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Fourteenth meeting

Nairobi, 10-21 May 2010

Item 3.1.4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON THE REVIEW OF PROGRESS AND CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

1. In paragraph 15 of decision IX/18 A, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary, to convene regional and subregional capacity-building and progress-review workshops for the programme of work on protected areas. In paragraph 25 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties, while deciding on the process for preparation of the in-depth review of the programme of work on protected areas at its tenth meeting, requested the Executive Secretary to use, *inter alia*, information contained in the fourth national reports, relevant global and regional data bases and the results of the above-mentioned regional and subregional workshops and to propose ways and means for strengthening the implementation of the PoWPA for consideration by the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA).

2. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary, with the generous financial assistance of the European Commission, the Governments of the Netherlands and Germany and in collaboration with the German International Academy for Nature Conservation, organized a regional workshop for the region of Central and Eastern Europe on the review of progress and capacity-building for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, held from 27 November to 1 December 2009 on the Isle of Vilm in Germany.

3. The objectives of the workshop were: (i) 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 two aspects of the programme of work on protected areas: (a) integration of protected areas into wider land and seascapes; and (b) governance; (ii) to review progress made in implementation of the programme of work on protected areas at subregional and regional levels, including identification of constraints and opportunities to promote implementation; and (iii) inputs to the fourteenth meeting of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/1.

and Technological Advice, to be held in May 2010 on the in-depth review of the programme of work on protected areas, including proposing ways and means for strengthening the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas post-2010.

4. The workshop was attended by 16 government-nominated experts from the following countries in Central and Eastern Europe: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation and Ukraine; and a representative from the European Commission.

5. A representative from the University of Greifswald and from the IUCN Global Marine Programme also attended the workshop.

6. The UNDP-GEF, the World Wide Fund for Nature, the German International Academy for Nature Conservation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, and GTZ provided resource persons.

7. The full list of participants is attached as annex I.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

8. The workshop opened on 27 November at 7.30 pm. Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda of the CBD Secretariat welcomed the participants on behalf of the Executive Secretary, and thanked the European Commission, the government of the Netherlands and the Government of Germany for their financial support and the German International Academy for Nature Conservation for hosting the workshop. While projecting the logo of the International Year of Biodiversity, he described the background, purpose and objectives of the workshop and detailed some history and achievements of the PoWPA to date.

9. Ms. Gisela Stolpe of the International Nature Academy for Conservation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, described the cultural history and biological wealth of the Isle of Vilm, and also welcomed the participants.

10. It was agreed that Ms. Gisela Stolpe would act as Chair of the workshop.

11. The participants adopted the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/WS-PA/CEE/1/1) and the organization of work attached as annex II to the annotated provisional agenda UNEP/CBD/WS-PA/CEE/1/add.1) on the morning of 28 November.

ITEM 2. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR (i) INTEGRATING PROTECTED AREAS INTO WIDER LAND AND SEASCAPES; AND (ii) GOVERNANCE

12. Under items 2 and 3 a resource person introduced the topic reviewing the critical steps and associated tools. The presentation of item 1 was followed by country-specific case-studies. Thereafter the participants worked in three subregional groups: Group 1: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro (and the European Commission), Group 2: Russia, Ukraine, Georgia and Azerbaijan, and Group 3: Poland, Hungary, Romania, Estonia and Latvia.

13. Each group was facilitated and assisted by a resource person. In the subregional groups participants were given key framing questions to guide their discussions to identify the state of progress, challenges and needs. Discussions in the subregional groups allowed the participants to exchange their views and practical experiences. Following the discussions a rapporteur from each group made a presentation to the plenary on the outcome.

A. *Integrating protected areas into wider land and seascapes*

14. Ms. Jamison Ervin of UNDP GEF provided an overview of the process of integrating protected areas into wider land and seascapes by explaining detailed steps, methodologies and examples. Ms. Andrea Strauss of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation and Mr Jörg Lohmann of Montenegro presented case studies on integrating protected areas into wider land and seascapes.

15. The presentations under this item can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPOWPA-CEE-01>.

16. The outcomes of the sub regional group work are presented in annex II.

B. *Governance*

17. Ms. Thora Amend of GtZ introduced a broad set of protected area governance types, their assessments and the framework for assessing implementation of these issues. Thereafter the sub regional groups discussed (i) innovations in governance (ii) advantages and opportunities (iii) changes needed for implementation of the governance matrix (iv) the roles and responsibilities of other organizations to enhance the consideration of governance types in protected area management.

18. The presentation under this item can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPOWPA-CEE-01>.

19. The outcomes of the sub regional group work are presented in annex III.

ITEM 3. REVIEW OF PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS AT NATIONAL SUBREGIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS, FOR THE IN-DEPTH REVIEW

20. Under this item Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda of the Secretariat presented a global overview on the status of implementation of the PoWPA based on 68 fourth national reports. Ms. Jamison Ervin presented a draft reporting framework and the draft comprehensive user-friendly webpage of the PoWPA for the CBD website.

21. In the subregional groups, participants assessed progress in each goal of the PoWPA at country and sub regional levels, identified major gaps in implementation, and key obstacles and challenges. Participants also identified best practices and examples of implementing the PoWPA at national/sub regional level. A rapporteur from each sub regional group made a presentation on the outcome of the group sessions to the plenary, including comments on the reporting framework. The participants were also requested to provide any further comments on the framework by 20 December 2009.

22. The presentations under this item can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSPOWPA-CEE-01>.

23. The outcomes of the sub regional group work are presented in annex IV.

ITEM 4. INPUTS TO THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE TO BE HELD IN MAY 2010 ON THE IN-DEPTH REVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS

24. Under this item Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda presented the suggested draft recommendations based upon the global review and the recommendations of the international workshop on the future of the PoWPA, organized by IUCN-WCPA, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Jeju Island, South Korea in September 2009.

