rendu de déroulement des résultats et recommandations ressorti de l’atelier de renforcement des capacités sur le programme de travail sur les aires protégées au point focal de la CDB, afin qu’il puisse le valider et transmettre au gouvernement;
2. Travailler avec le point focal de la CDB dans la sensibilisation des décideurs politiques sur l’importance des aires protégées dans les trois points cibles (économique, environnemental, socio-humains), à travers :
 - a. Réalisation des séminaires;
 - b. L’échange des expériences sur les matières de changement climatique, initiative de prévention, la sante humains, et la mondialisation;
 - c. Les réglementations nationales;
3. Participer et réaliser des cadres de concentration au niveau des ONGs nationales et internationales pour la concertation et connaitre leur opinions et les contributions que chacun doit apporter à les aires protégées;
4. Conseiller au point focal de la CDB pour soumettre au gouvernement les besoins nécessaires pour les aires protégées et leur demander des soutiens extérieurs;
5. Appuyer dans l’élaboration du plan d’action des aires protégées et le faire conclure leur application;
6. Partager les expériences : il faut inclure tous les partenaires, incluant les communautés, pour avoir un travail correct et un seul but;
7. Collaborer avec le point focal de la CDB dans l’exécution des modèles des informations à envoyer à temps au Secrétariat de la CDB.
