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SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE

Fourteenth meeting

Nairobi, 10-21 May 2010

Item 3.1.4 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE ASIA PACIFIC 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 in-depth review of the programme of work on protected areas at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, requested the Executive Secretary to prepare the in-depth review using, *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 programme of work on protected areas 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 Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands and in collaboration with the Government of India and the PoWPA Friends Consortium, organized a regional workshop for the Asia Pacific region on the review of progress and capacity-building for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, held from 12 to 15 October 2009 in Dehradun, India.

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

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/14/1.

implementation; and (iii) 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, including proposing ways and means for strengthening the implementation and the programme of work on protected areas post-2010.

4. The workshop was attended by 25 government-nominated experts from the following countries in Asia Pacific: Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Iraq, Japan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nepal, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Solomon Islands, Syria, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tonga, and Viet Nam attended the workshop. Three representatives from indigenous and local communities, one each from: the Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact Foundation, the Partners of Community Organizations (PACOS) and from the Mountain Institute also attended the workshop.

5. One representative from IUCN - The World Conservation Union (Lao PDR) and World Commission on Protected Areas –IUCN CSO Nepal (Forest Action), and one representative from the International Collective in Support of Fish Workers also attended the workshop.

6. Birdlife International, Wildlife Conservation Society, The Nature Conservancy, UNDP-GEF, the Wildlife Institute of India and Kalpavriksh, India provided resource persons.

7. The full list of participants is attached to the present report as annex I.

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING AND ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

8. The workshop was formally opened by lighting the traditional lamp.

9. Dr. P. R Sinha, Director, Wildlife Institute of India welcomed the participants. Highlighting the need for looking beyond protected areas and their integration to wider land and seascapes for addressing climate change, he underscored the importance of regional workshops in facilitating information exchange on best practices and in taking stock of progress in implementation. Dr Sinha thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (SCBD) for the opportunity to host the workshop at the Wildlife Institute of India.

10. Dr. Sarat Babu Gidda of SCBD read the opening statement of the Executive Secretary. In his statement Dr Ahmed Djoghlaif, while describing global progress in the implementation of the PoWPA, welcomed the participants and thanked the Government of India for hosting a second CBD workshop within a span of three months. Mentioning the global attention to the importance of biological biodiversity in the agenda of last three meetings of G8 environment ministers, he unveiled the 2010 International Year of Biodiversity logo in the Asia and Pacific region.

11. Dr. Anmol Kumar, Deputy Inspector General, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, described the growth of protected areas, provisions of the Wildlife Protection Act and the status of nature conservation in India.

12. Mr. B. S. Parsheera, Special Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests Government of India, conveying the best wishes from the Hon'ble Minister Environment and Forests, India, welcomed the participants. Mr. Parsheera, underscoring the Indian tradition and ethos of nature conservation, described the central role that protected areas play in achieving *in situ* conservation and the importance of the programme of work on protected areas and its effective implementation. He further mentioned that a well designed and managed system of protected areas can form the cornerstone of nations' efforts to conserve biological diversity. the measures taken by the Government of India for implementing the Convention on Biological Diversity.

13. Mr. I. K. Pandey, Chief Secretary, Government of Uttarakhand, explaining the significance of Himalayas in the Hindu mythology, highlighted the need for reconciling development and environmental conservation. Mentioning the rich forest cover of the province of Uttarakhand, he further reiterated that programmes for protecting ecosystems, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and their effective implementation constitute the master plan for future generations.

14. Dr. Sujata Arora, Director, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India proposed a vote of thanks.

14. The participants elected Dr. Anmol Kumar, Deputy Inspector General of Forests, India as the Chair for the workshop and adopted the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/WS-PA/AP/1/1) and the organization of work attached as annex II to the annotated provisional agenda UNEP/CBD/WS-PA/AP/1/add.1).

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

15. Under each of these items 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 organized themselves into four sub regional groups: Pacific Islands; South and South East Asia; Central and West Asia; and India (due to its large delegation).

16. Each group was facilitated and assisted by a resource person. In the sub regional groups participants were given key framing questions to guide their discussions to identify the state of progress, challenges and needs. Discussions in the sub regional 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

17. 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. Alissa Takesy of the Federated States of Micronesia, Mr. Shiv Raj Bhatta of Nepal and Ms. Madhu Rao of the Wildlife Conservation Society presented case studies on integrating protected areas into wider land and seascapes.

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

19. The output of the sub regional groups is presented in annex II below.

B. Governance

20. Mr Ashish Kothari, Kalpavriksh, India, introduced a broad set of protected area governance types, their assessments and the framework for assessing implementation of these issues. Mr. Shant Raj Jnawali of Nepal presented a case-study from Nepal. Thereafter the subregional groups discussed (i) innovations in governance (ii) problems and obstacles and (iii) opportunities and recommendations.

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

22. The output of the interactive exercise is presented in annex III below.

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

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

24. In the sub regional groups, participants assessed progress in each goal of the programme of work on protected areas 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 programme of work on protected areas at national/subregional level. A rapporteur from each subregional group made a presentation on the outcome of the interactive sessions to the plenary. Participants agreed to send any comments on the draft reporting framework by 30 October 2009.

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

26. The output of the subregional groups is presented in annex IV below.

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

27. Under this item Mr. Sarat Babu Gidda presented the output of the international workshop on the future of the programme of work on protected areas, organized by IUCN-WCPA, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Jeju Island, South Korea in September 2009.

28. The participants discussed the recommendations from the Jeju workshop and agreed on the following recommendations for consideration by the 14 meeting of the SBSTTA:

Pacific Islands Group:

A Strategies for strengthening implementation

(a) National Level

COP requests Parties

1. Develop long-term strategic master plan for the programme of work on protected areas 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 the assessments of the programme of work on protected areas and new strategic plan and report back to COP 11.

2. Encourage countries to develop their environmental instruments (e.g. NBSAP, NAPA, etc.)

3. Integrate PA system master plan into revised NBSAPs, other environmental instruments (NBSAP, NAPA, land use), and into national budgets. 4. Expedite establishment of multi sectoral advisory committees

4. Foster national-level “PoWPA Friends” partnerships
 - (a) Implement the programme of work on protected areas and the programme of work on island biological diversity in a synergistic manner.

(b) Regional level

5. Notes progress in regional initiatives –Micronesian challenge ,Caribbean challenge, Dinaric 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 network coordinate funding, technical support and capacity building

Requests Parties to:

- (a) Promote learning exchanges among the SIDS and Pacific island countries and continue supporting subregional capacity-building initiatives for Pacific island countries;
- (b) Organize preparatory meetings for SIDS and Pacific islands prior to major inter-governmental meetings.

© *Requests* donors and Parties to recognize and support subregional initiatives such as the Coral Triangle Initiative, the Micronesian Challenge, the *Fiji commitment* and others;

(d) *Requests* donors, regional inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations and Parties to establish regional technical support mechanisms to develop capacity and strengthen implementation of the programme of work on protected areas by SIDS and Pacific island countries.

(c) Global Level

6. Request the Executive Secretary:

- continuing holding regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops, with specific timetable 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
- 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

7. Invites IUCN-WCPA, TNC, WWF, CI, WCS, BirdLife International to develop technical guidance on ecological restoration, conservation connectivity and corridors, climate change adaptation and mitigation

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

B. Issues that need greater attention

(1) Sustainable Finance

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

10. 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.

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

12. Donors and Parties are encouraged to hold sub-regional and national donor roundtable meetings to mobilize funding to encourage them to contribute to strengthening protected area management and capacity building and implementation of the Programme of work on protected areas in SIDS and Pacific island countries.

13. 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

14. 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

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

15a. Integrate REDD and REDD-PLUS in protected areas management framework

16. Communicate and value the benefits of healthy protected area systems in climate change adaptation and resilience

17. Incorporate linkages of ecosystem-based adaptation into National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and invite the UNFCCC COP to recognize the role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation strategies.

17 bis. Regarding vulnerabilities of the islands to climate change, integrating biodiversity and climate change, and enhancing sustainable development:

The Conference of the Parties *requests* Parties to:

- (b) Mainstream conservation and climate change adaptation measures into plans and actions to improve poverty alleviation, food security and human well-being;
- (c) Identify synergies between national biodiversity strategies and action plans and NAPA and develop adaptation strategies based on ecosystem goods and services;
- (d) Implement the programme of work on protected areas and the programme of work on island biological diversity in a synergistic manner.

The Conference of the Parties *requests* the Executive Secretary to facilitate technical assistance towards mainstreaming biodiversity and climate change at the national level.

(3). Management Effectiveness

18. Continue to expand management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing 75% of protected areas by 2015

19. Incorporate climate change adaptation into management effectiveness assessments and report on both the results of management effectiveness assessments, and the results of implementation

20. Ensure that the results of assessments are integrated into other PoWPA assessments (e.g., sustainable finance, capacity)

(4) Marine Areas

21. Urge the UN General Assembly to explore options for establishing MPAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction such as Coral Triangle Initiative and similar initiatives 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

22. Concerted efforts to improve the marine protected area coverage in territorial waters to achieve the 2012 target.

(5) Valuing protected area costs and Benefits

23. Request the Executive Secretary in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA and others to develop and implement a methodology and framework/guidelines for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas.

24. 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.

(6) Programme Element 2

25. Encourages Parties to establish a coordination mechanism between the programme of work on protected areas and other related process under CBS, including *inter alia*, forests, marine, ABS and Article 8(j) working groups and the processes related to Adis Ababa and Akwe: Kon guidelines for exchange of information on implementation of these programmes and recommendations on possible joint actions for enhanced implementation.

26. 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.

27. Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder committees; in consultations for national reporting on the programme of work on protected areas.