25. The participants discussed the suggested draft recommendations in plenary and agreed on the following suggested draft recommendations for the pre-session document on the PoWPA in depth review for the 14th meeting of the SBSTTA:

- A. Strategies for strengthening implementation
- B. Issues that need greater attention
 - Generating greater political support of PAs by valuing and demonstrating PAs costs, benefits
 - Marine Protected Areas
 - Governance
 - Management Effectiveness
 - Finance
 - Climate change
 - Reporting
- C. Target and Time Table Issues

A. Strategies for strengthening implementation

1. National Level

COP requests Parties

- a. Develop or align long-term strategic action plan (or reorient relevant existing plan) for PoWPA implementation and appropriate implementation mechanism (e.g., MoU, work plan) detailing list of activities, timelines, budget and responsibilities taking into account the results of key PoWPA assessments with a view of contributing to the implementation of the strategic plan of the Convention 2011-2020 and request the Executive Secretary to submit a report and preparation of such plans to COP 11.
- b. Integrate PA system master plan into revised NBSAPs as soon as possible and no later than COP 12, and request the Executive Secretary to submit a report on the integration of the PA master plan into other national instruments to COP 12.
- c. requests the national focal points to promote the establishment of multi sectoral (cop9 terminology) advisory committees for the effective implementation of the POWPA
- d. requests the national focal points to Foster national-level “PoWPA Friends” (cop9 terminology) partnerships

2. Regional level

- a. Notes progress in regional initiatives – Micronesian challenge, Caribbean challenge, Dinaric Arc initiative, Amazonian initiative, etc, invites Parties to foster formulating such initiatives and formulate regional action plans in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA and other conservation organizations, based on country master plans for PoWPA implementation and

/...

through regional technical support net works coordinate funding, technical support and capacity building, particularly on Element 2.

Promote and/ or establish regional networks of PAs networks to exchange experience and lessons learned

3. Global Level

a. Request the Executive Secretary:

- continuing holding regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops in collaboration with... , with specific time table for planning and funding.

- provide additional technical support through the development of tool kits, best practices, guides on PoWPA themes in collaboration with partners, in particular on Element 2 (and translate existing ones and make them more accessible)

- increase awareness of PoWPA benefits to health, water and other sectors, climate change adaptation and mitigation, poverty alleviation and MDGs

- strengthen and expand the global “PoWPA Friends” network and develop a master plan for implementation

b. Invites relevant organizations (IUCN-WCPA, TNC, WWF, CI, WCS, BirdLife International) to establish a steering group to develop technical guidance on ecological restoration, conservation connectivity and corridors, climate change adaptation and mitigation

c. Invites these organizations and others to continue support regional implementation through a regional action plan

B. Issues that need greater attention (sequence does not show any priority or order)

1. Sustainable Finance

a. Development and implementation of sustainable finance plans by 2012 based on realistic needs assessment and a diversified portfolio of traditional and innovative financial mechanisms.

b. Timely and appropriate use of GEF 5 protected area biodiversity allocations, bilateral, multilateral and other aid using the master plan for implementing PoWPA as the basis for accessing funds.

c. Parties are encouraged to express funding needs via the LifeWeb Initiative, and donors are encouraged to support expressions of interest through this mechanism

d. Donors and Parties are encouraged to hold sub-regional and national donor roundtable meetings to mobilize funding

e. Invites GEF and its implementing agencies to streamline their delivery for expeditious disbursement and adhering to the projects to national PoWPA master plans for appropriate and focused interventions and continuity of projects

2. Climate Change

a. Achieve target 1.2 of PoWPA by 2015, through concerted efforts to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes and sectors, including conservation corridors to address climate change

b. Improve carbon sequestration potential of protected areas by improving management effectiveness and addressing the shortcomings identified in management effectiveness evaluation

- c. Communicate and value the benefits of healthy protected area systems in climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience
- d. Incorporate linkages of ecosystem-based adaptation into National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs).
- d.bis Build capacity for responding to climate change in the PA management.
- d.tris Invites the Executive Secretary to convene a special meeting in 2011 of the joint Liaison Group of the three Rio Conventions on the role of protected areas in the implementation of the objectives of the three Rio Convention with a view of recommending to UNFCCC COP 16 elements of a joint programme on protected areas, biodiversity, climate change and land degradation.

3. Management Effectiveness

- a. Continue to expand and institutionalize management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing 75% of protected areas by 2015.
- b. incorporate governance into the management effectiveness process.
- c. Incorporate climate change adaptation into management effectiveness assessments and report on both the results of management effectiveness assessments, and the results of implementation.
- d. Ensure that the results of assessments are integrated into other PoWPA assessments (e.g., sustainable finance, capacity).

4. Marine Areas

- a. Urge the UN General Assembly to explore options for establishing MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction including taking into account the outcome of the in-depth review of the MCB PoW including and new biodiversity target of the revised strategic plan.
- b. Concerted efforts to improve the marine protected area coverage in territorial waters to achieve the 2012 target.

5. Valuing PA costs and Benefits (add ecosystem services)

- a. Request Executive Secretary in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA and others (use the same wording as in c)7) to develop and implement a methodology and framework for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas, building on existing work
- b. Invites Parties to increase understanding of the role, importance and benefits of protected areas in sustaining local livelihoods, providing ecosystems services, reducing risks from natural disasters and adapting to climate change at all levels.
- c. Increase awareness of PoWPA benefits to health, water and other sectors, climate change adaptation and mitigation, poverty alleviation and MDGs

6. Programme Element 2

- a. Encourages Parties to establish a coordination mechanism between PoWPA and other related process under CBD, including *inter alia*, forests, marine, ABS Article 8(j) working groups and the processes related to Addis Ababa and Akwe-Kon guidelines for exchange of information on implementation of these programmes and recommendations on possible joint actions for enhanced implementation.
- b. Establish clear mechanisms and processes for equitable benefit sharing related to protected areas and recognition of community conserved areas, collaborative management and diversification of governance types
- c. Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder committees; in consultations for national reporting on PoWPA
- d. Encourage a national indigenous and local community focal point under Article 8 j where appropriate

7. Reporting

- a. Adopt a reporting process that tracks the overall status of effective conservation of biodiversity within protected areas, as well as PoWPA actions and outcomes
- b. Adopt a reporting process that fosters more periodic updates, using standardized, user-friendly, web-based frameworks (see annex) including guidance
- c. Encourage voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies
- d. Allow for mechanisms for stakeholder input and review
- e. Ensure that PoWPA reporting is clearly integrated with post-2010 biodiversity targets
- f. Involve the full multi-stakeholder coordination committee in the reporting process

C. Target and Time Table Issues

- a. Align the targets of PoWPA with specific indicators and timelines that are based on agreed post-2010 targets and the revised CBD Strategic Plan
- b. Link these indicators and timelines to national targets and indicators.

