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Items 2.1 and 4.7 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON PROTECTED AREAS ON THE WORK OF ITS SECOND MEETING

	<i>Page</i>
INTRODUCTION	2
ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING	3
ITEM 2. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS	4
Item 2.1. Election of officers	4
Item 2.2. Adoption of the agenda	5
Item 2.3. Organization of work.....	5
ITEM 3. SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES	6
Item 3.1. Review of implementation of the programme of work	6
Item 3.2. Exploration of options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work	9
ITEM 4. OTHER MATTERS	11
ITEM 5. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT	11
ITEM 6. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING.....	11

Annex

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON PROTECTED AREAS AT ITS SECOND MEETING	13
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* UNEP/CBD/COP/9/1.

INTRODUCTION

1. The second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas was held from 11 to 15 February 2008 at the headquarters of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in Rome.

2. The meeting was attended by representatives of the following Parties to the Convention and other governments: Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, European Community, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Montenegro, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Saint Kitts and Nevis, São Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen and Zambia.

3. Observers from the following United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and convention secretariats also attended: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of the Global Environment Facility, UNEP/MAP Regional Activity Centre for Specially Protected Areas (UNEP/MAP-RAC/SPA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Environment Programme - World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), World Bank.

4. The following were also represented by observers: Agenzia per la Protezione dell'Ambiente e per i Servizi Tecnici (APAT); ASEED Japan (Youth NGO); Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact; Asociacion de la Juventud Indigena Argentina; Association ANDES; Associazione Naturalistica Micologica Terracinese; Bioversity International; BirdLife International; CARE International; CBD Alliance; COBASE-ECOSOC; Commonwealth Secretariat; Community Development Organization (CDO); Conservation International; Council of Europe; Council of the Cree Nation of Mistissini; Cree Outfitting and Tourism Association; ECOROPA; Equilibrium; European Bureau for Conservation Development; European Centre for Nature Conservation (ECNC); Federacion de comunidades Nativas Fronterizas del Putumayo; Federazione Italiana dei Parchi e delle Riserve Naturali; Forest Peoples Programme; Forum Environment & Development; Friends of the Siberian Forests; Fundación para la Promoción del Conocimiento Indígena; Global Forest Coalition; Greenpeace International; Helmholtz-Zentrum für Umweltforschung; Humane Society International; Indigenous Heartland Organization (IHO); Indonesian Forum for Environment; Inter-Mountain Peoples Education and Culture in Thailand (IMPECT); International Alliance of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of the Tropical Forests; International Collective in Support of Fish Workers; International Fund for Animal Welfare; International Hospitality and Sustainable Tourism; International Indian Treaty Council; International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity; International Institute for Environment & Development; IUCN - The World Conservation Union; Kalpavriksh; Legambiente O.N. L.U.S.; Letloa Trust; Madagascar Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity; NABU - German Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union; National Research Council of Italy (CNR); National Wildlife Institute - Bern Convention; Nature Kenya/Birdlife International; Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities; Netherlands Center for Indigenous Peoples; Ole Siosiomaga society (OLSSD); Organización de Jóvenes Embera y wounaan de Panamá; Partners of Community Organizations; Peruvian Trust Fund for National Parks and Protected Areas - PROFONANPE; Po Delta Park of the Region Emilia-Romagna; Practical Action; Regional Agency for Parks (A.R.P. Lazio); Réseau des Aires Protégées d'Afrique Centrale (RAPAC); Russian Association of Indigenous Peoples of the

North (RAIPON); South Pacific Regional Environment Programme; Tebtebba Foundation; The Bahamas National Trust; The Nature Conservancy; The Nature Conservancy Society of Japan; United Nations Development Programme - Equator Initiative; United Organization of Batwa Development in Uganda; Universita di Roma "La Sapienza"; University of Florence; Wildlife Conservation Society; World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP); World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

5. The meeting was opened at 10.30 a.m. on Monday, 11 February 2008 by Mr. José Antônio Marcondes de Carvalho (Brazil), representing the President of the Conference of the Parties. He recalled that the Conference of the Parties at its seventh meeting had confirmed that protected areas were essential for achieving the three objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and for meeting the Millennium Development Goals. The value of protected areas lay not only in protecting natural habitats but also in maintaining the livelihoods of local populations, thus contributing to poverty eradication. At the Fifth Trondheim Conference on Biodiversity, Marina Silva, Minister of the Environment of Brazil, had said that progress could be made in meeting the 2010 target only if a unified, focused approach were taken, with financial stability and support. The aim of the present meeting was to draw up recommendations for improved implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, which would be presented to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. The recommendations would be based on lessons learned in various countries during implementation. He welcomed the participation in the meeting of one Head of State, His Excellency Emanuel Mori, President of the Federated States of Micronesia, as well as Ms. Marcela Aguiñaga Vallejo, Minister of the Environment of Ecuador, and Mr. Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada, Secretary for the Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico.

6. Opening statements were made by Mr. Aldo Cosentino, Director-General for Nature Protection of the Italian Ministry of the Environment, Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, Mr. Jan Heino, Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department, FAO, and His Excellency Emanuel Mori, President of the Federated States of Micronesia.

7. Mr. Aldo Cosentino, Director-General for Nature Protection of the Italian Ministry of the Environment, speaking on behalf of the Minister of the Environment, emphasized the importance of setting up a global network of protected areas to achieve the objectives of the Convention, although many countries considered that the establishment of an international consensus on access to genetic resources and benefit-sharing was a priority. Italy's position was to give priority to the establishment of such a regime, while taking into account that it could not be implemented without a proper balance, in line with the ecosystem approach. It was most appropriate that the current meeting should be taking place at FAO headquarters, as the relationship between the work of FAO and the programme of work on protected areas highlighted the importance of reconciling nature protection and sustainable development and food security. He was therefore proud to announce that his Ministry had just signed an agreement to support FAO activities with regard to cooperation with the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity-related conventions. Italy had established a network of protected areas, which covered more than 20 per cent of its territory. The aim of his Ministry was to protect biodiversity but without limiting traditional agricultural and fisheries activities. Referring to the Countdown 2010 Initiative, which saw the creation of protected-areas networks as a fundamental tool for meeting the 2010 and 2012 targets, he said that little time was left to those crucial dates, and some strategic thought should be given to seeing 2010 both as an end but, above all, as a fresh starting point.

8. Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, Executive Secretary of the Convention on Biological Diversity, thanked the Director-General of FAO and the Italian Government for their hospitality. He said that Italy had led by example, with almost 20 per cent of the country classified as protected areas. Tremendous progress had been made globally in implementing the programme of work, protected areas now representing 11.6 per cent of the earth's surface. Although protected areas were a major source of material and non-material wealth, representing important stocks of natural, cultural and social capital and providing livelihoods and well-being to many, they were often undervalued by markets, politicians and the general public; enhanced efforts were needed to catalyse political will and commitment throughout society. In response to the call

at the eighth Conference of the Parties for capacity-building workshops, a consortium had been set up, the 'Friends of POWPA', which had mobilized funds and organized subregional workshops, attended by over 700 planners, practitioners and policy-makers from 100 countries. The workshops had not only provided practical hands-on training but had served as a platform for identifying challenges and constraints to implementation and means to address them. He thanked all those involved and called for further support, noting that, since the Convention had entered into force in 1993, the number of protected areas in the world had doubled, and their total size had increased by 60 per cent. Over the same period, however, international financing for biodiversity conservation had grown by only 38 per cent. At the same time, it should be noted that the Global Environment Facility had been strongly supportive of the work of the Convention, and he drew attention to the launch in July 2007 of the GEF grant project aimed at catalysing the implementation of the early-stage activities of the programme of work. That was the first time that GEF had initiated such a large project in support of a work programme under the Convention. In conclusion, he said that strong institutional arrangements for financing implementation of the programme of work were essential, and he paid tribute to the Government of Germany for its 'Life Web' initiative, which aimed to match voluntary commitments by States to designate new protected areas with the commitment of donors.

9. Mr. Jan Heino, Assistant Director-General, Forestry Department, FAO, said that the hosting by FAO of the second meeting of the Working Group was a concrete example of cooperation between the Organization and the Convention. He also acknowledged the support for the organization of the meeting provided by the host country of FAO, Italy, particularly the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea. FAO paid particular attention to issues relating to both terrestrial and marine protected areas, supporting the identification, management, monitoring and assessment of such areas. It had been working on practical protected area management issues, particularly human-wildlife conflicts, illegal trade, issues pertaining to indigenous people and livelihood issues, while FAO's work on marine protected areas focused on linkages between protected areas and production sectors.

10. His Excellency Emanuel Mori, President of the Federated States of Micronesia, said that his country, a small island developing State, was one of the most ecologically vulnerable areas on earth and hence accorded absolute priority to environmental issues. A comprehensive review of his country's National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan was currently being undertaken. Protected area management had been a core element of Micronesian culture for centuries and the principle of sustainability was a basic principle of traditional resource conservation methods, which were now being updated with the help of modern science. Although the Federated States of Micronesia encompassed some 3 million square kilometres of ocean, its total land area was just 702 square kilometres. Its people were thus the stewards of vast marine ecosystems and precious land-based bio-resources. The Utwe Walung biosphere reserve had been declared a protected area by UNESCO in 2005 and a total of some 100 protected areas had been identified throughout the country. At the regional level, his country had supported the adoption of the Programme of Work for Biodiversity and had endorsed the Pacific Islands Statement on Island Biological Diversity. At the subregional level, it had been involved in the development of the Micronesia Challenge and the Micronesian Conservation Trust. He requested the meeting to give special consideration to the needs of small island developing States, which were committed to sustainable development but lacked the means to address their national resource conservation priorities.

ITEM 2. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

Item 2.1. Election of officers

11. In keeping with established practice, the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties served as the Bureau of the Working Group. The meeting was chaired by Mr. José Antônio Marcondes de Carvalho (Brazil), representing the President of the Conference of the Parties. Ms Mary Fosi (Cameroon) served as Rapporteur.

Item 2.2. Adoption of the agenda

12. At the 1st session of the meeting, on 11 February 2008, the Working Group adopted the following agenda on the basis of the provisional agenda approved by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention at its eighth meeting (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/1):

1. Opening of the meeting.
2. Organizational matters:
 - 2.1. Election of officers;
 - 2.2. Adoption of the agenda;
 - 2.3. Organization of work.
3. Substantive issues:
 - 3.1 Review of implementation of the programme of work:
 - 3.1.1. Assessment of progress made in implementation;
 - 3.1.2. Obstacles encountered during the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and ways and means to overcome them;
 - 3.1.3 Progress report on refinement and consolidation of scientific criteria for the identification of marine areas in need of protection and on compilation of biogeographical and other ecological classification system;
 - 3.2. Exploration of options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work:
 - 3.2.1. Consideration of financial needs assessments;
 - 3.2.2. Options on innovative financing mechanisms;
 - 3.2.3. Options on innovative mechanisms to develop public/private partnerships;
 - 3.2.4. Coordination of technical and financial support to improve efficiency and effectiveness of implementation of the programme of work.
4. Other matters.
5. Adoption of the report.
6. Closure of the meeting.

Item 2.3. Organization of work

13. At the 1st session of the meeting, the Working Group agreed to conduct its deliberations only in plenary session and approved the proposed organization of work for the meeting as contained in annex II to the annotations to the provisional agenda (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/1/Add.1).

ITEM 3. SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES***Item 3.1. Review of implementation of the programme of work******3.1.1. Assessment of progress made in implementation of the programme of work***

and

3.1.2. Obstacles encountered during the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and ways and means to overcome them

14. The Working Group took up agenda items 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 concurrently at the 2nd session of the meeting, on 11 February 2008. In considering these items, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/2) synthesizing information on progress made towards achieving the targets of the programme of work on protected areas, based on submissions received from Parties and relevant organizations and on information gathered during the subregional workshops, highlighting obstacles encountered during implementation of the programme of work on protected areas. The Working Group had before it, as information documents, the reports of the subregional workshops (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/INF/1-4), a note by the Executive Secretary containing a list of available toolkits on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/INF/5), a note by the Executive Secretary on progress made in the implementation of paragraphs 27 and 33-35 of decision VII/28 of the Conference of the Parties (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/INF/6), a report by The Nature Conservancy on “supporting national implementation of the programme of work on protected areas - lessons learned and ingredients of success” (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/INF/7) and the report of the subregional workshop for French-speaking African countries on the consideration and strengthening of capacities for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/INF/9 (French only)).`

15. The Working Group first heard presentations and opening statements by Mr. Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada, Secretary for the Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico, Mr. Guy Suzon Ramangason, Director General of the National Association for the Management of Protected Areas in Madagascar, Ms. Maria Cecilia Wey de Brito, Secretary for Biodiversity and Forests of the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment, and representatives of non-governmental organizations, indigenous and local communities and civil society.

16. Mr. Juan Rafael Elvira Quesada, Secretary for the Environment and Natural Resources of Mexico, said that protected areas, a basic element of his country’s environmental strategy, were created and administered by the National Commission of Natural Protected Areas (CONANP). There were now 161 protected areas, compared with 119 in 2000. The protected terrestrial surface had increased by over 19 million hectares and the protected marine area by over 4.5 million hectares. Thanks to a threefold increase in financial resources for protected areas over the past four years, operational capacity for the administration and management of protected areas had tripled. Private and mixed trust funds, compensation for environmental impact and “right of use” fees had also contributed to the funding of biodiversity conservation. Further principles underlying conservation policies included: institutional synergies, promotion of community participation in planning and implementation, alternative productive activities that created employment and generated income for the population of protected areas, and promotion of human health, water supply and poverty reduction. Gap analysis had served as the basis for consolidating a system of terrestrial and marine protected areas that would be more representative of the country’s biodiversity. Under its reforestation programme, Mexico had planted 250 million trees throughout the country in 2007, representing one quarter of the billion trees set as a world target for the year by UNEP, and intended to plant a further 280 million trees in 2008. Under its Programme on Tourism in Protected Areas 2007-2012, Mexico planned to promote a culture of conservation of ecosystems and their biodiversity. It would also continue to implement its National Programme on Conservation of Species at Risk 2007-2012.