(27 bis) Regarding community participation, the Conference of the Parties:

Requests Parties to:

- a. Take note and respect the empowering process and existing traditional systems within the SIDS and Pacific island countries region;
 - b. Recognize pre-existing traditional tenure systems in the SIDS and Pacific Islands;
 - c. Take full account of the rights, interests and aspirations of indigenous and local communities (ILCs) in the SIDS and Pacific, as well as of their social and cultural survival, and eliminate resettlement of ILCs without their prior and informed consent;
 - d. Respect and recognize the rights of ILCs as recognized in the preamble, Article 8(j), 10(c), 15, 16, 17(2), and 18(4) of the Convention, in the implementation of decisions IX/18, IX/20 of the Conference of the Parties, and ILCs be fully involved as the integral partners in the implementation of activities that are responding to decision VIII/24 of the Conference of the Parties;
 - e. Take note of the Action Strategy for Nature Conservation and Protected Areas in the Pacific island region 2008-2012 and continue to chart the course of conservation in the Pacific with the full involvement of indigenous and local communities.
28. Encourage a national indigenous and local community focal point under Article 8 j

(7) Reporting

29. Adopt a reporting process that tracks the overall status of effective conservation of biodiversity within protected areas, as well as PoWPA actions and outcomes

30. Adopt a reporting process that fosters more periodic updates, using standardized, user-friendly, web-based frameworks

31. Encourage voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies

32. Allow for mechanisms for stakeholder input and review

33. Ensure that PoWPA reporting is clearly integrated with post-2010 biodiversity targets

34. Involve the full multi-stakeholder coordination committee in the reporting process

C. Target and Time Table Issues

35. Align the targets of the programme of work on protected areas with specific indicators and timelines that are based on an agreed post-2010 targets and the revised CBD Strategic Plan.

36. Link these indicators and timelines to national targets and indicators.

South and South East Asia Group:

A Strategies for strengthening implementation

(a) National Level

COP requests Parties

1. Develop long-term strategic master plan for through participatory process PoWPA implementation and appropriate implementation mechanism (e.g., MoU, work plan) prioritizing and detailing list of activities, timelines, budget and responsibilities taking into account the results of key PoWPA assessments and new strategic plan and report back to COP 11.

2. Integrate PA system master plan into existing and/or revised NBSAPs, other environmental instruments (NBSAP, NAPA, land use), and into national budgets.

3. Expedite establishment and functioning of multi sectoral advisory committees that includes Indigenous Peoples', local communities and other civil society organizations

4. Fostering, networking and coordination of national-level "PoWPA Friends" partnerships and ensuring relevant representation of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities organizations.

5. Consider and comply with relevant programme of work and cross cutting issues and emerging issues such as tourism and biodiversity, business and biodiversity and agricultural biodiversity, biofuels, where possible, in future implementation of PoWPA.

(b) Regional level

6. Notes progress in regional initiatives –Micronesian challenge, Caribbean challenge, Dinaric initiative, Amazonian initiative, coral triangle initiatives etc, invites Parties to foster formulating such initiatives and formulate regional action plans in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA, donors, Indigenous Peoples and local communities based organization 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

(c) Global Level

7. Request the Executive Secretary:

- continuing holding regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops, trainings, with specific time table for planning and funding with specific attention to Element 2 of PoWPA.

- 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.

- 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 ensuring Indigenous Peoples’ and local communities in developing a master plan for implementation.

- Enhance cooperation through CEPA programme. In capacity building for party in the area of PA Management and governance through the following:

- (a) exchange knowledge and experiences between and among government authorities, institutional and experts;

- (b) provision of training course and scholarships;

- (c) undertaking joint research and development and networking among research and academic institutions.

8. Invites IUCN-WCPA, TNC, WWF, CI, WCS, BirdLife International to develop technical guidance on ecological restoration, conservation connectivity and corridors, climate change daptation and mitigation. Invite Indigenous Peoples’ and local communities to conduct their own assessment.

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

B. Issues that need grater attention

(1) Sustainable Finance

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

11. 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.

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

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

14. 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

15. 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

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

17. Communicate and value costs and the benefits of healthy protected area systems in climate change adaptation and resilience

18. Incorporate linkages of ecosystem-based adaptation into National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and invite the UNFCCC COP to recognize the role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation strategies.

(3). Management Effectiveness

19. Continue to expand management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing 75% of protected areas by 2015. Provide incentives to effectively managed PAs.

20. Incorporate climate change adaptation into management governance effectiveness assessments and report on both the results of management and governance effectiveness assessments, and the results of implementation

21. Ensure that the results of assessments are integrated into other PoWPA assessments (e.g., sustainable finance, capacity)

(4) Marine Areas

22. 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

23. Concerted efforts to improve the marine protected area coverage in territorial waters to achieve the 2012 target

(5) Valuing PA costs and Benefits

24. Request Executive Secretary a in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA and others to develop and implement a methodology and framework for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas. Facilitate and include national assessment of Indigenous Peoples' Socio-economic context.

25. 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.

(6) Programme Element 2

26. Encourages Parties to establish a coordination mechanism between PoWPA and other related process under CBS, including inter alia, forests, marine, ABS \$ Article 8 j working groups and the processes related to Adis Ababa and Akwe-Kon guidelines for exchange of information on implementation of these programmes and recommendations on possible joint actions for enhanced implementation.

27. Establish clear mechanisms, provide guidelines and processes for equitable benefit sharing and recognition of Rights related to protected areas and recognition of community conserved areas, collaborative management and diversification of governance types

28. Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder committees; in consultations for national reporting on PoWPA and National Review of System effectiveness should be regularly conducted.

29. Encourage a national indigenous and local community focal point selected through the process run by Indigenous Peoples' and local communities under Article 8 (j)

30. Encourage Parties to diversify the governance types of protected areas of PAs into collaboratively management PAs, indigenous territories, private protected areas, and community conserved areas, reminding the importance of these governance types as tools to integrate PAs into broader land and seascape.

31 – Considering models of sustainable natural resource management based on the benefits of living in harmony with nature as recognized in SATOYAMA initiative.

32 – Encourage Parties to consider and comply with declaration of human rights and other international human rights conventions (UNDRIP, ILO 169, ILO 111 etc.)

(7) Reporting

33. Adopt a reporting process that tracks the overall status of effective conservation of biodiversity within protected areas, as well as PoWPA actions and outcomes

34. Adopt a reporting process that fosters more periodic updates, using standardized, user-friendly, web-based frameworks

35. Encourage voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies

36. Allow for mechanisms for stakeholder input and review

37. Ensure that PoWPA reporting is clearly integrated with post-2010 biodiversity targets

38. Involve the full multi-stakeholder coordination committee in the reporting process

39. Adopt a reporting process on governance.

C. Target and Time Table Issues

40. Align the targets of PoWPA with specific indicators and timelines that are based on an agreed post-2010 targets and the revised CBD Strategic Plan

41. Link these indicators and timelines to national targets and indicators

West and Central Asia Group:

A Strategies for strengthening implementation

(a) National Level

COP requests Parties

1. Develop long-term strategic master 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 and new strategic plan and report back to COP 11.
2. Integrate existing country management plans/programs with PoWPA requirements
3. Integrate PA system master plan into revised NBSAPs, other environmental instruments (NBSAP, NAPA, land use), and into national budgets.
4. Expedite establishment of multi sectoral advisory committees
5. Increase awareness of PoWPA especially to decision-makers.
6. Foster national-level “PoWPA Friends” partnerships

(b) Regional level

7. Notes progress in regional initiatives –Micronesian challenge ,Caribbean challenge, Dinaric 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 network coordinate funding, technical support and capacity building

(c) Global Level

8. Request the Executive Secretary:
 - continuing holding regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops, with specific time table for planning and funding focusing on new parties (e.g Iraq). These workshops to be preferably held in countries/regions which need to accelerate PoWPA implementation with the aim of raising political and public awareness.
 - provide additional technical support through the development of tool kits including GIS and remote sensing capabilities best practices, guides on poWPA themes in collaboration with partners, in particular
 - increase awareness of PoWPA benefits to science, education, 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
- 9 Invites IUCN-WCPA, TNC, WWF, CI, WCS, BirdLife International to develop technical guidance on ecological restoration, conservation connectivity and corridors, climate change adaptation and mitigation
10. Invites these organizations and others to continue support regional implementation through a regional action plan

B .Issues that need grater attention

(1) Sustainable Finance

11. Development and implementation of sustainable finance plans by 2012 based on realistic needs assessment and a diversified portfolio of traditional and innovative financial mechanisms. [develop capacity of parties to do this]
12. 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.

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

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

15. 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

16. 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

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

18. Communicate and value the benefits of healthy protected area systems in climate change adaptation and resilience

19. Incorporate linkages of ecosystem-based adaptation into National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and invite the UNFCCC COP to recognize the role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation strategies.

(3). Management Effectiveness

20. Continue to expand management effectiveness assessments to work towards assessing 75% of protected areas by 2015

21. Incorporate climate change adaptation into management effectiveness assessments and report on both the results of management effectiveness assessments, and the results of implementation

22. Ensure that the results of assessments are integrated into other PoWPA assessments (e.g., sustainable finance, capacity)

(4) Marine Areas

23. 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

24. Concerted efforts to improve the marine protected area coverage in territorial waters to achieve the 2012 target

(5) Valuing PA costs and Benefits

25. Request Executive Secretary a in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA and others to develop and implement a methodology and framework for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas

26. 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.

(6) Programme Element 2

27. Encourages Parties to establish a coordination mechanism between PoWPA and other related process under CBS, 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.

28. 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

29. Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder committees; in consultations for national reporting on PoWPA

30. Encourage a national indigenous and local community focal point under Article 8 j

(7) Reporting

31. Adopt a reporting process that tracks the overall status of effective conservation of biodiversity within protected areas, as well as PoWPA actions and outcomes

32. Adopt a reporting process that fosters more periodic updates, using standardized, user-friendly, web-based frameworks

33. Encourage voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies

34. Allow for mechanisms for stakeholder input and review

35. Ensure that PoWPA reporting is clearly integrated with post-2010 biodiversity targets

36. Involve the full multi-stakeholder coordination committee in the reporting process

C. Target and Time Table Issues

37. Align the targets of PoWPA with specific indicators and timelines that are based on an agreed post-2010 targets and the revised CBD Strategic Plan

38. Link these indicators and timelines to national targets and indicators

India

A Strategies for strengthening implementation

(a) National Level

COP requests Parties

1. Develop long-term strategic master plan (or re-orient relevant existing plan), involving all relevant stakeholders in a participatory process, 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 and new strategic plan and report back to COP 11.

2. Integrate PA system master plan into revised NBSAPs, other environmental instruments (NBSAP, NAPA, land use), and into national economic plans and budgets.

3. Expedite establishment of multi sectoral advisory committees

4. Foster national-level “PoWPA Friends” partnerships including relevant stakeholders.

(b) Regional level

5. Notes progress in regional initiatives –Micronesian challenge ,Caribbean challenge, Dinaric 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 network coordinate funding, technical support and capacity building

(c) Global level

6. Request the Executive Secretary:

- continuing holding regional and sub-regional capacity-building workshops, with specific time table for planning and funding with special attention to Element 2.

