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LATIN AMERICA SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP ON
CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS
UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
Salinas, Ecuador, 23-25 September 2008

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP

INTRODUCTION

1. At its eighth meeting, held in Curitiba, Brazil, from 20 to 31 March 2006, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) reviewed progress made in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) since its adoption in 2004. In paragraph 10 of decision VIII/24, the Conference of the Parties recognized the lack of implementation and capacity-building constraints for developing countries, especially in the areas of conducting gap analysis, country-level sustainable financing strategies, and protected area management effectiveness. In the same paragraph, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties to address these constraints as a priority and requested the Executive Secretary to organize regional workshops to review the implementation of the programme of work and to build capacity, and encouraged Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to support and implement capacity-building activities. Pursuant to these requests, the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, WWF, Conservation International, BirdLife International, the Wildlife Conservation Society, the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the European Commission, the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, and the Governments of Germany, Canada, France, India, South Africa and Gabon, collectively known as PoWPA FRIENDS Consortium, organized a series of regional workshops.

2. At its second meeting, held in Rome in February 2008, the Ad Hoc Working Group on Protected Areas welcomed with appreciation the organization of regional workshops in some regions and noted that such workshops need to be held in all the regions. The Working Group emphasized that the regional workshops provide an important platform for the participating countries to exchange information on the status of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and to discuss challenges and constraints to implementation and practical ways and means to address these challenges for enhancing the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas. In this meeting, the Government of Ecuador offered to host the Latin America regional workshop on protected areas pursuant to paragraph 10 of decision VIII/24.

3. The Conference of the Parties, at its ninth meeting, held in Bonn in May 2008, in paragraph 11 of decision IX/18 B, welcomed the offer from the Government of Ecuador. In paragraph 15 of decision IX/18 A, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to convene regional and subregional capacity-building workshops in all regions. In paragraph 12 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Parties and other relevant organizations to enhance resources and activities towards organizing and forming regional technical support networks to assist countries in

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implementing the programme of work by, *inter alia*, supporting and/or coordinating subregional workshops.

4. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary, with the generous financial support of the European Commission and the Government of Ecuador, and in collaboration with the PoWPA FRIENDS Consortium organized the Latin America subregional workshop on capacity-building for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity in the City of Salinas, Province of Santa Elena, Ecuador, from 23 to 25 September 2008.

5. The objectives of the workshop were:

(a) To review the progress being made in implementing the programme of work on protected areas, including identification of constraints and opportunities to promote implementation;

(b) To strengthen the skills and knowledge of protected area functionaries and others who implement the programme of work through an exchange of experiences, sharing of tools, available resources and capacity-building in the three important aspects for implementing the programme of work on protected areas: analysing ecological gaps; developing sustainable financing for protected areas; and assessing protected area management effectiveness; and

(c) To determine a way forward for implementing decisions IX/18 A-B and related decisions of the ninth meeting of the Parties and the next steps leading up to the review of the programme of work on protected areas by the Conference of the Parties at its tenth meeting.

6. The workshop was attended by government-nominated experts from the following Spanish-speaking countries in Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay. It was also attended by three representatives of indigenous and local communities and representatives of some non-governmental organizations.

7. The Government of Ecuador, The Nature Conservancy, the World Wildlife Fund for Nature, Conservation International, IUCN regional office in Ecuador, and the IUCN-World Commission on Protected Areas provided resource persons.

8. The list of participants is attached to this report as annex I.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

9. Following welcoming addresses by Mr. Vinicio Yagual, the Mayor of Salinas, and Mr. Jo Mulongoy, the representative of the Executive Secretary of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Minister of Environment, Government of Ecuador, Her Excellency Ms. Marcela Aguiñaga Vallejo, officially opened the meeting at 9.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 23 September 2008.

10. Mr. Yagual, welcomed the participants, stating that while degradation of air, water, and land continued, the local government, in cooperation with federal ministries and public and private institutions, had increased marine and coastal protected areas towards a sustainable balance between nature and man. He reiterated the importance of protected areas in general and, in particular, marine protected areas in the context of sustainable development.

11. Mr. Mulongoy welcomed the participants to the workshop on behalf of the Executive Secretary, and thanked the Government of Ecuador and the Minister of Environment for hosting the workshop and for taking a leading role in the region. In providing the backdrop of the workshop, Mr. Mulongoy emphasized that of all the indicators for the 2010 target, coverage of protected areas contained the most promise of measurable success. He noted that not only was the 21.2 per cent level of protected area coverage within Latin America greater than coverage in other areas of the world, but that most countries in the region had completed the exercise of gap analysis for these areas. Mr. Mulongoy noted that as the current meeting was the first subregional workshop following the ninth meeting of the Conference of the

Parties, it would be the first to consider the implementation of the decision on protected areas and related decisions coming from that meeting. Mr. Mulongoy thanked the European Commission, the Government of Ecuador and the organizations that had provided the financial and technical assistance that had made the workshop possible.

12. Ms. Marcela Aguiñaga Vallejo welcomed the participants and dignitaries to Ecuador, and thanked all organizers, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Defence, and the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Minister informed the participants of the designation of a new marine protected area “Puntilla de Santa Elena”, the first protected area of the newly created province of Santa Elena and its importance in protecting the rich biodiversity. The Minister then signed a declaration in the presence of the Mayor, the Vice-Minister of Defence, the Governor of the Province of Santa Elena, and the Prefecta of Santa Elena designating a new protected area, “Puntilla de Santa Elena”, constituting 50,000 hectares of littoral and coastal systems, the first protected area of the newly created province of Santa Elena. The Prefecta had subsequently proclaimed 23 September as a provincial day for protected areas to commemorate the designation of the first protected area of the province and to raise awareness.

14. Ms. Aguiñaga then presented the “The 10 million Hectares Initiatives—a Challenge to Fill the Gaps”, inviting other countries to join within their own sovereignty, retaining their own priorities within a regional joint strategy for financing sustainable use and the protection of biodiversity. Ms. Aguiñaga emphasized that in order to protect the ecosystems that were ecologically representative it would be necessary to develop such joint strategies and the sharing of best practices. Ms. Aguiñaga described the national system of protected areas in Ecuador, including ongoing work to expand the network as evidenced by the creation of the new protected area in the city of Salinas for which she further congratulated the Mayor. In conclusion, Ms. Aguiñaga expressed the hope that through the wisdom of participants in the workshop, decisions could be made on the best options for actions to benefit all countries for the welfare of future generations.

14. Participants elected Mr. Antonio Matamoros of Ecuador as Chair by acclamation. They then adopted the provisional agenda prepared by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/WS-PA/LA/1/1), and the organization of work for the meeting as contained in annex II below.

15. Before considering agenda item 2, participants listened to presentations on:

- (a) “Regional Amazonian Vision”;
- (b) “The Caribbean Challenge”; and
- (c) An overview of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in Latin America and the purpose and expected outputs of the workshop, to set the tone for the workshop.