17. Mr. Guy Suzon Ramangason, Director General of the National Association for the Management of Protected Areas in Madagascar, said that his country’s unique biodiversity was under threat from slash and burn agriculture, wood heating, mining, forestry and hunting. In 2003 the President had announced a

plan to triple areas under protection, setting a target of 6 million hectares for 2009. The establishment of protected areas was therefore accorded top priority under the Madagascar Action Plan. Gap analysis techniques were used to support conservation planning and decision-making. Mining and forestry licenses had been suspended for four years in order to allow identification of priority conservation areas. A diversified approach was adopted to the governance of protected areas with a view to involving the private sector and local communities. A series of practical management guides to assist the actors involved were being tested, and decentralization was promoted under four regional pilot land-use plans. A trust fund for protected areas and biodiversity had been set up in 2005. Its initial goal of raising \$50 million of capital by the end of 2009 would be achieved by the end of 2008. In addition, the President had announced in 2005 that 8 per cent of cancelled multilateral debt would be allocated to protected areas. Other funding mechanisms included a tourism concessions policy, biodiversity offsets, green taxes and an increase in entrance fees for visitors to protected areas.

18. Ms Maria Cecilia Wey de Brito, Secretary for Biodiversity and Forests of the Brazilian Ministry of the Environment, described activities undertaken in her country to implement the programme of work. The number of protected areas had increased from 15 million hectares to 100 million hectares between 1985 and 2007. The national plan for protected areas foresaw integration of the lands of indigenous and local communities; integration of protected areas into wider land- and seascapes by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological, social and cultural considerations; preventing threats and mitigating negative impacts; promoting equitable sharing of costs and benefits arising from the establishment of protected areas; making the areas financially sustainable; and creating a national consortium for implementation of the plan. The Chico Mendes Institute for Biodiversity Conservation had been established under the Ministry to manage Brazilian territory under Federal protected areas legislation, and the Ministry had conducted a study to establish a financial sustainability plan for Brazilian protected areas, which included an environmental compensation mechanism for enterprises with significant environmental impacts. Other activities had been creation of a programme for protected areas in the Amazon region and an analysis of management effectiveness; a number of challenges remained with regard to coastal and marine protected areas. Although much had been achieved, much remained to be done, such as ensuring financial stability and ensuring that the benefits arising from resources in protected areas were shared equitably.

19. The representative of Birdlife International, Conservation International, The Nature Conservancy, the Wildlife Conservation Society and the World Wide Fund for Nature said that those organizations were strongly committed to helping Parties implement the programme of work, by supporting ecological gap analysis, financing for protected areas, capacity development and monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of protected areas management. They had supported the establishment of coalitions for institutional collaboration in more than 60 countries, provided support for nine regional workshops involving over 500 participants and assisted in the completion of financial analyses for protected areas systems. By 2008, they planned to address the under-representation of marine protected areas, devise tools to analyse costs and benefits and promote community participation in managing protected areas, including community conserved areas, and strengthen the ability of countries to meet the costs associated with the management of protected areas. In that respect, the organizations welcomed the 'Life Web' initiative of the Government of Germany. It would be important to analyse national factors that led to successful implementation of the programme of work and provide opportunities for regional cooperation and assistance. The five organizations reiterated their resolve to support governments in attaining their goals with regard to implementing the programme of work on protected areas and endorsed the proposal that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples be the guide to implementation of the programme and other work of the Convention.

20. The representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity said that the continued establishment of protected areas on indigenous lands violated the individual and collective rights of indigenous peoples, including the principle of prior informed consent. The Forum was deeply disappointed at the failure of the Parties to comply with the relevant provisions of decision VII/28 and with element 2 of the programme of work concerning governance, equity, participation and benefit-sharing. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially Articles 25

to 35, should serve as a frame of reference for the Working Group's deliberations and for the implementation of the programme of work. The Forum was also seriously concerned about the adverse impact of some of the financial mechanisms mentioned in document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/4 such as carbon trading, mining industries, debt-for-nature swaps and water privatization. Moreover, the criteria set out in document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/3 for the establishment of marine protected areas failed to include socio-cultural criteria and ignored the traditional knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.

21. The representative of civil-society organizations expressed concern about the continued overall loss of biodiversity, violation of human rights and serious threats from extractive and other industries. It was essential that the rights and practices of indigenous peoples and local communities in community conserved areas be recognized and supported and that they be involved in the management of government protected areas. In that respect, she concurred with the previous speaker that the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples should be the guide to implementation of the programme of work. She said that criteria for identifying and establishing protected areas must include social and cultural issues and indigenous knowledge. Furthermore, governments should put into effect legal, policy and institutional mechanisms to recognize the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities in relation to protected areas and fully redress the imbalance between local and national costs and benefits. Parties should provide adequate reports on implementation of the programme of work, with the participation of civil society. Government programmes for protected areas and for poverty reduction should be linked, and destructive land uses outside and within protected areas must be stopped. Public funds should be the primary source for financing protected areas; if other mechanisms were used, ecological sustainability, equitable sharing of costs and benefits and full respect for the rights and participation of indigenous peoples and local communities should be ensured. While supporting the draft recommendations in document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/2, she emphasized that multi-stakeholder coordination committees should include indigenous peoples and local communities as 'rightsholders'.

22. Following the presentations, statements were made by the representatives of Colombia, Mexico and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

23. At the 2nd session of the meeting, on 11 February 2008, the Working Group heard a presentation by Mr. Marc Hockings, Vice-Chair for Science, Knowledge and Management of Protected Areas of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas.

24. Speaking on the theme "Assessing protected areas management for enhanced implementation of the programme of work", Mr. Hockings said that the IUCN had undertaken a global management effectiveness study in recent years in support of the programme of work. Assessments of more than 100 countries had already been undertaken. Many of them were developing institutionalized systems for assessing management of their protected areas but assessments were still frequently driven primarily by NGOs. The target was to undertake assessments of at least 30 per cent of the world's protected areas by 2010. The methodology used in the global study enabled data from assessment systems to be translated into a common reporting format. He hoped that subsequent meetings under the Convention would discuss the adoption of agreed reporting guidelines based on the methodology. A coherent and integrated reporting mechanism was needed, ideally one that could be linked to the World Database on Protected Areas. Data were currently available from roughly half of the more than 6,300 assessments conducted. Management was considered to be sound in only about 20 per cent of sites and pronounced shortcomings had been noted in about 14 per cent. Outcome measures, however, were among the highest rated indicators. Adequacy and security of funding were major areas of weakness. It was also important to improve communication, community involvement and community benefit programmes. Sound performance in those areas was highly correlated with overall effectiveness.

25. Following the presentation, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Grenada, India, Lebanon, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Senegal, Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States), South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tunisia and Uruguay.

