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PROTECTED AREAS*Outcomes of the Fifth World Parks Congress**Note by the Executive Secretary*

1. As part of its preparation for the seventh meeting, the Conference of the Parties established an Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Protected Areas, which met in June 2003. The Group assessed the status and trends of, and threats to, protected areas; reviewed approaches and methods for the planning, selection, establishment and management of protected areas sites and systems; and identified elements for a programme of work on protected areas for the Convention. The draft programme of work consists of three interlinked programme elements, 18 goals and a number of activities identified to achieve the set goals (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/6).
2. In order to ensure complementarity and synergy between the outputs of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group and the outcomes of the World Parks Congress, the Executive Secretary convened a liaison group to consider the outcomes of the World Parks Congress with a view to identifying elements from the Congress that are not fully reflected in the draft programme of work on protected areas but should be drawn to the attention of the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) for possible integration in its advice to the Conference of the Parties.
3. The Fifth World Parks Congress took place from 8 to 17 September 2003 in Durban, South Africa. It was hosted by IUCN–The World Conservation Union and the Government of South Africa. The Congress brought together some 3,000 delegates, representing a diverse range of countries, interests and experience in protected areas. Delegates reviewed achievements since the Fourth World Parks Congress, in 1992, exchanged information and experience on a wide variety of topics, and charted a course for the global protected-areas community for the coming decade.

* UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/1.

4. The present note was prepared on the basis of the output of the meeting of the Liaison Group held on 18 September 2003 in Durban, South Africa. A report of the Liaison Group meeting is being circulated as an information document for the ninth meeting of SBSTTA (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/22). Section II of the present note reviews briefly the outcomes of the World Parks Congress. Section III highlights the goals and activities of the programme of work developed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group that the World Parks Congress felt should be emphasized and/or expanded. Section IV describes emerging issues identified by the Congress, some of which could be considered for inclusion in the draft programme of work developed by the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Protected Areas.

II. KEY OUTCOMES OF THE FIFTH WORLD PARKS CONGRESS

5. The official outcomes of the Congress are embodied in four documents: (i) the Durban Accord; (ii) the Durban Action Plan; (iii) the Message to the Convention on Biological Diversity; and (iv) the Congress recommendations. Copies will be also made available as information documents for the ninth meeting of SBSTTA. (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/21 and Add. 1-3).

6. In addition to the official outcomes, the Congress identified emerging issues. ^{1/}

7. The Congress noted that none of its “output is legally binding on governments, non-governmental organizations or IUCN and its members”.

A. *The Durban Accord*

8. The Durban Accord is the umbrella document of the Congress and the principal message from the meeting to the world. It is intended to inspire and influence positive action for protected areas. It identifies the key role of protected areas as places most critical to the survival of species and ecosystems, most crucial to safeguarding basic ecological services, most essential in stabilizing climate, most unique in cultural and natural heritage, and therefore most deserving of humankind’s special care. It celebrates the tripling of the world’s protected areas over the past 20 years and salutes the conservation successes of actors ranging from local and indigenous communities to non-governmental organizations and governments. Noting that humanity faces profound ecological, economic and social transformations and challenges, the Accord calls for a new paradigm for protected areas and their role in broader conservation and development agendas.

9. The Accord goes on to voice concern over the vulnerability of existing protected areas to a variety of threats and a lack of funding, capacity and appropriate policies to address those threats; lack of protection for many areas of irreplaceable and immediately threatened biological diversity; under-representation of marine and freshwater ecosystems in protected areas systems; threats to protected areas posed by climate change; inattention to protected areas in development planning and policy; and a host of other challenges.

10. Finally, the Accord calls for action on protected areas in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals, the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Convention on Biological Diversity and other global agreements, including specific action to:

- (a) Expand and strengthen worldwide systems of protected areas;
- (b) Mainstream protected areas within overall development and poverty-alleviation agendas;

^{1/} See UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/21/Add.4.

