

# Progress in implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas and Purpose of the Workshop

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Secretariat of  
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Montreal, Canada

**Latin America sub-regional workshop on Protected Areas**

**23 to 25 September 2008, City of Salinas, Ecuador**



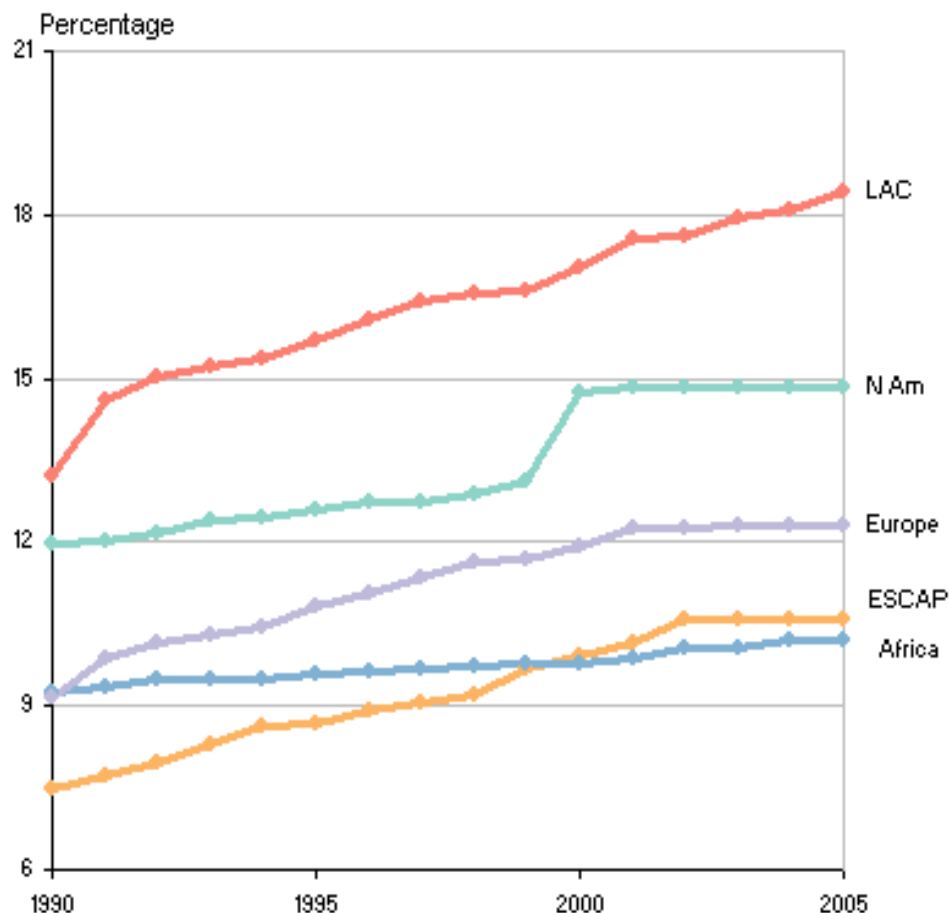
# Objectives of Regional Workshops

- ❑ Strengthen capacity for
  - Ecological gap analysis
  - Management effectiveness
  - Strategies for sustainable financing
- ❑ Review progress in country implementation of the POW
- ❑ Input to meetings of SBSTTA, WGPA or COP



# Percent coverage of PAs in some regions

Figure 24.4 Proportion of protected areas in the regions of the world, 1990-2005



**In 2007 (in %)**

Northern Africa:	21.2
Sub Saharan Africa:	12.9
<b>LAC:</b>	<b>21.2</b>
Southern Asia:	5.9
Western Asia:	18.3
Developed regions:	15.1
SIDS:	17.3

# Objectives of Regional Workshops

## Past workshops

- ❑ Strengthen capacity for
  - Ecological gap analysis
  - Management effectiveness
  - Strategies for sustainable financing
- ❑ Review progress in country implementation of the POW
- ❑ Input to forthcoming meetings

