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AD HOC OPEN-ENDED
WORKING GROUP ON
PROTECTED AREAS
Second meeting
FAO, Rome, 11-15 February 2008

**STRENGTHENING THE CAPACITY OF GOVERNMENTS TO IMPLEMENT PRIORITY
ACTIVITIES OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY: EASTERN EUROPE REGIONAL
WORKSHOP, ISLE OF VILM, 17-21 JUNE 2007**

Note by the Executive Secretary

1. The Executive Secretary is pleased to make available herewith, for the information of participants in the second meeting of the Ad Hoc Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas, the summary report of the Eastern Europe regional workshop on “Strengthening the Capacity of Governments to Implement Priority Activities of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas under the Convention on Biological Diversity” held in the Isle of Vilm, Germany, from 17 to 21 June 2007. In pursuance of paragraph 10 of decision VIII/24, this workshop was organized by the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN) and the “protected areas for a living planet” programme of WWF, in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and IUCN/World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA).
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Strengthening the Capacity of Governments to Implement Priority Activities of the CBD PoWPA

**Eastern Europe Regional
Workshop**

Isle of Vilm, 17-21 June 2007

SUMMARY REPORT



This training workshop was a joint collaboration among the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation (BfN), the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, WWF's *Protected Areas for a Living Planet* programme, The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and IUCN/World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA).

This is a summary of the full report which was prepared by the workshop facilitator, Meg Gawler – *ARTEMIS Services for Nature Conservation and Human Development*. The full report is available from the website of BfN / the International Academy for Nature Conservation:
http://www.bfn.de/0610_vortraege+M52087573ab0.html

Protected Areas for a Living Planet — delivering on CBD commitments

Developed with the support of the *MAVA Fondation pour la Protection de la Nature*, WWF's *Protected Areas for a Living Planet* programme is working in key ecoregions to help governments meet bold targets for biodiversity conservation. Launched in January 2007, the programme brings together partners and stakeholders to support and monitor implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas – an historic commitment by 188 governments to create a global network of comprehensive, well-managed, and representative terrestrial and marine protected areas.

Protected Areas for a Living Planet is WWF's contribution to helping governments achieve the 2010 Target to reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss. Meeting this target is not only essential to safeguard our world's unique species and habitats, but also essential to improving the food security, health, and income of poor communities worldwide, and therefore to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

This training workshop was a joint collaboration among WWF, TNC, IUCN/WCPA, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the International Academy for Nature Conservation of the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation.

This report was prepared by the workshop facilitator, Meg Gawler – *ARTEMIS Services for Nature Conservation and Human Development*.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CERI	Carpathian EcoRegion Initiative
CHF	Swiss francs
CNPA	Carpathian Network of Protected Areas
COP	Conference of the Parties
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
GIS	Geographic Information System
IUCN	The World Conservation Union
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MEE	Management Effectiveness Evaluation
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NFA	National Forest Administration (Romania)
NHS	Natural Heritage Services (Finland)
NP	National Park
PA	Protected area
PA4LP	Protected Areas for a Living Planet programme
PAN	Protected Area Network
PES	Payments for Environmental Services
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas
PPA	PAN Parks Accommodation
PPF	PAN Parks Foundation
RAPPAM	Rapid Assessment and Prioritization of Protected Area Management
SEA	Social Impact Assessment
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
WB	World Bank
WCMC	World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

Executive Summary

In February 2004, at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-7) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 188 countries endorsed a comprehensive Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), including an ambitious set of time-bound action targets aimed at establishing and maintaining comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional protected area systems by 2010/2012. At the COP-8 governments recommended capacity building workshops to help Parties implement the PoWPA by providing practical, hands-on tools, information, and training.

This workshop was intended to provide an overview for countries in Eastern Europe of three of the most critical elements for implementing the CBD PoWPA: ecological gap analysis, improving management effectiveness, and sustainable financing, and it set the following objectives:

- (1) Review the progress in implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), including challenges and obstacles, for input to the second meeting of the CBD Working Group on Protected Areas (February 2008)
- (2) Increase the capacity of government officials to implement the PoWPA
- (3) Demonstrate the relevance of national Master Plans for implementing the programme of work on protected areas
- (4) Develop national workplans for developing national Master Plans for achieving progress on targeted themes that complement the activities of the Protected Areas for a Living Planet programme (PA4LP) at the ecoregion level
- (5) Identify the necessary resources and capacity as well as gaps and obstacles at the national level for developing national master plans.

The workshop was organized by WWF's Protected Areas for a Living Planet programme in cooperation with the Secretariat of the CBD, The Nature Conservancy, IUCN/WCPA, and the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. It was held in June 2007 at the International Academy for Nature Conservation on the Isle of Vilm in Germany.

