

# GLOBAL PROGRESS IN IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS



# Results summarized from 68 4<sup>th</sup> national reports



### **Element 1: SITES/SYSTEMS**

- 1.1 PA system
- 1.2 PA integration
- 1.3 Transboundary
- 1.4 PA threats
- 1.5 Management

### **Element 3: ENABLING**

- 3.1 Policy environment
- 3.2 Capacity
- 3.3 Technology transfer
- 3.4 Sustainable finance
- 3.5 Communication

### **Element 2: EQUITY**

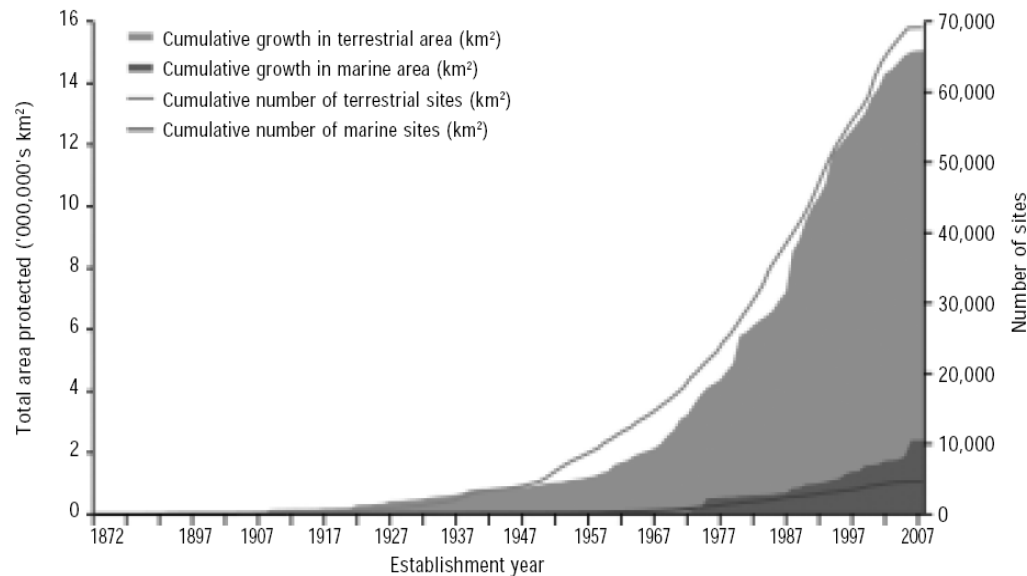
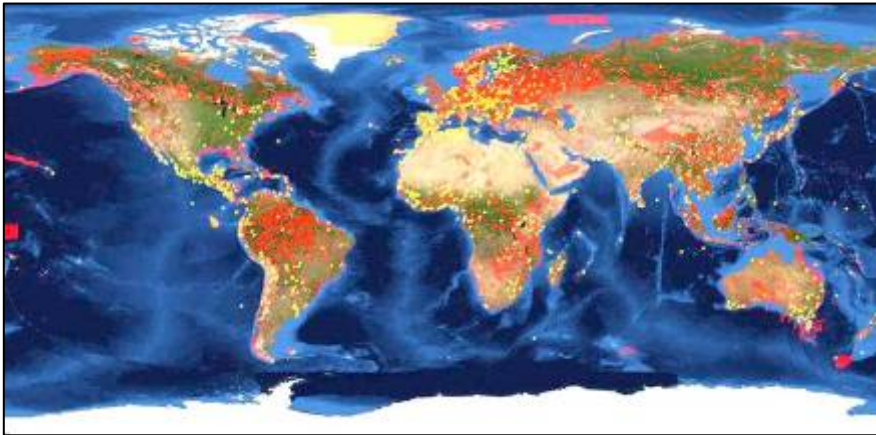
- 2.1 Benefit sharing
- 2.2 Participation