## Emphasis in Salinas

- ❑ Progress, lessons learned and future plans on
  - Ecological gap analysis
  - Management effectiveness
  - Strategies for sustainable financing
- ❑ Progress in country implementation of the POW
- ❑ Way forward for implementation of decision IX/18 and other related COP9 decisions
- ❑ Additional (side events):
  - GLISPA and the POWPA
  - Linkages with climate change

# Objectives of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas



**Establishment and maintenance of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas:**

- by 2010 for terrestrial areas
- by 2012 for marine areas

**Contribution to:**

- overall objectives of the Convention
- 2010 target
- sustainable development including poverty alleviation



# 4 Programme elements

- Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing, strengthening and managing protected area systems and sites
- Governance, participation, equity and benefit sharing
- Enabling Activities
- Standards, assessment, and monitoring



# Each programme element contains

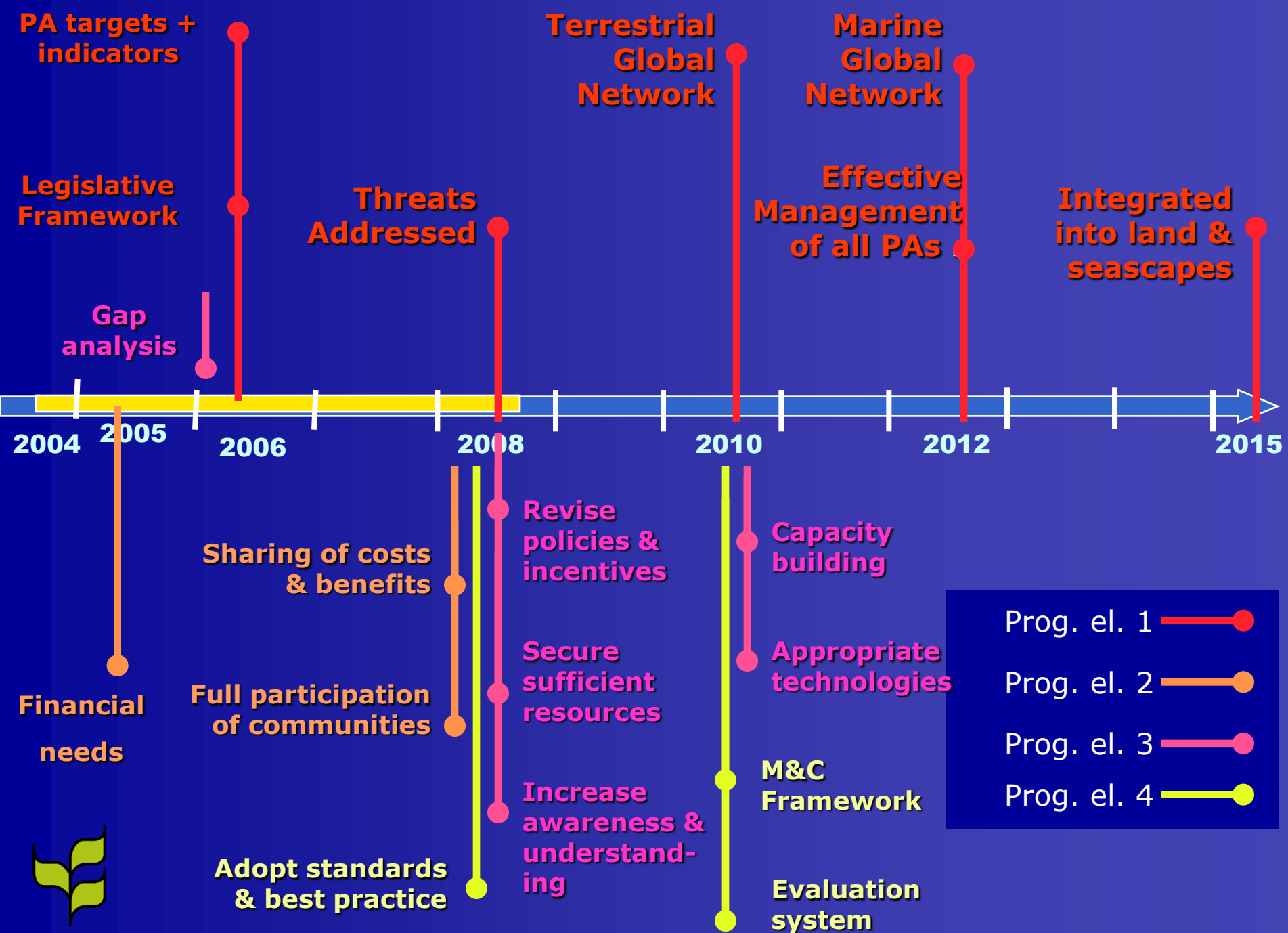
## □ Goals

- Targets

- ✓ Activities

**16 goals, 16 targets and 92 activities**  
(some of which contain time-bound targets)







# Targets to be achieved between 2004 and 2008:

## Long list *(Please do not read)*

### 2005

- ❑ Conduct a national-level study of PAs effectiveness with existing financial resources and assess financial needs for comprehensive study (3.4.1)
- ❑ Convene as soon as possible, but not later than 2005, a meeting of the donor agencies and other relevant organizations to discuss options for mobilizing new and additional funding to developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States for implementation of the programme of work (3.4.7)

### 2006

- ❑ Establish suitable time-bound and measurable national and regional targets and indicators (1.1.1)
- ❑ Establish or expand protected areas in any large, intact or relatively unfragmented or highly irreplaceable natural areas (1.1.2)
- ❑ Terrestrially (and by 2008 in the marine environment), address under-representation of marine and inland water ecosystems taking into account marine ecosystems beyond areas of national jurisdiction and transboundary inland water ecosystems (1.1.3)
- ❑ Conduct national-level reviews of forms of conservation, and their suitability for achieving biodiversity conservation goals (types of PAs governance to be recognized and promoted through legal, policy, financial institutional and community mechanisms).