- 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

- 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 (by including National NGOs and indigenous and local community organisations) and develop a master plan for implementation

7. Invites IUCN-WCPA, TNC, WWF, CI, WCS, BirdLife International and other relevant regional and national level conservation organisations to develop technical guidance on ecological restoration, conservation connectivity and corridors, climate change adaptation and mitigation

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

B. Issues that need grater attention

(1) Sustainable Finance

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

10. 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.

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

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

13. 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

14. 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

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

16. Communicate and value the benefits of healthy protected area systems in climate change adaptation and resilience

17. Incorporate linkages of ecosystem-based adaptation into National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and invite the UNFCCC COP to recognize the role of protected areas in adaptation and mitigation strategies.

(3) Management Effectiveness

18. Continue to expand management effectiveness and governance assessments to work towards assessing 75% of protected areas by 2015

18a. Incorporate governance assessment into the management effectiveness evaluation process.

19. Incorporate climate change adaptation into management effectiveness assessments and report on both the results of management effectiveness assessments, and the results of implementation

20. Ensure that the results of assessments are integrated into other PoWPA assessments (e.g., sustainable finance, capacity)

(4) Marine Areas

21. 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. (Already existing MPAs within Antarctic Treaty system should also be linked to the PoWPA).

22. Concerted efforts to improve the marine protected area coverage in territorial waters to achieve the 2012 target and encourage parties to diversify governance types of MPAs recognizing the rights and responsibilities of indigenous and local communities.

(5) Valuing PA costs and Benefits

23. Request Executive Secretary a in collaboration with IUCN-WCPA and others to develop and implement a methodology and framework for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas

23a Facilitate national assessment of socio-economic costs and benefits of PAs.

24. 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.

(6) Programme Element 2

25. Encourages Parties to establish a coordination mechanism between PoWPA and other related process under CBS, including inter alia, forests, marine, ABS \$ Article 8 j working groups and the processes related to Adis Ababa and Akwe-Kon guidelines for exchange of information on implementation of these programmes and recommendations on possible joint actions for enhanced implementation.

26. Establish and provide guidance on mechanisms and processes for recognition for rights and responsibilities of indigenous and local communities and equitable benefit sharing related to protected areas.

26a Establish and provide guidance on mechanisms and processes for recognition of community conserved areas, collaborative management and diversification of governance types and improved governance quality

27. Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder committees; in consultations for national reporting on PoWPA, and in national reviews of PA system effectiveness.

28. Encourage a national indigenous and local community focal point under Article 8 j

(7) Reporting

29. Adopt a simple and effective reporting process that tracks the overall status of effective conservation of biodiversity within protected areas, as well as PoWPA actions and outcomes

30. Adopt a simple and effective reporting process that fosters more periodic updates, using standardized, user-friendly, web-based frameworks

31. Encourage voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies

32. Allow for mechanisms for stakeholder input and review

33. Ensure that PoWPA reporting is clearly integrated with post-2010 biodiversity targets

34. Involve the full multi-stakeholder coordination committee in the reporting process

34 a Encourage parties to report specifically on Marine PAs.

C. Target and Time Table Issues

35. Align the targets of PoWPA with specific indicators and timelines that are based on an agreed post-2010 targets and the revised CBD Strategic Plan

36. Link these indicators and timelines to national targets and indicators

ITEM 5. OTHER MATTERS

29. Under this Item, Ms. Neeta Shah of Birdlife International described various initiatives of Birdlife International in Asia. Dr. Vinod Mathur, Wildlife Institute of India made a presentation on the functions, activities and various programmes of the Wildlife Institute of India. Dr. Mathur also made a presentation on linkages between PoWPA and the World Heritage Convention.

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

30. The participants considered and adopted the procedural report of the workshop on Thursday, 15 October 2009 at 11.30 am with the understanding that the Secretariat would finalize the report with the inclusion of the final day proceedings and the annexes.

Annex II

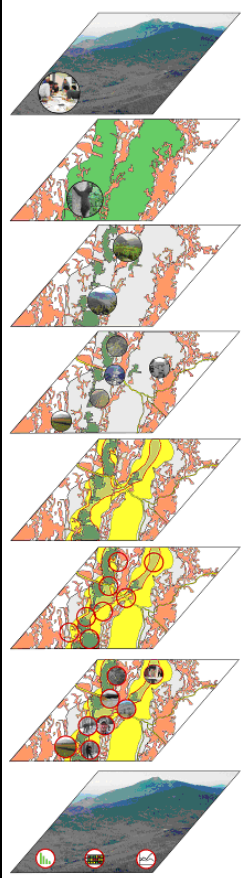
**REPORTS FROM GROUP WORK ON INTEGRATING PROTECTED AREAS INTO THE
WIDER LAND- AND SEASCAPE**

India

WORKSHEETS FOR SESSION ON PROTECTED AREA INTEGRATION

Pl. note that some items have been added to the format, by the working group; these are highlighted in yellow

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

|  | STEPS | STATUS | NOTES |
|--|--|--------|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Getting started: by creating a core group, setting goals, establishing parameters, and creating effective partnerships. | 1-2 | Some examples in Tiger Reserves, Biosphere Reserves, etc; not yet at national level except for National Tiger Conservation Authority; partnerships with indigenous/local communities weak |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 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. | 2 | For a no. of terrestrial fauna (covering many biogeographic contexts); gaps for many small fauna, flora, and for marine areas Gaps in marine areas |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assessing the protection context: by assessing the type, distribution and effectiveness of protected areas and other conserved areas. | 2 | Some socio-economic studies; land use, governance, policy harmonization weak |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assessing the socio- economic context: by social, economic and cultural constraints and opportunities to integrate protected areas. | 1 | Some initial assessments, including by civil society |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assessing the governance context: by reviewing quality of governance, and diversification of governance types | 1 | Weak integration in many sectors |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Assessing the policy and sectoral context: by identifying policies and sectors, and their constraints and opportunities. | 1 1 | Overall, weak integration into the landscape/seascape |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Putting it all together: by aligning gaps and opportunities, and creating scenarios | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Developing strategies and actions: by identifying, screening and prioritizing actions, and identifying best practices for engaging stakeholders. | 1-2 | Some progressive legal provisions, some good examples of PAs and non-PA ICCAs; weakly developed in buffers/surrounds and larger landscape, and for marine areas |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Implementation: by developing and mainstreaming an implementation plan for protected area integration strategies. | 1 | Initiated in Tiger Reserves, Biosphere Reserves; otherwise weak |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Monitoring, evaluating and adapting: by evaluating status and effectiveness and developing a monitoring plan. | 1-2 | Well-developed in Tiger/Biosphere Reserves; otherwise weak |

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?

Could not prioritise, felt all were important.

| | |
|---|---|
| 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?

| SECTOR | Importance | Notes |
|---|----------------|---|
| ✓ Urbanization and development: This sector includes residential development (including cities, towns, and settlements) and/or commercial development (stores, factories, commercial centers). | Medium | Most PAs are not close to cities; however industrial development and commercial uses are a threat; need to work with urban and industrial planners and organizations to integrate conservation objectives |
| ✓ 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. | Medium to High | Road network expansion is highly damaging; need to work on re-alignment, technologies for animal passes, etc |
| ✓ Energy: This sector includes the exploration and production including related infrastructure) of energy resources, including oil and gas drilling, mining and quarrying of minerals (note: we have separated mining, see below), coal and other materials, and the utilization of hydro-electricity, wind power, tidal power, solar power. | High | High negative impact; need to work with sectors for no-go areas, and mitigation in other areas |
| ✓ Mining and quarrying | High | Increasing threat across India; need for mining sector to adopt no-go area policy for PAs and immediate surrounds |
| ✓ 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. | High | Mostly unplanned, good potential to achieve positive benefits if re-oriented and regulated |

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| | | |
|---|--------|--|
| ✓ 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. | High | Illegal use is still high; need to work with communities to provide alternatives or regulate harvesting |
| ✓ Agriculture and grazing: This sector includes activities related to the cultivation of annual and perennial crops, and livestock grazing. | High | Use of chemicals, overgrazing, encroachment are threats; working with communities on sustainable agriculture and regulated grazing could yield positive benefits for wildlife and people |
| ✓ 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. | Medium | Integration into forestry has been initiated, should not be difficult to achieve this |
| ✓ 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. | High | Commercial fisheries (e.g. trawling), commercial aquaculture are threats; need to work with traditional communities to provide sustainable livelihoods and resist commercial threats |
| ✓ 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. | High | Dams, pollution, and other threats are serious; need to work on no-go areas, and pollution reduction by industries/towns |
| ✓ 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. | Medium | Beginning to become a problem due to tourism or settlements within/adjacent to PAs; should be manageable if action taken now |
| ✓ Invasive species management: 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). | High | Threat of invasives is widespread, very inadequately dealt with; high potential for removal/eradication along with livelihood generation |
| ✓ Climate change: This aspect of policy environment relates to the national policies and practices that relate to climate change adaptation and mitigation planning. | High | V. inadequate understanding, almost no action yet |
| ✓ Legal and judiciary environment: 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. | High | Implementation of laws is weak, understanding and priority in courts is low; needs harmonization of laws/policies, and capacity building in judiciary |

Importance: High, medium, low, none

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

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| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| natural resource sectors (e.g., pesticide use near freshwater areas). | High | Low | |
| ✓ 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) | High High High High | Low Medium Medium High | Legal/judiciary environment is positive at national levels, weak at local levels |
| ✓ 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. | High High | Medium Low | |
| ✓ Changing the funding environment | High | Medium | Allocation in national and state budgets is v. low |
| ✓ Changing the governance environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improve governance quality (participation, accountability, decentralization, equity) ○ Diversify governance types | High High | Medium High | |

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).