26. At the 3rd session of the meeting, on Tuesday 12 February 2008, statements were made by the representatives of Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Swaziland, Togo, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Yemen.
27. Statements were also made by the Indigenous Peoples Committee on Conservation, the Central Africa Protected Areas Network, the International Collective in Support of Fishworkers, IUCN and Greenpeace.
28. At the 5th session of the meeting, on 13 February 2008, Mr. Ositadinma Anaedu (Nigeria), Vice-President of the Bureau of the Conference of the Parties took the chair.
29. At the 5th and 6th sessions of the meeting, the Working Group took up a draft recommendation under items 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.
30. At the 6th session of the meeting, on 13 February 2008, the representative of Slovenia (speaking on behalf of the European Community and its Member States) raised a point of order in support of the meaningful participation of the representatives of non-governmental organizations and indigenous and local communities. The Chair responded that they could participate freely, as the Working Group was in informal session.
31. At the 8th and 9th sessions of the meeting, on 14 and 15 February 2008, the Working Group considered a revised draft recommendation pertaining to items 3.1.1 and 3.1.2.
32. At the 10th and 11th sessions of the meeting, on 15 February 2008, the Working Group considered document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/L.2, which contained an amended version of the revised draft recommendation. The draft recommendation was adopted as recommendation 2/1 and is contained in the annex to the present report.

Item 3.1.3 Progress report on refinement and consolidation of scientific criteria for the identification of marine areas in need of protection and on the compilation of biogeographical and other ecological classification systems

33. The Working Group took up agenda item 3.1.3 at the 3rd session of the meeting, on 12 February 2008. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/3 and Corr.1) summarizing progress made on refinement and consolidation of scientific criteria for the identification of marine areas in need of protection and on the compilation of biogeographical and other ecological classification systems.
34. The Working Group agreed to take note of the note by the Executive Secretary.

Item 3.2 Exploration of options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work

35. The Working Group took up agenda item 3.2 at the 3rd session of the meeting, on 12 February 2008. The item comprised the following four sub-items, which were considered concurrently:
- 3.2.1 Consideration of financial needs assessments;
 - 3.2.2 Options on innovative financing mechanisms;
 - 3.2.3 Options on innovative mechanisms to develop public/private partnerships; and
 - 3.2.4 Coordination of technical and financial support to improve efficiency and effectiveness of implementation of the programme of work.
36. In considering the item, the Working Group had before it a note by the Executive Secretary (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/4), which covered all four sub-items and synthesized information on financial needs assessments, based on submissions received from Parties, options on innovative financing mechanisms and options on innovative mechanisms to develop public/private partnerships. It also

provided suggestions for coordination of technical and financial support for effective implementation of the programme of work on protected areas. The Working Group also had before it, as an information document, the report of a study on “Innovative international financial mechanisms for biodiversity conservation with a special focus on the international financing of developing countries’ protected areas”, undertaken by the Macroeconomics for Sustainable Development Programme Office of the Worldwide Fund for Nature, with financial support from the Federal Ministry for Environment of the Government of Germany (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/INF/8).

37. The meeting first heard presentations by Ms. Marcela Aguiñaga Vallejo, Minister of the Environment of Ecuador, and Mr. Matthew Hatchwell, Wildlife Conservation Society.

38. Ms Marcela Aguiñaga Vallejo, speaking on Ecuador’s sustainable financing system for protected areas, said that the 36 protected areas in her country accounted for 19.3 per cent of the national territory and provided many goods and services that directly benefited the most important sectors of the national economy. The budget for basic management of the areas in the national protected areas system was US\$ 6,290,000, while integrated management would require US\$ 12,200,000, which was three times the current investment. The system urgently needed to at least double its personnel for managing the protected areas. The main sources of financing were fiscal revenue (35 per cent) and auto-financing (31 per cent), with the remainder from other sources, such as donations; 90 per cent of current expenditure was for personnel. In order to increase funding for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, the Ministry was establishing partnerships with a wide range of international institutions and non-governmental organizations. Management of the protected areas was ensured by the Ecuadorian armed forces and various non-governmental organizations, with the participation of local authorities. Ecuador was committed to undertaking a gap analysis, establishing financial sustainability and analysing capacity-building needs. The Government was also committed to increasing the representativity of species and ecosystems that were underrepresented in the protected areas system, coordinating the inputs for decision-making, increasing State support and setting up an institutional framework to promote participation in financing and management. It also planned to raise the political profile of and public awareness about the goods and services provided by the system and to ensure fair distribution of the benefits of biodiversity.

39. Ms. Marcela Aguiñaga Vallejo presented Mr. Djoghlaflaf with a statue of “The Virgin of Quito” for inclusion in the Museum of Nature and Culture at the Secretariat headquarters.

40. Mr. Matthew Hatchwell, Wildlife Conservation Society, made a presentation on “carbon-based funding for protected areas: a case-study from Madagascar”. He said that, in the global context, avoiding deforestation could reduce carbon dioxide emissions drastically; however, that was not a recognized clean development mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol. Voluntary carbon standards had been set to ensure the quality of voluntary carbon emission reductions, and voluntary carbon credits could be sold by contract; furthermore, social and environmental benefits could be incorporated. That mechanism could be used to raise sustainable funding for protected areas, as had been shown in a project in the Makira Plateau area in north-eastern Madagascar. The aim of the project, led by the Malagasy Ministry of Water and Forests, Environment and Tourism with support from the Global Conservation Fund and the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, was to address conservation threats, in particular shifting agriculture, by ensuring a sustainable, carbon-based stream of revenue that could be used to compensate local communities for reduced access to natural resources and to pay for long-term management of the area. Having established that the deforestation rate could be reduced by 50 per cent, the reduction in carbon dioxide emissions achieved could be sold on the voluntary carbon market. A legal mechanism had been developed to ensure that payments received by the Malagasy Government were channelled to the affected communities. In the long term, a strategy for carbon sales would be required that balanced the long-term funding needs of conservation and sustainable resource management with the evolving reality of the voluntary market. Various measures were being introduced to enable farmers to change from slash-and-burn agriculture; in the long run, the revenues from carbon sales could be used to improve health care and education. The mechanism would not work in all tropical forests, and other mechanisms were needed. Furthermore, carbon offsetting should not be used to avoid responsibility for reducing emissions. The price charged for

carbon emission reductions must be sufficient to meet the costs of landscape management and social costs.

41. Following the presentation, statements were made by the representatives of Bahamas, Panama and Slovenia (on behalf of the European Community and its member States).

42. Statements were also made by the representative of the Global Environment Facility and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

43. Statements were also made by the representatives of Greenpeace, the Indigenous Peoples' Committee on Conservation, the Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Biodiversity, the Global Forest Coalition and IUCN.

44. At the 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th sessions of the meeting, on 13, 14 and 15 February 2008, the Working Group considered a draft recommendation pertaining to item 3.2.