- (c) Ensure that the costs and benefits of protected areas are equitably shared;
- (d) Provide substantial additional financial, infrastructural and capacity-building resources for protected areas;
- (e) Value and use all relevant knowledge systems, including traditional knowledge; and
- (f) Commit to communications and education to improve and broaden support for protected areas.

B. The Durban Action Plan

11. The Action Plan provides a succinct summary of the key challenges facing protected areas, and a framework of the detailed actions needed to achieve the commitments called for in the Durban Accord. It is structured around 10 “desired outcomes”, under which are grouped 14 “key targets”:

- **Outcome 1:** Protected areas’ critical role in global biodiversity conservation fulfilled;
- **Outcome 2:** Protected areas’ fundamental role in sustainable development implemented;
- **Outcome 3:** A global system of protected areas linked to the surrounding landscapes and seascapes achieved;
- **Outcome 4:** Improved quality, effectiveness and reporting of protected-area management in place;
- **Outcome 5:** The rights of indigenous peoples, mobile peoples and local communities recognized and guaranteed in relation to natural resources and biodiversity conservation;
- **Outcome 6:** Empowerment of younger generations achieved;
- **Outcome 7:** Significantly greater support for protected areas from other constituencies achieved;
- **Outcome 8:** Improved forms of governance, recognizing both traditional forms and innovative approaches of great potential value for conservation, implemented;
- **Outcome 9:** Greatly increased resources for protected areas, commensurate with their values and needs, secured;
- **Outcome 10:** Improved communication and education on the role and benefits of protected areas.

12. SBSTTA may wish to take note of these outcomes as possible elements for consideration in the development of targets for achieving the objectives of the Convention through the establishment of protected areas.

C. Recommendations of the Parks Congress Workshop

13. The recommendations endorsed by the World Parks Congress form an annex to the Durban Action Plan and cross-references are made as appropriate in the Plan. The 32 recommendations were formulated in the seven “workshop streams” and three cross-cutting themes for the Congress (marine, World Heritage, and communities and equity). The workshop streams covered:

- (a) Linkages in the landscape/seascape;

- (b) Building broader support for protected areas;
- (c) New ways of working together (governance of protected areas);
- (d) Developing the capacity to manage;
- (e) Maintaining protected areas for now and the future (management effectiveness);
- (f) Building a secure financial future; and
- (g) Building a comprehensive protected area system.

14. Totalling more than 80 pages, the recommendations provide the most detailed level of analysis of the actions necessary to achieve the objectives of the Durban Accord and Action Plan.

D. Message to the Convention on Biological Diversity

15. The message to the Convention on Biological Diversity, as one of the four official outcomes of the Congress, reflects the view of the Congress that the Convention is the key international instrument pertaining to protected areas and, as such, bears considerable responsibility for taking action to ensure the effective management of protected areas worldwide. The message begins by providing four key contextual points:

- (a) Biodiversity and ecosystem services are essential to sustainable development;
- (b) The Convention is an indispensable element to ensure the provision of ecosystem services;
- (c) A representative and effectively managed protected areas system is crucial to achieve the objectives of the Convention and the 2010;
- (d) The Congress acknowledges progress in the development of protected areas globally, but has also identified serious gaps, challenges and deficiencies.

16. The message then calls on the Conference of the Parties to consider a number of specific actions in the following areas:

- (a) Planning, selecting, establishing and managing protected areas;
- (b) Benefits, equity and participation;
- (c) Enabling activities, including capacity building, financial support and governance and policy; and
- (d) Assessment, monitoring and reporting.

17. In order to implement its recommendations in these four areas, the Congress calls on the Conference of the Parties to:

- (a) Adopt a rigorous programme of work on protected areas, including specific targets and timetables, that responds to the needs identified at the Congress, as a contribution to meeting the 2010 target;

(b) Establish effective means to monitoring and assessing implementation of the programme of work; and

(c) In the event that assessment indicates that the programme of work is not adequate, to consider adoption of stricter measures, to ensure that protected areas can contribute most effectively to meeting the 2010 target.