ITEM 5. OTHER MATTERS

26. Mr. Rolf Hogan of WWF International presented on the morning of 28 November and on 29 November before lunch on the achievements of WWF in helping governments implement the PoWPA. He also spoke after lunch on 30 November on the CBD PoWPA and Natura 2000.

27. Mr. Christoph Nolte of the University of Greifswald spoke on the evening of 29 November on the preliminary results of a project to determine the extent and type of management effectiveness analyses in Europe.

28. Mr. Jörg Lohmann of Montenegro presented a video on the evening of 28 November regarding the possible damming of a river in Montenegro which would affect Skadar Lake.

29. Ms. Khatuna Tsiklauri of Georgia presented a video on the evening of 28 November on the protected areas of Georgia.

30. Mr. David Strobel of WWF spoke on 29 November before lunch on the background and achievements of the Danube-Carpathian Programme.

31. Ms. Alina Ionita, Consultant, spoke after lunch on 30 November on stakeholder involvement in the PoWPA in Central and Eastern Europe.
32. Ms. Carole Durussel of the IUCN Global Marine Programme presented a review of progress in the establishment of protective spatial measures on the high seas on the evening of 30 November.
33. Participants also engaged in an interactive exercise to identify future needs of the region and the possible ways and means to meet the needs. The outcome of this exercise is presented in annex V.

ITEM 6. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

34. The participants considered and adopted the procedural report of the workshop on the morning of Tuesday, 1 December 2009 with the understanding that the Secretariat would finalize the report with the inclusion of the final day proceedings and the annexes. Following closing remarks from the Secretariat, the Chair expressed her gratitude and closed the workshop at 9:40 a.m.

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Annex II

GROUP WORK RESULTS ON PROTECTED AREA INTEGRATION

A. Country Group 1 - Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro

The working group of South Eastern Europe has the following findings regarding integration of protected areas into the landscape:

- The national and regional authorities are currently already fully engaged and absorbed with securing of PAs
- Additional resources for linking these areas by corridors are not available (lack of human and financial resources)
- Corridors are a tricky issue, since they compete with development corridors in SEE, in those ones are overruling mainly
- On the other hand there is an abundance of natural areas and close to nature forests as well as rural landscapes in SEE available already, which requires protection of the current state.
- Instruments such as EA / EIA, Art. 6 are most helpful for securing the protection status of those areas and to integrate them into the landscape

Regarding the further questions, the working group used the template for identifying a common view / statement for the group of countries if SEE.

- 1) Where are you in the process of integrating protected areas into the landscape, seascape and sectors?**

	STEPS	STATU S	NOTES
	✓ Getting started: by creating a core group, setting goals, establishing parameters, and creating effective partnerships.	1-2	Spatial Planning and Environment are harmonised Other Sectors are involved as well
	✓ Assessing the broader context: Includes: ✓ Assessing the ecological context: by identifying key biodiversity, setting goals, and assessing connectivity gaps. ✓ Assessing the protection context: by assessing the type, distribution and effectiveness of protected areas and other conserved areas. ✓ Assessing the socio- economic context: by social, economic and cultural constraints and opportunities to integrate protected areas. ✓ Assessing the policy and sectoral context: by identifying policies and sectors, and their constraints and opportunities. ✓ Putting it all together: by aligning gaps and opportunities, and creating scenarios	2	Some assessments are done within the Emerald, Natura 2000, Forest Inventory BUT Puttig it all together is lacking
	✓ Developing strategies and actions: by identifying, screening and prioritizing actions, and identifying best practices for engaging stakeholders.	2	Sustainable Development Strategy Biodiversity Strategy
	✓ Implementation: by developing and mainstreaming an implementation plan for protected area integration strategies.	0	
	✓ Monitoring, evaluating and adapting: by evaluating status and effectiveness and developing a monitoring plan.	1	At beginning

Status: 0 = Not started, 1= initial progress, 2 = substantial progress, 3 = nearly completed, 4 = completed

2) Which of these other PoWPA assessments are the most important in contributing to an assessment of protected area integration within your country?

Ecological gap assessment (1.1)	Policy environment assessment (3.1)
Assessment of transboundary opportunities (1.3)	Assessment of PA values (3.1)
Protected area threat assessment (1.5)	Capacity needs assessment (3.2)
Protected area costs and benefits (2.1)	Sustainable finance assessment (3.4)

Governance assessment (1.1, 2.2)	Assessment of key research needs (4.1)
Assessment of participation (2.2)	Management effectiveness assessment (4.2)

3) What are the most important sectors to work with when integrating protected areas in your country?