### **Element 4: STANDARDS**

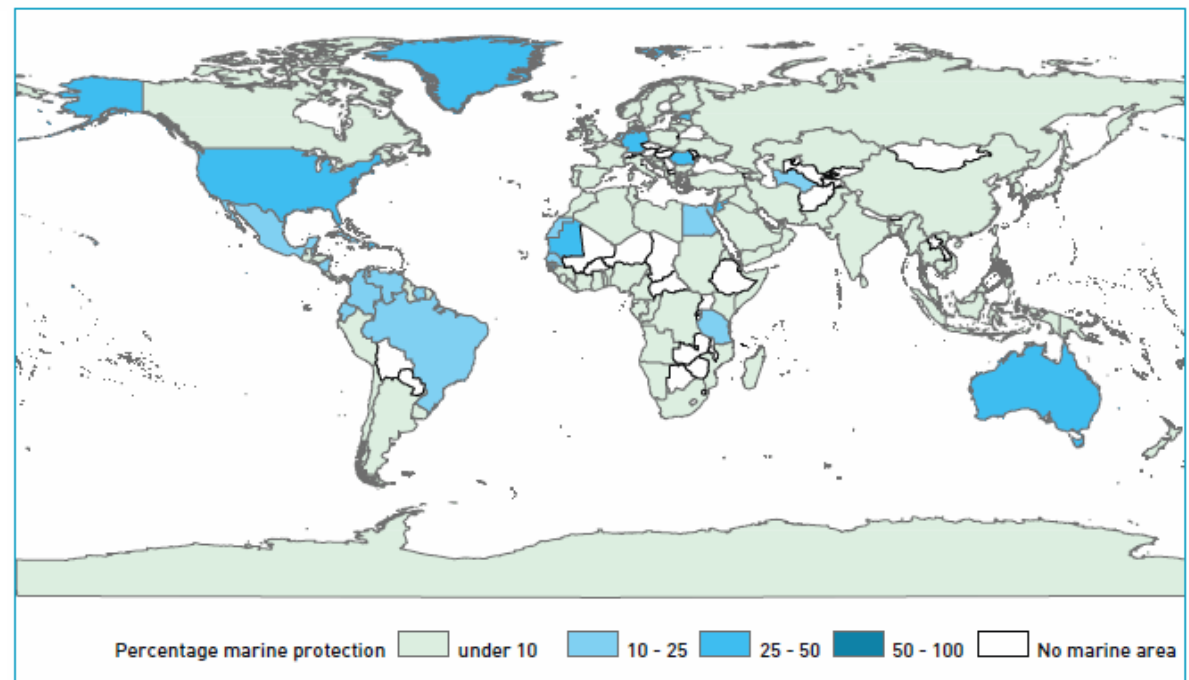
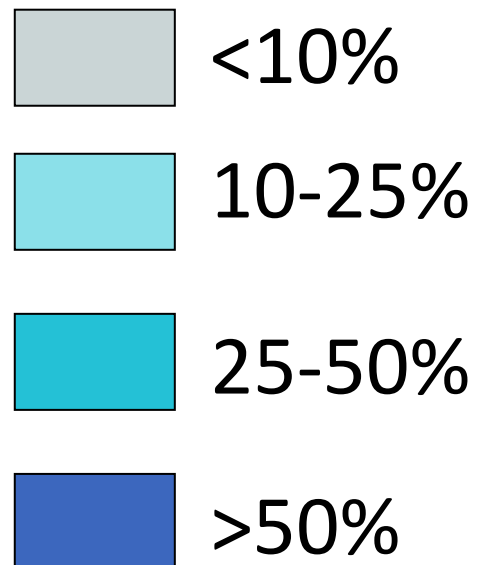
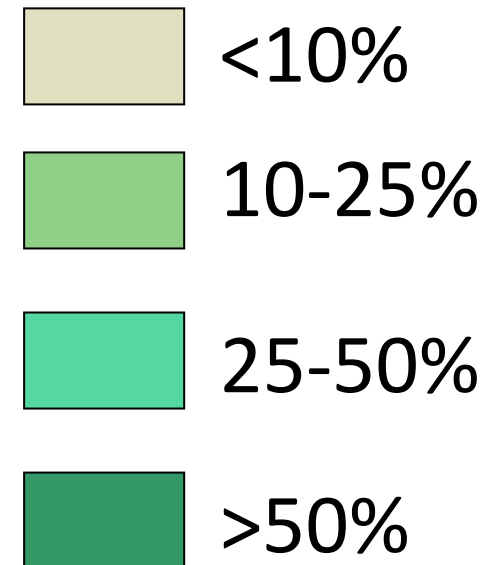
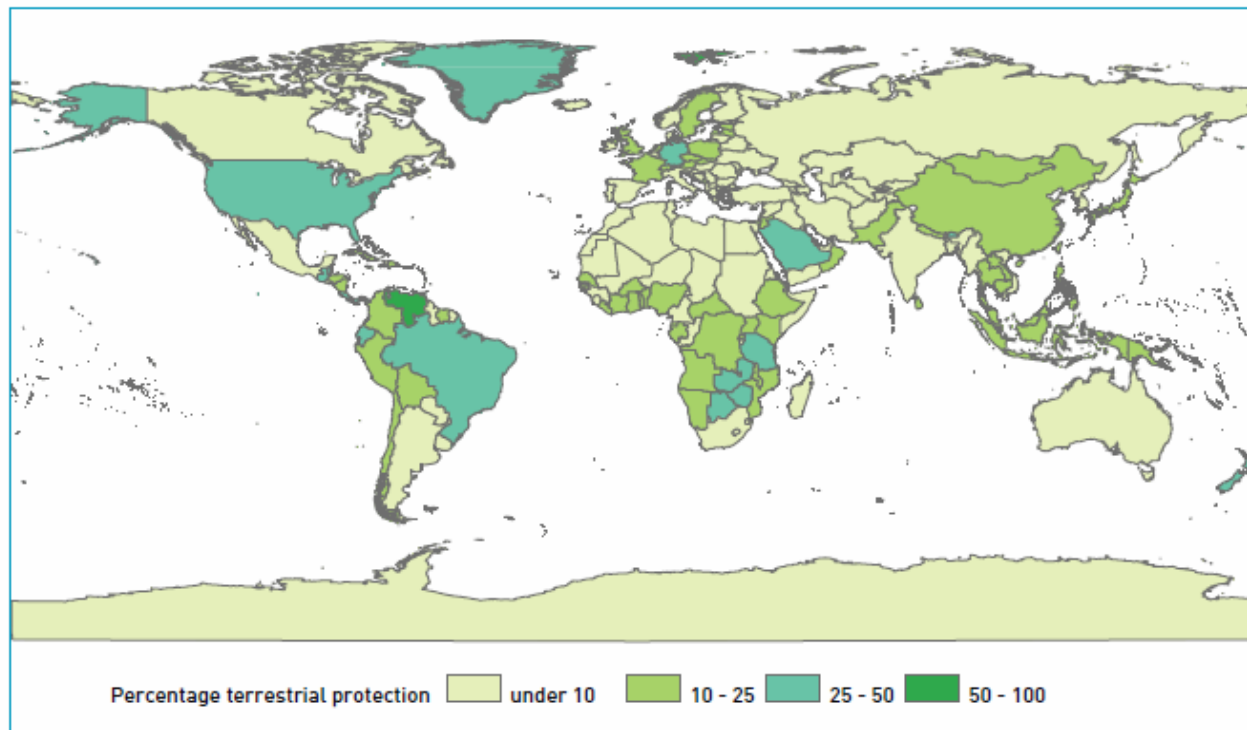
- 4.1 Best practices
- 4.2 Management effectiveness
- 4.3 Monitoring
- 4.4 Scientific knowledge