16. The representative from Colombia, Ms. Julia Miranda Londoño, presented the “REDPARQUES and its commitment on conservation: towards building subregional visions”. The presentation highlighted the progress in the region in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas based on the Latin American Network for Technical Cooperation for National Parks, Other Protected Areas and Wild Flora and Fauna (REDPARQUES) and the Bariloche Congress. Regarding decisions IX/18 A-B, as to the support for the establishment or strengthening of regional or subregional forums that contributes to the efficient application of the programme of work on protected areas at a regional and subregional level, it is important to continue promoting the efforts that have been encouraged by REDPARQUES and its subregional activities such as Tropical Marine Corridor from the East Tropical Pacific, as well as the work that institutions such as IUCN, WWF, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Conservation International, among others, have developed to support the consolidation of ecological networks in different existing biomes using the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas as a platform in the Latin American region. In that sense, Ms. Miranda welcome the results obtained in the Amazonian subregional forum organized by REDPARQUES, WWF and IUCN, held in Bogota, from 28 to 30 August “Towards the Creation of a Vision of Regional Conservation for the Amazon” supported by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, which constituted a plausible example in the joint development of an

agenda where, adding to the national advances in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, a regional conservation effort could be reached to protect the Amazonian biome, and its ecological processes and functionality. The report of this meeting and presentations made are available in English ^{1/} and in Spanish. ^{2/}

17. A representative of the Dominican Republic, Mr. Jose Almonte, made a presentation on “The Caribbean Challenge”. Prof. Almonte explained that the Marine Corridor Initiative for the Conservation of the East Tropical Pacific, launched during the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, sought to coordinate efforts among the Caribbean countries to fulfill commitments established within the framework of the programme of work on protected areas. A common trust of 40 million dollars had been allocated to guarantee the financial sustainability of marine protected areas of the country members. Despite the cultural, language and political differences that this initiative faces, it was committed to protect coastal resources through effective management.

18. The third presentation was made by Mr. Jo Mulongoy of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. He gave an overview of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in Latin America and described the purpose and expected outputs of the workshop. The presentation highlighted that good progress had been made on completing gap analyses and that progress was lacking in institutionalizing the results and putting the analyses into action. He concluded that the workshop then needed to seriously consider the reasons for limited progress and identify concrete ways to address them.

19. The full text of the presentations under this item can be found at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPALA-01>.

**ITEM 2. REVIEW THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF:
(i) ANALYSING GAPS; (ii) DEVELOPING SUSTAINABLE
FINANCING FOR PROTECTED AREAS; AND (iii) USING
GUIDELINES FOR IMPROVING/ASSESSING MANAGEMENT
EFFECTIVENESS**

20. Under this item, the workshop reviewed the status of implementation of: (i) ecological gap analysis; (ii) sustainable finance plans; and (iii) management effectiveness, the three main pillars for implementing the programme of work on protected areas. Each item was structured into (i) general introduction and review of status in the region by a resource person; (ii) country-specific case-studies presented by government representatives; and (iii) country break-out groups for interactive sessions to exchange ideas and prepare country-specific future work plans including regional strategies for addressing key issues.

21. For the in-depth interactive sessions, the participants were divided into four country break-out groups. The Southern Cone group consisted of Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and Uruguay. The Andes group consisted of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The Mesoamerica group consisted of Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras. The Caribbean and others group consisted of Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Belize. In the country break-out groups, participants were provided four key framing questions for each topic: (i) What are the lessons learned and trends for implementing the three themes; (ii) What are the next steps in completing the analysis and ensuring institutionalization and implementation of the results; (iii) What are the opportunities and strategies for the analysis of the three themes to support regional initiatives. Each group was facilitated by two resource persons.

^{1/}http://panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/latin_america_and_caribbean/country/colombia/index.cfm?uNewsID=148042&uLangID=1.

^{2/}http://panda.org/about_wwf/where_we_work/latin_america_and_caribbean/country/colombia/index.cfm?uNewsID=148042&uLangID=4

A. *Ecological gap analysis*

22. Mr. Jose Courrau, Senior Protected Areas Specialist of the Global Protected Areas Team of The Nature Conservancy, provided a review of ecological gap analysis concepts, and an overview of ecological gap analysis status at country-level. Mr. Courrau explained that gap analysis, the comparison between biodiversity and protection status in-country, is accomplished through examining biodiversity status, protection status, management effectiveness, result analysis, and then by filling the gaps, devising strategies and cost analysis. He noted less progress on ecological gap analysis in freshwater and marine ecosystems, and recommended analyzing according to categories of management and types of governance and establishing strategies to fill the gaps. In conclusion, Mr. Courrau emphasized the importance of translating the results of the gap analyses into action, and confirming that management remains consistent with the designated management category.

23. The representative from Mexico, Ms. Patricia Koleff Osorio, then presented a country case-study on gap analysis in Mexico, a country with such diversity of ecosystems that several gap analyses at different scales are necessary. Ms. Koleff explained that in order to reduce the rate of loss of biodiversity, it is important to establish protected area networks through an ecoregional analysis. She mentioned social inclusion as a key factor in the success of protection, and recommended the identification of causes of success when applying different instruments and actions for conservation.

24. The representative from Costa Rica, Mr. Marco Vinicio Araya, then presented a country case-study on gap analysis in Costa Rica, accomplished through the GRUAS II system using gap analysis and connectivity routes, and including marine ecosystems. Mr. Vinicio Araya highlighted lessons learned including the importance of institutional alliances, multi-levels of participation, and the full implementation of results.

25. The representative from Ecuador, Mr. Antonio Matamoros presented a country case-study on gap analysis in Ecuador. Both terrestrial and marine gap analyses have been completed for Ecuador, and they suggest expansion of current terrestrial protected areas is needed and identifies marine ecosystems as underrepresented. This justified the creation of the new reserve "Puntilla of Santa Elena Marine Reserve". Other marine areas have also been declared or are under consideration. Ecuador will continue to favour a subsystem of marine areas, in order to accomplish protection goals toward 2012. With the continued support of Government, allies, and the GEF, the viability of these and other goals can be assured. At regional and international levels, Ecuador encourages the Initiative of 10 Million Hectares of protected areas for Latin America and the Caribbean.

26. Full text of the presentations under this item can be found at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPALA-01>.

B. *Management effectiveness*

27. Mr. Jose Courrau, Senior Protected Areas Specialist of the Global Protected Areas Team of The Nature Conservancy, provided an overview of the status of assessment of protected area management effectiveness evaluation, lessons learned and further steps needed. Mr. Courrau stated that there is still weakness despite a boom in protected areas. Management effectiveness evaluation allows us to know how they are managed, if values are protected, and if the goals and objectives are being achieved. Mr. Courrau described the goals of management evaluation and emphasized the inclusion of high-level commitment with managers and owners of protected areas, and the establishment of mechanisms, capacity and resources to act on recommendations.

28. The representative from Brazil, Mr. Joao de Deus Medeiros, presented a country case-study on the protected area management and financing of the land- and seascapes of his country. The National Plan for protected areas acts as a regulatory frame to improve management. In 2008, the Amazonian Protected Area Program established an additional 24 million hectares for conservation, and now 50 per cent of Brazilian territory is under protection. Twelve new areas are planned, which will result in a total of 60 million hectares of protected areas. Challenges outlined include providing adequate staffing for such

large protected areas, financial sustainability, incorporating agricultural regulations, and how to improve the elaboration and implementation of management plans.

29. Ms. Rocio Esquivel from Mexico presented a case-study on management effectiveness of the land- and seascapes of Mexico including pressures and threats and how Mexico was managing them. The management effectiveness evaluation was initiated in 2001. New areas had been established to improve representativeness and to protect high-priority areas. Mexico was divided into nine administrative areas, and managers used an annual programme when no management plan was available. All protected areas included human populations. Lessons learned included that conservation did not need to wait for perfect plans. Future challenges were to fill the gaps, analyse rates of change, to publish and distribute results, to promote analysis of the IUCN categories, and to standardize a methodology to evaluate management effectiveness.

30. The full text of the presentations under this item can be found at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPALA-01>.

C. Sustainable financing

31. Ms. Maria Elena Zuniga, Senior Protected Areas Specialist of the Global Protected Areas Team of The Nature Conservancy, provided an overview of the status of sustainable financing plans in the region. Ms. Zuniga described areas needing improvement citing: a limited amount of interaction among different analyses (ecological, management effectiveness and financial); the limited integration of protected areas with social and economic development; financial planning requiring more integration of stakeholders, and more systematic action for fundraising; and the need to improve traditional financial planning to include natural resources valuation. The analysis described some progress within financial sustainability at regional level, and noted the growing economies of the region.

