

# GLOBAL PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS

Sarat Gidda, Jamison Ervin



# Results summarized from 68 4<sup>th</sup> national reports



## **Element 1: SITES/SYSTEMS**

- 1.1 PA system
- 1.2 PA integration
- 1.3 Transboundary
- 1.4 PA threats
- 1.5 PA management

## **Element 3: ENABLING**

- 3.1 Policy environment
- 3.2 Capacity
- 3.3 Technology transfer
- 3.4 Sustainable finance
- 3.5 Communication

## **Element 2: EQUITY**

- 2.1 Benefits sharing
- 2.2 Participation

## **Element 4: STANDARDS**

- 4.1 Best practices
- 4.2 Management effectiveness
- 4.3 Monitoring
- 4.4 Scientific knowledge

Is this analysis consistent with your experience?

What resonates and what doesn't?

What are a couple of examples where these targets have been fully implemented? What worked?

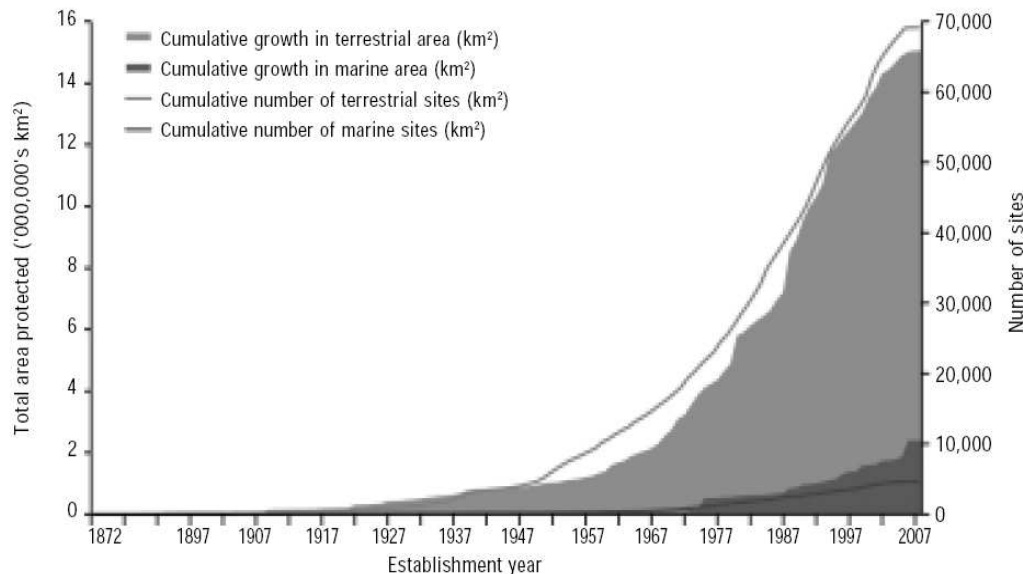
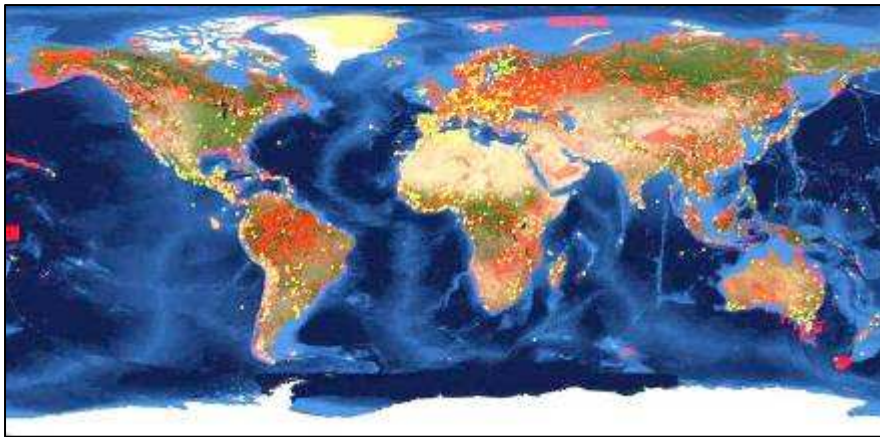
What hasn't worked well?

Other insights?