45. At the 7th session of the meeting, on 14 February 2008, the representative of the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity expressed concern that, during the two previous days, indigenous peoples and local communities had not been given the floor in a timely manner on matters of concern to them, so that they could be appropriately discussed and reflected in the conference room papers. The Forum had therefore decided to suspend its participation in the process.

46. The Chair, stressing the importance of dialogue, assured the Forum that it was welcome to participate in the negotiating process and that full consideration would be given to any proposal it wished to submit. The representative of Slovenia, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, requested that the meeting be suspended for consultations with the Forum in order to re-engage them in the meeting. The representative of Canada expressed support for the request for a suspension and suggested that the Bureau should meet to discuss the issue. The Chair suspended the meeting for consultations.

47. When the meeting resumed, the Chair announced that the International Indigenous Forum on Biodiversity had been assured of the Working Group's desire to ensure its full and effective participation.

48. At the 8th session of the meeting, on 14 February 2008, the Chair reported that the Bureau had met with the representatives of indigenous communities, and had agreed that the meeting should be open for the full and effective participation in the negotiation of draft recommendations by representatives of civil society and indigenous and local communities. Any proposal made by those representatives that was endorsed by the representative of a Party would be reflected in the revised document.

49. At the 11th session of the meeting, on 15 February 2008, the Working Group considered document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/L.3, which contained an amended version of the revised draft recommendation. The draft recommendation was adopted as recommendation 2/2 and is contained in the annex to the present report.

ITEM 4. OTHER MATTERS

50. There were no other matters.

ITEM 5. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

51. At the 11th session of the meeting of the Working Group, on 15 February 2008, Mr. José Antônio Marcondes de Carvalho (Brazil) resumed the chair. The present report was adopted at the 11th session on the basis of the draft report prepared by the Rapporteur (UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/L.1).

ITEM 6. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

52. The representative of Slovenia, speaking on behalf of the European Community and its member States, requested that the following statement be reflected in the report. The European Union had attended the meeting to discuss, negotiate and reach agreement, under agenda item 3.2, on issues of

financial needs assessments, options for innovative financial mechanisms, also in relation to the development of public/private partnerships, and coordination of technical and financial support to ensure more efficient and effective implementation of the programme of work. It therefore regretted that there had been no opportunity to discuss those matters in detail with other Parties and with observers. It also regretted the fact that the Working Group was transmitting two heavily bracketed recommendations to the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, since it should have been possible, given the overall consensus on the issues at stake and the meeting time available, to transmit clearer recommendations. The European Union would welcome clearer and more timely guidance at future meetings regarding the proposed procedure. Moreover, it stressed the importance of giving all participants an opportunity to air their views in a timely and meaningful way.

53. In his closing remarks, the Executive Secretary congratulated the representative of the President of the Conference of the Parties and the Bureau for their leadership and paid tribute to FAO for the outstanding support it had provided throughout the preparation and running of the meeting. He thanked the 476 participants for their spirit of cooperation as well as the donors for providing financial support to eligible countries, including representatives of indigenous and local communities. He stressed the need for full and effective participation of those communities in implementation of the programme of work on protected areas. He reminded participants that the first indigenous protected areas had been established in Australia in 1998, and indigenous communities played an important role in the effective management of protected areas in that country. The official apology issued by the Prime Minister of Australia two days previously for the suffering and pain inflicted on Australian indigenous people was historic and would assist in healing the nation and enhancing full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities in implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and of Article 8(j) of the Convention.

54. The representative of Greenpeace expressed the deep disappointment of his organization with regard to the procedures and outcome of the meeting. Climate change and loss of biodiversity were the major challenges for the planet and mankind. The programme of work on protected areas had shown that Parties could agree on ambitious, time-bound goals and targets and activities; however, little progress had been made. There appeared to be too little political will to make establishment of protected areas a priority or to provide new and additional funding for implementation of the programme of work in developing countries. Full and effective participation and full respect of the rights of indigenous and local communities, substantially increased funding for achievement of the 2010 biodiversity target and elimination of major threats to protected areas were crucial; however, the meeting had missed the opportunity to address those issues. He urged Parties to reconsider and to translate political will into strong, clear decisions at the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

55. The Chair of the Working Group declared the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group closed at 9.30 p.m. on Friday, 15 February 2008.

*Annex***RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY THE AD HOC OPEN-ENDED WORKING GROUP ON PROTECTED AREAS AT ITS SECOND MEETING***FAO, Rome, 11-15 February 2008***2/1. Review of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas**

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting:

Welcoming the progress made by Parties in implementing the programme of work on protected areas and *noting* that further efforts are needed to achieve the 2010 and 2012 biodiversity target for terrestrial and marine protected areas, respectively, and other targets set in the programme of work on protected areas,

Welcoming with appreciation the organization of regional workshops in some regions by the Executive Secretary in collaboration with The Nature Conservancy, WWF, Conservation International, BirdLife International, Wildlife Conservation Society, IUCN–World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA), the European Commission, the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation, the Governments of Germany, Canada, France, India, South Africa and Gabon and taking note that such workshops need to be held in all the regions and that they provide an important platform for the participating countries to exchange information on the status of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, to discuss challenges and constraints to implementation and practical ways and means to address these challenges for enhancing the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas,

Welcoming with appreciation the efforts by World Conservation Monitoring of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC) and IUCN to:

(a) Develop new transparent mechanisms including verification and review to improve the quality of data in the World Database on Protected Areas;

(b) Develop additional datasets associated with the World Database on Protected Areas on protected-area management effectiveness, local livelihoods, and relevance for carbon storage, among others;

[[*Welcoming*] [*Taking note of*] the efforts of the Lifeweb Initiative promoted by the Government of Germany and other countries. [, and *urging* the Parties and other relevant organizations to actively participate and implement this initiative].]

1. *Recognizes* that the limited availability of information continues to be a major shortcoming for the purpose of review exercises;

2. *Recalls* paragraph 4 of decision VIII/24 in which the Conference of the Parties urged Parties, other Governments and multilateral funding bodies to provide the necessary financial support to developing countries, in particular the least developed and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, taking into account Article 20 and Article 8(m) of the Convention, to enable them to build capacity and implement the programme of work on protected areas and undertake the reporting required, including national reports under the Convention on Biological Diversity, to enable the review of implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in line with goal 2.2 of the programme of work on protected areas;

3. [*Requests*] [*Invites*] Parties to:

(a) Not later than 2009, to finalize ecological-gap analysis [[independently or] with assistance of donors] to achieve the 2010 and 2012 targets where this has not been done, as a matter of urgency as well as other targets of the programme of work on protected areas aimed to be finalized;

(b) Promote the application of appropriate tools and policy measures including, as appropriate, integrated spatial planning in order to better integrate protected areas into broader land and seascapes and relevant sectors and plans, including aiming at poverty eradication;

(c) Give special attention to improving, in collaboration with partners and donors, the management-effectiveness of protected areas by enhancing human technical and financial resources, *inter alia*, through capacity-building measures, particularly for developing countries, small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, including for monitoring and evaluation of biodiversity at site- and system-level;

(d) Give special attention to the implementation of programme element 2 of the programme of work on protected areas;