E. Emerging issues

18. The Congress identified the following as emerging issues:

- (a) Ecological restoration;
- (b) Building support for protected areas through site-based planning;
- (c) Disease and protected-area management;
- (d) Private protected areas;
- (e) Sustainable hunting, fishing and other wildlife issues;
- (f) Management of invasive species;
- (g) Gender equity in the management and conservation of protected areas;
- (h) Amendment to the IUCN definition of marine protected areas;
- (i) Moratorium on deep sea trawling;
- (j) HIV/AIDS pandemic and conservation.

III. ELEMENTS OF THE DRAFT PROGRAMME OF WORK OF THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY EMPHASIZED BY THE CONGRESS

19. While the draft programme of work on protected areas (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/6) was not available at the Congress, many of the issues and recommended actions it covers were discussed by Congress participants and were the subject of Congress recommendations and the message to the Convention. In formulating its recommendations and programme of work on protected areas, SBSTTA may therefore wish, in particular, to welcome the outcomes of the World Parks Congress and take note of its message to the Convention on Biological Diversity. SBSTTA may also wish to note the following issues, where the liaison group identified areas where the Congress strongly reinforced recommendations and actions already included in the draft programme of work:

A. Programme element 1: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing and managing protected area systems and sites

20. Recognizing that the existing system of protected areas is incomplete and requires expansion, the message to the Convention calls for a global system of protected areas that will safeguard all globally and nationally important areas for biodiversity. A comprehensive and well-managed system of protected areas was recognised as an essential basis for maintaining the biological diversity and ecosystem services necessary for sustainable development and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals.

21. The World Parks Congress provided some guidance on priority criteria that could be considered in selecting and managing protected areas and for setting targets and timetables. SBSTTA may wish to consider these criteria, which are in line with Annex I to the Convention on Biological Diversity:

(a) All globally threatened species with an immediate emphasis on all globally critically endangered and endangered species confined to a single site and species globally threatened with extinction; areas that are highly irreplaceable, and under high threat; and largely unprotected freshwater ecosystems and those on the high seas;

(b) Areas that represent viably every terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystem with emphasis on particularly threatened or under-represented ecosystems; and

(c) All areas with natural ecological processes that generate and maintain biodiversity and provide humanity with vital ecosystem services.

22. Many of the Congress recommendations contain specific targets and timetables for achieving these objectives. SBSTTA may wish to take them into consideration, bearing in mind that the feasibility and scientific basis of many suggested targets was vigorously debated by the participants. The Congress recognized the need to set specific targets for expansion of marine and freshwater protected areas, including, in particular, the marine biodiversity and ecosystem processes in the world's oceans beyond national jurisdiction, including Antarctica.

23. The Congress recognized that protected areas need to be managed within the wider context of the surrounding landscape and seascape. New approaches to link protected areas as natural functioning elements of wider ecosystems need to be established. This landscape/seascape scale of operation can be accomplished utilizing a package of measures including ecological networks and corridors, transboundary conservation initiatives and policy reforms to ensure sustainable resource use practices within and beyond protected area boundaries. Regional landscape and seascape planning should consider locally generated maps and integrate zoning and management to conserve wide-ranging and migratory species (recommendation 5.04)

24. The need to apply the ecosystem approach in developing viable protected areas systems was re-affirmed by the Congress. It is necessary to move from the concept of a "network" of protected areas to a fully holistic approach whereby the biological linkages between areas, how areas contribute collectively to conservation goals and how the protected areas are managed within the broader environmental setting are considered together to ensure that all factors which may influence conservation are brought into the management system. This would include consideration of cultural, social, economic and biological dimensions of protected area systems. This idea is recognized and embodied in the principles of the ecosystem approach adopted by the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (decision V/6), and is recognized by a number of other international conservation instruments and programmes such as the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, the World Heritage Convention, and the World Network of Biosphere Reserves under the Man and the Biosphere programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

25. SBSTTA may also wish to address under programme element 1 of the draft programme of work the following additional issues highlighted in the outcomes of the Congress, in particular in the document on emerging issues (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/21/Add.4):

(a) *Global change adaptation measures in protected-area management strategies.* ^{2/} The Durban Action Plan identifies climate change as "the overarching threat to the world's protected areas".