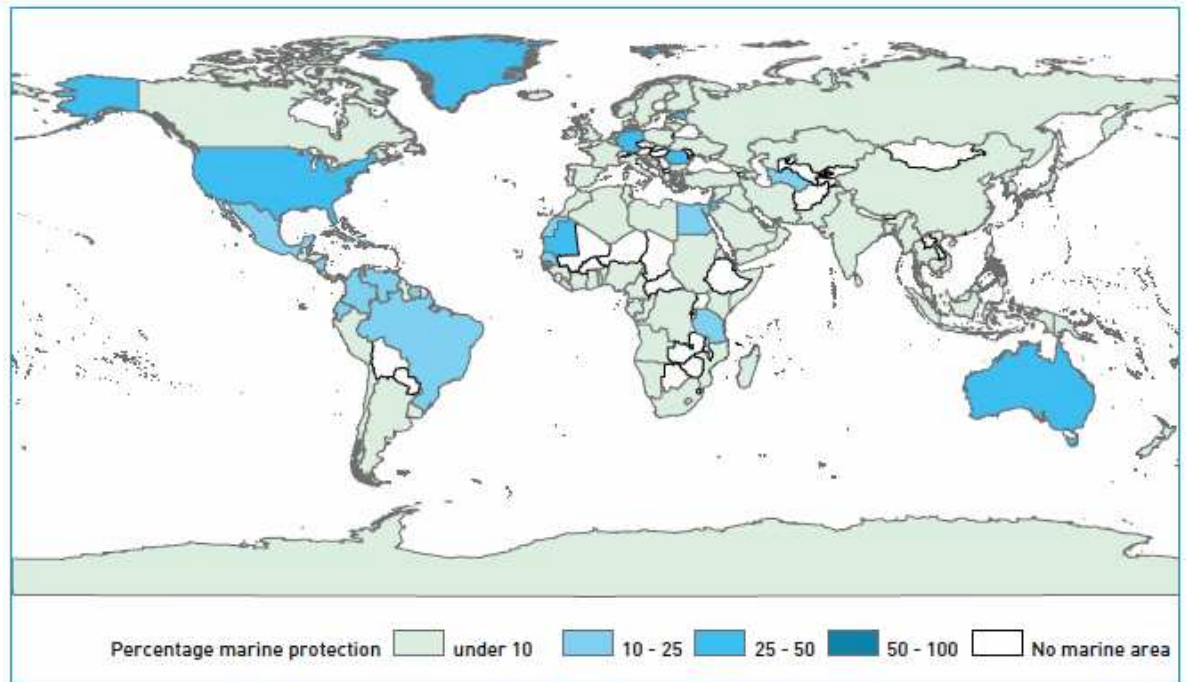
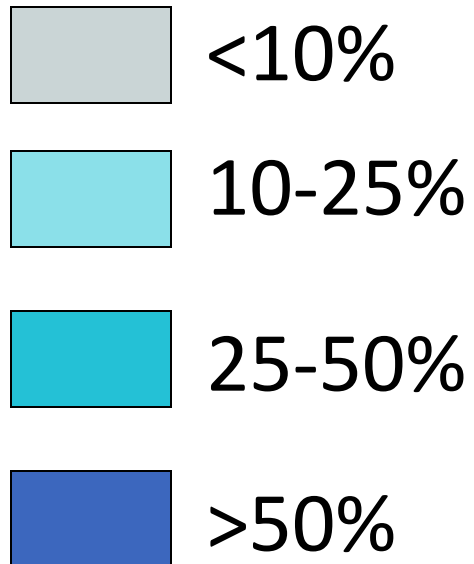
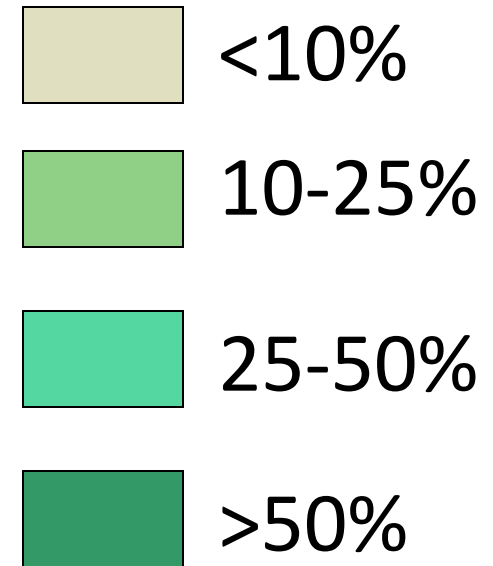
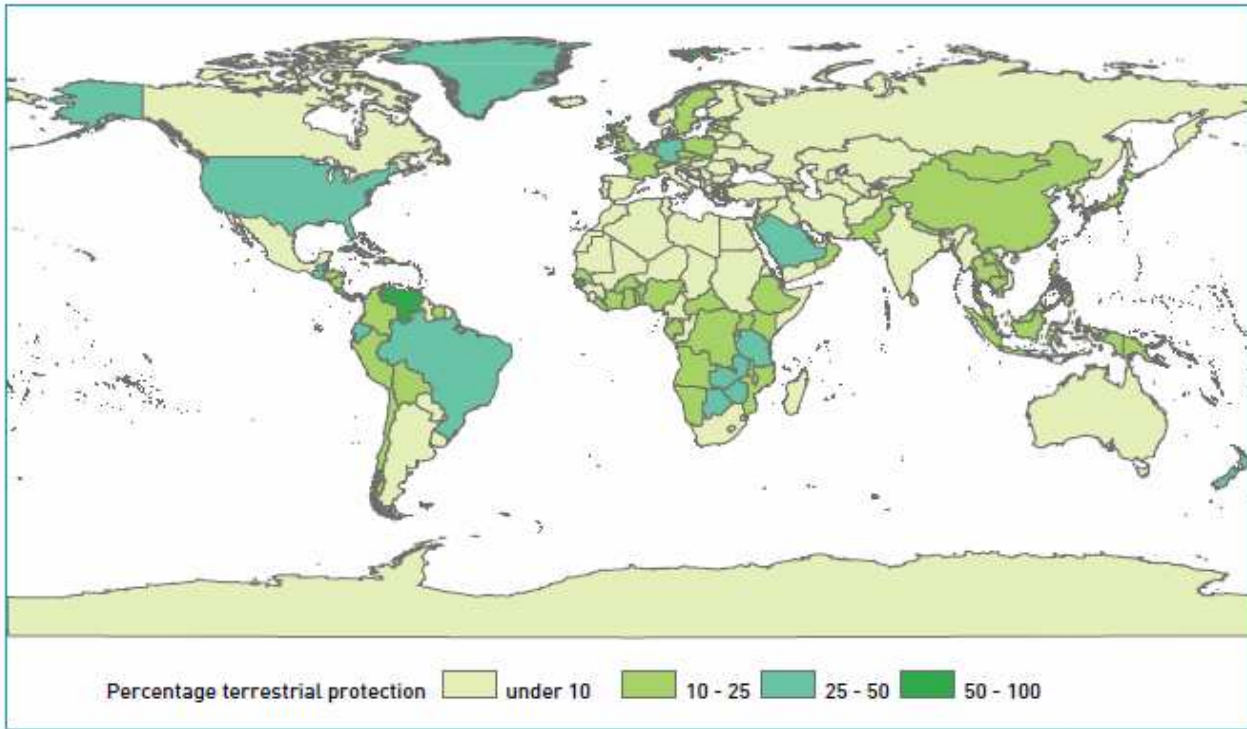


# Target 1.1

To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network

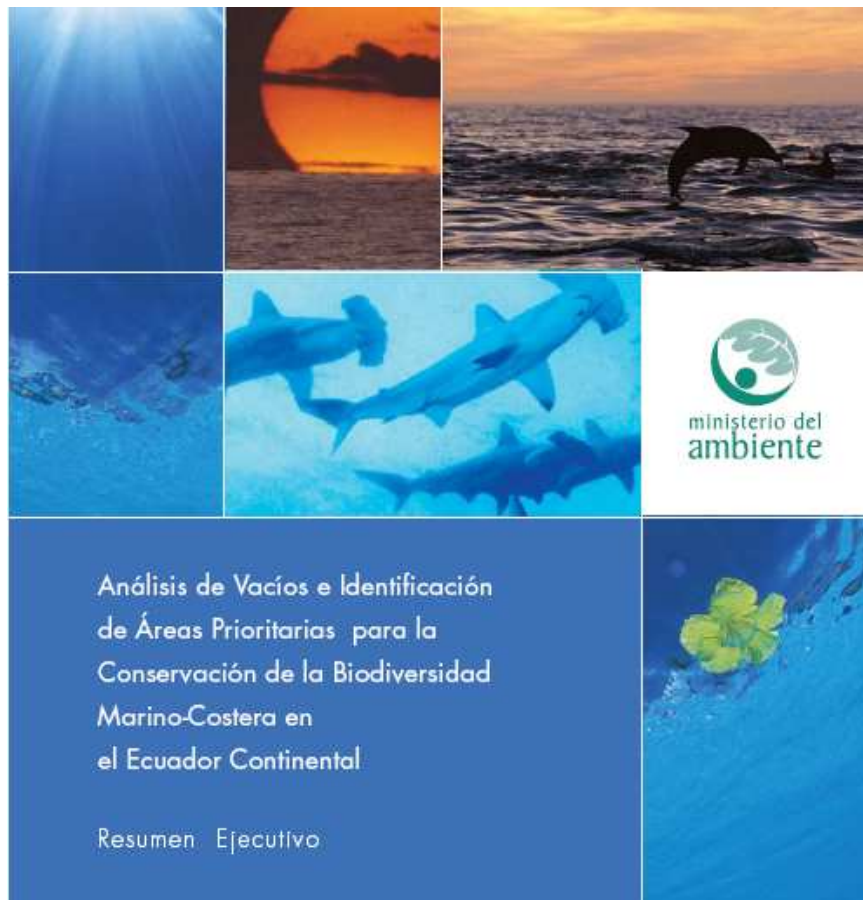


- Global coverage = 13.4%
- 54% of 821 terrestrial ecoregions had >10% protection
- More than half of the world's nations have protected >10%
- Marine coverage = 5.9% (territorial seas) and <.5% (high seas)