OPPORTUNITIES

| | KEY STRATEGY 1: Changing sectoral practices | KEY STRATEGY 2: Changing legal and policy context | KEY STRATEGY 3: Changing enabling environment | KEY STRATEGY 4: Changing governance |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| KEY SECTOR 1: Energy / Mining | Introducing strategic and basin-level impact assessments Encouraging non-conventional | Declaring ecologically crucial areas off-limits to 'development' projects Creating a | Decentralisation of functions Increasing public awareness (including due to climate change) | Decentralisation of governance New laws and policies promoting participatory governance |

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| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| | energy sources to replace conventional ones | constitutional watchdog institution, independent of government | | |
| KEY SECTOR 2: Transport | Introducing technological alternatives | (as above) | Greater dialogue with transport sector, changing mindset to give greater importance to wildlife | Greater say of local communities and staff in decision-making of transport infrastructure |
| KEY SECTOR 3: Tourism | Encouraging low-cost, community-based, ecotourism Ploughing revenues back to conservation and local communities | Legal provisions to allow repatriation of revenues to PAs and local communities | Disseminating and replicating good examples Empowering and building capacity of communities to manage tourism | Increasing local community control through decentralized institutions |
| KEY SECTOR 4: Agriculture | Promoting organic, biologically diverse farming and pastoralism Providing greater returns to agricultural produce, sharing benefits of community-led use of traditional knowledge | Switching fertilizer subsidy to organic inputs Introducing provisions to regulate water use | Providing incentives for wildlife-friendly cropping patterns Improving resolution of human-wildlife conflicts Increasing dialogue with farmer leaders | Greater farmer community say in agricultural R&D, through decentralized institutions |
| | KEY STRATEGY 1: Changing sectoral practices | KEY STRATEGY 2: Changing legal and policy context | KEY STRATEGY 3: Changing enabling environment | KEY STRATEGY 4: Changing governance |
| KEY SECTOR 1: Energy / Mining | Resistance from strong vested interests Lack of capacity in these sectors to integrate wildlife | Lack of land use policy and plan Protracted process of changing laws Resistance to change | Low ecological literacy amongst decision-makers Resistance to change | Low capacity at many levels of decision-making Contradictory views amongst different sectors |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| KEY SECTOR 2: Transport | Lack of funds for technological alternatives Lack of appropriate technologies and their dissemination | Regional economic demands, within dominant growth mindset Resistance to change | Resistance to change | |
| KEY SECTOR 3: Tourism | Domination of powerful tourism companies Lack of capacity in communities | Legal hurdles to repatriation of revenues back to PAs | Tiger-centrism, lack of tourist interest in smaller species Lack of studies on impacts of tourism High volume of religious pilgrimage in critical wildlife areas | Resistance in tourism companies and departments to decentralize to community level |
| KEY SECTOR 4: Agriculture | Difficulties in upscaling good examples Inability of marginal farmers to change to organic, without assistance | Resistance from chemical industries Lack of conviction in research institutions to change to organic farming | Dominant market incentives for chemical-based cash cropping | Resistance in agricultural depts. and research institutions to decentralize to farmer level |

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, then 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.

WORKSHEETS FOR SESSION ON PROTECTED AREA INTEGRATION
12th October, 2009 Group- III (South & South East Asia Feedback)

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

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

***Note:**

- Malaysia : Indigenous Peoples' and local communities perspective in the context of Sabah, Malaysia.

- Cambodia: project driven perspective NGO.

| STEPS | Nepal | | Maldives | Cambodia * | Laos | Malaysia* | Thailand | Vietnam | Philippines | Japan | Overall | NOTES |
|--|----------|-------|----------|------------|------|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|-------|---------|--|
| ✓ Getting started: by creating a core group, setting goals, establishing parameters, and creating effective partnerships. | Mountain | Terai | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | <p>Maldives: core group formed</p> <p>MALAYSIA: IPs pilot project in Crocker Range Park in Sabah, Malaysia</p> <p>Japan: for ALL: The 3rd NBSAP formulated in 2007 defines the ecological initiative. To make the strategy these steps are considered, BUT not completed.</p> <p>Lao – ongoing process</p> <p>Philippines: to be created yet.</p> |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| <p>✓ Assessing the broader context: Includes:</p> <p>✓ Assessing the ecological context: by identifying key biodiversity, setting goals, and assessing connectivity gaps.</p> <p>✓ Assessing the protection context: by assessing the type, distribution and effectiveness of protected areas and other conserved areas.</p> <p>✓ Assessing the socio- economic context: by social, economic and cultural constraints and opportunities to integrate protected areas.</p> <p>✓ Assessing the policy and sectoral context: by identifying policies and sectors, and their constraints and opportunities.</p> <p>✓ Putting it all together: by aligning gaps and opportunities, and creating scenarios</p> | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 for territorial, and 1 for marine KBAs | 2 | | <p>NEPAL: Western mountains yes to be covered</p> <p>MALAYSIA: NGO and community initiative</p> <p>Laos – point 1 – gap analysis weak in terms of corridors.</p> |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 2 – this is part of the establishment of PAs | | | |
| | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2- included in the identification of KBAs | | | |
| | | | | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | |
| | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | 0 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 0 | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| ✓ Developing strategies and actions: by identifying, screening and prioritizing actions, and identifying best practices for engaging stakeholders. | 0 | 3 | 2 | 2-3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | MALAYSIA: NGO and community initiative |
| ✓ Implementation: by developing and mainstreaming an implementation plan for protected area integration strategies. | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | MALAYSIA: Ongoing negotiations with the Park Authority/ Government. Philippines: part of the mgmt framework plan of the identified Biodiversity Corridors. |
| ✓ Monitoring, evaluating and adapting: by evaluating status and effectiveness and developing a monitoring plan. | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |

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

| PoWPA Assessment | Nepal | Maldives | Cambodia | Laos | Malaysia | Thailand | Vietnam | Philippines | Japan | Notes |
|------------------|-------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| Ecological gap Assessment (1.1) | 3 | | 2 | | | L | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Assessment of transboundary opportunities (1.3) | 5 | √ | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Protected area threat assessment (1.5) | 5 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Protected area costs and benefits (2.1) | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Governance assessment (1.1, 2.2) | 1 | √ | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Assessment of participation (2.2) | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| Policy environment assessment (3.1) | 1 | √ | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Assessment of PA values (3.1) | 2 | √ | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Capacity needs assessment (3.2) | 4 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Sustainable finance assessment (3.4) | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Assessment of key research needs (4.1) | 3 | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Management effectiveness assessment (4.2) | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | |

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

| SECTOR | Nepal | Maldives | Cambodia | Laos | Malaysia | Thailand | Vietnam | Philippines | Japan | | Notes |
|--|-------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|-------|--|---|
| ✓ Consultation and full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples and local communities from prep to implementation processess: This sector includes Indigenous Peoples, local communities and other vulnerable sectors who depend on | | | | | H | | | | | | - Indigenous Peoples and local communities perspective. |
| ✓ Urbanization and development: This sector includes residential development (including cities, towns, and settlements) and/or commercial development (stores, factories, commercial centers). | M | H | M | L | | L | H | M | L | | |
| ✓ Transportation: This sector includes long and generally narrow corridors and the vehicles that use them, including | M | M | M | H | | H | M | M | L | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|--|--|
| 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. | L | L | H | H | | L | Mm | H | M | | <p>Cambodia: only less than 20% people have access to electricity and 80% use firewood.</p> <p>Japan – wind power and geothermal power</p> |
| ✓ 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. | M | H | H | H | M | L | M | H | M | | <p>THAILAND: There is very remote contact with the agency responsible for the planning.</p> <p>Cambodia: Govt. has given top priority to alternative livelihood.</p> <p>MALAYSIA: related to IPs</p> |
| ✓ 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. | H | L | M | | H | L | H | H | L | | <p>THAILAND: DNP (Dept. of National Parks Wildlife and Plant Conservation includes forest and wildlife. In the</p> <p>Laos – the Department of forestry is the same agency.</p> |
| ✓ Agriculture and grazing: This sector includes activities related to the cultivation of annual and perennial crops, | H | L | H | M | H | H | H | M | M | | <p>Cambodia: key</p> |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| and livestock grazing. | | | | | | | | | | | contribution on GDP. |
| ✓ 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. | H | H | H | - | H | M | H | H | M | | THAILAND: Royal forest Dept. is responsible of Public forest, outside normally adjutants to Pas. Cambodia: high conflict with conservation through concession or grants of land to private investor eg. plantation. |
| ✓ 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. | H | H | H | H | | M | H | H | H | | Cambodia: over 80% consider it to be source of animal protein. |
| ✓ 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. | M | - | H | H | | H | M | H | M | | Cambodia: most key habitat and ecosystems effected by development schemes. |
| ✓ 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. | L | H | M | L | | M | L | M | M | | |
| ✓ Invasive species management: 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). | H | M | L | L | | L | L | H | M | | |
| ✓ Climate change: This aspect of policy environment relates to the national policies and practices that relate to climate change adaptation and mitigation planning. | H | H | H | H | | L | M | H | M | | Cambodia: |
| ✓ Legal and judiciary environment: This aspect of policy environment includes not only local and national-level law enforcement, but also the court systems through which | M | H | H | H | | H | H | H | L | | Cambodia: conflict with existing legislations. |

laws are upheld, from prosecution through to sentencing.

Importance: High, medium, low, none

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

| STRATEGIES | Nepal | Maldives | Cambodia | Laos | Malaysia | Thailand | Vietnam | Philippines | Japan | Feasibility | Importance | Notes | STRATEGY |
|--|-------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|---------|-------------|-------|-------------|------------|--|----------|
| ✓ Changing protection levels <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 | H | H | M | M | | M | L | H | M | M | | | 1 |
| ✓ Changing management practices within protected areas <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 | H | M | H | H | | L | M | H | M | M | | | 2 |
| ✓ Change laws and policies <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 | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | H | M | H | | Malaysia: To use the UNDRIP and other HR instruments as guideline | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|----------|
| | | | | | | H | M | | | | to review existing policies and while making new ones. | |
| ✓ <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 | H | H | H | M | | L | H | H | M | H | | 4 |
| ✓ <i>Changing sectoral practices</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encourage appropriate location and configuration of infrastructure (roads, mining) ○ Discourage negative policies and practices within natural resource sectors (e.g., pesticide use near freshwater areas). | M | M | M | M | H | M | M | M | M | H | | 5 |
| ✓ <i>Changing the enabling environment</i> <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) | H | H | H | L | H | L | M | H | M | H | | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--------|---|---|--|--------|--------|--------|---|---|--|----------|
| <p>✓ <i>Changing the physical environment</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Restore species and habitats within new or existing protected areas ○ Restore habitats within connectivity corridors or buffer zones. | M | L L | L | H | | L H | M M | H H | M | H | | 7 |
|---|---|--------|---|---|--|--------|--------|--------|---|---|--|----------|

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).