32. A representative from Colombia, Ms. Julia Miranda Londoño, presented a country case-study on financing strategies for protected areas in Colombia. She said that the Colombian 2019 planning strategy examined financial needs at medium and long term, and a protected areas fund had been raised through international cooperation in 2005. National strategies included: an eco-tourism strategy, a patrimony fund, a biocommerce fund, and projects under the clearing-house mechanism. Financing of the management plan was accomplished in liaison with the private sector. Challenges included: increasing patrimonial accounts, implementing projects of avoided deforestation, improving ticket prices, diversifying eco-tourism, managing joint mechanisms, and promoting government-led initiatives of economic incentives for conservation.

33. The representative from Peru, Ms. Miryam Garcia Donayre, presented a country case-study on protected-area financing. She said that Peru had transferred the management of protected areas to the recently created Ministry of the Environment. The Guiding Plan for Protected Areas was pending approval, which would ensure the financial sustainability of 13 protected areas with 99 per cent of funds to come from tourism. However, sustainability depended heavily on international cooperation, and currently most protected areas did not have a financial sustainability plan. Co-management with communities and payments for environmental services were being examined as solutions. The implementation of the Finance Plan was still pending.

34. The representative from Cuba, Mr. Enrique Higinio Hernandez Hernandez presented a country case-study on protected area financing in Cuba describing the percentage of coverage of protected areas and the modalities of financing. Mr. Hernández stated that the Environmental Fund did not hold protected areas as priority and not all the institutions related to the protected areas national system emphasized financing issues for protected areas. Likewise, there was no system to obtain and redistribute incomes in protected areas. He concluded that economic valuation of environmental services was not yet developed and that the international collaboration was very valuable but insufficient.

35. Mr. Samuel Sangüeza, Executive Director and member of the Latin American and Caribbean Network of Environment Funds (RedLAC), presented the concept and mechanism of the funding tools of

RedLAC. He said that RedLAC encompassed 19 environmental funds and 14 countries. It had been created in 1994 and had a fund of more than US\$ 770 million. Mr. Sangüeza emphasized the necessity of RedLAC to promote regional interaction and to strengthen environmental funding. A critical element of financial sustainability was how to integrate this issue in implementation. Ideally, countries sharing a common area must contribute funds to provide management solutions. Mr. Sangüeza also stated that international cooperation was necessary for the funds to grow, favouring the countries and the region. Environmental funds were an important tool for financial sustainability of protected areas. An added value was the level of adaptation to changing needs. The concept of environmental funds was well developed in the region, which had shown remarkable leadership on the issue. Finally, Mr. Sangüeza encouraged the development of integrative approaches including mechanisms and institutions that managed the financial resources.

36. Following lunch, the representative from Costa Rica, Mr. Marco Vinicio Araya, presented the Costa Rica Forever Initiative, an the initiative of the President of Costa Rica. He said that the main objective was to establish a system of marine and terrestrial protected areas that were ecologically representative, effectively managed, with stable financing. Financing was being arranged through a patrimonial fund, which integrated private and governmental funds. Currently, the fund supported the programme of work under the Convention on Biological Diversity. Fifty per cent of the marine protected areas of Costa Rica had management plans, and the results of their evaluation were acceptable. Terrestrial areas would be prioritized based on the GRUAS II implementation map.

37. The full text of the presentations under this item can be found at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPALA-01>.

ITEM 3. THE WAY FORWARD FOR IMPLEMENTING DECISIONS IX/18 A AND B AND RELATED DECISIONS OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AT ITS NINTH MEETING, IDENTIFICATION OF CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES TO PROMOTE IMPLEMENTATION, AND CONSIDERATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE TENTH MEETING OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES

38. Under this agenda item, Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda, of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, presented the elements of decisions IX/18 A and B on protected areas and IX/20 on marine and coastal biodiversity. Highlighting the requests to Parties, other organizations and to the Executive Secretary for enhancing the implementation of the programme of work and for mobilizing financial resources, he requested the participants to identify the next steps in implementing these decisions.

39. Mr. Jason Spensley, Senior Protected Areas Specialist of the Global Protected Areas Team of The Nature Conservancy, presented on opportunities for furthering the programme of work on protected areas in upcoming venues leading to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, including the IUCN World Conservation Congress, the fourteenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific Technical and Technological Advice under the Convention on Biological Diversity.

40. In the break-out groups that followed (see para. 21 above), participants discussed next steps in implementing decisions IX/18 A-B of the Convention on Biological Diversity; opportunities and actions needed at national and regional levels for furthering the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, including a regional strategy to make international policy and public funding linkages between protected area solutions to climate change and livelihoods; next steps leading up to the review of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas; and recommendations of the workshop.

41. After completion of deliberations in four groups, a rapporteur from each group made a presentation to the plenary on the outcome of all of the interactive sessions under items 2 and 3. The

outputs of the four country break-out groups are presented in annex III in the original Spanish (unofficial translation to English is provided where recommendations were made to SBSTTA).

42. The participants later discussed the recommendations resulting from the four country break-out groups in plenary. The workshop agreed on the following recommendations (translated from the Spanish, please see the Spanish report for original text) on the four themes of: (i) gap analysis; (ii) management effectiveness; (iii) financial sustainability; and (iv) recommendations to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties:

1. Gap analysis

1.1. Regional vision incorporating functionality and ecological processes

1.1.1. Enrich conservation gap analysis using regional vision and ecological function exercises, incorporating criteria in addition to representativeness, such as functionality, the maintenance of ecological processes, climate, connectivity, etc.

1.2. Climate change

1.2.1. As part of design and management, foster connectivity among areas and subsystems that complement protected areas, in order to fulfil the function of adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.

1.3. governance

1.3.1. Foster input from various levels of governance in order to fill pinpointed conservation gaps.

1.4. Territorial planning at all levels

1.4.1. Incorporate gap analysis results and priority-setting criteria into national planning processes at all levels, in sector work plans and with the participation of various stakeholders.

1.5. Prioritizing of results

1.5.1. The Parties must give priority to sites where the conservation of natural and cultural resources is feasible.

1.5.2. Prioritize the creation of marine coastal areas in order to meet the goal set for 2012.

1.6. Consolidation of regional initiatives, processes under way

1.6.1. Consolidate regional initiatives on protected areas already underway, such as the Network of Marine Coastal Protected Areas, REDPARQUES, the Tropical Pacific Marine Corridor, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization, the Andean Community, the Ten Million Hectare Initiative, and the Network of Amazonian Natural Protected Areas, among others, aimed at complementing national gap analyses, through workshops to consolidate gap analysis results from a regional perspective (with an emphasis on marine coastal areas).

1.6.2. Specifically for the Ten Million Hectare Initiative, a committee will be set up to work on developing the initiative, with the voluntary support of countries and supporting NGOs.

2. Management effectiveness

2.1. Develop tools to measure effectiveness at the various levels of each country or region, and make that type of analysis a priority. Regionally, the Overall Management Effectiveness Study Standard Reporting Form will be used to analyse and select comparable indicators throughout the region, regardless of methodological tools.

- 2.2. The Latin America and the Caribbean region must re-examine the issue of effective management, through exchange of experiences.
- 2.3. Promote the strengthening of institutions and ongoing capacity-building for those involved in managing protected areas (such as local governance and indigenous groups), to ensure their effective contribution to effectiveness analyses.
- 2.4. Have the environmental authority formalize the methodological guidelines using some type of legal instrument.
- 2.5. Urge international cooperation bodies, particularly international non-governmental organizations and donors, to guarantee continuous financial resources for all countries of the region of Latin America and the Caribbean for the application of the management effectiveness evaluation methodology, and for general monitoring.