# Target 1.1

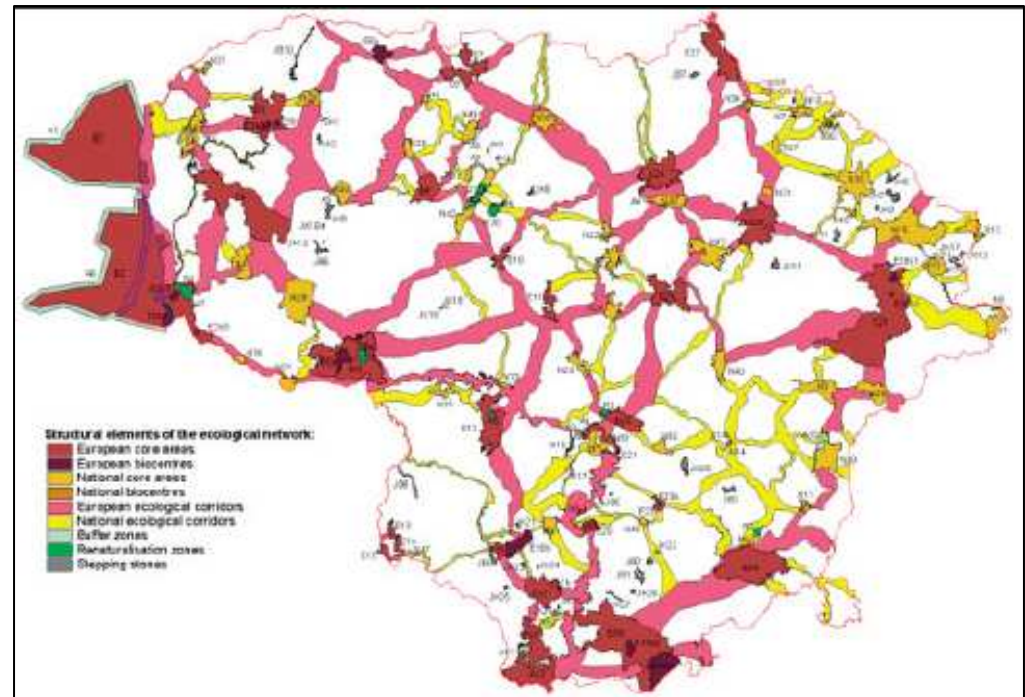
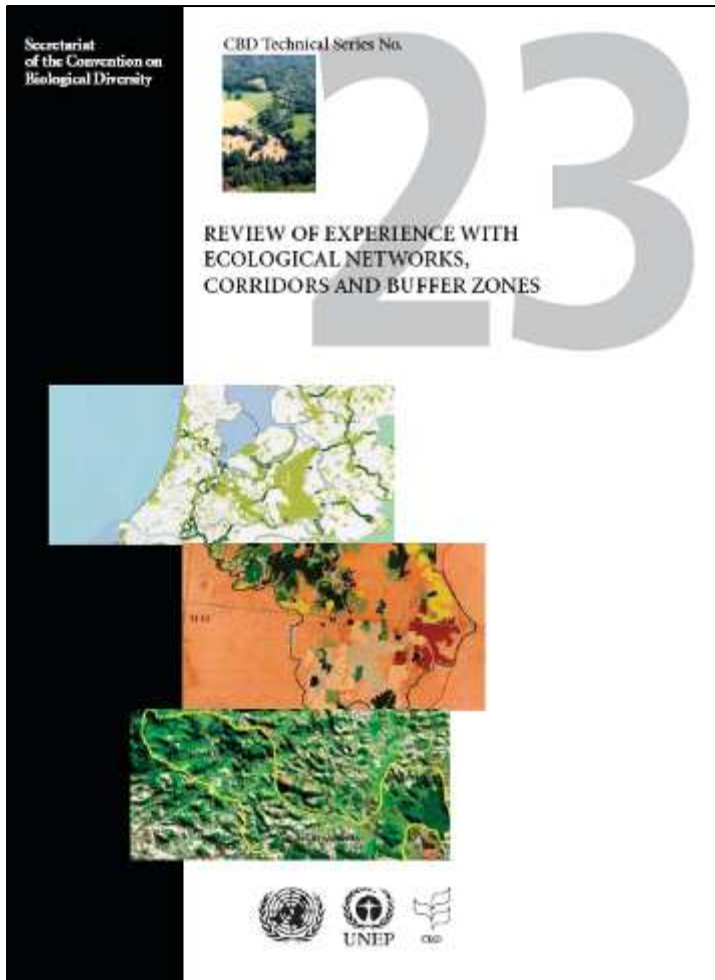
To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network



- Since 2004, 5900 new PAs, covering 60mm ha; many more to come
- At least 15 countries have completed an ecological gap assessment
- At least another 25 countries are currently conducting gap assessments

# Target 1.2

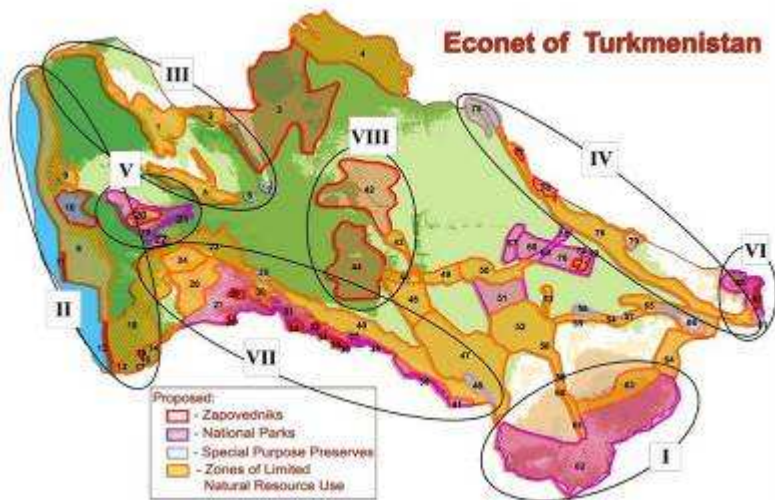
To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure



- There are multiple examples of connected protected area networks

# Target 1.2

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



- Majority of countries reported enabling legislative and policy measures
- Highly variable reporting; few countries have completed a systematic assessment of PA integration
- Many countries integrate PAs through regional planning efforts

# Target 1.2

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



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

# Target 1.3

To establish and strengthen regional networks, transboundary protected areas and collaboration



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

# Target 1.4

To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management



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

# Target 1.5

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



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

Is this analysis consistent with your experience?

### **Element 1: SITES/SYSTEMS**

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What resonates and what doesn't?

What are a couple of examples where these targets have been fully implemented? What worked?

What hasn't worked well?

Other insights?



# Target 2.1

To promote equity and benefit-sharing



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

## Target 2.2

To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders



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

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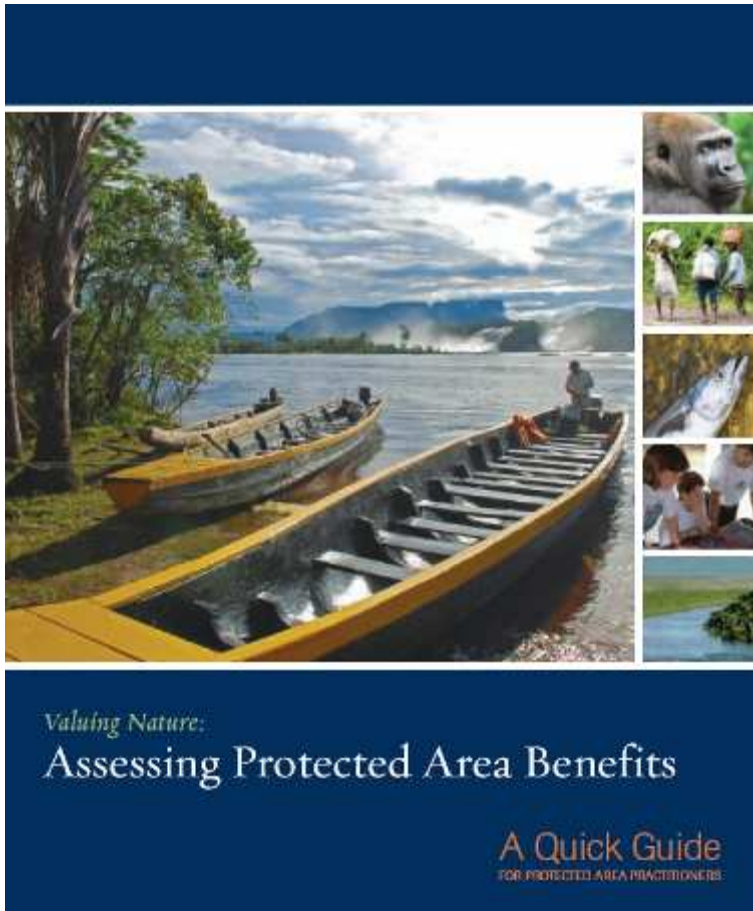
## Element 2: EQUITY