<i>SECTOR</i>	Relevant for countries	Notes
✓ Urbanization and development: This sector includes residential development (including cities, towns, and settlements) and/or commercial development (stores, factories, commercial centers).	Al, BiH, HR, BG, ME	Especially in National Parks of Durmitor and Skadar Lake.
✓ Transportation: This sector includes long and generally narrow corridors and the vehicles that use them, including roads and railroads, utility and service lines, shipping lanes and flight paths.		
✓ Energy: This sector includes the exploration and production (including related infrastructure) of energy resources, including oil and gas drilling, mining and quarrying of minerals, coal and other materials, and the utilization of hydro-electricity, wind power, tidal power, solar power.	BiH	
✓ Tourism: This sector includes policies, practices and related infrastructure (such as huts, lodges, hotels, trails) associated with recreation and tourism, including golf, skiing, hiking, camping, snorkeling, and boating among many other forms of recreation.	Al, BG,, ME	Eco lodges at Skadar Lake
✓ Wildlife: This sector includes consumptive uses of wild plants and animals, including animal hunting and trapping and plant collection. This includes policies, as well as both legal and illegal practices.		
✓ Agriculture and grazing: This sector includes activities related to the cultivation of annual and perennial crops, and livestock grazing.	Al,	
✓ Forestry and agro-forestry: This sector includes the management of forested lands for timber and non-timber forest products, the establishment and management of plantations and lands managed for agro-forestry. This sector also includes illegal logging, as well as fire management practices and policies within forests.	BiH, HR, BG, Al,, ME	Parallel identification of habitats and endangered species
✓ Fisheries and aquaculture: This sector includes activities related to deep sea, near-shore and in-land fishing, and the cultivation of fish and other aquatic species through aquaculture.	BG	
✓ Freshwater resources management: This sector includes the suite of laws, policies and actions associated with rivers, streams, lakes, ponds and other freshwater bodies. Included in this sector is dam construction, water flow management, and allocation of water resources.	HR	
✓ Waste management: This sector includes the laws, policies and practices related to waste generation and disposal from other sectors, including solid waste from municipalities, industrial waste from industrial centers, and other forms of waste and pollution.	Al, BiH, ME	

✓ <i>Invasive species management:</i> This aspect of policy environment relates to policies and practices related to the control and management of invasive plants and animals across many sectors (e.g., forestry, agriculture, rivers, fisheries, tourism).		
✓ <i>Climate change:</i> This aspect of policy environment relates to the national policies and practices that relate to climate change adaptation and mitigation planning.		
✓ <i>Legal and judiciary environment:</i> This aspect of policy environment includes not only local and national-level law enforcement, but also the court systems through which laws are upheld, from prosecution through to sentencing.	HR	

Importance: High, medium, low, none

4) What types of strategies are most feasible and important in your country for integrating protected areas?

STRATEGIES	Relevant for countries	Notes
✓ <i>Changing protection levels</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Creating new protected areas or other conserved areas, ○ Creating new corridors and/or establishing buffer zones ○ Increasing protection levels of existing protected areas ○ Expanding or reconfiguring existing protected areas 	Al, BiH, BG, HR, ME	5 th NP Prokletije Emerald Network Natura 2000 Network
✓ <i>Changing management practices within protected areas</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Managing species within protected areas to improve connectivity ○ Improving species habitat ○ Improving forest management ○ Improving river functioning through improved flow management ○ Improving grassland health through prescribed burning, improved grazing practices 	Al, BiH, BG	
✓ <i>Change laws and policies</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve existing, or create new, natural resource policies ○ Improve existing, or create new, protected area laws and policies. ○ Eliminating inappropriate sectoral laws and policies ○ Create voluntary best practices on private lands 	BiH, BG, HR, ME	New Law on Nature Protection Law on National Parks
✓ <i>Change market incentives, distortions and externalities</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Create market-based incentives to improve management Green taxes and subsidies (e.g., conservation easements) Payments for ecosystem services schemes Carbon trading and REDD Certification of forest management (e.g., FSC) Voluntary industry incentives (e.g., biodiversity offsets) ○ Eliminate perverse incentives 	Al	
✓ <i>Changing sectoral practices</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encourage appropriate location and configuration of infrastructure (roads, mining) 	Al, BiH, ME	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Discourage negative policies and practices within natural resource sectors (e.g., pesticide use near freshwater areas). 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Changing the enabling environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving national leadership and political will ○ Improving coordination and communication among sectors ○ Improving the legal and judiciary environment, especially enforcement ○ Promoting public awareness (public campaigns, lobbying, advocacy and capacity building) 	BG, HR, BiH, ME	Green Parliamentarian Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Changing the physical environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restore species and habitats within new or existing protected areas ○ Restore habitats within connectivity corridors or buffer zones. 		Tree planning action Env. Hot Spots Programme

Feasibility: high, medium, low, none

5) What are the most important opportunities and constraints for integrating protected areas into the wider landscape, seascape and sectoral plans and strategies?

(Directions: Please fill in the top 4 sectors from Question 3, and the top 4 strategies from Question 4. Then identify 1-2 key opportunities and 1-2 key constraints for a couple of cells within this matrix).

	KEY STRATEGY 1: Change Prot. Level	KEY STRATEGY 2: Change Mgmt Practice	KEY STRATEGY 3:	KEY STRATEGY 4: Change enable. Env.
KEY SECTOR 1: Urbanization, Energy				O: Green development of city extension, urbanization
KEY SECTOR 2: Tourism	T: Tourism demand overruling protection goals and then decreasing protection level / status			O: Develop environmentally smooth nature based tourism
KEY SECTOR 3: Agro-Forestry	O: Convert forests into Protected Areas.			
KEY SECTOR 4: Waste Mgmt			O: Improve the waste management system.	

Examples of opportunities:

Example 1: If a key sector is forestry, and a key strategy is the creation of new protected areas, then an opportunity might be to work with forest industry to create voluntary ecological reserves in important connectivity areas.

Example 2: If a key sector is transportation, and a key strategy is creating corridors between fragmented areas, than an opportunity might be to work with the transportation agency to develop road overpasses in important connectivity areas.

Examples of constraints:

Example 3: If a key sector is recreation and tourism, and a key strategy is improving habitat for migratory fish, then a constraint might be the established practice of stocking streams with alien invasive fish.

Example 4: If a key sector is forestry, and a key strategy is forest restoration, a constraint might be the resistance of the forestry department to using prescribed burning as a restoration technique.

Due to the lack of time the number of opportunities and threats is limited, there is certainly more potential in that matrix.