3. Financial sustainability

- 3.1. Promote training, capacity-building, and financial business opportunities within the protected area system.
- 3.2. Strengthen and increase current funds, and request new and additional funds from international cooperation bodies to implement national protected area strategies aimed at financial planning and sustainability.
- 3.3. Strengthen, increase and accelerate the approval process for Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds devoted to financial-sustainability planning.
- 3.4. Capacity-building, knowledge transfer and technical mentoring at the regional level on the various diversified financial mechanisms that make it possible to significantly increase resources for national protected area systems.
- 3.5. Remind developed countries that they must honour the Rio 1992 agreements with regard to devoting 0.7 per cent of GDP to development assistance and the environment.
- 3.6. Show other sectors and decision makers how important protected areas are, and make explicit, through various means, how they contribute to national objectives (economic growth, productivity, poverty reduction, the state's presence in remote areas, sovereignty); and highlight the benefits of protected areas for the local population.
- 3.7. Incorporate the objectives of national protected area system into public policy formulation and application throughout all levels of government (national, regional and local).
- 3.8. Urge the Parties to create and provide swift, flexible and transparent mechanisms for issuing funds.
- 3.9. The resources generated in protected areas must be reinvested into the management of such areas, according to the relevant legal framework, and taking into consideration issues such as equity and subsidies.
- 3.10. Continue promoting strategies to diversify resources through protected areas Funds, using both traditional funds (bilateral and multilateral cooperation) and innovative mechanisms, such as, for example: payment for environmental services, compensation for habitat conversion, agreements with the private sector, production, and social platforms that support management.
- 3.11. Provide technical and economic support to mechanisms for funding regional or transboundary conservation.
- 3.12. Request support from the Convention on Biological Diversity to put the issue of protected areas onto the agenda of new political and economic integration mechanisms in the region,

such as UNASUR, Banco del Sur, Banco Ambiental del Caribe, MERCOSUR, CCAD, ALBA and others.

- 3.13. Strengthen the exchange of experience among protected area funds regarding regional project viability.

4. Recommendations to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties

- 4.1. Request donors to support regional mechanisms to create and build capacity (technical, human, financial, etc.) to strengthen protected area systems in order to face the effects of climate change (through mitigation and adaptation), in synergy with the various Conventions on the issue.
- 4.2. Request Parties to fuel processes and mechanisms with transboundary, subregional and regional approaches on the issue of protected areas.
- 4.3. Request countries to increase efforts aimed at demonstrating the contribution of protected areas to economic and social development processes, and to climate-change adaptation and mitigation.
- 4.4. Call on Parties to take into account the changes in the international context from the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties up until now, so that they may analyse the potential impact of these changes on reaching targets, and request an extension of deadlines for reaching analysed targets.
- 4.5. Request GEF and other financial mechanisms to maintain and increase support for and the use of gap analysis, management effectiveness and financial sustainability.
- 4.6. Request donors, non-governmental organizations and Parties to establish regional mechanisms to guarantee equal capacity among countries through technical, financial, and information and technology transfer mechanisms.
- 4.7. Call on countries to develop, move forward and conclude regional and subregional conservation gap analyses, management effectiveness analyses and financial sustainability analyses by 2009, so that they can be presented to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.
- 4.8. Request Parties to consider, as part of the in depth review of the programme of work on protected areas, to include the various governance systems and the health of biodiversity within the agenda of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

ITEM 4. OTHER MATTERS

43. Under this item, during the lunch-time side-event held on 24 September, a representative from the Government of Dominican Republic, Mr. Jose Almonte, made a presentation on the “Global Island Partnership Initiative”, which was recognized by the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting as a mechanism for the implementation of the Convention’s programme of work on island biodiversity, and coordinated through IUCN. Participants then viewed a video presentation on the biodiversity of the Dominican Republic. .

44. Mr. Trevor Sandwith, Director of Global Protected Areas Policy at The Nature Conservancy, made a presentation on 25 September on “Climate Change adaptation and the CBD programme of work on protected areas”. Mr. Sandwith mentioned that it was necessary to develop a linkage of the elements that allowed effective management of protected areas. He explained that climate-change impacts were evident through changes in temperature and humidity, which affected the primary productivity of ecosystems, and changes species distribution, populations and assemblages, etc. That in turn affected biodiversity and the people depending on it. An effective response to climate-change impacts must include mitigation and adaptation. He recalled that, at its ninth meeting, the Conference of the Parties had

called for Parties to raise funds to face climate change issues in protected areas. Adaptation proceedings in protected areas included review of boundaries, prevention and control of introduced species, review of fire management plans, and capacity-building for managers. It was also necessary to develop and establish corridors for protected areas, as well as climate-change models to evaluate the impacts on environmental services of the areas, using different levels of governance and social evaluations. Finally, Mr. Sandwith emphasized that climate-change issues must be included in national plans as a strategy to face it. Climate change represented a great risk to biodiversity and protected areas represented the most significant investment for mitigation.

45. In the morning of 25 September, Mr. Robert Hofstede from IUCN presented the Latin American Agenda for Protected Areas. Mr. Hofstede recalled that different processes were converging towards the concept of interrelated protected-areas systems. He noted the considerable experience in delegation and co-management processes, and the progress in the creation of financial mechanisms for management. He commented on the great diversity of ideas and mechanisms of implementation for protected-area management but said that several landscapes and biomes were still underrepresented, and recognition of rights beyond protected areas needed to be considered. He added that the world and Latin America had new challenges regarding climate change, infrastructure programmes and political integration, and he communicated that the documents of the Second Latin American Congress on National Parks and Other Protected Areas, to be held in Bariloche, Argentina, from 30 September to 7 October 2008, could be found at www.iucn.org/sur. In conclusion, he outlined the challenges of: the Latin American agenda as a guide for the next ten years, the structure of the base document for the Latin American agenda, possible next steps including a meeting on the Latin American agenda at the IUCN International Conservation Congress in Barcelona.

46. The full text of the presentations under this item can be found at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPALA-01>.

47. Also on the morning of 25 September 2008, the Amazon countries had a meeting, convened by REDPARQUES, WWF and IUCN, to review the results and the work plan developed in the Amazon subregional forum that was held in Bogotá from 28 to 30 August 2008: “Towards the Creation of a Vision of Regional Conservation for the Amazon” supported by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Participants in the meeting agreed on the following: Parties make a commitment to support the work plan, the international non-governmental organizations reinforce their interest to provide technical support for the development of the agenda led by REDPARQUES and the Parties stated their interest to continue supporting the binational and regional initiatives and develop new efforts.

48. Near the close of the meeting on 25 September 2008, the representative of Brazil, Mr. Joao de Deus Medeiros, made an intervention stating:

“Considering:

- i. That indigenous peoples and local communities are dependent on the biodiversity that they have conserved and preserved in their territories for their physical and cultural survival;
- ii. that indigenous peoples and local communities have been hardest hit by the effects of climate change on biodiversity in their territories;

We welcome the Bariloche Declaration.” ^{3/}

49. The representatives of indigenous and local communities made a statement before the close of the meeting on 25 September 2008.

^{3/} <http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/barilochedeclaration.pdf>.

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

50. Participants considered and adopted the report of the Workshop on 25 September 2008, on the understanding that the Secretariat would finalize the report with the inclusion of final day proceedings, summaries of presentations, and Spanish translation in consultation with and approval of the Chair.

51. Remarks of gratitude and congratulations were made by Costa Rica, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic (on behalf of the Caribbean countries), Mexico, Guatemala, and Uruguay to the Government of Ecuador, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the local staff, and the hotel staff. The representative of Colombia then invited all countries to a first national congress on protected areas in 2009. Following closing remarks from Mr. Jo Mulongoy of the Secretariat, and Mr. Manuel Bravo Cedeño, Under Secretary for Natural Heritage of Ecuador, the Chair expressed his gratitude and closed the workshop at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday, 25 September 2008.