^{2/} The report of the Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group on Biodiversity and Climate Change (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/INF/12) describes the role of protected areas in adaptation measures.

Congress recommendation 5.05 (Climate change and protected areas) and warns that “ecosystems and species will change as climate changes, requiring new protected areas and new management strategies in existing protected areas”. The recommendation calls for a twofold response. First, climate change needs to be limited by stabilizing global greenhouse gas concentrations, a goal that falls within the mandate of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, rather than the Convention Biological Diversity. Second, new conservation strategies need to be instituted which include elements such as the creation of new protected areas that are specifically designed to be resilient to change and the creation of corridors to protect biodiversity from the effects of climate change;

(b) *Health issues in protected-area planning and management*, bearing in mind that the health of wildlife, domestic animals and people are inextricably linked. In this view, the Congress recommended, in particular, that alien invasive pathogens be addressed with a vigour equal to that devoted to addressing more “visible” alien invasive species; and that HIV/AIDS pandemic be addressed to reduce its negative impact on conservation efforts. The Congress recommended also to better document and bring to the attention of policy makers the linkages between protected areas and WEHAB (water, health, environment, agriculture, and biodiversity) key aspects of the Millennium Development Goals;

(c) *Sustainable hunting and fishing* (including trophy and subsistence hunting) and other wildlife uses, which contribute to biodiversity conservation by: providing finance for the management of protected and non-protected natural areas, generating income and benefits for local communities and landowners, creating strong incentives to manage and conserve wildlife and its habitats; and by offering indigenous communities economic opportunities, while retaining rights, knowledge systems and traditions. The private sector should be urged to adopt best practices that do not threaten, compromise or thwart the achievement of protected-areas targets and assist in the establishment of a global protected-areas system (recommendation 5.04);

(d) *The need to halt deep-sea trawling in high seas areas with seamounts, cold water coral reef communities*;

(e) *Ecological restoration*. Many protected areas exist as habitat remnants within a matrix of agricultural lands and degraded areas, and some protected areas contain degraded areas within their boundaries, threatening the ecological processes that sustain them. Ecological restoration offers a means to address these problems. It can involve a variety of approaches differing in the extent to which biodiversity is recovered, the rate at which recovery takes place, and the extent to which various goods and services are restored. These various approaches differ in cost. Many landscapes will require a combination of various approaches depending on ecological and socio-economic circumstances;

(f) *Cities and protected areas*. Congress recommendation 5.14 deals specifically with the relationship of cities and protected areas. Protected areas provide many benefits to cities, including education and recreation, watershed protection, and income from tourism. Cities are also important to protected-area systems, since protected areas depend on support from voters, leaders, the media and financial institutions, which are largely concentrated in cities. At the same time, city dwellers tend to be less and less connected to nature and consequently the quality of their lives is diminished and they may unwittingly behave irresponsibly toward the environment;

(g) *Protected areas in times of armed conflict*. Congress recommendation 5.15 notes that “a just peace is a fundamental precondition for the conservation of biodiversity and associated cultural resources” and stressed the potential role of protected areas in promoting peace within countries and across borders. Many protected areas lie in politically sensitive regions where the risk of conflict is high, or active conflict is ongoing. The outbreak of armed conflict can halt and reverse conservation efforts and destroy natural resources, lives and livelihoods. It is therefore urgent that relevant actors understand

and address the challenges of establishing and managing protected areas in conflict and conflict-prone situations. The recommendation goes on to outline a comprehensive set of actions that may be taken to both avert conflict in regions where protected areas lie, and mobilize rapid international response to support protected areas and their staff in times of armed conflict.