- 2.1 Benefits sharing
- 2.2 Participation



# Target 3.1

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

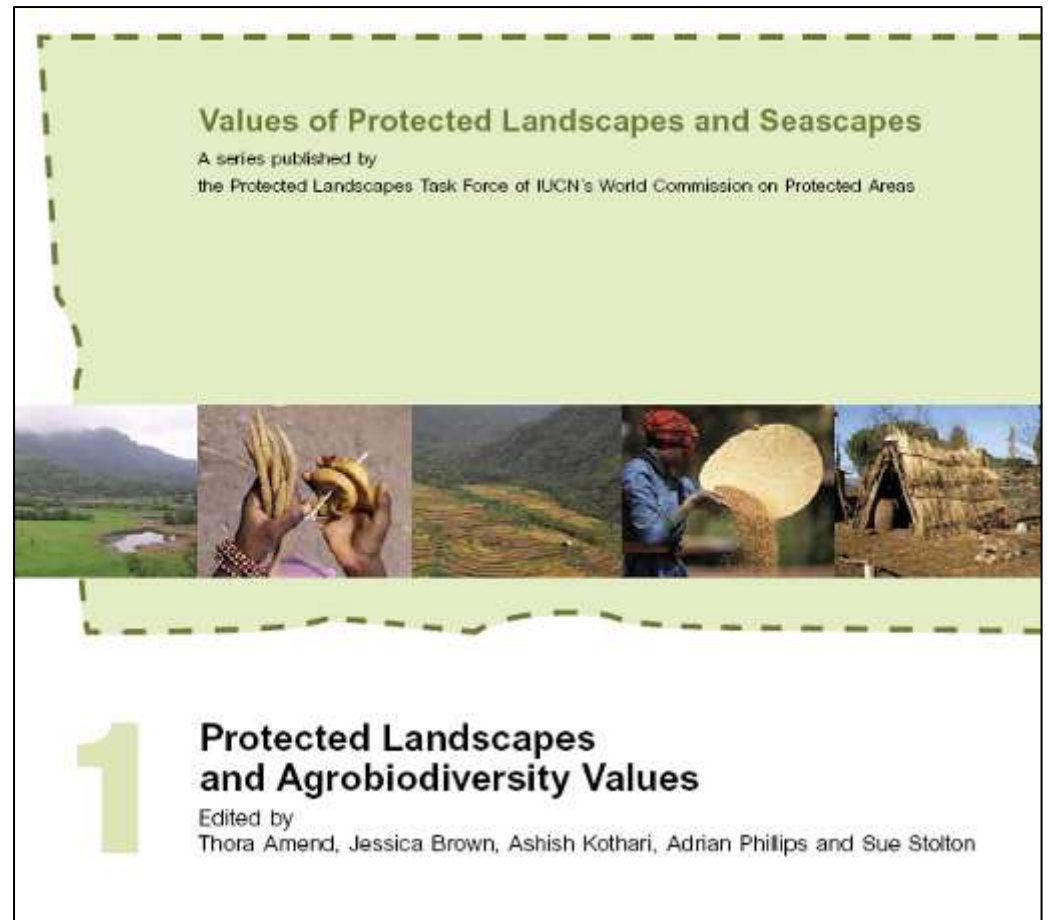


- The majority of countries reported having policy, social and institutional frameworks in place
- Major obstacles are inadequate inter-sectoral coordination, land tenure issues, jurisdictional conflicts, boundary disputes, resource conflicts
- Very low reporting on incentives
- Only a few countries have assessed the value of PAs to national economies

# Target 3.1

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

- Notable exceptions: Venezuela, Bolivia, Mexico, Indonesia
- At least a dozen countries are working on this issue, and will finish before CoP 10



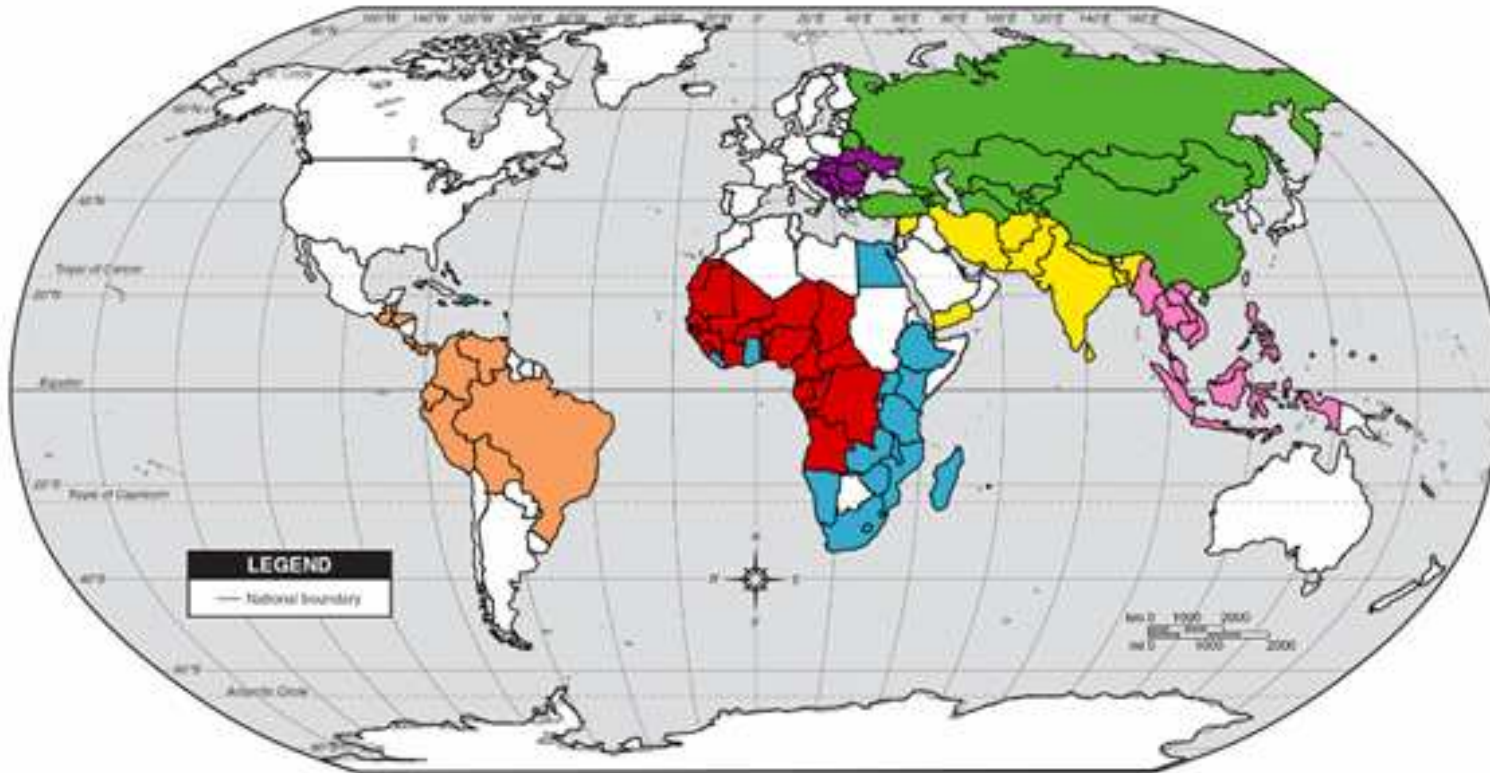
# Target 3.2

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



- Nearly all countries are assessing capacity needs, many are establishing capacity building programs
- Many countries are also designing professional training programs for protected areas (e.g., Colombia, Lao PDR, Costa Rica)
- Capacity is still a primary barrier to effective PA management
- Global capacity efforts have helped