Annex I

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*Annex II***DETAILED PROGRAMME**

TUESDAY 23 SEPTEMBER 2008	
9 a.m. – 9:30 a.m.	Agenda item 1. Opening of the meeting and organizational matters Welcome by the Mayor of Salinas, the representative of the Executive Secretary of the CBD, and the Minister of Environment Ecuador
9:30 a.m. – 10 a.m.	Initiative of the 10 million hectares “ a challenge to fill the gaps” – Minister of Environment, Ecuador
10 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	A Regional Amazonian Vision - REDPARQUES – Representative of Colombia
10:30 a.m. – 11 a.m.	Caribbean Challenge – representative of Dominican Republic
11 a.m. – 11:15 a.m.	Progress in implementation of the CBD programme of work on protected areas and purpose of the Workshop – Jo Mulongoy, CBD Secretariat
	Agenda item 2. Strengthening of capacity for: (i) conducting ecological gap analysis; (ii) developing sustainable financing; and (iii) using guidelines for improving/assessing management effectiveness ECOLOGICAL GAP ANALYSIS
11:30 a.m. – 12 noon	Introduction and review of status of conducting gap analysis at the region – María Elena Zuniga, PoWPA FRIENDS Consortium
12 noon – 1 p.m.	Presentation of country-specific case-studies (representatives of Ecuador, Mexico and Costa Rica)
1 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2:30 p.m. – 4:15 p.m.	Break-out groups to exchange ideas and prepare country-specific future work plans regarding gap analysis (next steps in-country and envisioning regional steps).
	Agenda item 2. Strengthening of capacity for: (i) conducting ecological gap analysis; (ii) developing sustainable financing; and (iii) using guidelines for improving/assessing management effectiveness MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS
4:15 p.m. – 4:45 p.m.	Introduction and review of status of conducting management effectiveness assessments at the regional level – Jose Courrau, PoWPA FRIENDS Consortium
4:45 p.m. – 5:45 p.m.	Presentation of case-studies (representatives of Brazil and Mexico)
5:45 p.m. – 6 p.m.	Review of the day and outline of the agenda for Wednesday
7 p.m.	Welcome Cocktail offered by the Prefecture of Santa Elena. Location: Prefectura de Santa Elena
WEDNESDAY 24 SEPTEMBER 2008	
7 a.m. –10 a.m.	Field Trip: Visit to the Salinas coastal marine area (First group)
10 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Break-out groups to exchange ideas and prepare country-specific future work plans regarding management effectiveness (next steps in-country and envisioning regional steps).
	Agenda item 2. Strengthening of capacity for: (i) conducting ecological gap analysis; (ii) developing sustainable financing; and (iii) using guidelines for improving/assessing management effectiveness. FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY
11:30 a.m. – 12 p.m.	Introduction and review of status of financial sustainability at the region – Maria Elena Zuniga, PoWPA FRIENDS Consortium

12 p.m. – 1 p.m.	Presentation of country specific case-studies (Representatives of Colombia, Peru, and Cuba)
1 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	Lunch and side-event presentation on the GLISPA Initiative – Representative of the Dominican Republic
2:30 p.m – 3 p.m.	Presentation on Costa Rican Initiative “Costa Rica Forever” on financial sustainability – Representative of Costa Rica
3 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.	Financial sustainability in the RedLAC region – Samuel Sanguenza, RedLAC
3:30 p.m. – 5:45 p.m.	Break-out groups to exchange ideas and prepare country-specific and regional future work plans on financial sustainability, to summarize the results from the three themes and to identify next steps for other themes within the programme of work.
5:45 p.m. – 6 p.m.	Review of the day and outline of the agenda for Thursday
7 p.m.	Dinner in Ballenita hosted by the Ecuador Ministry of Tourism, and the Presentation of a traditional dance group Photo exhibition by Pete Oxford hosted by The Nature Conservancy
THURSDAY 25 SEPTEMBER 2008	
7 a.m. –10 a.m.	Field Trip: Visit to the Salinas coastal marine area (Second group)
10 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	Latin American Protected Areas Agenda – Robert Hofstede, IUCN
	Agenda item 3. The way forward for implementing decisions IX/18 A and B and related COP 9 decisions, identification of constraints and opportunities to promote implementation and recommendations to COP-10
10:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.	Presentation on COP 9 decision IX/18 – CBD Secretariat
11 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.	Presentation on Climate Change adaptation and the CBD PoWPA – Trevor Sandwith, PoWPA FRIENDS Consortium
10:45 a.m. – 11 a.m.	Presentation on opportunities of upcoming venues leading up to CBD COP10 (WCC, UNFCCC COP14, CBD SBSTTA 14) – Jason Spensley, PoWPA FRIENDS Consortium
12 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.	Break-out groups to discuss and summarize recommendations under items 2 and 3
1:15 p.m. – 2:30 p.m.	<i>Lunch</i>
2:30 p.m. – 5 p.m.	Presentations by the rapporteur of each country group on the review of implementation and future plans under items 2 and 3
5 p.m. – 6:30 p.m.	Clarification and articulation of the recommendations of the workshop
6:30 p.m. – 7 p.m.	Agenda item 4. Other matters
7 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.	Agenda item 5. Adoption of the report and closure of the meeting.

Annex III

OUTPUTS OF COUNTRY GROUP DISCUSSIONS

1. Andes regional group			
RECOMENDACIONES AL SBSTTA			
<p>1. Solicitarle al GEF la ampliación de la ventana para la financiación para la implementación del plan de trabajo sobre áreas protegidas.</p> <p><i>Unofficial translation to English:</i></p> <p><i>1. Ask the GEF to broaden the window of funding for the implementation of the programme of work on Protected Areas.</i></p>			
TEMA	ACCIONES PARA TERMINAR A APLICAR ANÁLISIS	ACCIONES PARA UTILIZAR ANÁLISIS EN INICIATIVAS REGIONALES	SUGERENCIAS PARA LA REVISIÓN DEL PDT EN CAMINO HACIA LA COP-10
Vacíos Ecológicos	<p>1) Incorporar los resultados en los procesos de planificación nacional a todas las escalas y en los planes de trabajo de distintos actores.</p> <p>2) Enriquecer los resultados de los países a partir de ejercicios con visión regional y de funcionalidad ecológica.</p> <p>3) Priorizar la creación de áreas marino costeras con miras a cumplir la meta planteada para el 2012.</p> <p>4) Incorporar en el diseño y manejo de áreas y subsistemas las consideraciones de adaptación al cambio climático</p> <p>5) Analizar el aporte de los distintos niveles de gobernanza para completar los vacíos de conservación identificados.</p>	<p>1) Consolidar las iniciativas regionales sobre áreas protegidas que están en marcha, tales como la Red de Áreas Protegidas Marino Costeras, Redparques, el Corredor Marino del Pacífico tropical, OTCA, CAN, la iniciativa de 10 millones de hectáreas, entre otras, hacia la complementación de los análisis de vacíos nacionales.</p> <p>2) Realizar talleres para consolidar los resultados de los análisis de los vacíos desde una perspectiva regional (énfasis marino costero)</p> <p>3) Generar espacios de intercambio de información y experiencias para establecer capacidades entre países, en coordinación con otras iniciativas como p. ej. el Plan de Acción del Pacífico Sureste, Red de Áreas Naturales Protegidas Amazónicas</p>	<p>1) Dar seguimiento al análisis de vacíos conservación</p> <p>2) Desarrollar un análisis regional en el año 2009 para su presentación en la COP-10</p>
Efectividad de Manejo	<p>1) Acordar criterios e indicadores mínimos para establecer una metodología de evaluación de eficiencia de manejo (sitios, subsistemas y sistemas), los cuales deben estar incluidos en todos los procesos de</p>	<p>1) Fortalecer redes y acuerdos regionales enfocados en biomas particulares.</p> <p>2) Disponer de criterios e indicadores a nivel regional que permitan la evaluación</p>	<p>1) Incorporar los diferentes sistemas de gobernanza y la salud de la biodiversidad en la COP-10</p> <p>2) Un análisis regional en el año 2009 para su</p>