CAMBODIA

| | KEY STRATEGY 1: | KEY STRATEGY 2: | KEY STRATEGY 3: | KEY STRATEGY 4: |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| KEY SECTOR 1: ENERGY | - 4 | Import from other countries | | |
| KEY SECTOR 2: FORESTRY | 4 | 2 | | |
| KEY SECTOR 3: FISHERY | 4 | 2 | 6 | |
| KEY SECTOR 4: FRESH WATER | 2 | | | |

MALDIVES

| | KEY STRATEGY 1: 1 | KEY STRATEGY 2: 6 | KEY STRATEGY 3: 3 | KEY STRATEGY 4: 4 |
|---|--|--|--|---|
| KEY SECTOR 1: LEGAL AND JUDICIARY | Revision of fish and environmental law | Laws enacted speedily | - | Revenue generated deter PA threats |
| KEY SECTOR 2: FISHRY AND AGRICULTURE | Opportunities Species of concern addressed MSC promotion Alternative livelihood opportunities Constraints Livelihood lost enforcement | Opportunities Realizing the Biodiversity value Better coordination and participation Constraints Less focus on Pas Overarching issues | Opportunity Win-win situation for all stakeholders Constraints Constraints time taken for enactment of laws to long | Oppor Revenue to manage MPAs Alternate livelihood Constraints No enabling environment to collect revenue. |
| KEY SECTOR 3: TOURISM | Managing MPAs Resources availability | Tourism industry more involved | Diver fees revenue generated Resource rents Constraints enforcement | Management opportunities Financing for MPA management |
| KEY SECTOR 4: WASTE MANAGEMENT | Proper waste disposal Impact on marine environment decreases Constraints High cost Scarcity of land | | MPAs and marine environment managed Constraints Monitoring of waste disposal | Resource to set up waste management centers Constraints Implementing and enforcement. |

NEPAL

| | KEY STRATEGY 1: 3 AND 6 | KEY STRATEGY 2: 1 | KEY STRATEGY 3: 2 | KEY STRATEGY 4: 4 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| KEY SECTOR 1: WILDLIFE | - changing law and policies | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | tourism as source of finance constraints political instability poaching | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 2: FORESTRY AND AGRO-FORESTRY | | | Livelihood and Rights Recognizing the Rights of IPs Conserving biodiversity Constraints Unclear laws and policies Poor sectoral coordination | |
| KEY SECTOR 3: AGRICULTURE | Livelihood Constraints Unsustainable land use | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 4: CLIMATE CHANGE | Policy change Financing mechanism Constraints No laws and policies Mainstream of PAs in CC. | | | |

THAILAND

| | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | KEY STRATEGY 1: Creating new PAs | KEY STRATEGY 2: | KEY STRATEGY 3: | KEY STRATEGY 4: |
| KEY SECTOR 1: Freshwater resources management | Large scale commercial agricultural development has placed an incredible strain on water resources and watershed. Unchecked agriculture expansion is a serious threat to habitats and species. It is important to increase management of land in and near PAs and critical watershed to prevent conversion of lands into agricultural areas. Impact assessment | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 2: Agriculture and grazing | | | | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| | on local communities | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 3: Legal and judiciary | | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 4: Transportation | | | | |

JAPAN

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | KEY STRATEGY 1: Change market initiatives | KEY STRATEGY 2: Changing enabling environment | KEY STRATEGY 3: Change laws and policies | KEY STRATEGY 4: Change physical environment |
| KEY SECTOR 1: FISHERIES | Certifications of sustainable fishery (including importing fishes) | Improve coordination, communication with fishery agencies | Create new resources management policies | |
| KEY SECTOR 2: FORESTRY | Certification of forest management including importing wood | | Create resources management policy | Restore habitat within buffer zones |
| KEY SECTOR 3: CLIMATE CHANGE | Green taxes | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 4: INVASIVE SPECIES | New tax on trading invasive alien species | Promote public awareness | | Removal of invasive species from PAs |

LAOS

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|--|
| | KEY STRATEGY 1: CHANGING MANAGEMENT PRACTICES | KEY STRATEGY 2: Changing laws and policies | KEY STRATEGY 3: Changing physical environment | KEY STRATEGY 4: Changing sectoral practices |
| KEY SECTOR 1: ENERGY | Contribute funds for biodiversity Constraints Habitat loss | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 2: TRANSPORTATION | | | | Enhance excess / development Constraints Increase pressure on biodiversity |
| KEY SECTOR 3: CLIMATE CHANGE | 2.2 and 2.3 constraint limited capacity | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 4: LEGAL AND JUDICIARY ENVIRONMENT | | 3.3 constraint low enforcement capacity | | |

PHILIPPINES

| | KEY STRATEGY 1: 4.1 | KEY STRATEGY 2: 7.2 | KEY STRATEGY 3: 6.2 | KEY STRATEGY 4: 6.3 |
|--|---|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| KEY SECTOR 1: ENERGY | Need for conducting valuation study Constraints Funding to support inventory of resources and evaluation studies. | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 2:TOURISM | | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 3:FORESTRY & AGRO FORESTRY | Need to implement restoration and rehabilitation programmes Constraints Funding to support inventory of resources and evaluation studies. | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 4: FISHERIES & AQUA CULTURE | | | | |

VIETNAM

| | KEY STRATEGY 1: Managing Species within PAs | KEY STRATEGY 2: Improve nature resource policy | KEY STRATEGY 3: Create market based incentives | KEY STRATEGY 4: Promoting public awareness |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| KEY SECTOR 1: Urbanization and Development | | urbanization might be resistant of not developing new urban areas near conservation areas. Note: there is a new policy that does not allow new construction, near conservation area. | | |
| KEY SECTOR 2: Wildlife | Provide resources to managing species within PAs | | | Provide experiences and program as well as participation into public awareness raising programme. |
| KEY SECTOR 3:Agriculture and grazing | | | | |
| KEY SECTOR 4:Fishery and aquaculture | | | | |

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, then 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.

Group Work Pacific Countries

Opportunities

| | Change laws and policies | Changing sectoral practices | Changing enabling environment |
|--|--|--|-------------------------------|
| Agriculture and forestry | Certification of products Fiji Forest Policy project logging policy | Crop agencies, SLM, SFM, FRA | MC |
| Fisheries and aquaculture | Certification, Reimaanlok (RMI) | Crop agencies, WCPF convention, SMA/MPA | MC, CTI, LMMA |
| Climate change | Reimaanlok (RMI) NAPA | Crop agencies, SNC | MC, CTI, SNC |
| Legal and judiciary environment | NBSAPs, Environmental legislation review project (FSM) | Crop agencies, National Strategic Development plan, RAPPAM | MC, CTI, NCSA |

Constraints

| | Change laws and policies | Changing sectoral practices | Changing enabling environment |
|---------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Agriculture and forestry | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates Persistent funding gaps Disconnected funding streams with local priorities | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| Fisheries and aquaculture | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates Persistent funding gaps Disconnected funding streams with local priorities | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates Distant Water Fishing Nations, IUU MCS |
| Climate change | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates Persistent funding gaps Disconnected funding streams with local priorities | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates |
| Legal and judiciary environment | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates Courts/enforcement (TL) | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates | limited/fragmented/overlapping policies/mandates unstable and inconsistant goverments |

Group Work West and Central Asia: China, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Kyrgyzstan, Syria, Iraq

1. Where are you in the process of integrating PAs into the landscape, seascape and sectors?

- Most countries have made some initial progress, one or two need to think about the integration
- Most countries have made some initial progress in assessing the ecological context
- 2 countries have made substantial progress in assessing protection context, one in assessing the socio-economic context
- Most countries have not started the process of developing strategies, implementation or monitoring

Q2. Which of these other PoWPA assessments are the most important in contributing to an assessment of PA integration within your country?

- PA Threat assessment (6)
- Assessment of participation (6)
- Assessment of key research needs (6)
- Management effectiveness assessment (6)
- Sustainable Finance Assessment (5)
- Capacity Needs Assessment (5)
- Governance Assessment (5)
- Assessment of PA values (4)
- Policy environment assessment (4)
- PA Costs and Benefits (4)
- Ecological Gap Assessment, Assessment of Transboundary opportunities (3)

Q. 3 What are the most important sectors to work with when integrating Pas in your country?

| SECTOR | HIGH | MEDIUM | LOW | NONE |
|-------------------------|------|--------|-----|------|
| Urbanization & Devpt | 5 | | | |
| Transportation | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Energy | 3 | | 3 | |
| Tourism | 5 | 1 | | |
| Wildlife | 5 | 1 | | |
| Ag. & Grazing | 5 | 1 | | |
| Forestry & Agroforestry | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|
| Fisheries | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| Freshwater | 3 | 2 | | 1 |
| Waste Mgmt | 3 | 3 | | |
| Invasive sp | 3 | 1 | 2 | |
| Climate Change | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| Legal envt. | 4 | 2 | | |

Q4. What types of strategies are most feasible and important in your country for integrating PAS

| STRATEGY | HIGH | MEDIUM | LOW | None |
|--|------|--------|-----|------|
| Changing protection levels | 4 | 2 | | |
| Changing management practices within Pas | 5 | | 1 | |
| Change laws and policies | 4 | 1 | 1 | |
| Change market incentives, | 4 | 1 | | 1 |
| Changing sectoral practices | 5 | | 1 | |
| Changing the enabling environment | 5 | | 1 | |
| Changing the physical environment | 3 | 3 | | |

Q5. Opportunities and Constraints

| STRATEGIES | OPPORTUNITIES | CONSTRAINTS |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Changing protection levels | Existing legal frameworks | Lack of Public awareness, urban sprawl, |
| Changing sectoral practices | NGOs are willing to help | Lack of public awareness, lack of EIAs |
| Changing market incentives | Potential interest from oil companies | Uncontrolled industrial waste, lack of relevant legislation |
| Changing the enabling environment | | Lack of coordination, communication between agencies, lack of technical and financial capacity |
| Changing management practices of Pas | | Lack of implementation of IUCN guidelines, lack of infrastructure, |