# Target 1.1

To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network

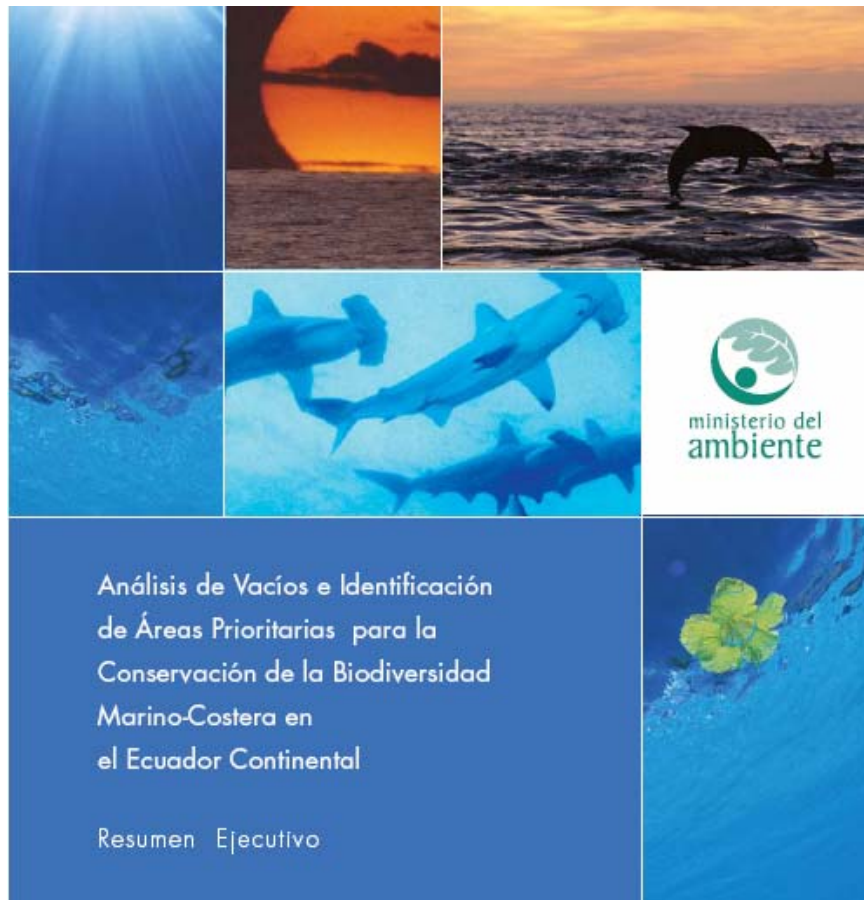


- Global coverage = 13.4%
- 54% of 821 terrestrial ecoregions had >10% protection
- More than half of the world's nations have protected >10%
- Marine coverage = 5.9% (territorial seas) and <.5% (high seas)



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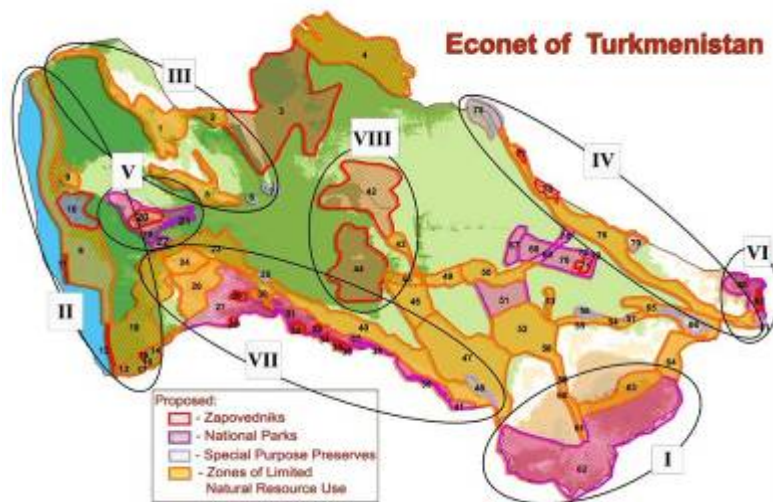


- Since 2004, 5900 new PAs, covering 60mm ha; many more to come
- At least 15 countries have completed an ecological gap assessment
- At least another 25 countries are currently conducting gap assessments



# Target 1.2

To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure



- Majority of countries reported enabling legislative and policy measures
- Highly variable reporting; few countries have completed a systematic assessment of PA integration
- Many countries integrate PAs through regional planning efforts

# Target 1.2

To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure



- Integration into economies and natural resource sectors lags
- Poor coordination and integration between sectors is one of the most vexing and common weakness of protected area systems



# Target 1.3

To establish and strengthen regional networks,  
transboundary protected areas and collaboration



- At least 227 transboundary PA complexes (as of 2007)
- Nearly all countries reported collaboration with neighboring countries
- Scores of regional networks have been established – 70 in Latin America alone

# Target 1.4

To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management



- Only 30% of protected areas have management plans in place
- About 30% of protected areas are in the process of developing management plans
- Some notable exceptions: Colombia (98%); Sweden (75%)
- Most countries have guidelines and approaches in place to develop management plans

# Target 1.5

To prevent and mitigate the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas



- Nearly all reporting countries have identified key threats
- Many countries report climate change as key threat; other major threats include fragmentation, invasive species, mining and drilling, altered fire and hydrological regimes
- Reporting on threats is highly variable
- Few countries have completed threat assessments; results not incorporated into planning; mitigation efforts lag behind



# Target 2.1

To promote equity and benefit-sharing



- Nearly all reporting countries have legislative and policy frameworks in place for equitable benefits sharing
- Very few countries reported any detail on equitable benefits sharing
- Very few systematic assessments of costs and benefits of establishing protected areas