	<p>planificación de las áreas protegidas (TDR, hasta la operatividad de las mismas)</p> <p>2) Oficializar estos lineamientos metodológicos por parte de la autoridad ambiental mediante algún instrumento de tipo legal</p> <p>3) Garantizar recursos financieros para la aplicación de la metodología de evaluación de eficiencia de manejo.</p>	<p>de eficiencia del manejo.</p> <p>3) Intercambiar experiencias entre los países, a nivel del bioma amazónico y del Pacífico Este y Sureste Tropical, a nivel de criterios e indicadores relacionados con participación social, esquemas de gobernanza e integridad ecológica</p>	<p>presentación en la COP-10 con énfasis en la evaluación de efectividad a nivel de sistemas</p>
<p>Sostenibilidad Financiera</p>	<p>1) Posicionar ante otros sectores y tomadores de decisión la importancia de las áreas protegidas y hacer evidente de qué manera éstas contribuyen a los objetivos de la nación (crecimiento económico, productividad, reducción de la pobreza, presencia del estado en zonas aisladas, soberanía); así como, en términos de los beneficios que éstas representan para la población local.</p> <p>2) Incorporar a las áreas protegidas en los mecanismos de planeación y asignación presupuestaria a nivel nacional, regional y local.</p> <p>3) Contar con mecanismos ágiles, flexibles y transparentes para la ejecución de los recursos.</p> <p>4) Definir de manera clara y precisa las metas que se quieren lograr en el mediano y largo plazo. Ese ejercicio de planeación debe ser presupuestado teniendo en cuenta diferentes escenarios de</p>	<p>1) Los fondos de áreas protegidas desarrollaran iniciativas regionales de financiamiento con base a las prioridades técnicas definidas por los países.</p> <p>2) Aprovechar la oportunidad que brindan los nuevos mecanismos de integración política y económica regional tales como el Banco del Sur, el Banco Ambiental del Caribe, OTCA, CAN.</p> <p>3) Fortalecer el intercambio de experiencias de los fondos sobre áreas protegidas en la viabilidad de proyectos regionales.</p>	<p>Instar a las fuentes de cooperación en priorizar la asignación de recursos a las cuentas patrimoniales de los fondos de áreas protegidas.</p>

	<p>financiación: mínimo y el óptimo.</p> <p>Los recursos generados en las áreas protegidas deberán ser reinvertidos en la gestión de las mismas, respaldadas por el marco legal correspondiente, considerando temas de equidad y subsidiaridad.</p> <p>5) Seguir promoviendo las estrategias de diversificación de recursos a través de los Fondos de AP, tanto por fuentes tradicionales (cooperación bilateral, multilateral) como mecanismos innovadores, como por ejemplo: acuerdos con sector privado, productivo, plataformas sociales de apoyo al manejo (consejos comunales y comités conservacionistas en Venezuela).</p>		
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2. Mesoamerican group

TEMA	ACCIONES PARA TERMINAR A APLICAR ANÁLISIS	ACCIONES PARA UTILIZAR ANÁLISIS EN INICIATIVAS REGIONALES	SUGERENCIAS PARA LA REVISIÓN DEL PDT EN CAMINO HACIA LA COP-10
Vacíos Ecológicos	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para países que no han terminado o iniciado, seleccionaran un país de la región para retroalimentación para replicar. 2. Realizar análisis Marino costero y lacustre 3. No separar el análisis de elementos de conservación con los valores culturales 4. Elaboración de estrategia de cómo implementar los resultados obtenidos en el análisis 5. Antes de oficializar 	<p>Se deben retomar y reactivar los mecanismos regionales existentes, tales como</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo 2. Corredor Biológico Mesoamericano 3. Convergencia de intereses para establecer iniciativas conjuntas de conectividad 4. Estrategia Mesoamericana de Sustentabilidad Ambiental 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deberían focalizarse esfuerzos para aquellas áreas que son más importantes de conservar. 2. Cada país debería decidir la profundidad del análisis. Promover su divulgación y participación de los actores pertinentes 3. Modelos de manejo alternativos 4. La Secretaria del CDB debe instar a las Partes a la implementación de los resultados al nivel más bajo posible del país

	<p>resultados deben validarlos a nivel local.</p> <p>6. Documentar la metodología del proceso de análisis para los resultados</p>	<p>5. En el caso de la Estrategia Mesoamericana de Sustentabilidad Ambiental, el documento debe distribuirse entre los participantes y los países para conocerla mejor.</p>	<p>(consejos locales, y otros actores locales)</p> <p>5. Análisis de vacíos deberían priorizarse en base a la contribución de aps para mitigar efectos cambio climático</p> <p>6. Instar a las partes a identificar sitios prioritarios frente mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático</p> <p>7. Instar a la cooperación internacional para financiar estudios de escenarios a escala nacional, respecto a la contribución de aps mitigación y adaptación al cambio climático</p> <p>8. Instar a las partes a establecer coordinaciones nacionales entre los 3 convenios, CC, CDB y Desertificación</p> <p>9. Instar a las partes a desarrollar estrategias de cambio climático, que destaquen el verdadero rol de áreas protegidas en adaptación y mitigación</p>
<p>Efectividad de Manejo</p>	<p>1. Se ha alcanzado en la mayoría de países de la región la meta del 30% de efectividad de manejo</p> <p>2. Adaptación de la herramienta para la evaluación de Reservas Privadas y otros esquemas de manejo</p> <p>3. Completar planes de Manejo de Países para afinar los resultados</p> <p>4. Iniciar con las evaluaciones de efectividad</p>	<p>1. Compromisos para realizar análisis de efectividad de manejo marino a nivel regional</p> <p>2. Ajustar herramientas a particularidades de la región</p> <p>3. Realizar un taller regional de intercambio de experiencias sobre efectividad de manejo en 2009</p>	<p>1. En la revisión del PdT se precisen actividades que deben realizar países que ya cumplieron de aquella que apenas inician el proceso</p>

	de manejo de marino costero		
Sostenibilidad Financiera	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que los países que no han terminado lo hagan 2. Promover la constitución de fondos patrimoniales orientados al fortalecimiento a largo plazo de los sistemas de APs, con énfasis en planes de manejo y fortalecimiento institucional 3. Fortalecer los petit comité en capacidades financieras 4. Herramienta para negociación de presupuestos, especialmente a nivel político 5. Búsqueda de consensos para el desarrollo de la línea base 6. Análisis deben realizarse considerando particularidades de cada país 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Se deben retomar y reactivar los mecanismos regionales existentes, tales como 2. Comisión Centroamericana de Ambiente y Desarrollo 3. Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano 4. Estrategia Mesoamericana de Sustentabilidad Ambiental 5. Análisis de la experiencia del Trifinio 6. Análisis interés de donantes 7. Conocer a fondo metodología y otras experiencias para saber como otros países han afrontado al respecto 	

3. Southern Cone group

RECOMENDACIONES AL CBD SBSSTA:

Se recomienda al CDB:

1. Solicitar una extensión de los plazos para el cumplimiento de las metas analizadas
2. Que la cooperación internacional, mediante el GEF, cooperación bilateral y ONGs internacionales, mantenga e incremente el apoyo a la aplicación de análisis de vacíos, efectividad del manejo y sostenibilidad financiera
3. El diseño de los sistemas de áreas protegidas debe procurar una mejor observación del objetivo de conectividad para que cumplan con la función de adaptación y mitigación al cambio climático
4. Diversificar las formas de gobernanza en los sistemas de áreas protegidas como estrategia de mitigación y adaptación de cambio climático
5. Solicitar recursos nuevos y adicionales para implementar los sistemas nacionales de áreas protegidas a través de la cooperación internacional, tales como, Life Web, GEF, cooperación bilateral
6. Reforzar e incrementar los fondos del GEF direccionados a la planificación de la sostenibilidad financiera
7. Ajustar el sistema de áreas protegidas de manera tal que se constituya en una estrategia de adaptación y mitigación al cambio climático que estén relacionados con los cambios del uso de la tierra
8. Promover el fortalecimiento institucional y formación de capacidad de pueblos indígenas y de las

- comunidades locales para asegurar su contribución efectiva a los análisis de efectividad
9. Asegurar los aportes financieros a tales fines por parte del secretariado del CDB para el acompañamiento técnico y nivelación de capacidades entre países
 10. Solicitar a la secretaria la difusión más efectiva y sistematizada de los diversos métodos y casos de análisis de efectividad de manejo ya realizados

Unofficial translation to English:

1. Request an extension of the deadlines for meeting the goals discussed
2. That international cooperation, through the GEF, bilateral cooperation and international NGOs, to continue and increase support for the implementation of analysis of gaps, effective management and financial sustainability.
3. The design of the systems of protected areas should strive for better observation of the goal of connectivity to fulfil the role of mitigation and adaptation to climate change
4. Diversify the forms of governance in the systems of protected areas as Strategy for mitigation and adaptation to climate change
5. Request new and additional resources to implement national systems of protected areas through international cooperation, such as, Life Web, GEF, bilateral cooperation
6. Strengthen and increase funding from GEF directed to planning for financial sustainability
7. Adjust the system of protected areas in a manner that constitutes a strategy for mitigation and adaptation to climate change that are associated with changes in land use
8. Promote institutional strengthening and capacity-building of indigenous peoples and local communities to ensure their effective contribution to the analysis of effectiveness
9. Secure financial contributions for that purpose by the Secretariat of the CBD for technical support and levelling capabilities between countries
10. Ask the Secretariat to provide the most effective and systematic dissemination of various methods and case studies of management effectiveness analyses already made

TEMA	ACCIONES PARA TERMINAR A APLICAR ANÁLISIS	ACCIONES PARA UTILIZAR ANÁLISIS EN INICIATIVAS REGIONALES	SUGERENCIAS PARA LA REVISIÓN DEL PDT EN CAMINO HACIA LA COP-10
<p>Vacíos Ecológicos</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Utilización de los proyectos GEF para aplicación de los análisis de vacíos en los países. 2. Aplicación de metodologías participativas a (talleres y consultas a informantes calificados) para el análisis de vacíos en las regiones que lo requieren, como forma expeditiva de su desarrollo 3. Recurrir cuando sea necesario la experiencia y apoyo técnico de ONGs internacionales para el completamiento del análisis 4. Posibilidad de asociar el análisis de vacíos con otros destinos como el de ordenamiento territorial y 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que a nivel regional se defina una metodología común para el análisis de vacíos, y se publique a modo de guía práctica. 2. Potencializar los acuerdos sobre la Estrategia de Biodiversidad de Mercosur para desarrollar la cooperación mutua en el tema de análisis de vacíos 3. Incluir como criterio de priorización para la creación de áreas protegidas la condición de ser áreas transfronterizas 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Que la cooperación internacional mediante el GEF, cooperación bilateral y ONGs internacionales, mantengan e incrementen el apoyo a la aplicación de análisis de vacíos en los países según el grado de avance en la materia, a través de talleres y clínicas técnicas a nivel de países y región 2. Fomentar la asociación de los análisis de vacíos y los criterios de priorización a ellos vinculados, con las exigencias del ordenamiento territorial y de comunidades indígenas y locales afines a la conservación y uso

	<p>los requerimientos territoriales afines a la conservación</p> <p>5. Necesidad de participación plena y efectiva de las comunidades indígenas y locales en los análisis de vacíos</p>		<p>sustentable</p> <p>3.El diseño de los sistemas de áreas protegidas debe procurar una mejor observación del objetivo de conectividad para que cumplan con la función de adaptación y mitigación a cambio climático</p> <p>4.Ajustar el sistema de áreas protegidas de manera tal que se constituya en una estrategia de adaptación y mitigación al cambio climático que estén relacionados con los cambios del uso de la tierra</p> <p>5. Diversificar las formas de gobernanza en los sistemas de áreas protegidas como estrategia de mitigación y adaptación de cambio climático</p>
<p>Efectividad de Manejo</p>	<p>1.Aprovechar fondos de proyectos GEF (si se da el caso) para realizar el análisis de efectividad de manejo</p> <p>2.Procurar que el análisis de efectividad de manejo incluya la participación y el compromiso del personal, como los procedimientos de implementación y seguimiento de los resultados y recomendaciones</p> <p>3.Asegurar que el método y los indicadores a emplear en la evaluación de efectividad se ajusten a la categoría de manejo de cada área protegida</p>	<p>1.Potencializar los acuerdos sobre la Estrategia de Biodiversidad de Mercosur para desarrollar la cooperación mutua en el tema de análisis de efectividad de manejo</p> <p>2.Promover foros virtuales y reuniones y otras instancias de intercambio y acompañamiento técnico que sirvan a la nivelación de capacidades y el apoyo mutuo entre países en el cumplimiento del análisis de efectividad.</p>	<p>1.Promover el fortalecimiento institucional y formación de capacidad de pueblos indígenas y de las comunidades locales para asegurar su contribución efectiva a los análisis de efectividad</p> <p>2.Asegurar los aportes financieros a tales fines por parte del secretariado del CDB para el acompañamiento técnico y nivelación de capacidades entre países</p> <p>3.Solicitar a la secretaria la difusión mas efectiva y sistematizada de los diversos métodos y casos de análisis de efectividad</p>

			de manejo ya realizados
Sostenibilidad Financiera	<p>1. Diseminar y completar el uso de la ficha de puntaje de PNUD (Sust Financiera) para asegurar que se implementa en todos los países el análisis financiero y se sientan las bases para la planificación financiera sostenible</p> <p>2. Considerando la experiencia de varios países (dificultad de aplicar fondos internacionales a través de las cunetas publicas nacionales) crear opciones de utilización de fondos con independencia o complementario a las cuentas públicas nacionales. Proveer mecanismos operativos para el uso de recursos administrados con mayor flexibilidad respecto del presupuesto nacional, evitando la dependencia burocrática de los sistemas actuales.</p> <p>3. Se implementen fondos cuyos recursos no entren al presupuesto oficial de gobierno-reduciendo</p> <p>4. Asegurar la generación de las alianzas estratégicas intersectoriales con vista a la generación de mayores recursos y nuevos mecanismos financieros/planificación financiera</p> <p>5. Vincular los objetivos de conservación con los procesos de planificación nacional y con las políticas sectoriales e instrumentos de desarrollo.</p>	<p>1. Fomentar la transferencia de conocimientos de experiencias de mecanismos financieros exitosamente implementados : -evaluar la integración en la distribución de los impuestos fiscales el concepto de pagos por servicios ambientales, - difundir la implementación de estrategias de ecoturismo</p> <p>2. Apoyar el avance en los estudios de valoración de la contribución de los SNAPs al desarrollo de los países, en particular avanzar también en valorar el impacto económico de no invertir en biodiversidad</p> <p>3. Formación de capacidades y transferencias de conocimientos y acompañamientos técnicos a nivel regional sobre los distintos mecanismos financieros diversificados que permitan un incremento sustantivo de los recursos de los SNASP</p> <p>4. Instar a las autoridades y gobiernos a aumentar sostenidamente los fondos fiscales destinados a los SNAPs.</p> <p>5. Avanzar en la implementación de los marcos jurídicos e institucionales que habiliten la operación de mecanismos financieros público privados para el financiamiento de los SNASPE.</p>	<p>1. Reforzar e incrementar los fondos del GEF direccionados a la planificación de la sostenibilidad financiera</p> <p>2. Formación de capacidades y transferencias de conocimientos y acompañamientos técnicos a nivel regional sobre la diversidad de mecanismos financieros diversificados que permitan un incremento sustantivo de los recursos de los SNASP</p> <p>3. Ampliar los esfuerzos destinados a demostrar la contribución de los sistemas de áreas protegidas a los procesos de desarrollo económico de los países y la adaptación y mitigación del cambio climático</p> <p>4. Solicitar recursos nuevos y adicionales para implementar los sistemas nacionales de áreas protegidas a través de la cooperación internacional, tales como, Life Web, GEF, cooperación bilateral</p> <p>5. Reiterar a los países desarrollados la necesidad de cumplimiento de los acuerdo de Rio 1992 en lo relativo a apoyar con un 0.7% de su PBI a la asistencia de desarrollo y medio ambiente</p>