Obstacles in awareness, political will, capacity, and sustainable financing were identified during the workshop. These four areas are clearly interlinked. Lack of awareness and understanding of the values of protected areas means that there is little political will to put protected areas in place, develop capacity, allocate funding, revise conflicting legislation, and reform institutional problems such as high staff turnover or poor qualifications. At a more local level, greater awareness of the value and benefits of protected areas needs to be achieved if protected areas are to be supported by local people.

The final session of the workshop summarised the key obstacles faced by governments for PoWPA implementation; how these obstacles could be addressed at national level and the external support needed from the CBD and international organisations. Based on the output of this session, specific wording for recommendations to the CBD Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas (WGPA-2) were drawn up by the workshop facilitators after the workshop. Specific recommendations were made in the areas cover the areas of Governance (building political will and awareness raising); capacity building and sustainable financing.

From feedback from the participants, it is clear that this capacity building workshop made a valuable contribution to the implementation of the CBD PoWPA in the region. The workshop did generally accomplish the objectives and outputs set out, and achieved the following outcomes:

- ✓ Twenty-four participants responsible for protected areas in 13 countries in Eastern Europe (Albania, Austria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine) gained practical knowledge in developing national Master Plans for achieving the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, with particular emphasis on ecological gap assessment, management effectiveness and sustainable financing.

- ✓ These thirteen countries provided a review to the CBD Secretariat on the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas in their countries.
- ✓ The thirteen countries elaborated workplans to develop national Master Plans to achieve the CBD PoWPA, including gap assessment, threat assessment, management effectiveness assessment, capacity assessment, equity and benefits assessment, governance, policy environment, sustainable finance, and monitoring of PA systems. For each of these elements, they rated the actual status of implementation, its priority for the country, next steps, what is needed to take the next steps, and obstacles.
- ✓ Participants developed recommendations for the CBD Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas.

Strengthening the Capacity of Governments to Implement Priority Activities of the CBD PoWPA

Eastern Europe Regional Workshop, June 2007

Background

In February 2004, at the seventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP-7) to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), 188 countries endorsed a comprehensive Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), including an ambitious set of time-bound action targets aimed at establishing and maintaining comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional protected area systems by 2010/2012. At the COP-8 meeting in March 2006, governments adopted Decision VIII, which recommended capacity building workshops to help Parties in implementing the PoWPA. These workshops are intended to provide practical, hands-on tools, information, and training to help governments complete some of the key early actions in the PoWPA.

In November 2006, members of the NGO consortium, the IUCN-WCPA and the CBD Secretariat agreed on organizing workshops in sub-regions to enhance capacities for implementation of priority activities identified by COP 8, and to review implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas.

Workshop Purpose

This workshop was intended to provide an overview for countries in Eastern Europe of three of the most critical the elements for implementing the CBD PoWPA: ecological gap analysis, improving management effectiveness, and sustainable financing.

Workshop Objectives

- (1) Review the progress in implementing the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including challenges and obstacles, for input to the second meeting of the CBD Working Group on Protected Areas (February 2008)
- (2) Increase the capacity of government officials to implement the PoWPA
- (3) Demonstrate the relevance of national Master Plans for implementing the programme of work on protected areas
- (4) Develop national workplans for developing national Master Plans for achieving progress on targeted themes that complement the activities of the Protected Areas for a Living Planet programme (PA4LP) at the ecoregion level
- (5) Identify the necessary resources and capacity as well as gaps and obstacles at the national level for developing national master plans.

A questionnaire attached on the level of implementation of the PoWPA in each country was sent to all participants in advance of the workshop, with a request that they complete it prior to the workshop.

Expected Outputs

The workshop intended to produce three essential outputs:

- A. Completion by each country of the attached questionnaire, which is based on the essential information required by the CBD Secretariat (this will be extremely helpful for CBD meeting groups and COPs)
- B. A plan of action for each country outlining next steps for the development of national gap assessments; sustainable financing plans; management effectiveness and capacity building plans; and overall PA master plans (format in Annex 3)
- C. Recommendations for the CBD Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas.

Organization of the Workshop

This workshop was organized by WWF's Protected Areas for a Living Planet programme in cooperation with the CBD Secretariat, The Nature Conservancy (TNC), IUCN/WCPA, and the German Federal Agency for Nature Conservation. Funding and in-kind contributions were provided by the organizers, with co-financing by the German Federal Ministry of the Environment.

The general structure of the workshop was as follows, and the detailed final agenda is attached as Annex 1.