4. *Encourages* Parties to:

(a) [[Transmit] [Consider mechanisms for transmitting] to the Executive Secretary, as appropriate, information on scientifically assessed candidate sites that would contribute to the completion of their national system of protected areas, with a view to mobilize [new and additional resources from] donors to support developing countries;]

or

(a) [Transmit to the Secretariat, as appropriate, information on those sites identified on the basis of the gap analysis that they may wish to designate as protected areas with the purpose of facilitating access to the information by Parties and organizations interested in supporting these efforts;]

(b) Establish, as appropriate, multisectoral advisory committees which may consist of representatives from, *inter alia*, relevant government agencies and departments, indigenous and local communities, land and resource managers, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector, experts and academia in support of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas at national and sub-national levels by providing advice on how to:

- (i) Better coordinate and communicate among various organizations and agencies involved with protected areas;
- (ii) Help develop national targets and action plans for implementing the programme of work on protected areas in both terrestrial and marine environments, in the context of national biodiversity strategies and action plans and in accordance with national legislation;
- (iii) Increase public awareness and develop a communication strategy for the programme of work on protected areas for both terrestrial and marine protected areas;
- (iv) Monitor implementation and support reporting on progress in implementing the programme of work on protected areas;
- (v) Support coordinated implementation of the programme of work on protected areas with other programmes under the Convention on Biological Diversity and other biodiversity-related conventions;
- (vi) Support technical capacity-building and fund programmes to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;
- (vii) Identify policy and legislative barriers and knowledge gaps, and improve enabling conditions for implementation, including the development of innovative financial mechanisms, guidance, tools and implementation strategies;

(c) Develop and facilitate the exchange and use of appropriate tools adapted where appropriate and necessary to local conditions including traditional natural resource management

practices of indigenous and local communities and translate them into required languages, as appropriate, and identify the need for additional tools, including for assessing the status of biodiversity in protected areas.

5. [Requests] [Invites] Parties to:

(a) Improve [and diversify] [and harmonize] [and strengthen] protected-area governance types [in accordance with national legislation,] by recognizing and taking into account, where appropriate, community-based organizations [as co-managers];

(b) [Consider incorporation] [Recognize the contribution] of, where appropriate, co-managed protected areas, private protected areas and indigenous and local community conserved areas within the national protected area system [through acknowledgement in national legislation or other effective means];

(c) [Promote the development and importance of functional ecological networks both terrestrial and marine areas, at national, regional and sub-regional levels, where appropriate;]

(d) Establish effective processes for the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, in the governance of protected areas, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations;

(e) [Further develop measures for benefit sharing as well as measures to make protected areas an important component of local sustainable development consistent with national laws and applicable international obligations];

(f) Support the establishment or strengthening of regional or subregional forums that contribute to the effective implementation of the programme of work on protected areas at the sub-regional level *inter alia* for undertaking cooperation in the establishment, in accordance with national legislation, of transboundary protected areas [and ecological networks,] as appropriate, in both terrestrial and marine environments; exchanging regional lessons on implementation of the programme of work on protected areas; coordinating the implementation of regional capacity-building plans; establishing regional networks of marine and terrestrial protected area specialists for various thematic areas of the programme of work on protected areas; and convening regional donor roundtables in collaboration with various donors and multi-lateral agencies;

6. Urges Parties to facilitate and improve transfer of technologies to developing countries in order to enhance management effectiveness of protected areas;

7. Invites the World Conservation Monitoring Centre of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP-WCMC), the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA) and the other members of the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) Consortium, [upon request], to further develop tools to assist in the monitoring of progress in implementing the programme of work on protected areas, [and to maintain and improve the United Nations list component of the WDPA];

8. Reaffirms paragraph 31 of decision VII/28, which recognizes the value of a single international classification system for protected areas and the benefit of providing information that is comparable across countries and regions and therefore welcomes the ongoing efforts of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas to refine the IUCN system of categories and encourages Parties, other Governments and relevant organizations to assign protected-area management categories to their protected areas, providing information consistent with the refined IUCN categories for reporting purposes;

9. Requests the Executive Secretary in consultation with Parties and with support from UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre, IUCN, among others, to develop as part of national reporting on biodiversity a streamlined reporting process through standardized information gathering;

10. [Requests] [Encourages] Parties to develop national or regional data networks in order to facilitate the exchange of, and access to, information on national or regional progress in implementation

of the programme of work on protected areas including providing information to the World Database on Protected Areas, where appropriate;

11. *Encourages* Parties, other Governments and relevant inter-governmental organisations, with the support of national and international non-governmental organizations, research and academic institutions and agencies, to enhance activities and resources [toward organizing and forming regional technical support networks] to assist countries in implementing the programme of work on protected areas by:

- (a) Making available tools for example through innovative systems such as e-learning programmes;
- (b) Facilitating the sharing of public information and knowledge;
- (c) Supporting and/or coordinating sub-regional workshops;
- (d) Convening regional/subregional technical training on key themes of the programme of work on protected areas;
- (e) Enhancing partnerships and exchange programmes between agencies and protected areas of various countries; and
- (f) Strengthening national and regional training institutions;

12. *Invites* the IUCN-WCPA and other relevant organizations to support strengthening of national and regional capacity training institutions through the development of an open curriculum framework in order to strengthen the capacity of professionals in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;

13. [[*Encourages* Parties to] [consider the use of] [use] [consider]] [*Notes*] the UNEP/IUCN TEMATEA Issue Based Module on Protected Areas [which provides a useful and practical tool for national capacity building [as well as to ensure coherence] [and assists in achieving coherence] in national implementation of different relevant agreements with regard to protected areas];

14. *Encourages* [donor] [donors and developed country] Parties, other Governments and organizations to provide adequate financial and technical support to assist the Executive Secretary in organizing regional and sub-regional workshops in all regions on key themes of the programme of work on protected areas, and [facilitate] [ensure] appropriate representation in the workshops;

15. *Requests* the Executive Secretary [, subject to available funds], to further develop and make available through the clearing-house mechanism a range of implementation tools for the programme of work on protected areas aimed at different audiences and translated into [United Nations] languages;

16. *Also requests* the Executive Secretary, [subject to available funds], in collaboration with other partners to facilitate the development of a user-friendly, comprehensive central website on the programme of work on protected areas;

17. *Encourages* Parties to ensure that conservation and development activities in the context of protected areas contribute to the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and ensure that benefits are equitably shared [in accordance with national legislation] [in accordance with national laws and circumstances];

18. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, in collaboration with relevant organizations to collate existing best practices related to the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, in the context of the present recommendation and make this available through the clearing-house mechanism and other mechanisms;

19. *Requests* Parties to designate national focal point[s] for [the coordination of] the programme of work on protected areas in support of the CBD national focal point[s] to facilitate the effective and coordinated development and implementation of national and regional terrestrial and marine

protected area strategies and action plans, taking into account the Convention's programme of work on protected areas and other relevant programmes of work and decisions;