Annex III
Reports from Group work on Governance
Group III – Asia and South East Asia
Governance

| S.No | Country | Innovations | Constraints | Recommendations |
|------|----------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Cambodia | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote and extending existing Shared Governance type PAs. Various community based natural resource management a) Community Forestry b) Community Fishery c) Community PA d) Community supported by Government agencies. | <p>Complication on the application of rules and guidelines</p> <p>Limited and lack of information on costs and benefits</p> <p>Limited information on how why and when decisions are taken and land tenure has no official recognition.</p> <p>No clear defined property rights.</p> | <p>Promote community fully participation in the process of information and management of the areas according to their customary and traditional knowledge.</p> <p>Build and promote action research.</p> <p>Encourage in monitoring activities</p> <p>Build partnership with private sectors.</p> |
| 2 | Japan | <p>Park Management organization system was introduced by the amendment of Natural Parks Law in 2002.</p> <p>Through special programmes to engage the public in the nature of conservation activities in national parks (Green Walker Programme), MOE explores local residents and groups to implement some activities like removal of alien species, repairing mountain trails and removal of crown-of-thorns/ start fish (alien species destroy the corals) etc.</p> <p>5 Park Management organizations are designated by MoE and have performed activities in 21 areas in 16 National parks.</p> | <p>Secondary forests management is not adequate.</p> | <p>To have legislation on new type of nature conservation activities, which recognized and ensures community, based conservation activities.</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--|--|
| 3 | Laos | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish conservation zones (existing and ongoing) • Promotion of community conserved forests • Co-managements of protected Areas | <p>Impact of exotic species Impact of toxic chemicals Limitation of legitimate information / knowledge not recorded/transferred Insufficient understanding of roles and responsibilities on benefit sharing issues</p> | <p>Regulations and empowerment, awareness raising, biological control (exotic species) Enhance recognition of the conserved areas – empowerment, encourage information records. Set up clear platform of implementation Ensure clarify and transparency.</p> |
| 4 | Malaysia* | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created/ Developed Collaborative Management initiative in SEAsia, with the Community use zones (CUZ) concept inside Crocker Range Park, Sabah, Malaysia • Integrated the Community based monitoring on biodiversity and 3 Dimension map. • Create community conserve areas. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict on laws and policies • Building of capacity of communities, govt. , park authority – concerned stakeholders and rights holders. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition from the park authority/ government (conflict on laws and policies) • Full and effective participation of IPs and LCs in all processes of decision-making. • Capacity building of both park authorities, and communities • Implementation and respecting human rights international instrument like the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. |
| 5 | Nepal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.g. of participatory model of PAs – Annapurna, Kanchenjunga, Buffer zone. These are co-managed by communities. • Benefit sharing – Revenue from conservation back to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contradictions in policy • Defacto ICCAs – no legal space | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy reforms, changes (issue of full and effective participation) • Capacity building • Collaboration for financial |

| | | community 30 – 40% | | sustainability. |
|---|-------------|---|--|---|
| 6 | Philippines | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognition of the roles of local communities and indigenous peoples in the management of protected areas/ community conserved areas is under way. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack/ Limited capacity to manage protected areas – CCAs/ Govt. Lack of policy supporting other governance types, eg. CCAs (policy) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement capacity development programs incorporation traditional knowledge. Develop policy in recognizing other governance type PAs. Opportunity – implementation of the UNDP-GEF Project entitled “ Expanding & Diversifying Terrestrial PAs System in the Philippines) |
| 7 | Thailand | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set-up a national Indigenous Peoples’ (IPs) and Local Communities (LCs) clearing house mechanism Set up a committee (protected Area committees) composed of IPs and LCs A new legal instruments/ provisions that recognize IPs/LCs so that they can be involved in the decision making process Select the representatives from LC/ IPs to sit in the PAC so that they can make decision making process Cultural practices/ Traditional practices/ | <p>Traditional knowledge/ local knowledge is not well collected/documented so they will fade out as urbanization increases.</p> <p>Community rights are not well taken in decision-making process.</p> | <p>Existing initiatives should be leveraged or launched as a tool for enhancing roles of LC/ IPs in sustainable management of PAs/ natural resources for e.g. Life-web initiative, SATOYAMA like landscapes.</p> <p>GEF Small Grant Programme can be useful for funding scheme to support the LC/IPs activities in managing their own land.</p> <p>Business Sectors/ private Sector potential sectors that can assist/ promote LC/ IPs in conserving community forest/ natural resources.</p> <p>Sustainable Financing in PAs should be established to ensure</p> |

| | | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|--|
| | | <p>religious beliefs should be practiced alongside with scientific based approach/ knowledge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply economic incentives for e.g. Eco-labeling scheme to the LCs/IPs products • Community Forest Bill s about to be launched. | | the well being of the LC/IPs in the long run. |
| 8 | Vietnam | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve community's voice in taking PA management decisions especially in the decision in benefit sharing. Community based PA management board should be established. The board will provide ideas and recommendations for new laws/policies. | <p>Lack of laws/ policies for community based PA management</p> <p>Lac of finance for the boards operation</p> <p>Difficulty in selecting right persons for community based PA management.</p> | <p>Develop regulations for operations role/responsibilities of community based Pa management Board.</p> <p>Develop adequate laws/ policies for formal recognition of community based PA management. Need democratic process to select person for management board. Provide a part of PA revenue, managed by governments to community based PA management for operation of the board.</p> |

- Note: Malaysia – from an Indigenous Peoples organization, JOAS, Sabah, Malaysia

Group work on Governance: India

What are the key, most interesting innovations in PA governance quality and Types that you have been able to set in motion?

1. LEGAL PROVISIONS

1. Wildlife Protection Act (2002 and 2006 amendments) (WLPa)
2. Forest Rights Act (FRA)
3. Right to Information (RTI)
4. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)
5. Biodiversity Act (BDA)

2. INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISM

1. Tiger Foundation
2. Forest Development Agency/Ecodevelopment /JFM Committee
3. State Wildlife and Biodiversity Boards / State BR committees
4. Chilika Development Authority/ Gulf of Mannar BR Trust / SUnderbans Dev. Board
5. PA Level Advisory Committees
6. Civil society landscape and ICCA committees

3. TYPES

1. Community Reserves (WLPa)
2. Conservation Reserves (WLPa)
3. Biodiversity Heritage Sites (BDA)
4. Community Forests (FRA)
5. Critical Wildlife Habitats (FRA)

Most serious gaps and problems you have encountered?

1. Inadequate governance capacity amongst local staff and communities
2. Mindsets that are resistant to change
3. Multiplicity of institutions and rules and funds with overlapping jurisdictions, lack of horizontal and vertical harmonisation
4. Co-management institutions not yet extended to most PAs (limited to Tiger Reserves), v. weak in marine areas
5. Provision on Community Reserves is restrictive, imposing uniform institution and govt involvement in governance

Most important opportunities and recommendations?

1. Extension of co-management institutions, building on concept of Tiger Foundations to all other PAs/Landscapes/seascapes (gradually)
2. Shared decision making & responsibility for the land use planning, and Landscape/seascape Management, building on Chilika Dev. Authority model
3. AT local level, gram sabha to be final deciding body for natural resources (harmonising all institutions)
4. Capacity building workshops for local staff and communities, to be held
5. Guidelines to be developed for equitable sharing of costs and benefits

6. Amendments to Community Reserves provision to allow for more locally specific, community-led initiatives

Group work on Governance- Pacific Islands Group

1. WHAT ARE THE KEY, MOST INTERESTING INNOVATIONS IN THE PA GOVERNANCE QUALITY AND TYPES THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SET IN MOTION?

- LMMA - LOCALLY MANAGED MARINE AREA NETWORK (FJ, FSM, PNG, SOL, RMI, NIUE);

SMA – Special Management Area (Marine), Tonga

TRADITIONALLY CLOSED AREAS

Legally Recognized: PAL, FSM, PNG, RMI, SOL, FJ, TON, NIUE, SAM

Customary Practices: MAL, PNG, RMI, SOL, FJ, TON, NIUE, SAM

- TRUST FUNDS

SOVI BASIN (Financial benefit of the protection of land)

TONGA COMMUNITY TRUST FUND

MICRONESIA CONSERVATION TRUST

2. WHAT ARE THE KEY, MOST INTERESTING INNOVATIONS IN THE PA GOVERNANCE QUALITY AND TYPES THAT YOU HAVE BEEN ABLE TO SET IN MOTION? (CONT'D)

- REGIONAL INITIATIVES

MICRONESIA CHALLENGE (FSM, RMI, PAL)

CORAL TRIANGLE (PNG, SOL, TL)

REGIONAL NETWORKS

PIMPAC – Pacific Islands Manage and Protected Areas Community

MIC – Micronesian Islands in Conservation

RISC – Regional Invasive Species Committee

Micronesia Leadership Summit

- MULTI STAKEHOLDER ADVISORY COMMITTEES

SD COUNCIL/STATES RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

- CO-MANAGEMENT

Village Based Conservation (Customarily owned land)

MPA – Marine Protected Areas (Gov't and Districts/Communities)

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA (Customarily owned land)

National Parks Service (Govt and Communities) – State owned land

3. WHAT ARE THE MOST SERIOUS GAPS AND PROBLEMS YOU HAVE ENCOUNTERED IN ESTABLISHING AND IMPLEMENTING INNOVATIONS IN PA GOVERNANCE QUALITY AND TYPES?

- CAPACITY (Human, Resource, Technical, Funding, etc.)
- FUNDING
- RESOURCE OWNERSHIP (Land Tenure System, Disputes, Leadership, etc.)