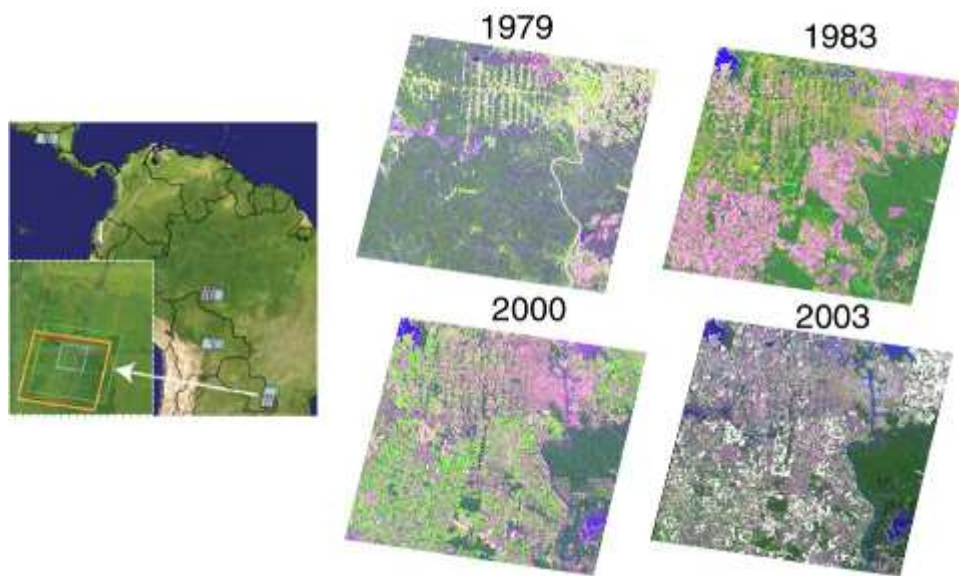
# “Friends of PoWPA” Workshop series



- 113 countries, 750+ PA specialists
- Widely acclaimed at CoP 10
- Phase II in progress (governance, PA values, PA integration)

# Target 3.3

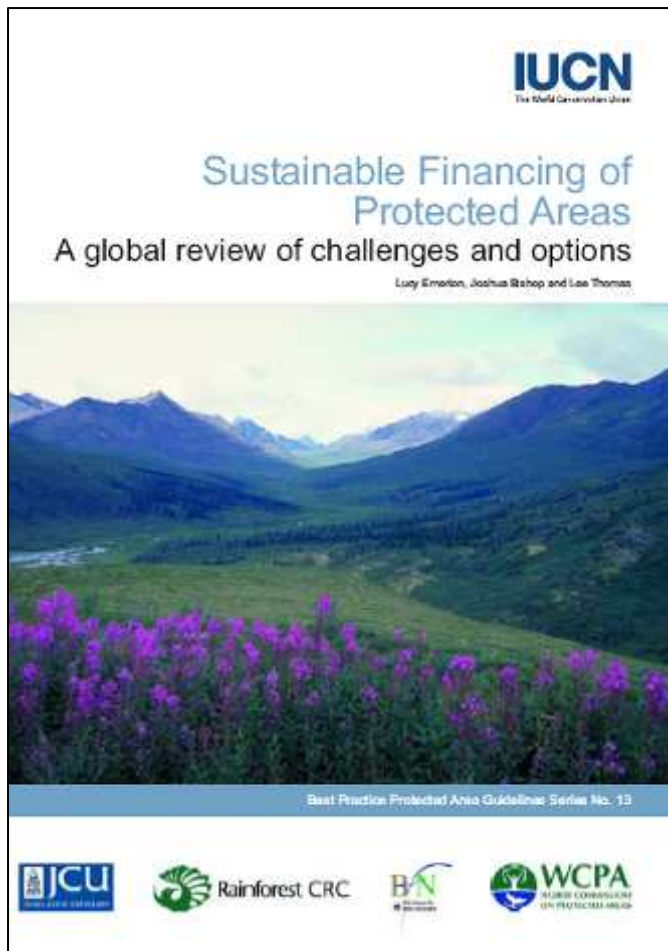
To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas



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

# Target 3.4

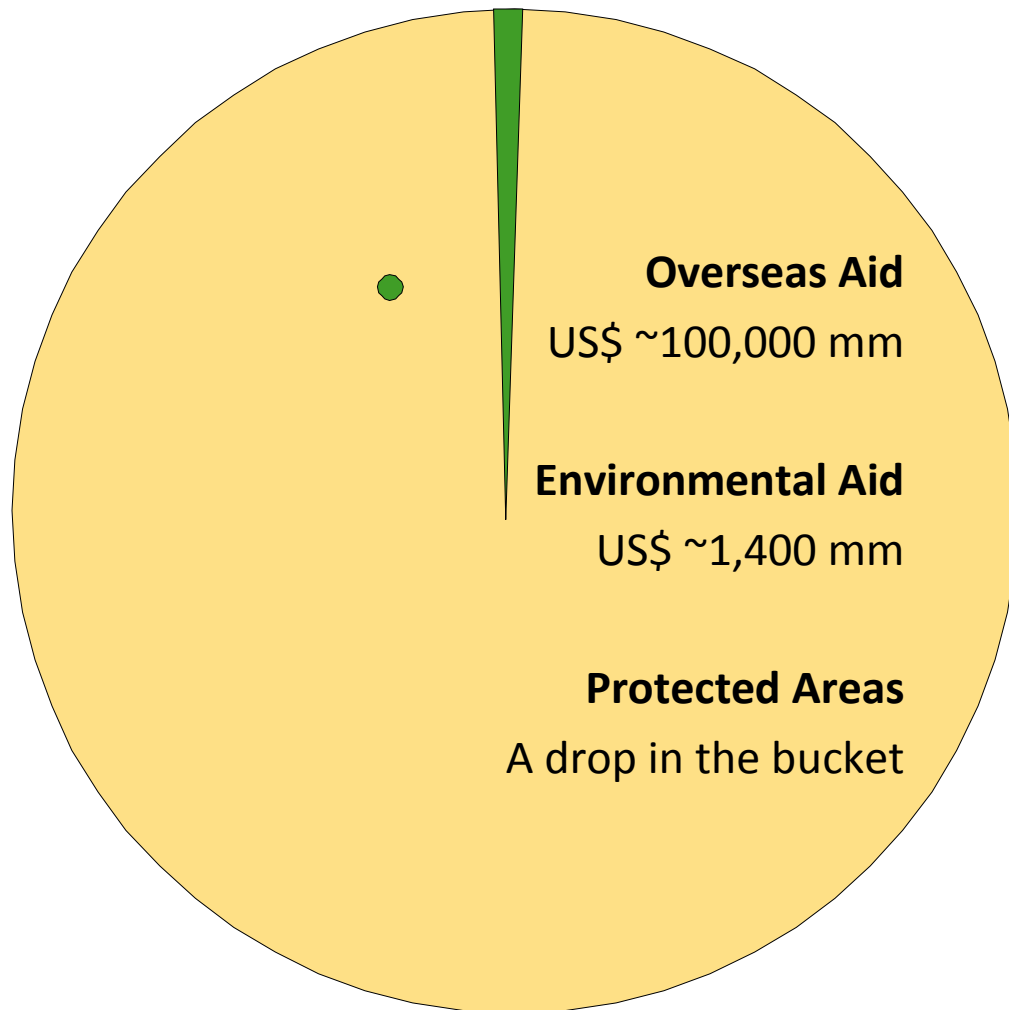
To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas



- Financial needs assessments are only available for 19 countries; only a few have developed finance plans; implementation data is unavailable
- Most of these assessments do not take into account results of ecological gaps or management effectiveness assessments
- Majority of countries rely solely or primarily on government funding, with few innovative finance mechanisms in place

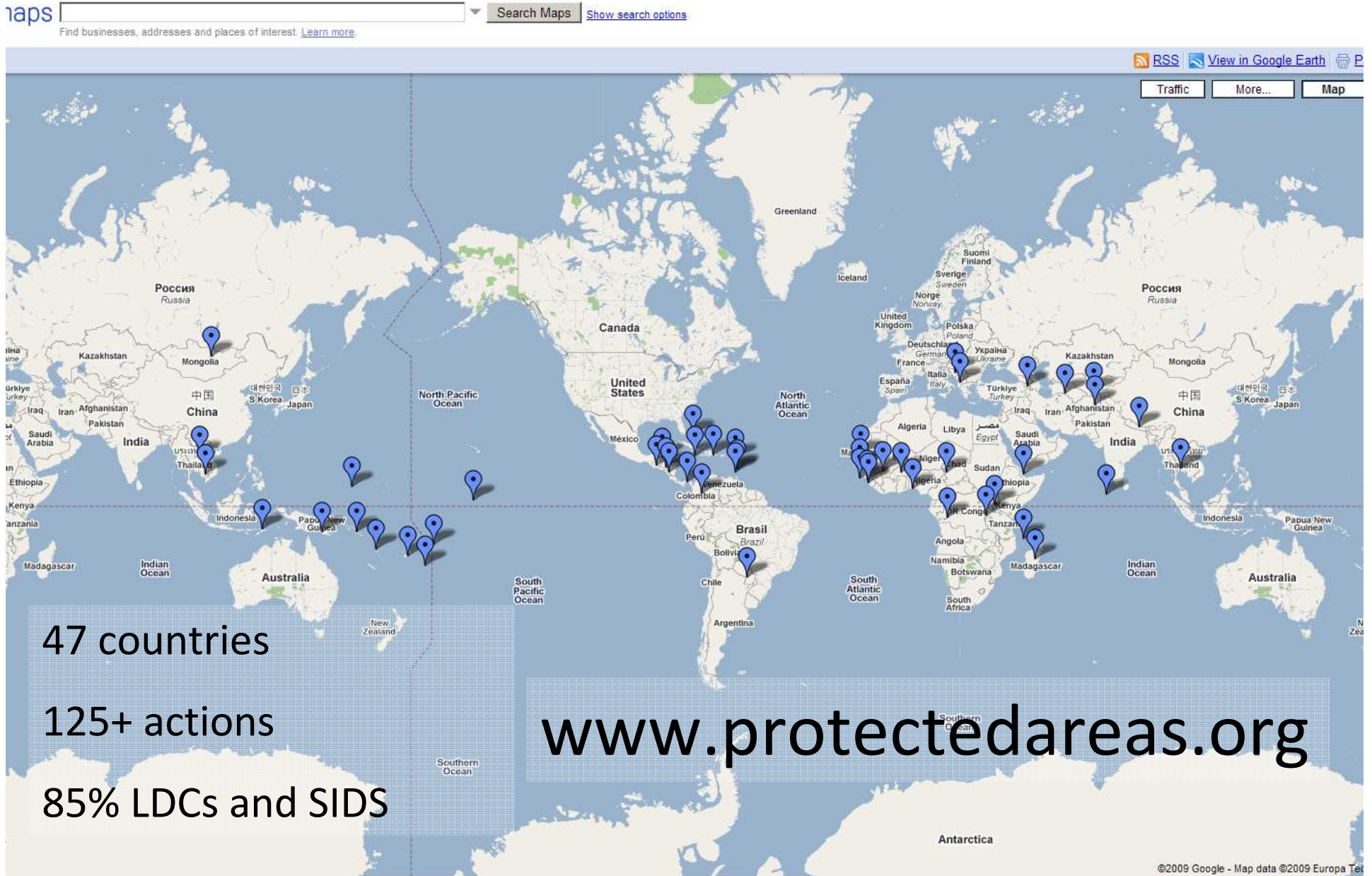
# Target 3.4

To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas



- Over 5 years, GEF funded 1.6 billion to protected areas; 23 countries have trust funds
- Timely and appropriate use of available GEF funds is critical
- Estimated global funding gap for PAs is enormous
- Funding shortfall is about 60-70% of needs

# UNDP/GEF Early Action Grants



# Target 3.5

To strengthen communication, education, public awareness

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



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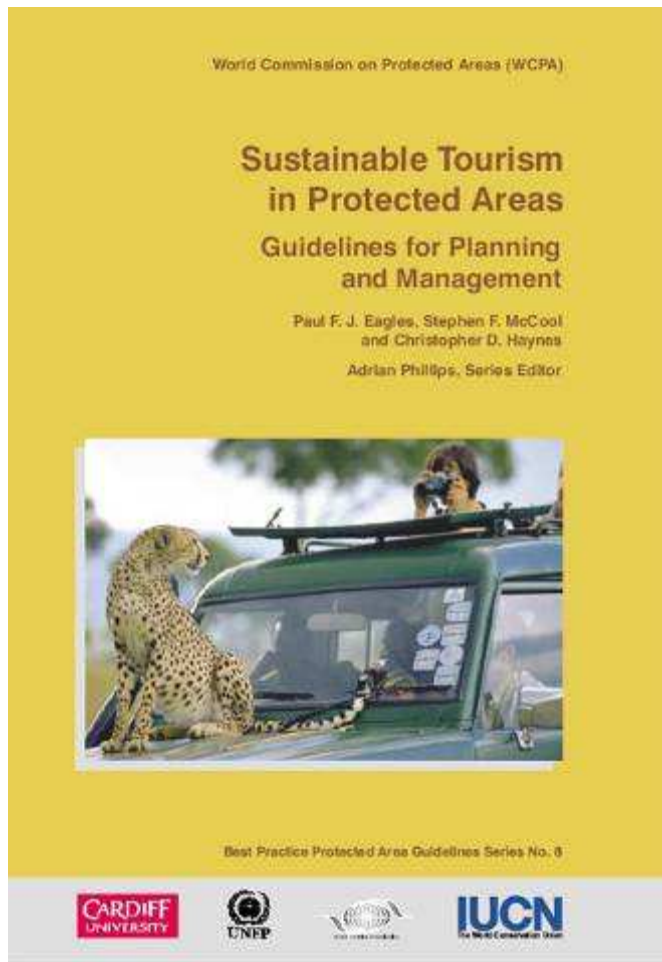
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# Target 4.1