- Day 0, Sunday: welcome, participant introductions, general over-view of the workshop and get-acquainted ice-breaker
- Day 1, Monday: overview of the CBD PoWPA, introduction to developing Master Plans, and ecological gap analyses
- Day 2, Tuesday: management effectiveness assessment and capacity development action planning
- Day 3, Wednesday: sustainable financing
- Day 4, Thursday: national presentations of next steps to develop national action plans; wrap up and finalization of inputs to the second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas and other regional processes; workshop evaluation.

Rolf Hogan (WWF International) and Sarat Babu Gidda (CBD Secretariat) took the lead, and expert input was provided by Jamie Ervin (TNC), Jason Spensley (TNC) and Barry Spergel (consultant for WWF), together with nine other resource persons. Twenty-four participants came from 13 countries: Albania, Austria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine. The full list of participants with their contact details is given in Annex 2.

Workshop Conclusions

Overall Conclusions

In the final session of the workshop, participants reviewed and provided comments and input on a summary of the main obstacles to PoWPA implementation, the proposed solutions and proposed external support required to implement the solutions. The summary was prepared based on the national reports to the plenary. The table below summarises the main conclusions.

Obstacles/Challenges to PoWPA implementation	Proposed Solutions and Next Steps	Proposed External Support from Regional and International Organisations and the CBD
GOVERNANCE		
Lack of political will to implement the PoWPA or support PAs at the national and local level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a national working group of key stakeholders for PoWPA implementation; • Launch a media campaign on PAs and an advocacy campaign among decision-makers. The campaign should increase awareness of the benefits of PAs and link PAs to current international issues (climate change, etc.); • Ensure adoption of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan by government. • Carry out an in-depth analysis of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to raise awareness of its conclusions; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International organisations such as the EC and the CBD Secretariat can help to build political will for PoWPA implementation by supporting national efforts.
Lack of understanding by governments of the benefits of PAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of benefits of PAs and ecological services • Develop methodologies to assist with identifying the benefits of PAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of PoWPA through inter-governmental agreements at the regional level; • Provision on training on identifying and promoting the benefits of PAs.

Obstacles/Challenges to PoWPA implementation	Proposed Solutions and Next Steps	Proposed External Support from Regional and International Organisations and the CBD
Lack of systematic long-term approach to PAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop action plans for national PA activities. 	
At site level state funding is often allocated to promoting tourism in PAs rather than protecting biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage central government to ensure PA funding goes to protecting biodiversity. 	
Administrative procedures can be very slow and can hamper efforts to collaborate e.g. on gap analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve administrative procedures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support capacity building and improvement of governmental bodies dealing with PAs e.g. through funding.
Contradictory legislation and legislation which promotes the destruction of biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerate harmonization of national legislation with EU legislation. Clarification of roles and competencies between ministries and departments. Carry out an analysis of existing legislation to identify problems Accelerate drafting of by-laws and procedures to implement legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide external legal advisers Provide grants to NGOs to hire local lawyers to identify problems and suggest solutions.
Lack of stakeholder involvement in PA management and local resistance to PAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness campaign Increase involvement of local people in PA management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist with capacity building for the involvement of local people in PA management.
Lack of coordination between government bodies at national level with other governments at regional level.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foster information exchange Establish a biodiversity information system Establish/support transboundary coordination mechanisms to support PoWPA implementation at the regional level; Governments should identify central coordinator for PoWPA implementation. Governments should also nominate joint focal points for biodiversity-related conventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support training Increase efforts to harmonize the biodiversity-related conventions Each of the biodiversity-related conventions should promote and assist greater coordination at the national level. Support the exchange of experience and lessons learned in transboundary cooperation
Private landowners do not want to get involved in biodiversity conservation activities adjacent to PAs or to allow their lands become part of PAs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness of private landowners on biodiversity conservation Develop incentives to involve farmers in biodiversity conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the exchange experience and lessons learned especially models for working with private landowners from other regions.
FUNDING		
Lack of funding for PoWPA implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build political will to allocate funds. Develop proposals for EU funds. Develop joint fundraising activities between NGOs and government – e.g. through donor roundtables. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training to government PA agencies on how to access EU development funding for PAs.
PAs are a low priority for governments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise the political priority given to PAs e.g. through awareness raising campaigns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBD COP should appeal to governments to prioritize biodiversity conservation
Low government capacity to absorb funds and lack of capacity to prepare targeted funding proposals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop bi-lateral and multi-lateral cooperation to develop joint funding proposals. Develop public-private partnerships Work with consulting firms to prepare proposals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training on EU funds COP should prioritise capacity building in this area.