- LEGAL FRAMEWORKS/POLICES (Overlapping mandates, lack of...)
- 4. **WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT OPPORTUNITIES YOU SEE TO TACKLE THESE GAPS AND PROBLEMS, AND/OR RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD YOU LIKE TO FORMULATE TO YOUR OWN GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY, TECHNICAL PARTNERS, DONORS AND/OR THE CBD SECRETARIAT?**
- more support for regional learning networks
- dedicated sustainable funding and technical resources
- create more opportunities for capacity building
- strengthen inter agency/ sectoral coordination/collaboration
- institutionalize good governance principles

Group Work on Governance: West and Central Asia

Innovations in Governance

- Govt. is entirely responsible for PA management in all 6 countries
- Few examples of communities managing/co-managing Pas
- ‘Hima’ in Saudi Arabia (Belonged to communities)
- Pas managed by NGOs- Kuwait, Hong Kong
- Equitable sharing of costs/benefits arising from PA establishment/management in Kyrgystan
- Private lands protected for benefit of owners in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia
- Informal protected area sites in China (Government respects rights of minorities who manage these sites)

GAPS and OBSTACLES

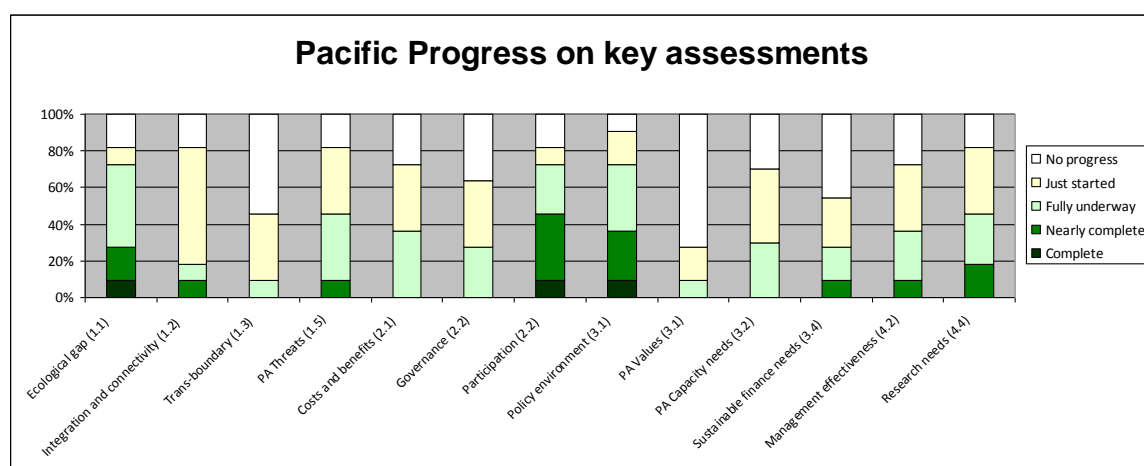
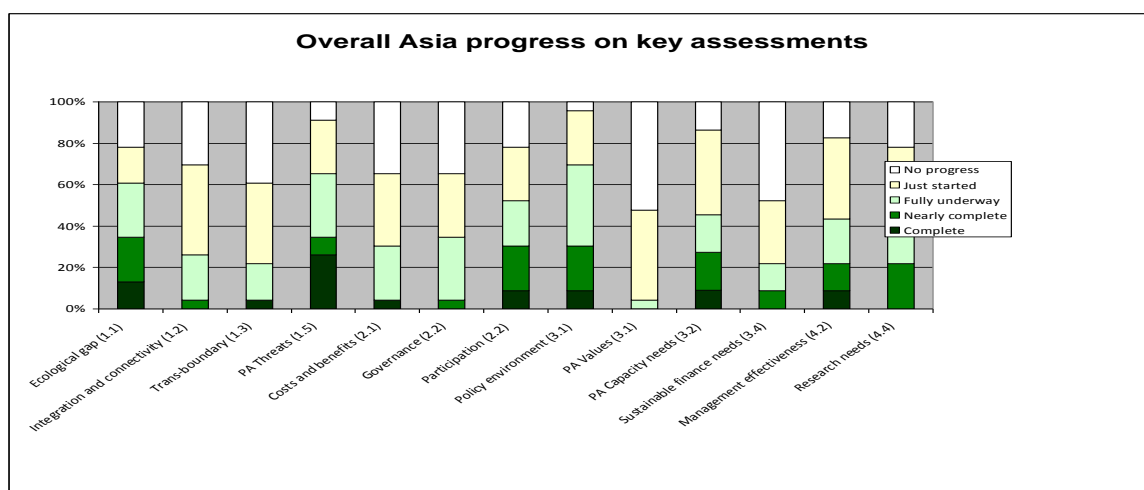
- Lack of awareness- local communities and decision-makers
- No minimum standards for Pas
- No Gap analyses, assessment of Pas
- No legal categories of Pas for community engagement .
- Lack of effective compensation mechanisms
- Lack of infrastructure, qualified staff, alternatives
- Gaps in procedures to choose Pas
- Inter-tribal conflicts
- Weak legislation- no regulations
- Population and urbanization

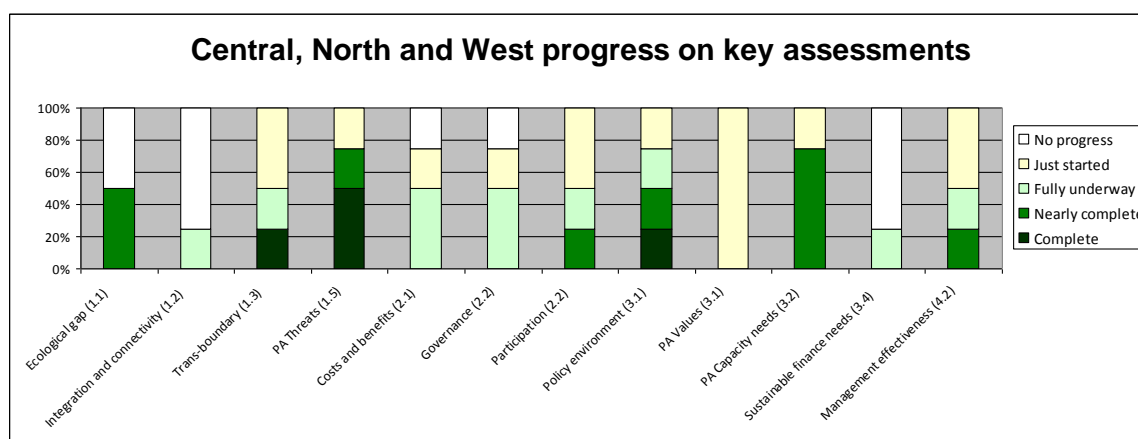
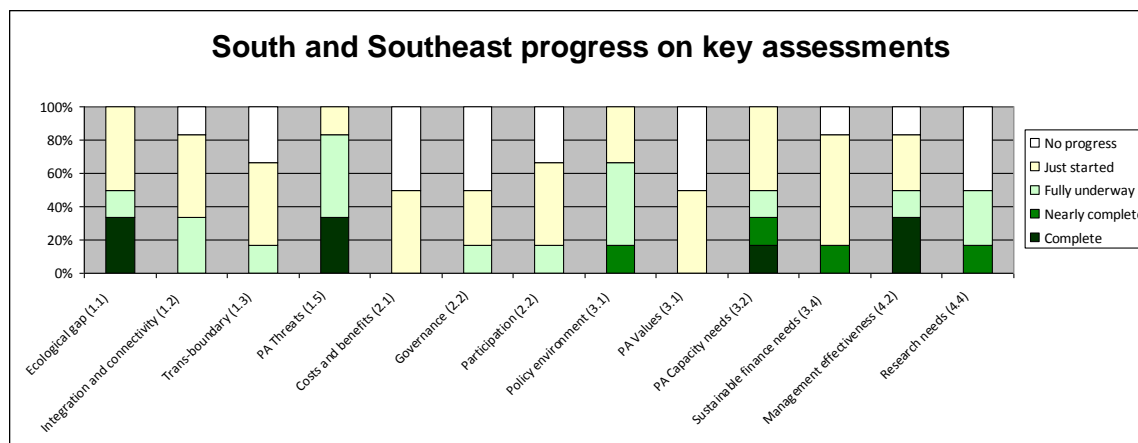
Opportunities and Recommendations

- Introduce relevant legislation in some countries
- Improve the policy environment
- New approaches for participatory conservation are needed
- New regulations for hunting, grazing, collection of products
- Compensation mechanisms
- Capacity Building
- Encourage other sectors e.g. oil companies to support conservation
- Take into account community interest into PA management
- Utilize genetic resources wisely- for reintroduction, etc.

Annex 4

Reports from Group work on status of implementation





SUCCESS STORY: INDIA: CHANGING THE STRIPES

1. Background
2. Legal & Institutional Reforms
3. Adaptive Management
4. Research & Monitoring
5. Improved Governance
6. Benefit Sharing
7. Continuing Issues

SUCCESS STORY: INDIA: PARTICIPATORY PLANNING FOR A MARINE PA & LANDSCAPE

1. Background
2. Institutional Reforms
3. Planning Process
4. Natural Resource Assessment

5. Socio Economic Assessment
6. Continuing Issues


OBSTACLES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PoWPA: India

1. Reconciling Development Needs and Conservation Priorities
2. In-adequate Inter-sectoral Co-ordination
3. In-adequate Community Empowerment for Conservation
4. High Pressure on PA Resources




Group work South and South East Asia; Opportunities & Challenges; - Best Practices

Opportunities Country specific BUT some are common to all



Vietnam

-  Legislation: National Integrated PA Management System

Philippines

-  Legislation in strengthening networks for conservation of coral - triangle
-  Cambodia:
-  PA system is in place and government committed for innovative changes for conservation


Lao

-  Improved legislation : Amended forestry law and new wildlife law.
-  Improved management structure for better action

Sabah, Malaysia

-  Introducing community participation in biodiversity conservation






Japan

-  National Comprehensive review planning that will basis for expansion and creation of new Pas (WRT marine systems)

Nepal

-  State restructuring and drafting new constitution, this will allow to create new Pas

Thailand

-  Coral triangle
-  Satoyama – like landscape initiatives
-  **Strengthening regional network commitment**
-  Coral triangle initiatives : Strengthening network among : Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam, Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, PNG, Solemn islands, Timor Lester
-  **Regional political will**

- Biodiversity conservation corridor, Tran boundary cooperation – one triangle under Cambodia, Lao and Vietnam, and Cambodia, Lao and Thailand

Nepal

- Ratification of ILO 169
- **Ratification of UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous people (UN DRIP)** – now the Govt. have the perfect opportunity to incorporate IPs and local communities Rights in executing Protected Areas Management.