20. *Requests* the Executive Secretary, *encourages* Parties and *invites* relevant organizations to:

(a) Increase public awareness and develop communication activities on the role and the importance of the benefits of protected areas in overall sustainable development and poverty eradication as a way to sustain human wellbeing; and

(b) [Enhance awareness of the role that protected areas and the connectivity of networks of protected areas play in [addressing] [the mitigation and adaptation to] climate change and take into account ecologically coherent networks of protected areas [in any response measures and mechanisms];]

21. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to draw to the attention of the IUCN 4th World Conservation Congress to be held in October 2008 the report of the second meeting of the Working Group on Protected Areas and *invites* IUCN to further contribute to the strengthening of capacity for the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and the process of its review leading to the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention;

22. *Decide* on the process for continued monitoring of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and preparing for its in depth review at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

2/2. *[Options for mobilizing, as a matter of urgency, through different mechanisms adequate and timely financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work]*

or

2/2. *[Options for mobilizing financial resources for the implementation of the programme of work by developing countries in particular the least developed and small island developing states as well as countries with economies in transition]*

The Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas *recommends* that the Conference of the Parties at its ninth meeting:

1. *Recognizes* the urgency of mobilizing adequate financial resources and, as a matter of urgency, [*urges*] [*requests*] [*invites*] [*developed country*] Parties, other Governments and international financial institutions [including the GEF, the Regional Development Banks, and other multilateral financial institutions] to provide the necessary adequate predictable and timely financial support to developing country Parties, [in particular the least developed countries and small island developing states as well as countries with economies in transition] [including through new and additional financial resources], to enable [them to fully implement] [the full implementation of] the programme of work on protected areas [including the implementation of the results of the ecological and financial gap analysis and of the capacity building plans]; taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;

2. *Recognizes* that innovative mechanisms, [including market-based approaches] can [complement] [strengthen] but not replace public funding and development assistance;

3. [*Urges* Parties when considering options for financing protected areas that where applicable full consideration be given to the equitable sharing and distribution of finances;]

4. *Invites* Parties to:

(a) Undertake [speedy completion of] country-level financial needs assessments, and develop sustainable financing plans including, as appropriate, a diversified portfolio of financial mechanisms, [among the ones listed in the annex] in accordance with Agenda 21, Article 20 of the Convention and relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties; further exploring, as appropriate, the concept of payment for ecosystem [goods] and services [in accordance with international law] [while ensuring][while taking into account] the equitable sharing of benefits with indigenous and local communities consistent with national laws and applicable international obligations; and exploring the potential of biodiversity offsets as a financing mechanism;

(b) Develop, in accordance with their specific circumstances, necessary measures to administer and implement the sustainable financing plan including by creating protected area management environments that encourage innovation in the development and use of financial mechanisms, including *inter alia*, public-private partnerships; and identifying and, as appropriate, removing barriers that may hinder the diversification of sources of income for protected areas

[(c) Enhance the effectiveness of financial resource utilization by further improving the quality of protected-area project proposals;]

[(d) Develop a socio-economic justification for increased funding for protected areas by linking protected areas to development agendas [and human well-being] and by showcasing how protected areas can contribute to [poverty eradication and] the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;]

or

[(d) Promote the valuation of ecosystem services in protected areas to achieve a better integration of conservation and development processes and to ensure that protected areas contribute to the eradication of poverty and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;]

/...

(e) Mainstream and integrate protected areas planning and management within the development agendas of both donors and developing countries by exploring the full potential of both public- and private-sector financing mechanisms which could achieve the Millennium Development Goals

(f) Consider, as appropriate, a national fund-raising target from national and international sources for implementing the programme of work;

[(g) Explore funding opportunities, [including UNFCCC] [under UNFCCC], for design, establishment, and effective management of protected areas [in the context of global efforts] to address climate change, [inclusive of adaptation and mitigation][and ecosystem restoration] [in compliance with decision VIII/30]]

[(h) Consider allocation of resources to strengthen capacity for analysis of threats and pressures on national protected areas systems exploring the possibility of exchanging experiences and harmonizing methodologies and mechanisms for this analysis]

[(i) Explore funding opportunities for protected area design, establishment and effective management in the context of climate change adaptation and mitigation, recalling that effective actions to reduce deforestation could constitute a unique opportunity for biodiversity protection, as noted by the Conference of Parties in decision VIII/30]

5. *Urges* donor countries to:

(a) Enhance financial support for implementation of new and additional protected areas and report on measures taken to carry out activities in subparagraphs (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph 24 of decision VIII/24;

(b) Support the reporting process of developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States as well as countries with economies in transition, with regard to protected areas;

(c) Take further actions by collaborating with developing countries in the development of comprehensive and targeted programs for capacity development and cooperation to meet the targets and timelines of the programme of work in support of the implementation of the programme of work by developing countries based on priorities identified in national biodiversity strategies and action plans and other strategies and action plans;

[(d) Take reasonable steps to facilitate proposals for increasing the level of Official Development Assistance above the already promised 0.7% GDP contribution by the developed countries to the establishment and management of protected areas directed to support the design, establishment and management of protected areas based on priorities identified in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and other strategies and action plans taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness]; and

or

[(d) Take reasonable steps to facilitate proposals for increasing the level of support for implementation of programme of work on protected areas based on priorities identified in National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans and other strategies and action plans taking into account the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness;]

[(e) Recognize the critical role that the GEF has played in advancing the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, and ensure that the protected areas remain a GEF priority for the foreseeable future;]

or

[(e) Ensure the increased new and additional fund to assist the implementation of programme of work on protected areas in developing countries, including by significantly increasing contribution to the biodiversity focal areas of GEF in the next replenishment]

[6. *Requests* donor countries to significantly increase the level of Official Development Assistance directed to support the establishment and management of protected areas with the full participation of indigenous and local communities and urges developing country Parties to prioritise the implementation of the programme of work and ensure the use of Official Development Assistance funding for this purpose;]

7. *Urges* bilateral and multilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and other funding organizations to:

(a) Make adequate, timely, and predictable funding available, [including new and additional financial resources] to allow for the designation and effective management of new protected areas [and the establishment of protected area functional ecological networks] that are necessary in order to complete comprehensive and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas, and for improving management of [highly under-funded] existing protected areas, including [areas under community management] [community conserved] [shared-managed] areas;

(b) Provide [enhanced financial and technical] support to [conservation] endowment funds and other long-term protected area financing mechanisms aimed at conservation and sustainable development;

(c) Support proposals for undertaking financial needs assessments, sustainable financial plans for protected area systems, and valuation of protected areas [ecosystem] goods and services;

[(d) Provide financial and technical cooperation for the development and implementation of financial strategies and plans for national protected area systems;]

[(e) Increase the level of official development assistance directed to support projects that demonstrate the role that protected areas can play in protected areas projects that can contribute to climate change adaptation and mitigation and recovery of degraded environments, and earmark funds for this purpose especially funds from the GEF and World Bank];

(f) Support proposals on public-private partnerships in the developing countries;