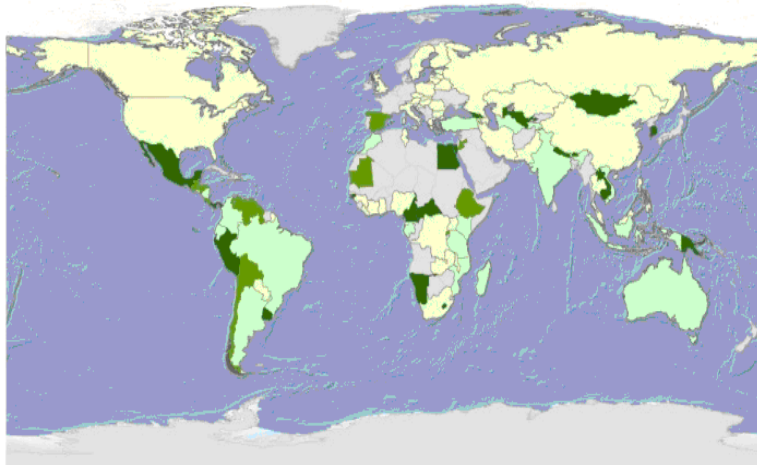
To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional protected area systems



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

# Target 4.2

## To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management



Downloaded 09 February 2008  
Data Source: The Management Effectiveness data used in this analysis was obtained from 'The Global Study on Protected Areas Management Effectiveness and is not complete for all countries. The Protected Areas data was obtained from the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA, 2007).  
The authors gratefully acknowledge the funding support from the University of Queensland, The Nature Conservancy, the Wildlife Fund for Nature and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Division 01.4 - International Nature Conservation).  
UNEP WCMC The University of Queensland IUCN WCPA CBD

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

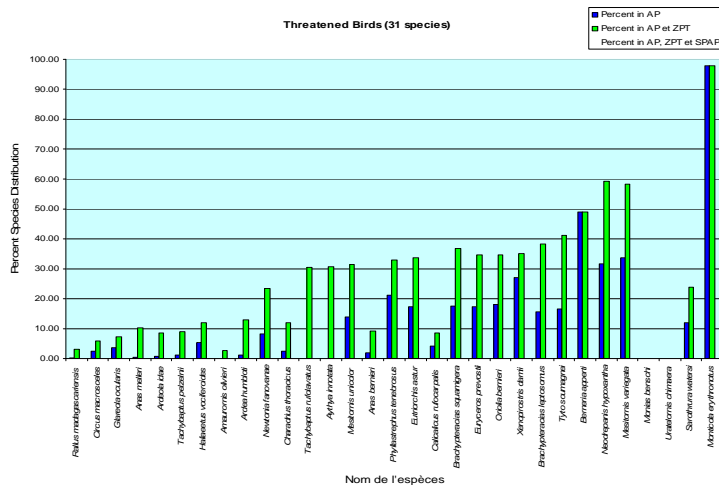
[www.wdpa.org/ME/](http://www.wdpa.org/ME/)

# Target 4.3

To assess and monitor protected area status and trends

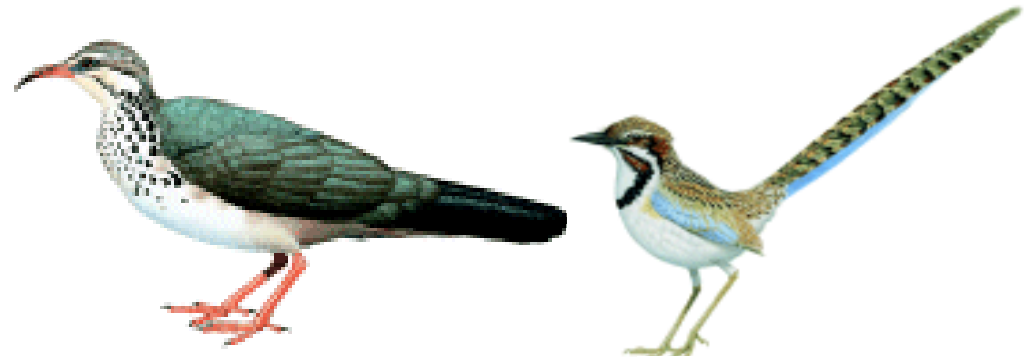


- Only a few reporting countries have mechanisms in place for monitoring the coverage, status and trends in biodiversity (e.g., Madagascar)
- Although all countries indicated that environmental ministries are responsible for reporting statistics to WCMC, there are many reporting gaps
- WDPA has shown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

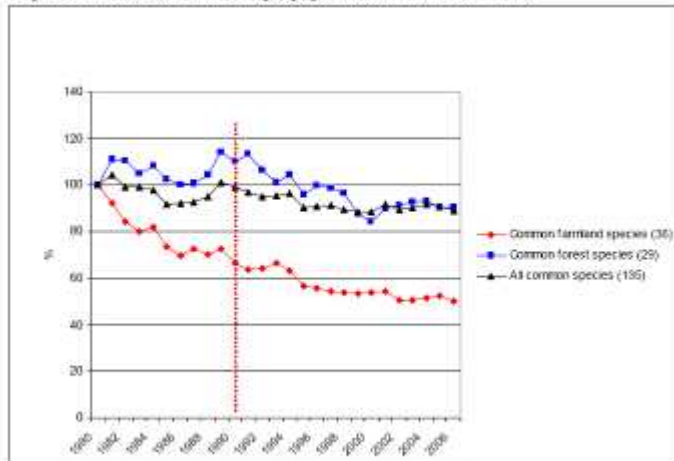


# Target 4.3

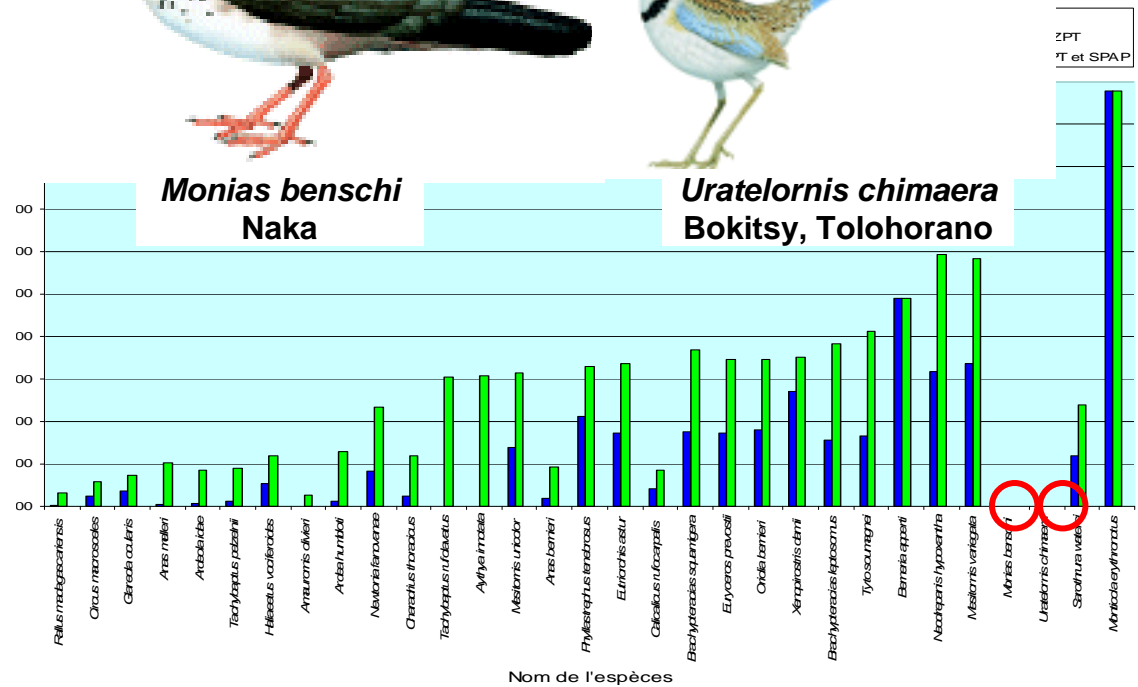
To assess and monitor protected area status and trends



Graph 2: Common birds in Europe, population index (1980 = 100)



Source: EBCC/RSPB/BirdLife/Statistics Netherlands.