Obstacles/Challenges to PoWPA implementation	Proposed Solutions and Next Steps	Proposed External Support from Regional and International Organisations and the CBD
Lack of diversity of income sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop national strategies to diversify funding sources; • Develop national strategy on tourism • Train staff to identify and use alternative funding sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide technical assistance in sustainable financing. • Hold an international workshop for PA managers on sustainable income generation.
CAPACITY		
High level of staff turnover	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop teams on biodiversity protection and PAs to retain capacity and institutional knowledge despite staff turnover. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support environmental ministries in the establishment of structures to retain staff.
Lack of training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out capacity needs assessments • Use civil society capacity • Set up a multi-stakeholder advisory committee on PoWPA implementation • Establish an PA information exchange system • Provide training, including on-site training, in: gap assessments including marine; the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment; and site specific data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate training activities between international organizations • Support development and distribution of regional case studies • Support translations of key tools (manuals, strategies) • Provide technical support • Provide external experts to build capacity. • Establish a training of trainers network • Support development and follow-up to capacity needs assessments.
Lack of model guidelines and methodologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use RAPPAM methodology to assess management effectiveness; • Carry out site-level pilot projects to implement methodologies (e.g. sustainable finances). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the translation, distribution and site-level testing of existing methodologies; • Support development and distribution of regional case studies on use of methodologies
Lack of coordination on training between international organisations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring together international organizations and conventions to coordinate training activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CBD could facilitate a coordination meeting.
Lack of data management systems and poor exchange of existing data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve data systems to ensure the availability of quality data • Hold roundtables between government departments to identify data holders and promote sharing of data. • Develop central data management units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute models and lessons learned for the establishment of data management systems.
Lack of implementation of the results of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build support for implementation through advocacy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote implementation of the results of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
Small sized PAs are often excluded from national PA activities such as training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a capacity assessment of large and small PAs 	

The summary of the discussion on the above table at the workshop is organised around four main obstacles which appear throughout the above table. These are:

- 1) Lack of political will
- 2) Lack of awareness
- 3) Lack of capacity
- 4) Lack of financing.

These four areas are clearly interlinked. Lack of awareness and understanding of the values of protected areas means that there is little political will to put protected areas in place, develop capacity, allocate funding,

revise conflicting legislation, and reform institutional problems such as high staff turnover or poor qualifications. At a more local level, greater awareness of the value and benefits of protected areas needs to be achieved if protected areas are to be supported by local people. The discussion around these four main issues is summarised below:

Building Political Will:

Participants noted that international organizations and agreements such as the CBD can be instrumental in influencing political will. Also, with many countries in the region being EU members or candidates for EU membership, the European Commission has a large amount of influence in the region of Eastern Europe. For example, the Executive Secretary of the CBD could work with the European Commission to develop a partnership with other international organizations and an action plan for building political will for implementation of the PoWPA in the region and linking it with Natura 2000.

Building Awareness of the Importance of Protected Areas:

Participants suggested public awareness campaigns, including the analysis and promotion of the findings of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment as they relate to the region, as well as other key studies and methodologies for demonstrating or assessing the importance of biodiversity and protected areas. International organisations have a role to play in assisting with the interpretation, translation and dissemination of the results of key materials at the regional and national level. They can also provide support and build capacity for awareness raising campaigns.

Building Capacity:

From feedback from the participants, it is clear that this capacity building workshop made a valuable contribution to the implementation of the CBD PoWPA in the region. There is a need for additional ongoing capacity building efforts if the PoWPA is to be implemented effectively in the region. This should also focus at the national and institutional level. There is also a need for greater collaboration between actors in the region involved in capacity building on protected areas. The CBD PoWPA offers an opportunity to create synergies around capacity building for the achievement of individual targets of the PoWPA, for example, by developing and implementing national capacity building action plans. International organizations could increase efforts to coordinate future capacity building initiatives. For example, key institutions could establish a network of trainers and institutions, and coordinate activities around the PoWPA targets.

Financing:

There is a lot of funding available in the sub-region from EU and other bi-lateral funds, and although a portion of these funds could be made available for protected areas, there is often a lack of knowledge of how to apply for this funding. In addition, there is also a lack of political will to spend this funding on protected areas, rather than on structural development projects such as roads or industrial development. This shows a clear link between the lack of resources and lack of political will. International organizations have a role to play in building this political will, and thus in releasing funds for protected areas. EU and bi-lateral donors could work together in the region to promote the allocation of development funding to biodiversity and protected areas. For example, a donor roundtable could bring together the key donor funding lines, local governments and other stakeholders to address the issue.