4. Caribbean group

TEMA	ACCIONES PARA TERMINAR A APLICAR ANÁLISIS	ACCIONES PARA UTILIZAR ANÁLISIS EN INICIATIVAS REGIONALES	SUGERENCIAS PARA LA REVISIÓN DEL PDT EN CAMINO HACIA LA COP-10
<p>RECOMENDACIONES AL CBD SBSSTA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tener en cuenta los cambios en el contexto internacional desde la CoP 7 al presente, considerando como pudiera afectar al cumplimiento de las metas. 2. Los análisis de vacíos de conservación sean incorporados en las iniciativas subregionales. 3. Dentro de los análisis de vacíos de conservación se fortalezca el componente social y el cambio climático. 4. Los análisis de vacíos de conservación incorporen otros criterios adicionales a representatividad, como son la funcionalidad, el mantenimiento de procesos ecológicos, clima, conectividad, etc. 5. Desarrollo de instrumentos para medir la efectividad a nivel de los sistemas nacionales y dar prioridad al desarrollo de este tipo de análisis. 6. Facilitar la creación de fondos o mecanismos financieros para enfrentar los efectos de los fenómenos meteorológicos extremos resultantes por el cambio climático y el desarrollo de procesos de adaptación a partir de los fortalecimientos de los sistemas de áreas protegidas. <p><i>Unofficial translation to English:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take into account changes in the international context since the CoP 7 to present, considering these might affect the fulfillment of the goals. 2. The analysis of conservation gaps are incorporated into subregional initiatives. 3. Within the analysis of conservation gaps strengthen the social component and climate change. 4. The analysis of conservation gaps incorporate other criteria in addition to representation, such as functionality, the maintenance of ecological processes, climate, connectivity, and so on. 5. Development of instruments to measure the effectiveness of national systems and give priority to the development of this type of analysis 6. Facilitate the establishment of funds or financial mechanisms to cope with the effects of extreme weather events resulting from climate change and develop a process of adaptation by strengthening systems of protected areas 			
<p>Vacíos Ecológicos</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Avanzar en el estudio de aguas profundas para el futuro. 2. Considerar la vulnerabilidad de los ecosistemas frente al cambio climático. 3. Considerar la conectividad de los ecosistemas. 4. Profundizar el análisis en las áreas costeras. 5. Socialización del ejercicio con instituciones y actores clave y generar mecanismos de verificación. 	<p>Existen iniciativas a nivel regional en donde se pueden incorporar los análisis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Corredor biológico del Caribe (Zona oriental de Cuba-Haití-Rep. Dominicana) 2. Áreas prioritarias Belice-México-Guatemala 3. Corredor mesoamericano. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Los análisis de vacíos de conservación sean incorporados en las iniciativas subregionales. 2. Dentro de los análisis de vacíos de conservación se fortalezca el componente social y el cambio climático. 3. Priorizar el desarrollo de ejercicios de análisis de vacíos de conservación para áreas marinas-costeras. 4. Los análisis de vacíos de conservación incorporen otros criterios adicional a representatividad, como

	<p>6. Complementar la información incorporando algunas variables.</p> <p>Institucionalización:</p> <p>7. Establecer un monitoreo sistemático.</p> <p>8. Reforzar la investigación científica.</p> <p>9. Fortalecer la capacidad institucional, a través de la transferencia de tecnologías y conocimiento.</p> <p>10. Integrar los AVE como parte del Plan Estratégico Nacional – Comisión Nacional de Áreas Protegidas.</p> <p>11. Revisar y ajustar el marco legal.</p>		<p>son la funcionalidad, el mantenimiento de procesos ecológicos, conectividad, etc.</p>
<p>Efectividad de Manejo</p>	<p>1. Fortalecer los procesos de sistematización.</p> <p>2. Fortalecer el componente de análisis del logro de los objetivos de conservación, dentro de la metodología de efectividad.</p> <p>3. Continuar fortaleciendo la integración de los resultados de la aplicación de la metodología en los procesos de planificación.</p> <p>4. Mayor apropiación de la metodología de efectividad para los administradores de las áreas.</p> <p>5. Fortalecer las capacidades de los administradores.</p> <p>6. Fortalecer el componente social y la participación en el proceso.</p>	<p>1. Construir un nuevo sistema que evalúe la efectividad para las regiones que estén definidas y que sean identificadas como prioritarias por parte de los países.</p> <p>2. El proceso de construcción debe reconocer los esfuerzos nacionales y las características de cada país.</p> <p>3. Las iniciativas a nivel regional sirven de plataforma para los procesos de capacitación e intercambio de experiencias.</p>	<p>1. Desarrollo de instrumentos para medir la efectividad a nivel de los sistemas nacionales y dar prioridad al desarrollo de este tipo de análisis.</p> <p>2. Apoyar a los países en el desarrollo de indicadores en el componente social y de cambio climático.</p>

	<p>7. Fortalecer los mecanismos de monitoreo y cumplimiento.</p> <p>8. Desarrollar y fortalecer la aplicación de un sistema de incentivos para el cumplimiento de la aplicación de la metodología de efectividad integradas a los procesos de planificación.</p> <p>9. Impulsar el papel de las Comisiones nacionales de Áreas Protegidas como instancias para la aplicación de la efectividad – fortalecer.</p> <p>10. Fortalecimiento de los procesos de capacitación.</p> <p>11. Fortalecimiento institucional y los procesos de control.</p>		
<p>Sostenibilidad Financiera</p>	<p>1. Llevar a cabo el análisis de vacíos de financiación (brecha financiera), valoración económica de las áreas protegidas y estrategia financiera.</p> <p>2. Es necesario desarrollar en algunos países fondos mixtos específicos de áreas protegidas y utilizar los fondos existentes.</p> <p>3. Necesidad de búsqueda de diferentes fuentes de financiamiento para los fondos existentes.</p> <p>4. Necesidad de desarrollo de estrategias de fortalecimiento de pago por servicios ambientales en todos los países.</p>	<p>1. Desarrollo de procesos de discusión técnica y posibilidades de desarrollar fondos regionales en el marco de las iniciativas existentes.</p> <p>2. Mayor difusión y creación de capacidades a nivel regional de los distintos instrumentos y mecanismos desarrollados a nivel internacional (tales como deforestación evitada, mercado voluntario de carbono, etc.).</p>	<p>1. Revisión sobre el estado de financiación que han tenido los países para el cumplimiento de las metas e identificación de fuentes potenciales y emergentes.</p> <p>2. Facilitar la creación de fondos o mecanismos financieros para enfrentar los efectos de los fenómenos meteorológicos extremos resultantes por el cambio climático y el desarrollo de procesos de adaptación a partir de los fortalecimientos de los sistemas de áreas protegidas.</p>