# Target 2.2

To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders

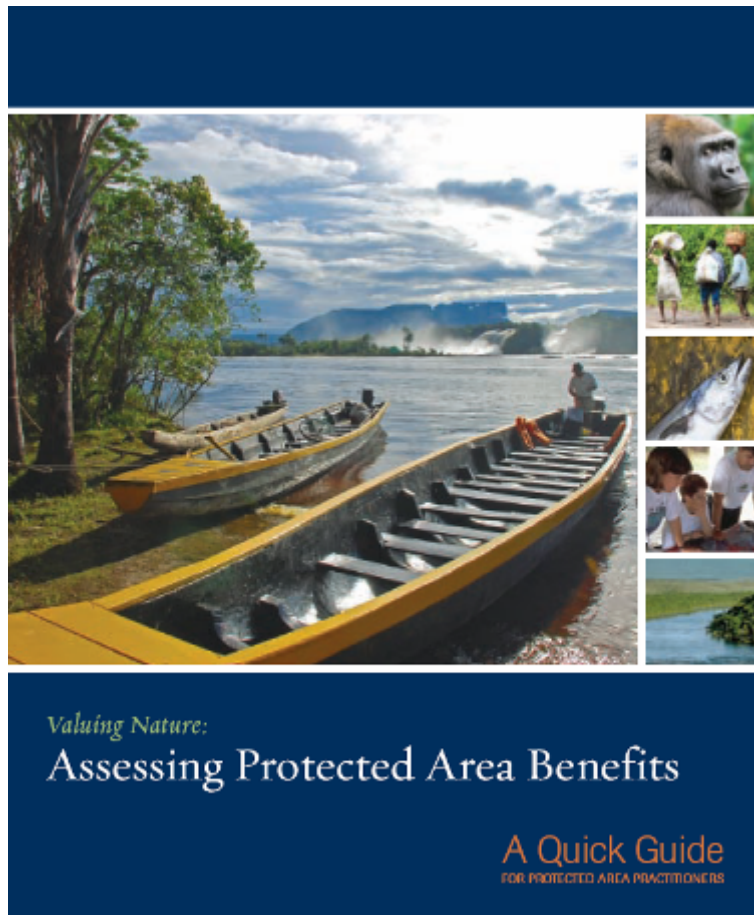


- Nearly all reporting countries have laws and policies in place for stakeholder engagement
- Many countries have measures for indigenous community conserved areas
- A large number of countries are assessing governance types, and promoting alternative and innovative governance types
- Actual progress in setting up innovative PAs is lagging



# Target 3.1

To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas

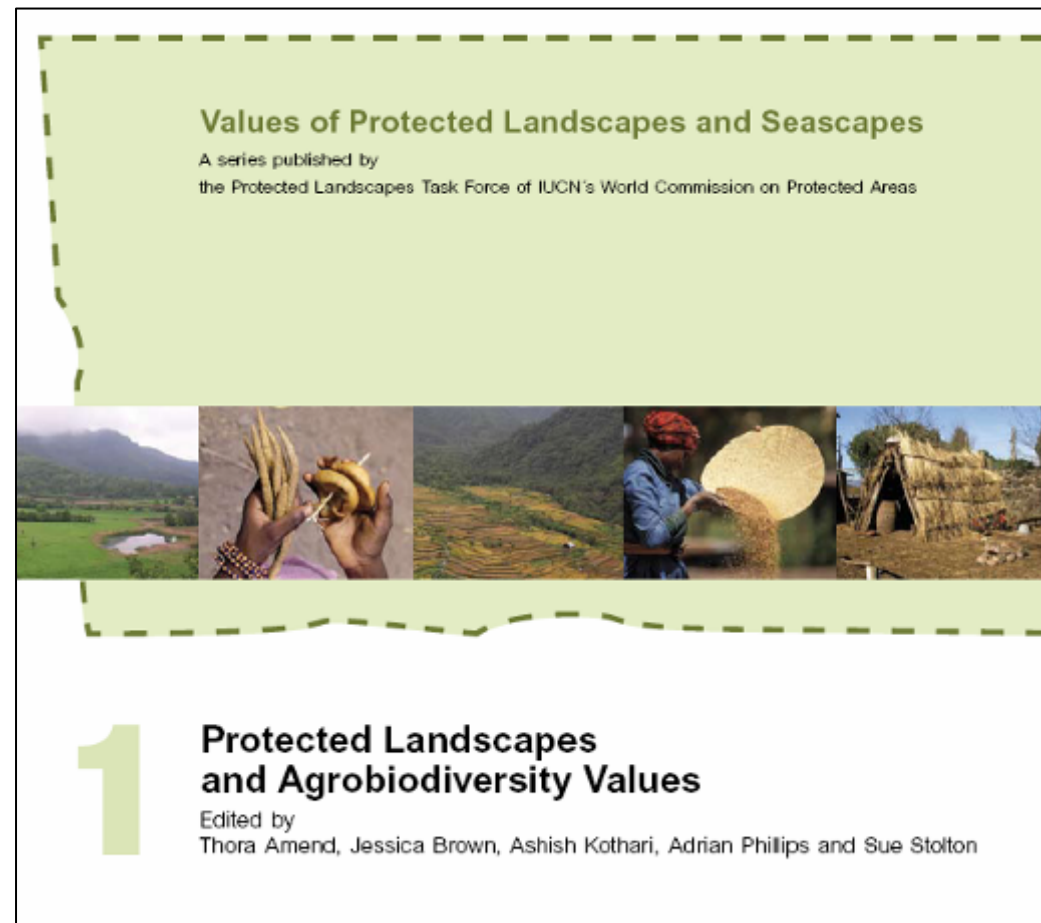


- The majority of countries reported having policy, social and institutional frameworks in place
- Major obstacles are inadequate inter-sectoral coordination, land tenure issues, jurisdictional conflicts, boundary disputes, resource conflicts
- Very low reporting on incentives
- Only a few countries have assessed the value of PAs to national economies