It was clear at the workshop that there are not many examples of sustainable financing initiatives in the region (it was very difficult to identify potential case studies). However, there are many opportunities in the region, such as tourism and payment for environmental services. These opportunities will also serve to build awareness of the value of protected areas and biodiversity.

Recommendations to the CBD Working Group on Protected Areas

The following recommendations were written after the workshop. They are based on the discussion held during the final session of the workshop summarised above.

The meeting of the 2nd open ended working group on protected areas (WGPA-2) should consider making the following recommendations to the 9th Conference of the Parties (COP 9):

Governance

1. *Considering the lack of political will to implement the PoWPA in many countries, the WGPA-2 urges COP to:*

Request Parties to:

- (i) prioritize biodiversity conservation and implementation of the PoWPA;
- (ii) establish multi-stakeholder coordination mechanisms at the national level to coordinate implementation of the PoWPA among difference sectors of government, NGOs, scientists, international organisations and local community organisations;
- (iii) work with neighbouring countries to establish, or support existing, transboundary coordination mechanisms to support PoWPA implementation at the regional level;
- (iv) identify a central coordinator for PoWPA implementation;
- (v) develop action plans for national PA activities;
- (vi) review existing administrative arrangements for implementing the PoWPA and make recommendations for improvements, for example, by clarifying roles and responsibilities of difference ministries and departments;
- (vii) review and resolve conflicting legislation;
- (viii) accelerate drafting of by-laws and procedures to implement PA legislation;
- (ix) develop incentives to involve farmers and private landowners in biodiversity conservation;
- (x) Increase involvement of local people in PA management;
- (xi) promote information exchange on PAs for example by establishing a biodiversity information system
- (xii) implement awareness-raising campaigns to demonstrate the value and benefits of protected areas to local people as well as national and regional economies;
- (xiii) nominate joint focal points for biodiversity-related conventions
- (xiv) urgently adopt National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans;

Urge international organisations and regional organisations to:

- (xv) share lessons learned and build capacity for awareness raising activities and make available tools, methodologies and other publications that can help to demonstrate the tangible and non-tangible benefits of protected areas;
- (xvi) demonstrate support for protected areas and engage in awareness-raising activities, high-level meetings etc.
- (xvii) provide external legal advisors to support efforts to strengthen government institutions through the review and revision of procedures and conflicting legislation;
- (xviii) make small grants available for efforts to implement the PoWPA such as the review of conflicting legislation;

Urge the COPs of the the biodiversity-related conventions to:

- (xix) promote and assist greater coordination at the national level on implementation of the biodiversity-related conventions.

Request the Executive Secretary to:

- (xx) support awareness-raising campaigns by participating in events and providing materials and lessons learned to Parties via the Clearing House Mechanism;
- (xxi) raise awareness and promote implementation of the PoWPA among inter-governmental agreements and bodies at the regional level;

Finance

2. *Considering the lack of funding to implement the PoWPA in many countries, the WGPA-2 urges COP to:*

Request Parties to:

- (i) Request funding for PoWPA implementation from EU regional and rural development funds;
- (ii) Develop joint fundraising activities between NGOs and government;
- (iii) Convene donor roundtables to bring donor together to coordinate on supporting PoWPA implementation;
- (iv) Develop public-private partnerships to support PoWPA implementation;
- (v) Develop national strategies to diversify funding sources;
- (vi) Train staff to identify and use alternative funding sources;

Urge international organisations and regional organisations to:

- (vii) Provide technical assistance and capacity building in sustainable financing;
- (viii) Provide training on how to apply for PoWPA implementation from regional and rural development funds

Capacity Building

3. *Considering the need to build capacity for the implementation of the CBD PoWPA, the WGPA 2 urges COP to:*

Request Parties to:

- (i) Urgently carry out an implement a national protected area capacity needs assessment and until such an assessment is ready prioritise capacity building, including on-site training, in the following key areas:
- (ii) involvement of local people in PA management especially private landowners;
- (iii) awareness-raising and communicating the tangible and non-tangible benefits of protected areas;
- (iv) review and revision of procedures and conflicting legislation
- (v) how to apply for EU regional and rural development funds for PAs
- (vi) development of public-private partnerships to support PoWPA implementation;
- (vii) Identification and use of alternative funding sources and Develop of national sustainable financing strategies
- (viii) gap assessments including marine and site specific data collection;
- (ix) data management systems.
- (x) Avail of the capacity of civil society through the multi-stakeholder advisory committee on PoWPA implementation identified in paragraph 2 above;
- (xi) Improve data management systems to ensure the availability of quality data and the sharing of data between government departments;
- (xii) Put in place mechanisms to support the retention of PA staff in government agencies;
- (xiii) Carry out site-level pilot projects to implement methodologies (e.g. sustainable finances).