- ❑ Complete protected area system gap analyses at national and regional levels (1.1.5)
- ❑ Evaluate national and sub-national experiences and lessons learned on specific efforts to integrate PAs into broader land- and seascapes and sectoral plans and strategies such as poverty reduction strategies (1.2.1)
- ❑ Identify legislative and institutional gaps and barriers that impede the effective establishment and management of protected areas to be addressed by 2009 (3.1.1)
- ❑ Complete national protected-area capacity needs assessments, and establish capacity-building programmes (3.2.1)
- ❑ Review and disseminate studies on the value of ecosystem services provided by protected areas (3.4.9)
- ❑ Develop and adopt appropriate methods, standards, criteria and indicators for evaluating PAM and governance effectiveness (4.2.1)

### 2008

- ❑ Improve PAs integration into broader land- and seascapes (1.2.2)
- ❑ Establish effective mechanisms for identifying and preventing, and/or mitigating the negative impacts of key threats to PAs in place (1.5)
- ❑ Establish mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas.
- ❑ Full and effective participation by 2008, of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations, and the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new, protected areas 2.2
- ❑ By 2008 review and revise policies as appropriate, including use of social and economic valuation and incentives, to provide a supportive enabling environment for more effective establishment and management of protected areas and protected areas systems. 3.1
- ❑ By 2008, sufficient financial, technical and other resources to meet the costs to effectively implement and manage national and regional systems of protected areas are secured, including both from national and international sources, particularly to support the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States. 3.4
- ❑ By 2008, establish and begin to implement country-level sustainable financing plans that support national systems of protected areas, including necessary regulatory, legislative, policy, institutional and other measures. 3.4.2
- ❑ By 2008 public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance and benefits of protected areas is significantly increased. 3.5
- ❑ By 2008, standards, criteria, and best practices for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of national and regional systems of protected areas are developed and adopted. 4.1