B. Programme element 2: Enabling activities

26. A strong protected-areas programme of work, including specific targets and timetables, is an essential prerequisite for meeting the target of substantially reducing the rate of loss of biological diversity by 2010. The Congress recognized, however, that achieving these biodiversity-focused targets will only be possible if equal attention is given to setting and meeting targets for enabling activities, including:

- (a) More equitably sharing the costs and benefits of the establishment and management of protected areas;
- (b) Building capacity;
- (c) Improving the effectiveness of protected-areas management and governance
- (d) Increasing financial support—particularly in developing countries.

27. Secure protected areas cannot exist in a context of human insecurity. Poverty, displacement, hunger and land degradation threaten the survival of protected areas. While protected areas provide humanity with significant environmental, social and economic benefits at all levels, all too often their costs are disproportionately borne at the local level. Protected-areas strategies, and the national biodiversity strategies and action plans within which they are situated, therefore need to be better integrated into the mainstream of development and poverty alleviation policies, at the global level of the Millennium Development Goals and donor policies, at the national level of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and similar development strategy instruments, and at the local level where decisions about land and resource use are carried out. Equitable sharing of costs and benefits must be a guiding principle for this integration, and meaningful participation of affected stakeholders must be the guiding mechanism.

28. Protected areas can make powerful contributions to poverty alleviation and economic development through the local livelihood opportunities and ecosystem services they provide. For this to happen, their goods and services must be accorded their full value in development planning processes, and both the costs and benefits of their establishment and management must be equitably shared. Equitable solutions will more readily arise from participatory processes in which local and indigenous stakeholders living in and around protected areas are empowered to play a meaningful role in determining both the course of their own economic development and the part that protected areas can play in that development. Noting the strong emphasis of the Congress on this set of issues, the liaison group proposed that the structure of the programme of work on protected areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity include a specific programme element on “benefit sharing, equity and participation”, as proposed in the message to the Convention on Biological Diversity and annexed to the present note.

29. Regarding gender equity in management and conservation of protected areas, SBSTTA may wish to consider the call of the World Parks Congress that Governments, multilateral institutions, international conventions, protected-area agencies, donor agencies, non-governmental organizations, indigenous and local communities, research institutes and the private sector, should:

- (a) Ensure that further work towards building comprehensive protected areas systems fully incorporates the rights, responsibilities, interests, aspirations and potential contribution of both women and men;

- (b) Adopt policies and incentives that require equitable, effective involvement of women and men in decision-making and management of existing and future protected areas;
- (c) Undertake programmes to develop and strengthen institutional and human capacities for mainstreaming a gender equity perspective for the planning, establishment, and management of protected areas;
- (d) Develop tools and best practices for the incorporation of gender issues into specific management activities and tasks;
- (e) Strengthen local women's and men's capacity with new skills for sustainable livelihoods and environmental leadership to contribute to conservation; and
- (f) Monitor and evaluate benefits of gender equity and disseminate lessons learned to managers, policy makers, and community members.

30. Achievement of gender equity is at once an ethical and a practical imperative for protected-area management, as it is for all of human endeavour. It requires, *inter alia*: a gender analysis of resource tenure and use, and of conservation knowledge and skills; understanding and utilization of the roles of women as change agents, leaders and natural resource managers; and equal respect and concern for the rights, interests and concerns of both men and women, including their right to participate as equals in decision-making regarding protected-area management.

31. Regarding younger generations and protected-area management, the Durban Action Plan notes that:

“[T]o the current point in time there has been incomplete involvement of younger generations at all levels of the governance and management of protected areas (...) The input from younger generations in decision making, strategic planning and programming is essential in securing the sustainable future of protected areas.”

The Action Plan therefore calls for expanding resources available to build incentives and professional capacity for younger generations to support and become involved in the management of protected areas, particularly in developing countries. It also calls on Governments to include environmental education as part of their educational curriculum at all levels.