Urge international organisations and regional organisations to:

- (xiv) Coordinate capacity building activities between international organizations and consider the establishment of a regional network to train trainers;
- (xv) Support the translation and distribution of key tools and site-level testing of existing methodologies;
- (xvi) Support development and distribution of regional case studies including on the use of methodologies;
- (xvii) Provide technical support including external experts to build capacity.
- (xviii) Support development and follow-up to capacity needs assessments.

Request the Executive Secretary to:

- (xix) Bring together international organizations and conventions to coordinate training activities.

Documentation

Participants were provided with a CD containing a wealth of documents on the nine elements of PA System Master Plans, together with copies of all the workshop presentations and workshop documents.

Workshop Outcomes

- ✓ Twenty-four participants responsible for protected areas in 13 countries in Eastern Europe (Albania, Austria, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia and Ukraine) gained practical knowledge in developing national Master Plans for achieving the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, with particular emphasis on ecological gap assessment, management effectiveness and sustainable financing.
- ✓ These thirteen countries provided a review to the CBD Secretariat on the implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas in their countries.
- ✓ The thirteen countries elaborated workplans to develop national Master Plans to achieve the CBD PoWPA, including gap assessment, threat assessment, management effectiveness assessment, capacity assessment, equity and benefits assessment, governance, policy environment, sustainable finance, and monitoring of PA systems. For each of these elements, they rated the actual status of implementation, its priority for the country, next steps, what is needed to take the next steps, and obstacles.
- ✓ Participants developed recommendations for the CBD Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas.

Thus the workshop did generally achieve the objectives and outputs set out.

Annex 1. Agenda

	Agenda Item	Lead/Technique	Outcomes/Output	Comments
Day 0				
Afternoon	Arrival of participants			
6.50-7.30	Protected Areas for a Living Planet – delivering on CBD commitments			
	<i>Eastern Europe Regional Workshop, June 2007 – Workshop Report</i>			
8.00-8.45	1. Welcome, introductions and general overview of meeting , expected outcomes and follow-up.	Lead: Meg Gawler	Participants understand the objectives, get to know each other, become familiar with the agenda, and formulate expectations.	Organizers check that all participants have sent in their questionnaires
8.45-9.15	Introduction to Vilm	Lead: Judith Jabs		
Day 1				
8.30-8.40	Overview of agenda for Day 1.	Lead: Meg Gawler Technique: Presentation and facilitated discussion		
8.40-9.10	Overview of CBD programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA) and CBD reporting process. Progress in global implementation	Lead: Sarat 'Babu' Gidda Technique: Presentation and facilitated discussion	Participants understand the background to the development of the PoWPA, its purpose and expected outputs	
9.10-9.40	Linkages between CBD PoWPA and Natura 2000	Lead: Rolf Hogan Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion	Participants understand what the CBD PoWPA brings in addition to Natura 2000 and how Natura 2000 contributes to the CBD	
9.40-10.10	Overview of WWF's Protected Areas for a Living Planet programme	Lead: Rolf Hogan, Stella Satalic, Hildegard Meyer Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion	Participants understand the Protected Areas for a Living Planet approach, its potential to assist national implementation of the PoWPA and ongoing activities in the Carpathian and Dinaric Arc ecoregions	
10.10-10.30	C O F F E E B R E A K			
10.30-11.30	3. Exchange of experiences and developing Master Plans including: (i) ecological gap analysis (ii) managing PA networks (iii) sustainable finance Overview and experience in developing national Master Plans or "National Strategic Plans"	Lead: Jamie Ervin Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion	For national systems of protected areas, what are the critical action steps and tools for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • filling ecological gaps • managing the PA network • sustainable finance How do these steps vary in country-specific settings? Should these steps be integrated into some type of "Master Plan" or "National Strategic Plan"? How? What are the practical considerations for completing these steps (e.g., timing, participants, costs, etc.)? Participants understand the approach and benefits of developing national Master Plans, and the elements of a comprehensive Master Plan.	
11.30-12.30	3 (i) Ecological gap analysis: introductory presentation by expert conducting ecological gap analysis, including case studies and different approaches and tools	Lead: Jamie Ervin Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion	Participants gain an understanding of the issue, relevant tools and critical action steps.	
12.30-2.00	L U N C H B R E A K			
2.00-2.30	Existing case study from the Dinaric Arc on ecological gap analysis: plans and obstacles and how to move forward	Lead: Boris Krystufek Technique: Presentation & facilitated plenary discussion	♦ What can we learn from real-world case studies in terms of success factors, overcoming obstacles, etc.? ♦ What are the concrete steps that belong in a practical work plan designed to advance progress?	
2.30-3.00	Existing case study from the Carpathians on ecological gap analysis: original Carpathian gap analysis, and how the ecological network was developed based on this gap analysis	Leads: Hildegard Meyer and Anna Guttova Technique: Presentations & facilitated discussion	♦ For each country, what problems are being encountered in implementing these steps, and how can these problems be	