In Summary:

Most needed actions:

- Spatial Planning
- Political Will
- Public Awareness and Communication
- EA / EIA and Article 6

B. Country group 2: Russia, Ukraine, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

- 1) **Where are you in the process of integrating protected areas into the landscape, seascape and sectors?**

STEPS	STATUS
✓ Getting started: by creating a core group, setting goals, establishing parameters, and creating effective partnerships.	2-3
✓ Assessing the broader context: Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assessing the ecological context: by identifying key biodiversity, setting goals, and assessing connectivity gaps. ✓ Assessing the protection context: by assessing the type, distribution and effectiveness of protected areas and other conserved areas. ✓ Assessing the socio- economic context: by social, economic and cultural constraints and opportunities to integrate protected areas. ✓ Assessing the policy and sectoral context: by identifying policies and sectors, and their constraints and opportunities. ✓ Putting it all together: by aligning gaps and opportunities, and creating scenarios 	3, all others 2 (done on a regional basis)
✓ Developing strategies and actions: by identifying, screening and prioritizing actions, and identifying best practices for engaging stakeholders.	Russia 4, others in progress
✓ Implementation: by developing and mainstreaming an implementation plan for protected area integration strategies.	Russia and Ukraine 3, others 1
✓ Monitoring, evaluating and adapting: by evaluating status and effectiveness and developing a monitoring plan.	institutionalized

2) Which of these other PoWPA assessments are the most important in contributing to an assessment of protected area integration within your country?

Ecological gap assessment (1.1)	Policy environment assessment (3.1)
Assessment of transboundary opportunities (1.3)	Assessment of PA values (3.1) Capacity needs assessment (3.2)
Protected area threat assessment (1.5)	Sustainable finance assessment (3.4)
Protected area costs and benefits (2.1)	Assessment of key research needs (4.1)
Governance assessment (1.1, 2.2)	Management effectiveness assessment (4.2)
Assessment of participation (2.2)	

In addition, the following fields were mentioned: assessment of land tenure system, assessment of environmental education needs and status

5) What are the most important opportunities and constraints for integrating protected areas into the wider landscape, seascape and sectoral plans and strategies?

	KEY STRATEGY 1: Change Prot. Level	KEY STRATEGY 2: Change Mgmt Pract	KEY STRATEGY 3: Change laws and policies	KEY STRATEGY 4: Change the enabling environment
KEY SECTOR 1: Agriculture		X	(X)	(X)
KEY SECTOR 2: Forestry		X	(X)	(X)
KEY SECTOR 3: Transport and Energy			X	(X)
KEY SECTOR 4: Invasive species	X T: no funding available for tackling this issue			

C. Country Group 3: Poland, Hungary, Romania, Estonia and Latvia

Progress and key issues: Overall the sub-region is just getting started; no core group set up in any country; some progress at local and regional level; some work on ecological context and socio-cultural/economic assessments; Natural 200 sites identified and established (but little connectivity)

Some key themes identified in sub-region include: political will; role of NGOs; building from site and sub-national efforts; imbalance of sectors and ministries; dispersed forms of protection; insufficient enabling legislation (e.g. for corridors); tension between national commitment and Natura 2000

Key sectors: forestry; transportation; energy and tourism

Key strategies: changing enabling environment; changing management practices, change in policy and legal frameworks

Examples of key opportunities: agro-environmental incentives; road mitigation and compensation; communication with forest landowners, forestry sector; change incentives for power generated by hydro electric plants; working with local groups for furthering the process; and use of EIA/SEA as a tool to integrate biodiversity issues in development planning.

Opportunities for incorporating PoWPA assessments in integration: incorporating connectivity in gap assessments: assess PA costs and benefits to make a stronger case; governance as a vehicle to identify key problems; developing sustainable finance mechanisms for corridors and buffer zones; and improving management effectiveness for existing PAs.

Annex III

GROUP WORK ON PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE

A. Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro

General

Most countries have legislation or legislation is being developed that covers presentation. This includes consultation/public hearings on PA establishment and management plans. However capacity to implement legislation, especially at a local level is lacking.

1. Which innovative PA models do you have in your country

Type A

Government PAs with responsibilities for management delegated to scientific bodies (for Category I-II) or local municipalities/NGOs/local people “self-help groups”.

Type B

Transboundary PAs exist or are being developed in all countries.

Stakeholder committees also exist in many protected.

Type D

Some conservation community areas exist (for example the Landscape stewardship principle) but should be further developed.

2. Advantages/opportunities/risks

Protected areas agencies are ‘enterprises’ which have a profit-making motive. PA management can be delegated to the forestry service which is also an enterprise. This means funding for PAs but profit can conflict with good management.

Continuity of political will. Many transboundary PAs have been initiated with high-level government support but politicians have changed or lost interest over time.

3. Challenges of the IUCN matrix

Lack of financing

Lack of experience & capacity to implement legislation

Lack of enforcement

4. What the CBD can do

Case studies and lessons learned from the region

Access to manuals/guidance/best practice for specialists

Support for a sub-regional network to exchange experience and manage information

Introduce matrix to S.E. Europe via workshop.

Promotion of IUCN matrix to ministers at COP 10

B. Country Group: Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia

1. Which innovative PA governance models do you have in your countries?

- Shared management with churches or monasteries, e.g. on virgin forests with religious value
- Co-ownership state and private sector
- Transboundary shared management Arm-Geo-Azer-Tur
- Shared governance with indigenous peoples Chukotka, Ru
- Protected landscape under governance of Ltd company

2. Which advantages and opportunities or risks do you see with new PA governance types?

Risks

- unstable funding
- staff capacity
- goals of land users may differ from PA goals, risk of mismanagement
- Insufficient interest in and funding for such models, no prospect of immediate return of funds invested
- Pressure from other land users (hydropower generation) in regions with growing economy

Advantages and Opportunities

- Improving the level of services
- Revenues from leasing land for protection to private owners / users to benefit all protected areas
- Additional funding source
- Agencies save funds needed for PA management

3. Where do you see the major challenges for the implementation of the new IUCN matrix in your country?

Political support is present but:

- Risk of losing the land ownership due to changing laws
- Legislation needs to be adapted to new governance types
- Sharing of responsibilities should be streamlined
- Economic incentives needed
- Constant shuffling of staff in the ministries
- Lack of stability and predictability of legislation

4. What could the CBD / other actors do to enhance the consideration of all governance types in PA management?

- Develop standards, guidelines and best practice for innovative governance models
- High-level officials to be involved into CBD meetings