32. The Congress noted that capacity to effectively manage protected areas must be strengthened, utilizing a comprehensive and holistic approach, encompassing the establishment of effective institutions, development of a supportive policy and legal framework, and training of professionals in the necessary technical and management skills. As the scope of protected-area management has expanded to embrace a wider variety of governance and management models, so too the skills required are both broader and more specialized than in the past. The Congress message to the Convention therefore stresses the need to develop and implement by 2006 a strong, comprehensive and sustainable programme on capacity building, working with an array of relevant institutions, learning networks and centres of excellence. It was also noted that sustainability of the capacity built is often one of the issues that have not been well addressed.

33. The Congress also stressed the importance of improving the quality of governance, bearing in mind that there is no one globally applicable prescription for “good” governance. The message to the Convention urges the Parties to “consider governance principles such as the rule of law, participatory decision-making, mechanisms for accountability and equitable dispute resolution institutions and procedures” with respect to protected areas. The Durban Action Plan further stresses the importance of good governance, noting that

“[T]he quality and consistency of governance varies greatly throughout the world....There is a strong demand for improvements in application of values, for providing effective mechanisms to incorporate local voices and traditions, to provide checks and balances in decentralized structures, for insisting on performance and greater accountability, and for removing the abuses which can and do occur in both our most sophisticated and our newly emerging nations.”

With a view to improving and expanding biodiversity conservation on privately owned lands, participants in the Governance stream recommended that the legal framework, economic incentives, institutional capacity and education and training opportunities for private lands conservation be strengthened. They also identified specific activities that would increase public-private collaboration, community involvement and development of information networks favourable to privately owned protected areas.

34. Significant additional financial resources are needed to support an effective global system of protected areas; obtaining them will require a diversity of funding mechanisms, and using them effectively will require improving absorptive capacities. The Congress concluded that while the last decade has seen a massive growth in the number and extent of protected areas, funding has only increased modestly, and as much as \$25 billion in additional annual support is now required to establish and maintain a comprehensive, effective system of protected areas. At least three basic transformations are necessary if such sums are to be raised, used effectively on the ground, and sustained over time:

(a) Governments and donor agencies must be convinced—through realistic and systematic valuation exercises—that the goods and services provided by protected areas are worth investing in as priority elements of development and poverty alleviation, rather than just conservation-oriented “set-asides”;

(b) A broader spectrum of financial instruments and strategies need to be employed to complement the role of “traditional” donors such as the Global Environment Facility and bilateral aid agencies, including protected area business planning, trust funds, conservation concessions, redirection of perverse subsidies to support conservation initiatives, capture of the value of ecological services such as watershed protection, and mobilization of “green” private-sector investment; and

(c) The absorptive capacity to effectively utilize increased funding in transparent and accountable ways needs to be strengthened, or neither donors nor private sector investors are likely to heed the call for increased support for protected areas.

35. In order to ensure the provision of more effective financial support, the Congress encourage Parties to undertake by 2006 national-level studies of the socio-economic values of protected areas, and establish country-level *Sustainable Financing Plans* that support national systems of protected areas. One of the major outputs of the Congress was the recommendation to use multiple financial instruments and tools in order to finance the substantive shortfall on financing identified by the Congress. Particular attention should be paid to develop mechanisms that promote closer collaboration with responsible private sector companies and local communities, especially the generation of substantially higher level of financial resources related to such industries as tourism and financial services. Linking conservation issues to development goals would be one of the ways to generate the level of financing required to sustain protected areas. In addition to financial support, other types of support should also be considered in accordance with Article 8(m) of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

36. A number of important new initiatives and partnerships were launched, strengthened or highlighted at the Congress, including:

(a) The Africa Protected Areas Initiative;

- (b) The Protected Areas Learning Network (PALNet);
- (c) The Conservation Finance Alliance;
- (d) The World Database on Protected Areas Consortium and the 2003 United Nations List of Protected Areas;
- (e) The Conservation Capacity Building Consortium; and
- (f) The Alliance for Zero Extinction.