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Day 2				
8.30-8.35	Agenda for second day	Lead: Meg Gawler Technique: Plenary discussion		
8.35-8.45	Summary of the break-out group work on gap assessment from the first day	Lead: Pierre Galland Technique: Plenary discussion	Understanding of the key outcomes of the group work on gap assessments	
8.45-9.45	3 (ii) Managing PA networks: Introduction to management effectiveness assessment and capacity development action planning	Lead: Jason Spensley Technique: Presentation & discussion	Participants gain an understanding of the issue, relevant tools and critical action steps. ♦ What are the concrete steps that belong in a practical work plan designed to advance progress?	Most countries have done management effectiveness assessments. The focus should be on how they have used the results strategically. We need to communicate this to the countries in advance so that it is not a surprise. Ask every country to bring them.
9.45-10.15	Existing case study from Romania of managing PA networks. Presentations of RAPPAM results and how they have been used.	Lead: Mihai Zotta Technique: Presentation & discussion	♦ What can we learn from real-world case studies in terms of success factors, overcoming obstacles, etc.?	
10.15-10.45	Management effectiveness case study – Finland	Lead: Kari Lahti Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion		
10.45-11.00	C O F F E E B R E A K			
11.00-11.30	Management effectiveness activities of PAN Parks	Lead: Vlado Vancura Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion		
11.30-12.30	Brainstorming on trends in threats, management weaknesses and political constraints	Lead: Jason Spensley / Meg Gawler Technique: Plenary exercise with cards and 3 pinboards	Generate ideas from all participants and synthesize in clusters	Threats = pink Management weaknesses = yellow Political constraints = white Red = clusters
12.30-2.00	L U N C H B R E A K			
2.00-3.00	Exercise to plan action on one challenge	Leads: Jason Spensley, Jamie Ervin, Pierre Galland, Kari Lahti Technique: 4 facilitated break-out groups	Participants gain experience in planning a step-by-step approach to advance on a challenging issue	
3.00-3.15	C O F F E E B R E A K			
3.15-3.45	Country groups to plan next steps	Leads: Jason Spensley Technique: 13 individual country groups		
3.45-4.30	Country groups share next steps in Neighbour Groups	Leads: Jason Spensley Technique: 4 break-out groups as on Day 1		
4:30-5.15	Reports back from Neighbour Groups	Leads: Meg Gawler Technique: Plenary session: reports back and facilitated discussion		
2.00-3.45	Development of a new case study national action plan for managing PA networks Instructions to break-out groups	Lead: Jason Spensley Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion	Participants choose a country and elaborate a plan of action to ensure adequate management of the PA network.	
3.45-4.00	C O F F E E B R E A K			
4.00-5.15	Break-out groups develop action plans for improving management of PA networks for four countries	4 groups of 7-8 persons each.	Participants elaborate plans of action to complete the planning for managing PA networks in their countries..	Each group selects a facilitator and a scribe who captures the results on their laptop

5.15-5.30	Feedback from participants on Day 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Taking the Pulse” • What was most useful? • What could we do better tomorrow? 	Lead: Meg Gawler Technique: Facilitated plenary discussion	Input on how we feel, and how to improve the workshop	
6.00-7.00	D I N N E R			
7.30-8.00	Icebreaker game: Two truths and one lie	Lead: Meg Gawler Technique: Plenary fun		
8.00-8.30	Informal presentation on 'Governance of Biodiversity' Research Project - Success and Failure Factors for Biosphere Reserve Management in Central and Eastern Europe"	Rainer Schliep		