Elevate status of PoWPA to legally binding document

C. Country Group: Romania, Hungary, Poland, Latvia, Estonia

1. Which innovative PA governance models do you have in your countries?

- In all the cases: government managed PAs

- Some of the states have Consultative Bodies established (shared government elements) which have responsibilities related to management planning and the approval of management plans on site level and designation of new PAs.
- There are no political guidelines for innovative governance models so far for enhancing pluralist governance structures.
- **Romania:**
 - custodians (local level government institutions, NGOs)
 - Administrations with Consultative Councils (for national and natural parks) including all the stakeholders
- **Latvia:** rural development programs (EU's LEADER) require shared governance types including biodiversity conservation (the establishment of a Local Action Group required by the LEADER helped conservation by voluntarily taking the responsibility of managing a PA and integrating the management plan in the local development plan);
- **Estonia:** a PA managed by an NGO delegated by the government (It was taken away by the state for political reasons. Now they don't want to take it back for political reasons).
- **Hungary:** strong government system of PAs. Not yet discussions about governance.
- **Poland:** powerful NGOs create many management plans; they can raise the money from the international sources. Guidelines by state agencies are generally accepted by NGOs.

2. Which advantages/opportunities or risks do you see with new PA governance types?

Chances:

- Non efficient state entities can hand over to other entities/incorporate them and their financial + personal advantages
- NGOs can hold agencies accountability (e.g. Poland)

Risks:

- Taking out one sector from management (tourism, forestry) to include other actors can weaken conservation objectives/image of conservation authorities
- How to hold state agency accountable?
- How can state control powerful other stakeholders (i.e. that manage public information or money)?

3. Where do you see the major challenges for the implementation of the new IUCN matrix in your country?

- Matrix needs to take into account specific context on national/local scale(i.e. Latvia does not apply IUCN categories)
- define clear rules and goals of governance on national scale, based on the conservation objectives
- include reporting system and accountability
- Participation costs money – who pays for this? In some countries PAs cannot generate income, so there is need to change the legislation

4. What could the CBD/other actors do to enhance the consideration of all governance types in PA management?

- Make a call to EU and international NGOs to give money not only to infrastructure building but also money for also soft skills (capacity building)
- Promote matrix as a joint learning tool. The matrix is not static, evolves over time – implications for the reporting system?

Annex IV

Review of Progress made in the implementation of the PoWPA

A. Country Group: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro

I. Recommendations regarding the template structure

Specification of “1st Year” and other columns is needed

What about comments, are they needed?

Annexes with additional information necessary

Last question – drop down table does not make sense

3.4 no national assessment but site-based assessment – which one should be used

II. Comparison of

Least Progress in the region

- weak enforcement of laws (Al)

- lack of legislation (BiH)

- no threat assessment, no benefit sharing, no governance diversity (BG)

- no capacity needs assessment, insufficient capacity building (HR)

- no local community participation, no diverse governance types (ME)

Most Progress in the region

+ First marine protected area and More PAs established (12,5%) (Al)

+ New and enlarged Pas, regional parks, Emerald (BiH)

+ Natura 2000 network and connectivity, Mgmt. plans in place, legislation (BG)

+ Emerald and Natura 2000 networks, Mgmt plans (HR)

+ Identification and establishment of new PAs (10% goal), legislation (ME)

Clustering

Major improvements in the areas

1. PA-Networking, Connectivity and Mgmt Plans

3. Policy, Institutional, Capacity, Education, Sust. Finance

Major gaps in the areas

2. Equity, Benefits, Governance

4. Mgmt Effectiveness, Best practise, Monitoring and Research

III. Obstacles + Barriers

Lack of capacity of human resources (language, time, skills,...)

Lack of funding and money

Lack of capacity at institutional level for integration of PAs in sector policies

Weal legislation / lack of enforcement or implementation of legislation

Natura 2000 overruling CBD PoW in terms of priorities of parties

B. Country group: Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Georgia

Barriers and obstacles for implementing PoWPA

- Lack of capacity of PA managers and planners and in agencies;
- Missing training programs and partly missing curricula for education of nature conservation professionals;
- Changing legislation;
- Funding, fiscal management tools lacking;
- How to market benefits of PAs with the goal of receiving more political and financial support. Charismatic proponents needed;
- Partly, unclear situation regarding land tenure questions, relevant, e.g., for establishment of connectivity corridors (Georgia);
- Overarching methodological system with obligations such as Natura 2000 missing (EU accession would change the situation for some of the countries in the work group);
- Lack of participation of stakeholders in decision-making process;
- Partly technical equipment missing for ecological monitoring;
- Decisions of scientific councils partly binding, partly only of recommendation character.

Implementation success stories

- Russia: Eco-connectivity activities in the Far East for protecting tiger habitat (1.2). Many further examples can be supplied. Alleviating poverty through PAs.
- Ukraine: Establishment of 40 PAs in progress. Activities on the political level as well, and on sharing benefits with local communities. (3.1.) Establishment of transboundary PA.
- Georgia: The Goitered gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*) was reintroduced in a protected area. (1.1., 1.2.)
- Azerbaijan: PA at Absheron peninsula created including mud volcanoes (1.1.)