Malaysia

- **Ratification of UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous people (UN DRIP)**
- Collaborative management network of PA and indigenous and local communities
- Sharing of technical knowledge in PA management
- Sharing of technical knowledge in PA management

Challenges:All countries

- **Political situation** in most of the countries
- **Weak technical and professional skills** and knowledge
- **Limited** human resources
- Weak **sustainable finance**
- **Inadequate participation** of Indigenous Peoples' and local communities in PA management
- **Conflict on land tenure rights** in and around PAs
- **Inconsideration and non-compliance of existing international human right instruments** such as UN Declaration on the right of indigenous people, ILO 169, CBD Article and provisions 8 (j) Traditional Knowledge, 10 (c) Customary Law, ABS (Access & Benefit Sharing)
- Recognition of customary law and traditional knowledge
- **Contradictions** on existing policies
- **Lack of conservation priorities** in Nepal's overall 5 years National Sustainable Plan.
- **Sensitivity and awarenss** on PoWPA (PA authorities, staff, indigenous peoples and local communities are not sensitized about PoWPA. Weak implementation on CEPA (Communication, Education and Public Awareness, part of Element 4 of PoWPA

Case Studies

- Nepal

The Terai Arc Landscape – A landscape initiative (presentation was made by Dr. Shanta Raj Jnawali on Day 1, October 12, 2009)

- Philippines

The Coral Triangle Initiative – A trans boundary Initiative

Group work West and Central Asia; Opportunities & Challenges; - Best Practices

LACK OF CAPACITY

CHINA: Lack of financial. technical capacity for PA management

KYRGYSTAN: Lack of capacity to develop minimum standards for national and regional Pas; evaluation and assessment methods not adopted for PA systems; Gap analyses not conducted; lack of technologies/instruments

SAUDI ARABIA- Good Capacity; but did not complete GAP analysis for whole system-

IRAQ: Security is a serious problem (direct and indirect impacts)- Lack of technical, financial capacity because of recent accession to CBD.

SYRIA: Lack of technical and financial capacity, capacity to develop sustainable finance mechanism, capacity to develop and implement management plans; no continuous program for research and monitoring; No capacity to complete network of PAs: PA management planning

LACK OF AWARENESS

CHINA: People lack awareness of importance of biodiversity

KYRGYSTAN

KUWAIT: Public and decision-makers in other ministries lack awareness

SAUDI ARABIA

IRAQ: Public and decision-makers lack awareness;

SYRIA: Local communities lack awareness,

PowPA is not yet well known/understood/not a priority

CHINA

KYRGYSTAN

KUWAIT

SAUDI ARABIA: No laws/rules for implementation of management plans

IRAQ: Security is high priority; Ministry of Environment is very young- 2003; very recent accession to CBD; lack of strategic plan to conserve biodiversity

SYRIA: No thinking on how to engage communities

URBANIZATION/Population

CHINA: Pressure on Pas due to infrastructure development and human disturbance, rapid urbanization; tourism is a problem; overextraction of resources

KUWAIT: Pas are surrounded by urbanization and human activities; hence difficult to integrate Pas into landscape

NO ENFORCEMENT/Implementation of LAWS

KUWAIT: weak legislation, low enforcement

SAUDI ARABIA: No coordination with other minist

SYRIA: Enforcement of laws is difficult in remote areas

NO COORDINATION BETWEEN AGENCIES/

KUWAIT: Different sectors manage Pas; no coordination between research/academia and policy/management

IRAQ: No coordination between academic and Ministry of Environment; translation of science/research to policy and management

SYRIA: No coordination with Ag. Ministry; need separate agency for PAs

NO LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR LOCAL PARTICIPATIONS/Biodiversity /No framework for monitoring

CHINA: Legal framework needs improvement; Need to update/improve nature reserve regulation into law.

KYRGYSTAN: Mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits not developed

KUWAIT: legislation is weak

SAUDI ARABIA: Monitoring is not continuous/ no framework for monitoring

IRAQ: Needs more legislation on Pas and biodiversity. Implementation of existing laws are difficult; no approved legislation on Pas.

SYRIA: Conflicts with local communities for PA establishment; no systematic way of engaging local communities

Ecological gaps in representation/ Alien species invasion

CHINA: Marine and grassland ecosystems have low representation

Success Stories

KYRGYSTAN:

- Established 2 strictly Pas with total area = 106,000 ha.
- Found technical and financial support for developing National strategy on biodiversity and action plans on biodiversity and Pas through the UNDP office;
- Aim to develop a management plan for each PA (by 2013)

IRAQ:

- Good coordination between some Ministries and NGOs- for example collaboration with Italian Ministry of Environment to create a PA- including the assessment of the site. Waiting to start ground work-
- Good cooperation and MoU with U.A. E on the conservation of Bustard population-transboundary.
- Good cooperation with UNEP to restore marshlands- very important area for biodiversity

KUWAIT:

1. Enlargement of the Jahra Reserve.
2. Enhancement of red fox populations; enhanced breeding of little grebe, black-winged stilt in Jahra Reserve
3. Recorded a new species of bird – Darter in the reserve- first record of this bird in the country
4. Reserve contains more than 70 species of plants and 225 species of birds

CHINA:

- 1. Improved stakeholder relations in all Pas- through a comprehensive management system (integrated coordination of different sectors)- Forestry, agriculture, water,
- Management effective evaluation of nature reserves jointly conducted by a number of different ministries (completed in north-east and central). Evaluation of all nature reserves will be complete by 2012

SAUDI ARABIA:

- 8 Pas with Management Plan but not implemented
- - Last year changed the management plan for the Ibex reserve through participatory approach- successful implementation of management plan that was not previously implemented for 20 years. (How can we succeed through your experience?)- Hunting reduced. Long-term 5 year plan and covers many aspects including scientific research and monitoring programs, enhance protection program by rangers, public awareness

SYRIA:

- TILELA RESERVE: Bedouins have an ecotourism project for viewing and riding camels
- Awareness workshops for Children
- Bedouins protect Arabian Oryx and Gazelle Populations
- Economic benefits for local communities through sale of handicrafts

Group Work- Pacific Group

WHAT ARE THE MOST SERIOUS GAPS AND PROBLEMS YOU HAVE ENCOUNTERED IN ESTABLISHING AND IMPLEMENTING INNOVATIONS IN PA GOVERNANCE QUALITY AND TYPES?

- CAPACITY (Human, Resource, Technical, Funding, etc.)
 - Papua New Guinea: Insufficient GIS capacity; lack of clearing house mechanism
 - Solomon Islands: Insufficient GIS capacity; insufficient reporting/accounting skills
 - Marshall Islands: Insufficient GIS capacity, access to remote sensing data

/...

- Palau: Insufficient PA management planning skills; insufficient database skills.
- Federated States of Micronesia: Insufficient GIS capacity; access to images of outer islands/atolls; insufficient database analysis capacity
- Niue: Insufficient GIS capacity; insufficient PA management skills; insufficient human capacity.
- Maldives: lack of GIS capacity; lack of clearing house mechanism; lack of marine, terrestrial and freshwater surveys; insufficient PA management capacity at national and community level.
- Timor Leste: Lack GIS capacity; Insufficient PA management planning skills; insufficient human capacity; low literacy level at community level.
- Fiji: Insufficient skills in conservation planning and spatial tools; Lack of human capacity.
- Tonga: Insufficient GIS network; insufficient database skills.
- Samoa: Insufficient skills in freshwater survey; lack in PA valuation.
- **FUNDING**
 - Papua New Guinea: insufficient \$\$\$ for monitoring and management effectiveness studies
 - Solomon Islands: Lack of sustainable funding plan for PA management;
 - Marshall Islands: insufficient \$\$\$ for community based PA operations because of geographical isolation.
 - Palau: insufficient funds for CAPs and long term monitoring activities.
 - Federated States of Micronesia: insufficient resources for remote management because of vastness; disconnected between budgetary allocation and financial accountability because of difficulties in reconciling.
 - Niue: Missed funding opportunities (e.g. UNDP/GEF early action grant PoWPA; lack of PA management funding
 - Maldives: Lack of sustainable financial resources; need for PA management, effective management and monitoring.
 - Timor Leste: PAs are not a priority and therefore insufficient resource allocation; lack of sustainable financing plan.
 - Fiji: Lack of national budget for PoWPA
 - Tonga: PAs are not always a priority and therefore insufficient resource allocation
 - Samoa: Insufficient and unsustainable local funding.
- **RESOURCE OWNERSHIP (Land Tenure System, Disputes, Leadership, etc.)**
 - Papua New Guinea: Land owned by the people and need to be involved in PA planning, Conflict of interest economics vs conservation.
 - Solomon Islands: Need to strengthen local governments; strengthen the land tenure system; Lack of resource owners benefits and incentives.
 - Marshall Islands: difficult accessibility
 - Palau: conflict of ownership national vs state or state vs state.
 - Federated States of Micronesia: complexity of land and water stewardship and ownership within and between states; limited understanding between state and national of the territorial boundaries and some overlapping responsibilities.
 - Niue: resources are family owned need for consultation; lack of resource owners benefits and incentives
 - Maldives: Conflict of interest in the traditional livelihood opportunities vs resource conservation.

- Timor Leste: No land law; boundaries conflicts between PA, community and other sectors.
- Fiji: customary land tenure special attention
- Tonga: complex land tenure system
- Samoa: insufficient public awareness programs
- **LEGAL FRAMEWORKS/POLICES (Overlapping mandates, lack of...)**
 - Papua New Guinea: Good legislation, but no PA Policy
 - Solomon Islands: policy is there, but not working; lack of implementation and enforcement
 - Marshall Islands: overlapping mandates between ministries/agencies/partners
 - Palau: lack of land-use policy; fragmented resource management responsibilities
 - Federated States of Micronesia: lack of national PA policy to give guidance to existing State PA network and management thus disconnect between National & State resource management
 - Niue: Scattered all over the place; fragmentation amongst departments
 - Maldives: lack of legal framework for PA implementation; no sustainable financing legislation
 - Timor Leste: no PA policy; no transparency between the agencies; corruption; overlapping mandates
 - Fiji: need for PA policy which recognizes customary management issues
 - Tonga: need for endorsement on sustainable financing mechanism/plan; need for a comprehensive PA legislation/policy
 - Samoa: poor coordination amongst the ministries

Success stories- Pacific Group

- Papua New Guinea – database analysis training
- Solomon Islands – update of implementation
- Marshall Islands – Reimaanlok “Looking into the Future” (Blueprint for Conservation)
- Palau – Green Fee (dedicated conservation fee)
- Federated States of Micronesia – Micronesia Challenge
- Niue – 4th national report submitted
- Maldives – declared important areas for Maldivian whale shark aggregation
- Timor Leste – PoWPA Project approved!!!!
- Fiji – completed terrestrial mapping
- Tonga – received the \$\$\$ for 4th National Report
- Samoa – implemented projects; gap analysis survey; identified Key Biodiversity Areas