# Programme of Work on Protected Areas

<b>Element 1: Direct actions</b>	<b>ASSESS</b>	<b>PLAN</b>	<b>ACT</b>
<b>Element 2: Governance</b>	<b>ASSESS</b>	<b>PLAN</b>	<b>ACT</b>
<b>Element 3: Enabling environment</b>	<b>ASSESS</b>	<b>PLAN</b>	<b>ACT</b>
<b>Element 4: Assessment and monitoring</b>	<b>ASSESS</b>	<b>PLAN</b>	<b>ACT</b>



# Progress in Latin America

## **Based on best available data:**

- Government reporting to the CBD
- NGO reports, including TNC and IUCN

## **Caveats:**

- Data are incomplete, often outdated (Sep 2007)
- Varying degree of data quality
- The thresholds are qualitative and subjective
- The analyses are intended only to help identify broad regional trends



# In a nutshell, for the LAC region:

## Progress

- Establishing PA systems
- Regional networks
- Equity and benefits
- Participation
- Enabling PA environment
- Financial sustainability
- Evaluating management effectiveness

## Limited Progress

- Integrating into wider landscape/seascape
- Site-level planning
- Threat prevention
- PA capacity building
- Developing appropriate technology
- Setting minimum standards
- Communication



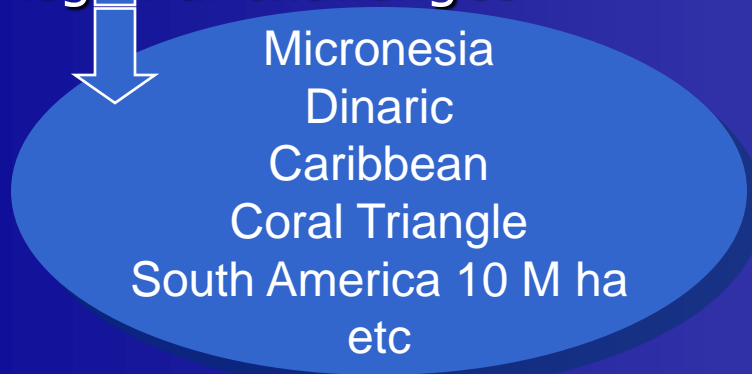
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# Some ingredients of success

- ❑ Political will and commitment
- ❑ Enhanced cooperation between Govts, NGOs and local communities; commitment of donor countries.
- ❑ Multi-stakeholder co-ordination mechanisms in over 50 countries
- ❑ Regional challenges



- ❑ Ecuador
- ❑ Brazil –double integrated PAs and sustainable use areas from 2.5% to 8% coverage
- ❑ DR – 20% of marine by 2020





# Some ingredients of success

❑ GEF Early Action grants ➡

❑ TNC and others' early action grants

❑ PoWPA FRIENDS Consortium and regional workshops

11 beneficiary countries:  
Bahamas, Belize, Colombia,  
Jamaica, Dominican  
Republic, Grenada,  
Guatemala, Honduras,  
Nicaragua, Panama,  
Paraguay