C. Country group: Romania, Hungary, Poland, Latvia, Estonia

Obstacles/barriers

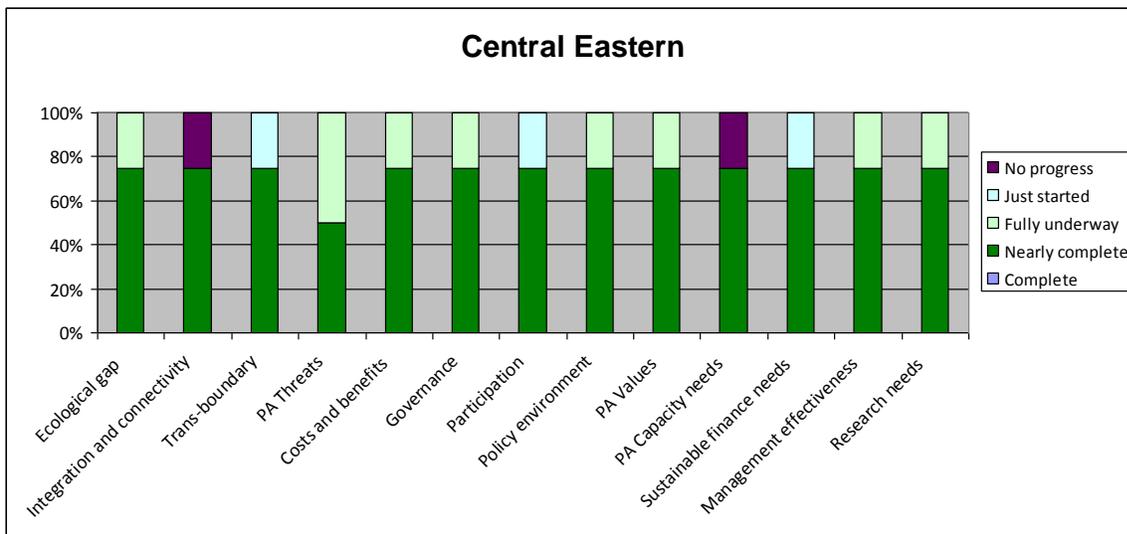
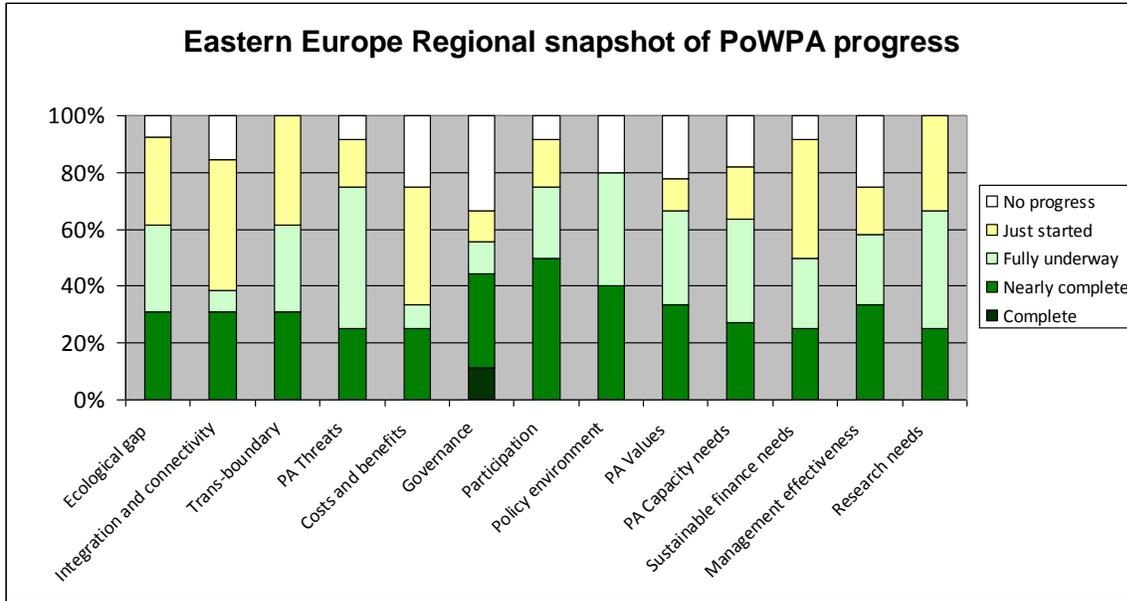
- Budget - there is never enough money and states have other priorities than nature protection. We talked about that also in the context of communication (see below)
- Staff – most of our countries have governmental governance type and the staff is quite restricted: this is the reason why one possibility is through different governance types to
- Lack of political will (reform, rotation, continuity). In very many countries during last 5 years have taken place big reforms in the nature protection system. Due to that very many people have left - rotation of staff is very high and states are lacking the continuity in PA work.
- Coordination between the national institutions. In the country are different focal points for CBD, but it seems that not always the decisions taken by CBD don't reach through them to the practical level. The other problem is that in some countries the structure of managing PAs is on very different levels and it is complicated to gather the information that is needed for report together
- No plan/integrated strategy at national level to carry out PoWPA. It was a discussion that maybe there shouldn't be separate plan for PoWPA, because there are already too many different