(g) [Allocate] [Support] [financial resources to build and enhance] capacity building for communities and/or indigenous and local communities to participate in the establishment and management of protected areas to improve their standard of living;

(h) [Provide] [Support] [funding to support] the revival and strengthening of traditional knowledge of biodiversity conservation and management in protected areas;

8. *Requests* the Executive Secretary to:

[(a) Take a proactive role in promoting the importance of financing for protected areas, in appropriate forums and mobilizing financial resources from all available international sources;]

[(b) Develop in cooperation with relevant organizations, tools for the implementation of innovative financial mechanisms and disseminate them through the clearing house mechanism and other means;]

or

[(b) Submit for the consideration at the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties a proposal on tools and increased financial and technical support and capacity building, including innovative financial mechanisms, to further the implementation of the programme of work by developing countries;]

[(c) Further analyse and develop the concept of payment for ecosystem services [and its contribution to][while ensuring] the conservation of biological diversity and the equitable sharing of [both costs and] benefits with local communities;]

or

[(c) Submit for the consideration of tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties a report containing an analysis of the concept of payment for ecosystem services while ensuring the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and the equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources;]

(d) Prepare a progress report as part of the in depth review of the programme of work on protected areas by the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, drawing on the information provided by Parties in their 4th national reports

9. *Welcomes* the UNDP/GEF project “Supporting Country Action on the CBD programme of work on protected areas” and *notes* the limited access by countries in Africa region;

10. *Invites* the Global Environment Facility to:

[(a) [Provide new and additional resources] [Consider focusing resources] [Continue to provide, and facilitate easier access to new and additional resources] for protected areas in the biodiversity envelope of GEF including the UNDP/GEF “Supporting Country Action on the CBD programme of work on protected areas”, so as to extend support to developing countries, SIDs, LDCs and countries with economies in transition, taking into account the goals and targets set in the programme of work]

[(b) Support proposals that demonstrate the role protected areas can play in climate-change adaptation in the context of the climate change focal area and related funding mechanisms;]

[11. *Urges* Parties, other Governments, bilateral and multilateral funding bodies and mechanisms to provide the new and additional financial support the necessary financial support to developing countries, [in particular] the least developed and small island developing States, as well as countries with economies in transition, taking into account Articles 8(m) and 20 of the Convention and the strategy for the mobilization of financial resources under the Convention, to enable them to build capacity and implement the programme of work on protected areas;]

[12. *Considers* the further exploration of [one or more specific] voluntary innovative international financing mechanisms [including *inter alia*] [of the annex to the present decision] and decides on a process of further analysis, development and possible implementation;]

or

[12. *Requests* Executive Secretary to further refine table 3 contained in document UNEP/CBD/WG-PA/2/4, aiming at providing reference to Parties in efforts to explore innovative financing mechanisms;]

[13. *Invites* G8 countries at their next summit to initiate as a matter of urgency, a financial initiative for biodiversity conservation with new and additional substantial financing commitments to reach the 2010 biodiversity target;]

14. *Welcomes* the offer by Ecuador to host the regional workshop on protected areas pursuant to paragraph 10 of decision VIII/24.

[Annex

INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL MECHANISMS*(Modified from Gutman and Davidson, 2007)*

The following text was neither discussed nor negotiated by the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas at its second meeting.

Financial Mechanism	Main actors	Comments
High income countries budgetary allocation 1. Contributions to a global environmental fund, or bilateral investment based on the donor global ecological impact. 2. Joint implementation of the programme of work on protected areas in which high and low income countries, agree to jointly implement the POWPA	Governments	Current Importance: None or minimal Recent trend: Technical and policy discussions stage Future prospect: Moderately good. Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones
Specific taxes as a source of revenue 3. A tax on international aviation 4. A tax on international navigation 5. A tax on the use of the stratosphere 6. A tax on trade on tropical woods 7. A tax on the use of oceans (fisheries and ocean bed) 8. A tax on greenhouse gasses 9. National (or international) auction of (some) carbon credits or other cap-and-trade permits.	Governments	Current Importance: Low Recent trends: France has recently implemented mechanism 3 to pay for health aid ¹ Future prospect: Slow progress. Some (e.g. mechanism 7) have made it to international treaties, but information on implementation not available. Others (e.g. mechanisms 3, 8) have been tabled many times. Mechanism 9 medium. Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones
Sharing the costs with future generations 10. A long-term Green Bond	Governments	Current Importance: None Recent trends: Technical and policy discussions stage Future prospect: Moderately good. Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones / Production landscape
11. Green lotteries	Governments Non-Profit organizations, Business (voluntary)	Current Importance: Low Recent trends: Growing Future prospect: Large opportunities Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones / Production landscape
Newer good-will fund-raising instruments 12. Sister Parks (North/South or South/South) 13. Adopt a Park 14. Round ups 15. Internet charity shopping 16. Affinity credit cards 17. Cell phone based donations	Non-Profit organizations, Business (Voluntary)	Current Importance: Low Recent trends: Growing Future prospect: Good. Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones
Businesses initiatives 18. International businesses good will environmental investments 19. Businesses' codes of conduct and	Non-Profit organizations, Business	Current Importance: Medium Recent trends: Growing Future prospect: Good Suitable for: Production landscape

^{1/} http://www.rfi.fr/francais/actu/articles/092/article_55734.asp

Financial Mechanism	Main actors	Comments
20. voluntary standards 21. Private-Public Partnerships 21. Private- NGOs Partnerships		
Green markets 22. Eco Labelling schemes 23. Promotion of green consumption and production 24. International trade in organic, fair-trade, sustainable products 25. International green investment funds	Non-Profit organizations, Business	Current Importance: Medium Recent trends: Growing Future prospect: Mechanisms 22 and 23 very large opportunities, mechanism 24 slow growth outside the clean energy sector Suitable for: Production landscape
Payments for ecosystem services 26. Regulated International market for bio-carbon offsets 27. Voluntary International market for bio-carbon offsets 28. Voluntary payment for ecosystem services (PES) for watershed protection 29. Voluntary households environmental offsets 30. GEF payments for global biodiversity conservation 31. Voluntary international business biodiversity offsets 32. Regulated international business biodiversity offsets	Non-profit organizations, Business	Current Importance: Mechanisms 26 to 30 Medium to low / 31 Low/ 32 None Recent trends: Mechanisms 26 to 31 Growing / 32 None Future prospect: Mechanisms 26, 27, and 28 Very large opportunities / 29 and 31 Moderate growth, 30 and 32 Low Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones /Production landscape
Long term ODA Commitments 33. An International Financial Facility International Taxes 34. A tax on currency transactions (CTT /Tobin tax) 35. A tax on international trade 36. A tax on international arms trade 37. A surcharge on international post and telecommunication 38. A tax on the internet or bit tax 39. Charges for exploration in or exploitation of Antarctica	Governments	Current Importance: None Recent trends: Discussions in the UN. Some European country Governments have at times endorsed some of them. Academic and technical discussions. Future prospect: Very improbable Suitable for: Protected areas / Buffer Zones /Production landscape

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