Day 3				
8.30-8.45	Summary of the second day and agenda of the third day	Lead: Meg Gawler Technique: Plenary discussion		
8.45-10.15	3 (iii) Introductory presentation on developing sustainable financing including case studies and different approaches and tools	Lead: Barry Spergel Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion	Participants gain an understanding of the issue, relevant tools and critical action steps. ♦ What are the concrete steps that belong in a practical work plan designed to advance progress? ♦ For each country, what problems are being encountered in implementing these steps, and how can these problems be overcome?	B: Look at the presentations made in Miami and St Lucia.
10.15-10.45	EU Funding Lines	Lead: Peter Torkler Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion		
10.45-11.00	C O F F E E B R E A K			
11.00-11.30	PAN Parks	Lead: Vlado Vancura Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion	Introduction to concept and focus on sustainable financing activities & relations with industry that contribute to supporting PA budgets	
11.30-12.30	Development of a new case study national action plan for sustainable financing Instructions to break-out groups	Lead: Barry Spergel Technique: Presentation & facilitated discussion	Participants choose a country and elaborate a plan of action to ensure adequate management of the PA network.	
12.30-2.00	L U N C H B R E A K			
2.00-3.30	Break-out groups develop action plans for sustainable financing of PA networks for four countries	4 groups of 7-8 persons each.	Participants elaborate plans of action for sustainable financing of PA networks for their countries.	Each group selects a facilitator and a scribe who captures the results on their laptop
3.30-3.45	C O F F E E B R E A K			
3.45-5.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of progress on country-level implementation of the programme of work on protected areas, identification of constraints and opportunities to promote implementation. Synthesis of national action plans 	Lead: Jamie Ervin Technique: country-specific groups	- For each country, what are the major accomplishments to date and likely catalysts/opportunities to advance implementation of the programme of work? - What are the major obstacles faced in implementing the programme of work? - How can these be addressed by the CBD? e.g. message to Working Group on Protected Areas/COP 9) Participants synthesize action plans for their own county, and prepare 5-10 minute presentations.	Participants finalize the questionnaires that had been submitted in draft before the workshop.
5.15-5.30	Feedback from participants on Day 3	Lead: Meg Gawler Technique: Plenary discussion		
6.00-7.00	D I N N E R			
19.30-21.00	Guided Walk around the island	Janet Jabs		

Day 4				
8.30-8.35	Summary of the 3rd day and agenda of the 4 th day	Lead: Meg Gawler Technique: Plenary discussion		
8.35-9.25	Presentation of next steps to develop national action plans: Albania Bosnia and Herzegovina Croatia Montenegro Slovenia	Lead: CBD Secretariat / Meg Gawler Technique: Country group presentations and plenary discussion	Participants get an overview of implementation in the region and common areas of concern. Opportunity for feedback and discussing general problems with implementing the PoWPA.	14 country presentations of ten minutes each – will need very strict time management. Give participants standard powerpoint presentations to fill in ahead of time, and get these all loaded up before we start on Day 4. Do 4-5 presentations, then pause for discussion.
9.25-9.35	Discussion			
9.35-10.25	Presentation of next steps to develop national action plans: Czech Republic Hungary Poland Romania Serbia (including Kosovo)			
10.25-10.35	Discussion			
10.35-10.50	C O F F E E B R E A K			
10.50-11.20	Presentation of next steps to develop national action plans: Slovakia Ukraine Bulgaria			
11.20-11.30	Discussion			
11.30-12.15	4. Wrap up and finalization of inputs to the second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas and other regional processes	Lead: Sarat 'Babu' Gidda and Pierre Galland Technique: Plenary discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♦ What are the major "take-home messages" and insights from this Workshop? ♦ What are the key resources that can be drawn upon when participants return home (e.g., funding, roster of experts, guides)? ♦ Following this Workshop, how can momentum be maintained (e.g., ongoing peer learning network)? ♦ What can we expect at the second meeting of the Open-ended Working Group on Protected Areas and the ninth meeting of the Conference of the Parties meeting (both scheduled for 2008)? What might be some desired outcomes of these meetings? 	
12.15-12.25	Workshop evaluation	Lead: Meg Gawler Technique: Plenary		
12.25-12.30	Closure	Lead: CBD Secretariat / WWF		
12.30	L U N C H			

Annex 2. Participants

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Annex 3. Reporting Template

COUNTRY NAME:

0= no progress; 1 = started; 2 = some good progress; 3 = excellent progress or completed

Element of Master Plan	Status (0-3)	Status <i>What is the status of activities to achieve this goal e.g. working group established, draft plan available etc.?</i>	Obstacles or Challenges <i>What are the key problems to achieving this goal e.g. lack of resources, interest, capacity, etc.?</i>	Next Steps <i>What are the 2 to 4 actions to follow up to this workshop e.g. form a working group, develop action plan, raise funds, build capacity?</i>	What Support is Needed to Take These Steps <i>How can the next steps be supported e.g. training workshops, technical support from outside organizations, development of fundraising proposals etc.?</i>
Ecological Gap Assessment					
RECOMMENDATIONS TO CBD					
Management Effectiveness					
RECOMMENDATIONS TO CBD					
Sustainable Finance Planning					
RECOMMENDATIONS TO CBD					

COMMUNICATION:

Who are the people in your country who will be most influential in advancing the Programme of Work on Protected Areas and how will you communicate the results workshop and next steps defined in this template?