# Target 3.1

To provide an enabling policy, institutional and socio-economic environment for protected areas

- Notable exceptions: Venezuela, Bolivia, Mexico, Indonesia
- At least a dozen countries are working on this issue, and will finish before CoP 10



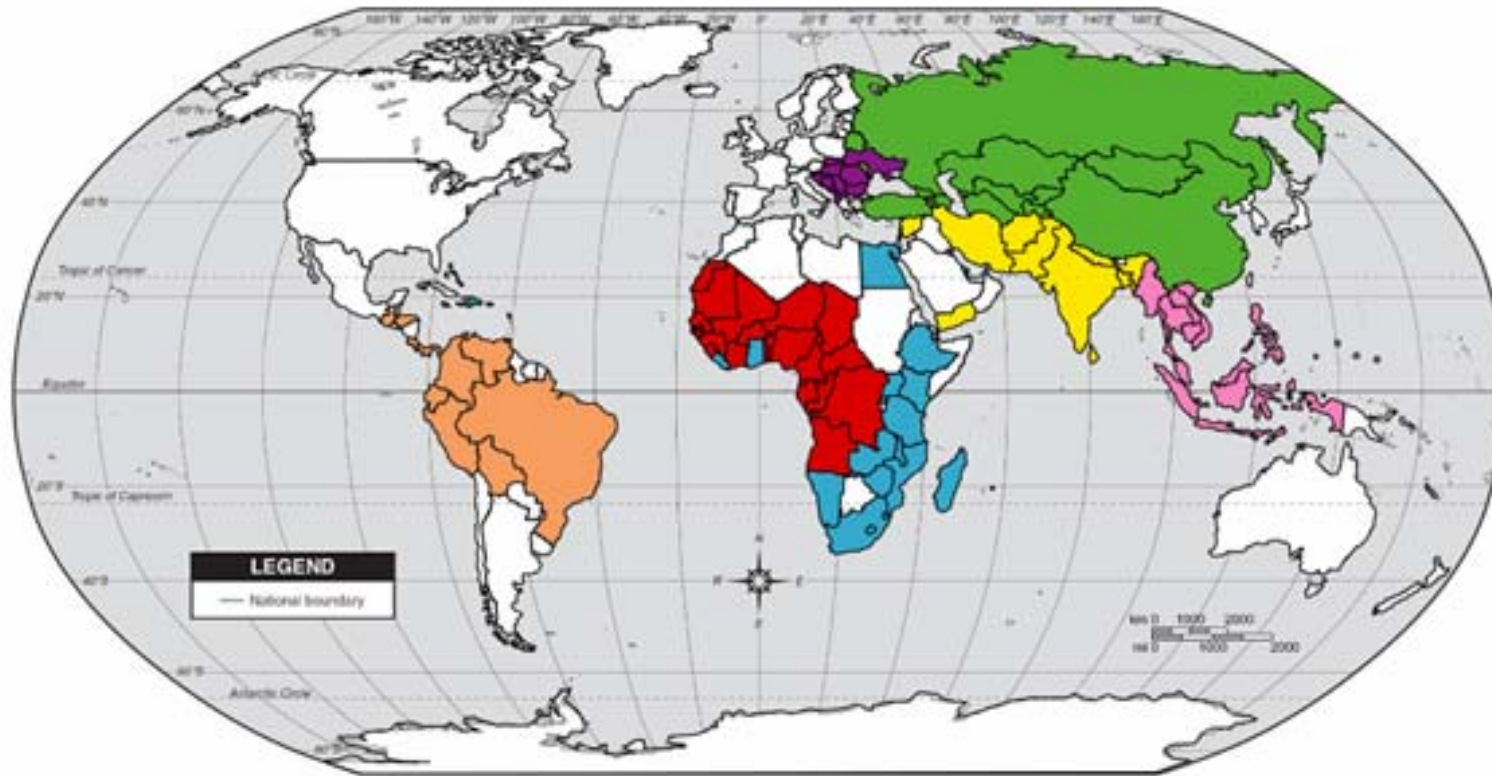
# Target 3.2

To build capacity for the planning, establishment and management of protected areas



- Nearly all countries are assessing capacity needs, many are establishing capacity building programs
- Many countries are also designing professional training programs for protected areas (e.g., Colombia, Lao PDR, Costa Rica)
- Capacity is still a primary barrier to effective PA management
- Global capacity efforts have helped

# “Friends of PoWPA” Workshop series

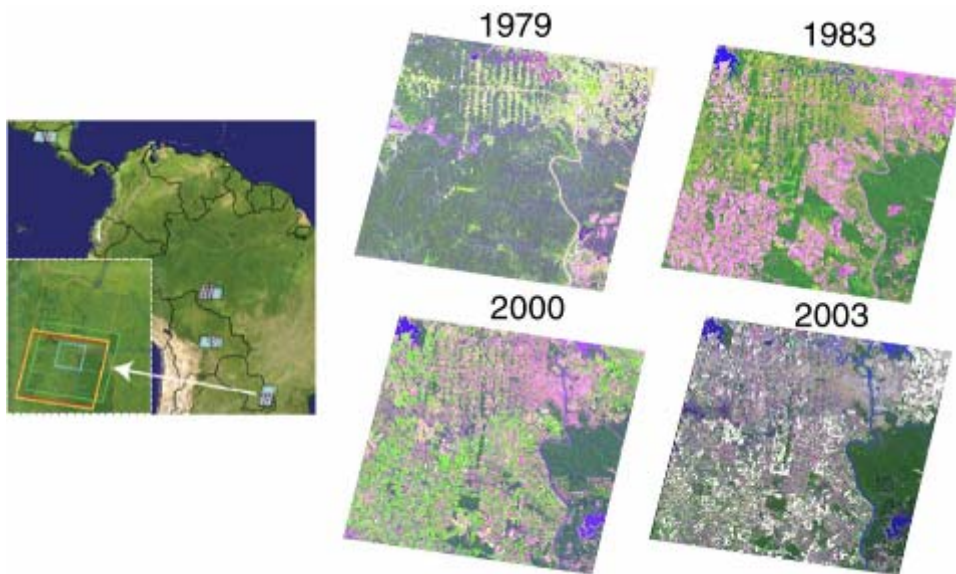


- 113 countries, 750+ PA specialists
- Widely acclaimed at CoP 10
- Phase II in progress (governance, PA values, PA integration)