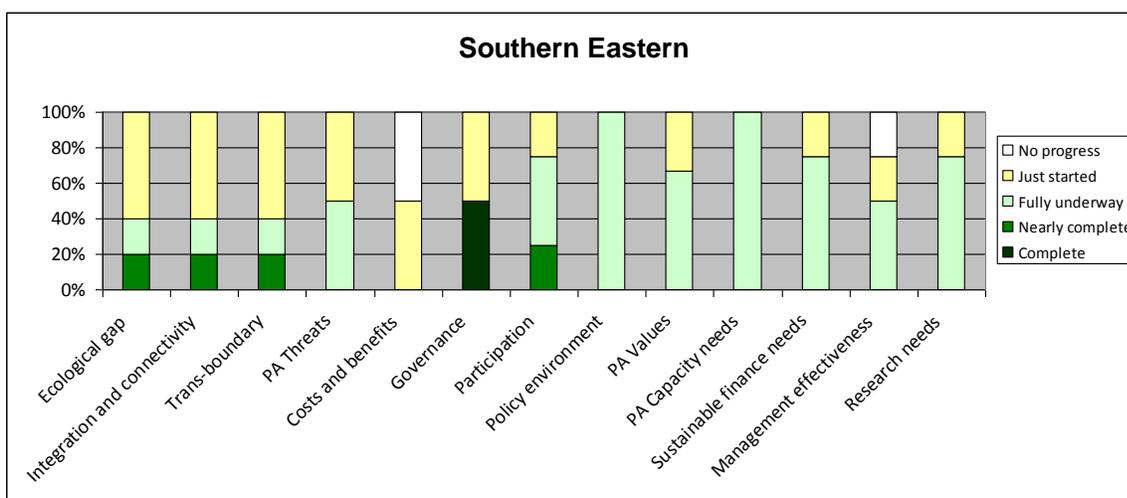
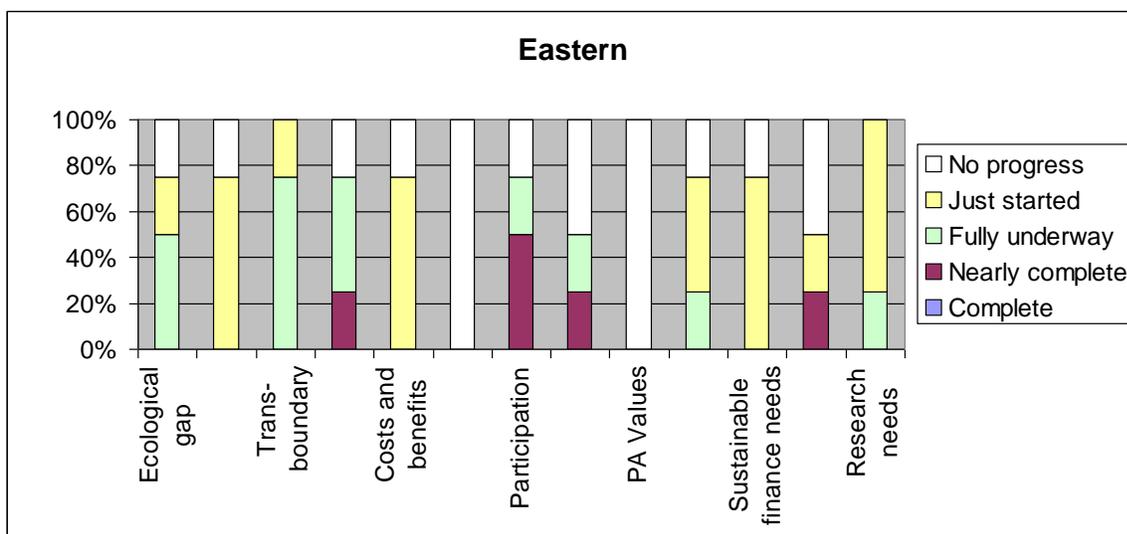
strategies and it can happen that they don't support each other or are overlapping. This is the reason why it would be better to integrate the PoWPA initiatives to the existing strategies.

- Lack of management plans and due to that it is complicated to explain the budget needs
- Databases are incomplete and old-fashioned. It is complicated for the broader audience to get the data related to protected areas and species and that doesn't help them to
- Communication – nature protectors don't have good experience in communicating nature protection issues in “the language of money”, which is understandable to the politicians. One possible way to do that is explaining how the nature is favouring tourism, which brings money to the country, but PA people afraid, that this is the slippery way as if the number of tourists is rising, it may hurt the natural values

Success stories

- Natura 2000 – all countries from our group had to designate NATURA 2000 areas and as this is legally binding states took this process very seriously and it giving very strong impact???? To the PoWPA work
- Carpathian Ecoregion Initiative is a good example of regional network, where NGO through different tasks (gap analysis, training) is helping to raise the awareness and knowledge of staff in protected areas in the whole region.
- In Romania the establishment of ProPARK NGO is contributing to capacity building
- 14 LIFE Nature projects in Latvia
- Connectivity in study has been carried out in Estonia and several communities have accepted thematic planning on green network
- Enlargement of Natura 2000 – in the designation process of Natura 2000 several marine PAs where initiated
- Land tax – this is one compensation method in Latvia, Poland, Estonia, Romania – when the private land is taken under protection then in according to the restrictions the tax is decreased up to 0 to compensate the loss due to the restrictions.
- Agri-environmental scheme. In some countries for semi-natural habitats and for Natura forest is possible to pay extra money. This is very important compensation method
- Elaborated monitoring programme





Annex V

Results of the group work on the needs for an effective implementation of the POWPA in the countries and the region

Regarding: ↓	Future needs & priorities	Ways and means to address the needs (next steps, by whom)
Political and public support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthen political will for protected areas (PAs) - lack of awareness concerning PAs on behalf of people (in general) and institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and promote the values and benefits of PAs -> by making more publicity, targeting strategic stakeholders

<p>Capacity of PoWPA national focal points</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not enough capacity for PoWPA focal points to implement the Programme of Work - capacity for PoWPA/CBD focal point - maintain focus on PoWPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create national committees for PoWPA implementation (like the WWF does in Croatia or in the Dinaric Arc, or like the national fund for environmental protection in Poland) - More PoWPA workshops, by the CBD or regional institutions for PoWPA national focal points
<p>Legislation and mainstreaming into other sectors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - better integration of PAs into sectoral policies - sharing experience in improving the legal system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal process is very slow. Regional meetings could help to share experience on how to accelerate the legal processes - To exchange experience in legal reform, done by the European Commission or the CBD (Visigard group = HU, PL, CZ, SK; IUCN Environmental Law Centre and Regional organisations; regional institutions)
<p>Technical issues: capacity, resources and plans/strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase management capacities - have (effective) management - install a monitoring system & get according data - improve the level of scientific research and monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On site trainings, by NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot demonstration - stimulate a partnership with research institutions (complete data) - elaborate participatory, cost-effective monitoring systems (communities could be involved in compensation & control) - International ecological funds; government prog.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - improve the diversification and the effectiveness of governance models 	<p style="text-align: center;">- ?</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strengthen personal skills of PA managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - offer training workshops, motivate personnel to acquire institution diplomas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - connectivity of PAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fulfilling the Natura 2000 objectives which include connectivity, installing biodiversity corridors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determine borders of PAs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Joint work of governmental and non-governmental organisations
<p>Funding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lack of, or insufficient, financial support for protected areas - improvement of financial situation - increase the capacity to access EU funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support on accessing EU funds: human capacity and co-financing - conduct regional workshops, done by the European Commission - Diversify sources of funding of protected areas (including develop soft financing mechanisms together with the local communities)