37. These examples represent but a small sample of the numerous partnerships, tools, guidelines and information resources presented at the Congress. Indeed, the Congress made clear that while protected areas face daunting challenges, a wide and growing diversity of technical tools to meet those challenges exist, and are increasingly available around the globe due to rapid advances in information-sharing technologies such as the internet and CD-ROMs. The Congress also reaffirmed the need for promoting synergy between the Convention on Biological Diversity and other agreements and processes

C. Programme element 3: Standards, assessment, monitoring and technology development

38. The Congress called on the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity to develop with defined targets effective assessment, monitoring and reporting mechanisms, including *inter alia*, instituting systematic management effectiveness evaluation mechanisms, improving and harmonizing national reporting to international instruments and bodies on protected areas, and strengthening support for the World Database on Protected Areas and other initiatives to collect, synthesize and disseminate information on protected areas status and trends.

39. A programme of work that is performance-based with key indicators and targets is needed. This could be more emphasized in the draft programme of work of the Convention on Biological Diversity, using the language of the World Parks Congress.

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*Annex***SUGGESTED NEW ELEMENT FOR INCLUSION IN A PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY**

40. As highlighted in its message to the Convention on Biological Diversity, the World Parks Congress recommended that the current structure of the draft programme of work be revised by adding a fourth programme element on “benefit sharing, equity and participation”. Activities for this proposed programme element are already included in the current draft programme of work under existing programme elements. It was recommended that these be highlighted under a separate programme element, in order to better serve the balance between the three objectives of the Convention in the programme of work, and reflect the high priority given to this set of issues by the World Parks Congress.

41. This suggested new programme element (which could be inserted as a new programme element 2), ^{3/} could be as follows:

PROGRAMME ELEMENT 2: Benefit-sharing, equity and participation

Goal 2.1 – Promoting equity and benefit-sharing: To ensure the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas, through participatory processes of protected area governance and management.

Activities of the Parties

- 2.1.1. Assess the economic and socio-cultural costs and impacts arising from the establishment and maintenance of protected areas, particularly for indigenous and local communities, and adjust policies to ensure that such costs and impacts – including the costs of livelihood opportunities foregone – are equitably compensated. [Formerly 2.1.4]
- 2.1.2. Complementing government-managed protected areas, recognize and promote the broader set of conservation areas (e.g., areas conserved by indigenous and local communities, private reserves) through legal, policy, financial, institutional and community mechanisms. [Formerly 1.2.6]
- 2.1.3. Establish policies and institutional mechanisms to facilitate the legal recognition and effective management of indigenous protected areas and community conserved areas in a manner consistent with the goals of conserving both biodiversity and the knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities. [Formerly 2.1.5]
- 2.1.4. Use social and economic benefits generated by protected areas to alleviate poverty, consistent with protected-area management objectives. [Formerly 1.3.2]
- 2.1.5. Engage relevant stakeholders in participatory planning and governance, recalling the principles of the ecosystem approach. [Formerly 1.3.3]
- 2.1.6. Establish adequate national policies to deal with access to genetic resources within protected areas and benefits arising from their utilization, drawing on the Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising out of their Utilization. [Formerly 2.1.8]

^{3/} Programme element 1 would be: Direct actions for planning, selecting, establishing and managing protected area systems and sites; programme element 2: Benefit-sharing, equity and participation; programme element 3: Enabling activities; and programme element 4: Standards, assessment, monitoring and technology development.

Goal 2.2 - Stakeholder involvement (the same as the existing goal 2.6 in the proposed programme of work (UNEP/CBD/SBSTTA/9/6))]

Also to be considered for addition are activities relating to benefit-sharing (1.4.4; 1.6.8; 2.1.8; 3.2.5).