# Target 3.3

To develop, apply and transfer appropriate technologies for protected areas

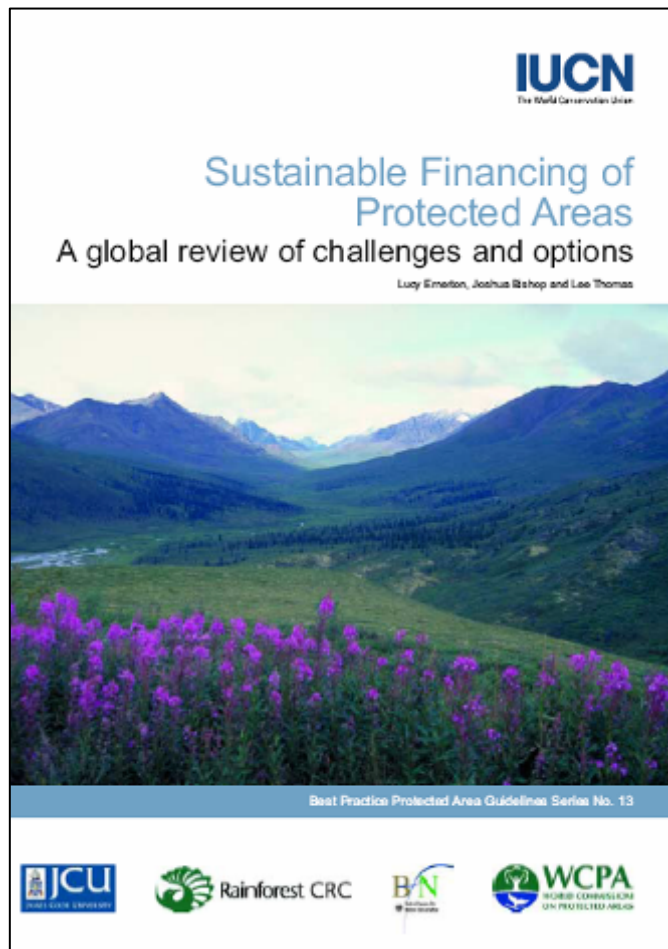


- Most countries reported use of innovative approaches and technologies, especially GIS and remote sensing
- There is still a large gap between countries with high vs. low technical capacity
- Many countries called for more regional collaboration on data and technology



# Target 3.4

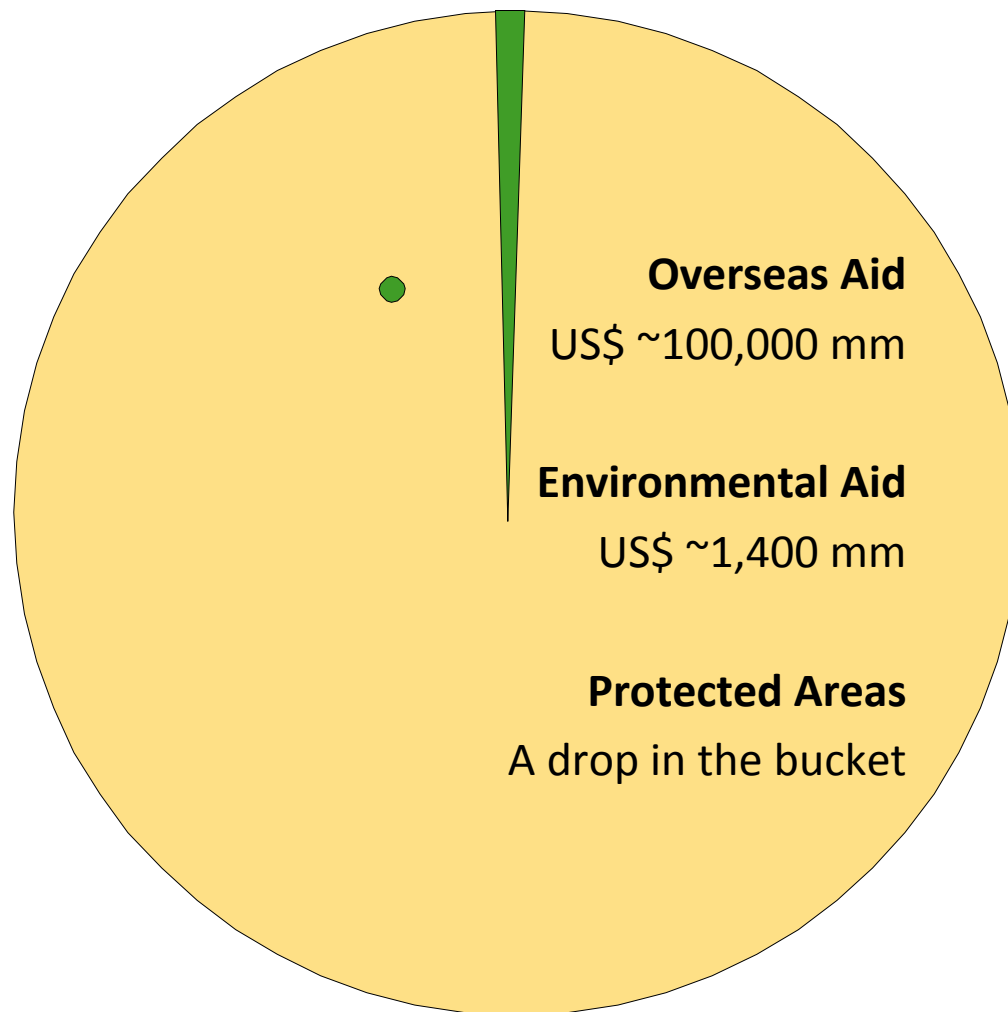
To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas



- Financial needs assessments are only available for 19 countries; only a few have developed finance plans; implementation data is unavailable
- Most of these assessments do not take into account results of ecological gaps or management effectiveness assessments
- Majority of countries rely solely or primarily on government funding, with few innovative finance mechanisms in place

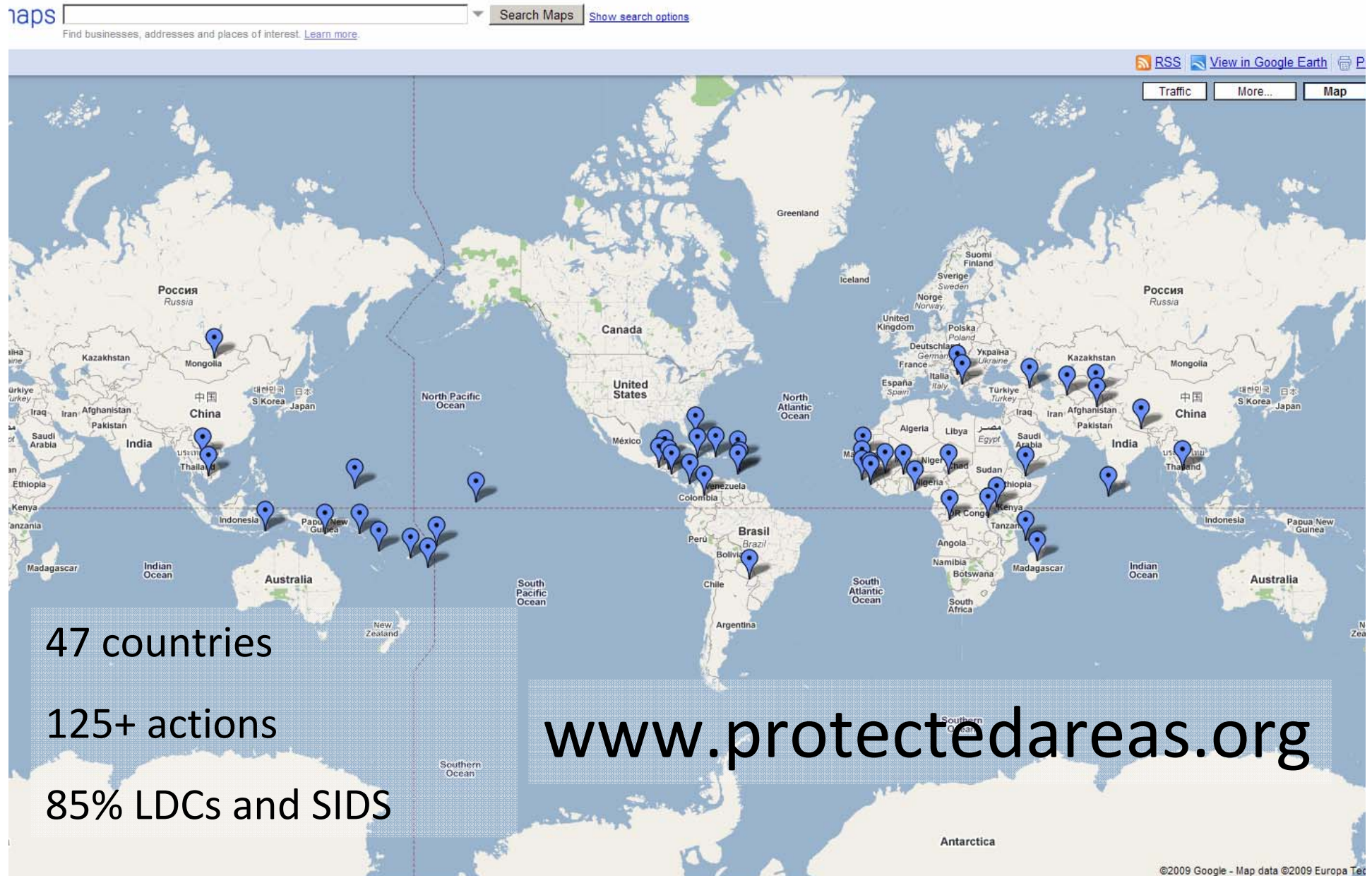
# Target 3.4

To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas



- Over 15 years, GEF funded 1.6 billion to protected areas; 23 countries have trust funds
- Timely and appropriate use of available GEF funds is critical
- Estimated global funding gap for PAs is enormous
- Funding shortfall is about 60-70% of needs

