

**IUCN Global Inception Workshop**  
**EC funded “Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management” Programme (BIOPAMA)**  
**IUCN-HQ, 21-23 March 2012**

**Objectives of the Workshop:** The workshop aims to:

DAY ONE: Enhance the understanding on the objectives, scope and expected results of BIOPAMA to ensure the coherency between activities held under the 3 components of this programme and on the regions involved in its implementation.

DAY TWO: Identify the opportunities and constraints for engaging efficiently all key partners for project implementation at regional levels.

DAY THREE: Define key priority actions and landmarks results for Year 1 of implementation.

**Main expected results:**

1. Definition of clear criteria and methods for engaging key partners in project implementation.
2. Initial mapping of expertise, institutions and databases at global and regional levels against data/information and standards required to develop the Reference Information System, capacity building, Access and Benefits Sharing (ABS) and governance.
3. Road map of Year 1 of project implementation and required implementation procedures to be put in place at regional and global levels.

**Agenda**

**Day 1 – Wednesday 21 March – Global setting for implementation**

**Morning session**

08:30 Welcoming coffee/tea

08:40 – 09:00 Welcome to IUCN  
Julia Marton-Lefèvre; IUCN’s Director General.

09:00 – 09:30 Brief introduction by participants.

09:30 – 10:00 Introduction of the workshop objectives and expected results  
Trevor Sandwith; Director, IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme (GPAP).

10:00 – 10:30 Background introduction to the BIOPAMA Programme  
Joint presentation by Pedro Rosabal (IUCN-GPAP) and Philippe Mayaux (JRC).  
(10 min of Q&As)

**10:30 – 11:00 Morning break**

11:00 – 11:30 Presentation on Result 1 of the Protected Areas Component: Development of Data and Information Reference System for the Regional Observatories.  
Philippe Mayaux, Global Environment Monitoring Unit, Institute for Environment and Sustainability, Joint Research Centre (JRC) - EC. (10 min of Q&As)

11:30 – 12:00 Presentation of Result 2 of the Protected Areas Component: Regional Observatories and Capacity Building.

Pedro Rosabal; Senior Programme Officer, GPAP. (10 min of Q&As)

**12:00 – 13:30 Lunch (IUCN Cafeteria)**

**Afternoon session**

13:30 – 14:00 Presentation on the Access and Benefit Sharing Component

Barbara Lassen; Programme Implementing the Biodiversity Convention - ABS Capacity Development Initiative, German Development Cooperation (GIZ). (10 min of Q&As)

14:00 – 14:30 BIOPAMA – EC perspective on its importance and suggestions on key issues to consider in its implementation.

Enrico Pironio; Wildlife and Protected Areas, European Commission, Development and Cooperation (DEVCO) (10 min of Q&As)

14:30 – 15:30 Role of WCPA in project implementation

Nik Lopoukhine, WCPA Chair with some focused presentations (5 minutes introduction to presentations :

1. WCPA Task Force on Biodiversity Outcomes and its potential contribution to BIOPAMA. Stephen Woodley; WCPA Specialist Group on Conservation Outcomes (15 min presentation).
2. Role and contribution of the WCPA Task Force on Capacity Building. Nigel Dudley; Coordinator WCPA/TF on Capacity Building (15 min presentation).
3. Potential linkages of BIOPAMA with CBD Capacity Building Programme. Kathy MacKinnon; WCPA Chair for CBD and Climate Change (15 min presentation).

10 minutes for general Q & A

**15:30 – 15:45 Afternoon break**

15:45 – 16:15 Technical contributions to programme implementation from SSC, the IUCN Species Programme and the IUCN Red List Programme.

Mike Hoffman; SSC's Scientific Advisor (10 min Q & A).

16:15 – 16:45 The ProtectedPlanet Initiative and its role and contributions to BIOPAMA.

Charles Besançon; Head of Protected Areas Programme, UNEP-WCMC. (10 min of Q&As)

16:45 – 17:15 Role and potential contribution of the Global Biodiversity Information Facility.

Samy Gaiji; Senior Programme Officer for Science & Scientific Liaison, Global Biodiversity Information Facility Secretariat. (10 min of Q & A).

17:15 – 17:30 Questions and complements on the first day

**17:30 – 18:30 Welcome drinks with IUCN Staff.**

18:30 Departure to the hotel

18:30 Side meeting to review goals of the Protected Areas Capacity Development Program, agree on deadlines and benchmark tasks to accomplish; and review Global Partnership on Professionalizing Protected Areas and E-Book Initiatives. Wetlands Room

## **Day 2 – Thursday 22 March – Regional Settings for implementation.**

### **Morning session**

08:30 – 09:00 Presentation by IUCN Regional Programmes for Africa.

09:00 – 9:30 Presentation by IUCN Caribbean Initiative; IUCN Regional Programme for Meso-America.