Many countries can do this

Few countries can do this

# Target 4.4

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



- Many countries reported using scientific knowledge in establishing and managing protected areas
- IUCN and NGOs have played a significant role in supporting scientific knowledge through publications, capacity, training, technical support
- Difficult target to measure, quantify

#### **Element 4: STANDARDS**

- 4.1 Best practices
- 4.2 Effectiveness
- 4.3 Monitoring
- 4.4 Scientific knowledge

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# Enabling factors for PoWPA Implementation



Capital



Commitment



Coordination



Capacity



Communication



Cooperation

# Enabling factors for PoWPA Implementation



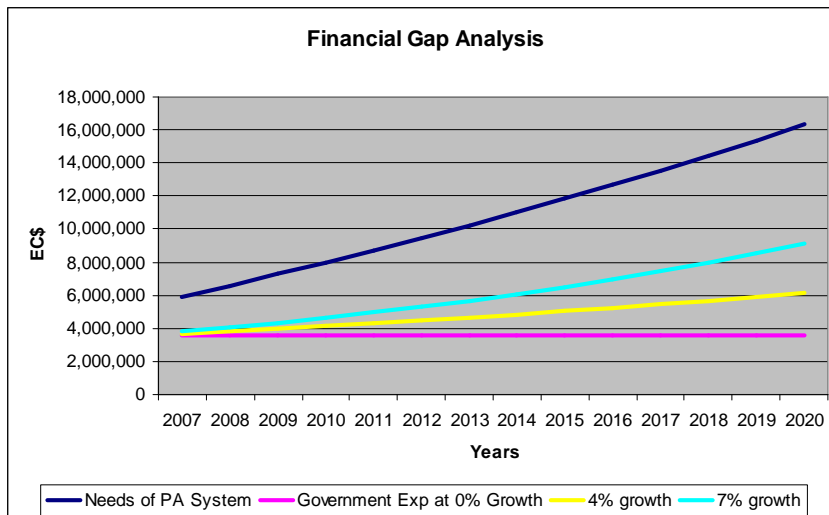
## Capital

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

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

Government funding is critical, BUT

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



# Enabling factors for PoWPA Implementation



Commitment

Bold national commitment:

- Palau
- Madagascar
- Bahamas
- Costa Rica



President Remengesau

Leveraging PoWPA implementation through regional 'challenges'

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

# Dinaric Arc 'Big Win'



# Enabling factors for PoWPA Implementation



## Coordination

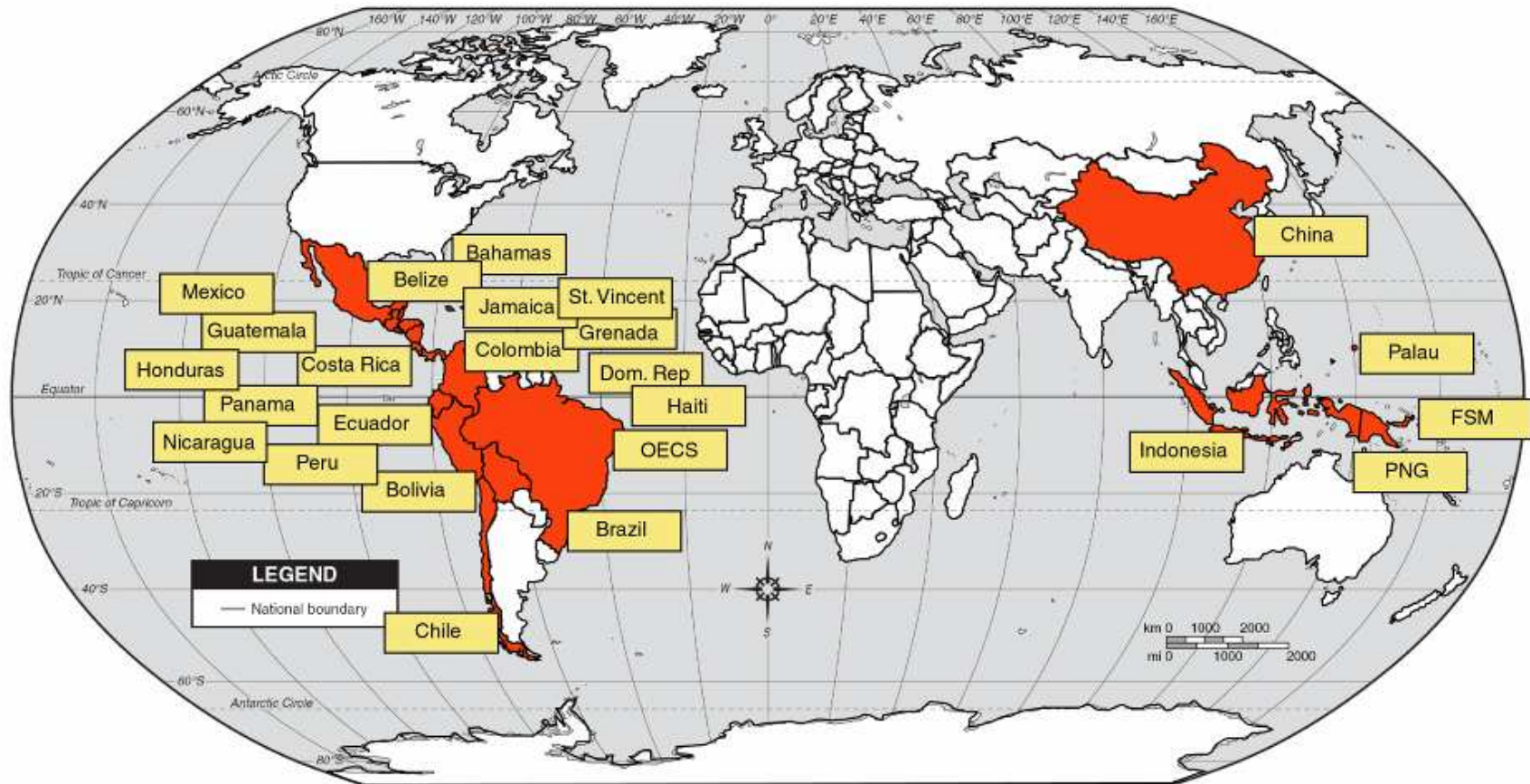


## Madagascar Committee

### Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Committees

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

# Enabling factors for PoWPA Implementation



Coordination – Multi-stakeholder advisory committee (2008); since then at least 30 new committees

# Enabling factors for PoWPA Implementation



Capacity



Regional training in GIS

Because:

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

# Enabling factors for PoWPA Implementation



Communication



Communication is critical between:

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

# Enabling factors for PoWPA Implementation



Cooperation

Cooperation among key stakeholders is critical for:

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