# UNDP/GEF Early Action Grants



# Target 3.5

To strengthen communication, education, public awareness

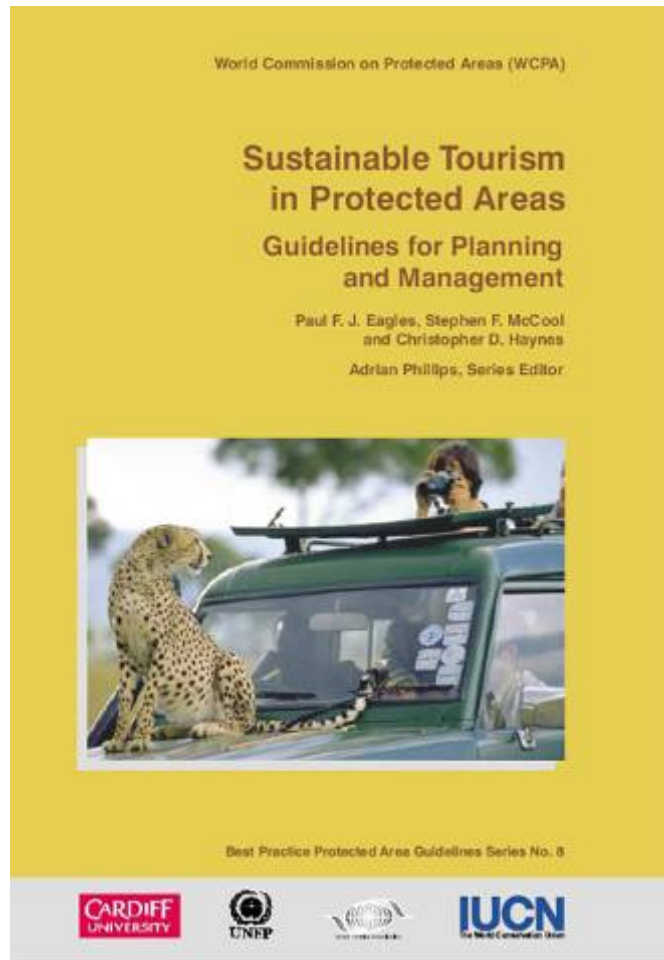


- Most countries reported some related activities
- Common approaches include brochures, booklets, posters, websites, CDs, guided tours, interpretation and visitor centers, and school curricula
- Several countries have campaigns for valuing nature
- Global efforts include “Arguments for Protection”
- Recent TEEB chapter



# Target 4.1

To develop and adopt minimum standards and best practices for national and regional protected area systems

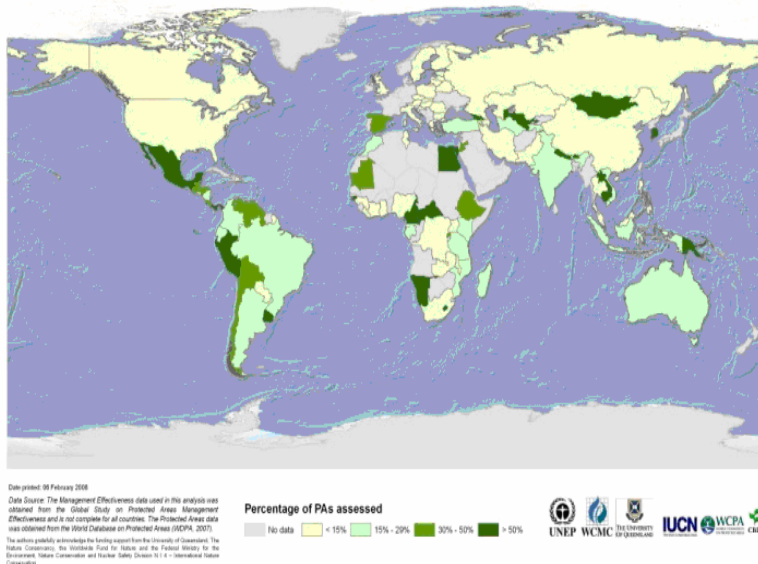


- Only a few countries reported having comprehensive standards and best practices in place
- Although global guidelines exist, these have yet to be widely adapted into national policies
- Management planning and management effectiveness is a priority



# Target 4.2

To evaluate and improve the effectiveness of protected areas management

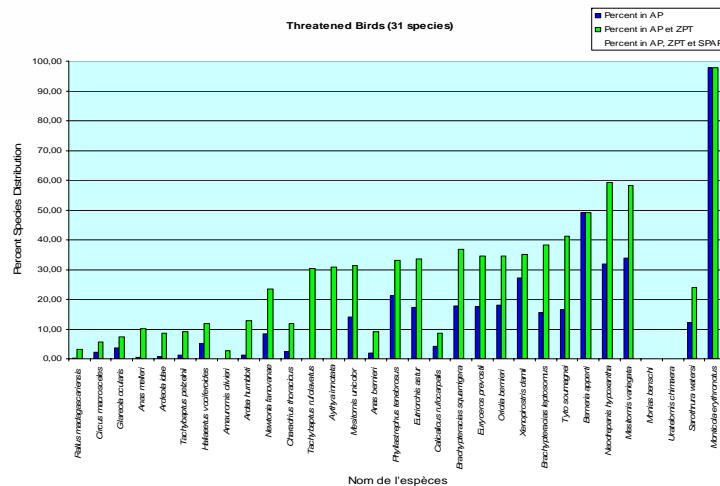


[www.wdpa.org/ME/](http://www.wdpa.org/ME/)

- Over 100 countries have assessed management effectiveness, but less than 10% PAs have been assessed
- RAPPAM and METT methodologies account for the vast majority of assessments
- A global study of 7600 assessments found that 14% were clearly ineffective, 22% were clearly effective
- There are great disparities in effectiveness between high and low HDI countries

# Target 4.3

## To assess and monitor protected area status and trends



- Only a few reporting countries have mechanisms in place for monitoring the coverage, status and trends in biodiversity (e.g., Madagascar)
- Although all countries indicated that environmental ministries are responsible for reporting statistics to WCMC, there are many reporting gaps
- WDPA has shown major improvements in reporting global coverage; launch of marine site

# Target 4.4

To ensure that scientific knowledge contributes to the establishment and effectiveness of protected areas



- Many countries reported using scientific knowledge in establishing and managing protected areas
- IUCN and NGOs have played a significant role in supporting scientific knowledge through publications, capacity, training, technical support
- Difficult target to measure, quantify

Is this analysis consistent with your experience?

### **Element 1: SITES/SYSTEMS**

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- 1.5 PA management

What resonates and what doesn't?

What are a couple of examples where these targets have been fully implemented? What worked?

What hasn't worked well?

Other insights?