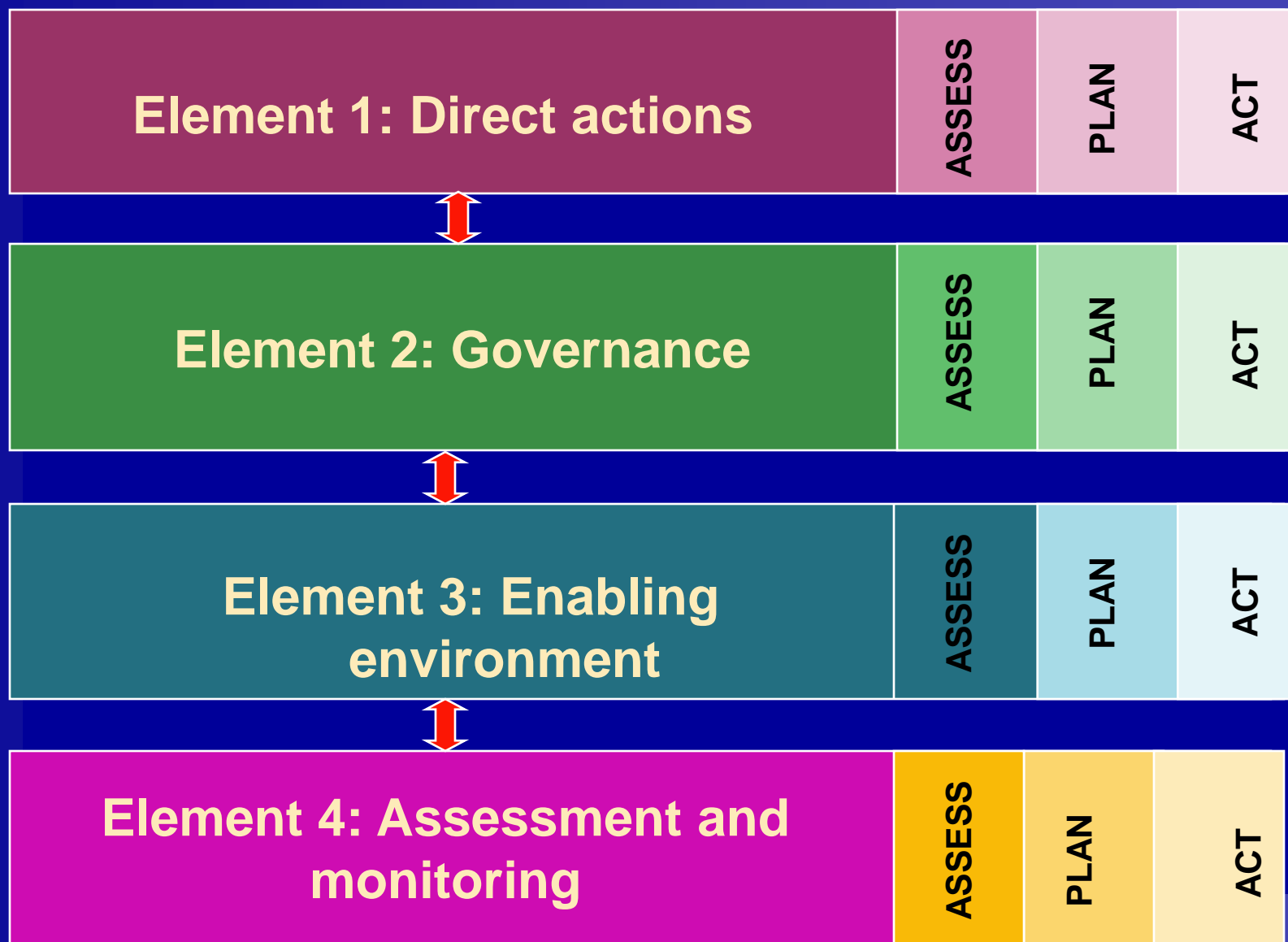
# Catalyzing way forward

1. Leadership role of some countries
2. Communication with all categories of stakeholders on results of the various PAs assessments (value, effectiveness etc.)
3. Improvement of PoWPA reporting system and schedule (see Rome W GPA recommendation/decision IX/18)
4. Integration of various assessments:
  - governance types with ecological gap assessments
  - ecological and management gaps into sustainable finance plans
  - results of PAs management effectiveness into capacity plans





# Programme of Work on Protected Areas





**Muchas gracias**