09:30 – 10:00 Presentation by IUCN Regional Programme for Oceania

10:00 – 10:30 Questions and clarifications about all partners presented since the day one

### **10:30 – 11:45 Morning Break**

11:45 – 12:00 Brief introduction to Working Group Session

### **12:00 – 13:00 First session of working groups**

Based on the information provided on global and regional settings for project implementation there will be **2 Regional Working Groups** (one group for AFRICA, another one for the other regions) addressing in parallel the following questions:

1. What existing partnerships/alliances arrangements with key institutions are in place at regional levels that will play a key role in the implementation of BIOPAMA? List the stakeholders; identify briefly their potential roles and responsibilities.
2. If there is a need, what new partnerships/alliances with institutions and experts need to be put in place? Identify the opportunities, constraints and key criteria (3 to 5 maximum) for engaging with new potential partners for project implementation at the global and regional levels.
3. How can we make sure to involve efficiently IUCN commissions and other related networks? What changes should be made to better align the work of these commissions to the objectives of BIOPAMA?
4. How to maximise the input from these and other commissions required for effective implementation? Please provide 3 to maximum 5 key practical recommendations including who will be responsible for what. Make clear who will do what and which commitments have to be done at the beginning of the project.
5. Mechanisms and procedures to put in place good communications within the regions implementing BIOPAMA to share experiences, innovations and how to deal with obstacles

in project implementation. Please provide 3 to maximum 5 key practical recommendations including who will be responsible for what.

**13:00 – 14.00 Lunch (IUCN Cafeteria)**

14.00 – 15.30 Working Groups session continue

**15:30 - 16.00 Afternoon break** (Coffee and tea will be available for participants but no formal afternoon break is planned to maximise use of time).

16:00 – 17:30 Working groups exchange their findings and key points discussed between the 2 groups in order to aggregate the recommendations for presentation at the end of the day.

17:30 – 18:00 Plenary presentation of recommendations from Working Groups

18:00 – Departure to the hotels

19:00 – Departure from the hotels for the Group Dinner (Hôtel Restaurant de l'Union, Gimel)

**Day 3 – Defining key priority actions and landmarks results for Year 1 of implementation.**

**Morning session**

08:30 – 08:45 Brief introduction to second working group session. Pedro Rosabal (GPAP)

08:45 – 12:30 Four working groups addressing key issues to consider in programme implementation (Coffee and Tea will be available for participants but no formal morning break is planned to maximise use of time).

WG 1 - Availability, gaps and key sources of data and information required for the Reference Information System (RIS). This WG will answer the following questions:

1. What data/information is available and what are the key priority needs of data/information to influence policy and enhancing protected areas management?
2. What are the key gaps on data/information, at global and regional levels, that should be addressed through the life of BIOPAMA?
3. What new relationships with institutions and experts should be developed to address the identified gaps?
4. What key landmarks results towards the development of the Reference Information System should be achieved during Year 1 of implementation?

WG 2 – Key priority issues and modalities for capacity building? This WG will answer the following questions:

1. How to effectively link with existing regional capacity building programmes/training centres to enhance the delivery of BIOPAMA?
2. What are the key technical and policy issues that have not been addressed by existing regional capacity building programmes?
3. What new relationships with institutions and experts should be developed to address the identified gaps on capacity building?
4. What key landmarks results on capacity building should be achieved during Year 1 of implementation?

WG3 – Key priority actions required to foster progress on Access and Benefits Sharing as well as on issues of good governance of protected areas? This WG will answer the following questions:

1. Who are the key players at regional level and what other institutions/experts should be involved in this work?
2. What are the key policy and technical priority issues on ABS and PA's governance that needs to be addressed at the regional level?
3. What tools/materials and/or capacity building activities are required to address the identified priority needs?
4. What key landmarks results on ABS and governance of PAs should be achieved during Year 1 of implementation?

WG 4 – Outreach and Communications. This WG will answer the following questions:

1. What are the key target audiences that should be considered for outreach and communications activities under BIOPAMA?
2. What key forthcoming (2012-2013) global and regional events should be used to raise the profile of the project and what key materials should be prepared for them?
3. What should be the main message –short, punchy and attractive- to be used by all partners for presenting and promoting BIOPAMA? What other messages should be promoted to the key target audiences identified under question 1 above?
4. What key landmarks results on outreach and communications should be achieved during Year 1 of implementation?

**12:30 - 13:30 Lunch (IUCN Cafeteria)**

13:30 – 15:30 Working group sessions continue.

15:30 – 16:30 Plenary session - Report from working groups. Discussion and agreement on key recommendations and priority actions for Year 1 of implementation

Coffee and Tea will be available for participants but no formal afternoon break is planned to maximise use of time.

16:30 – 17:00 Conclusion – last questions - Next steps and closure of the meeting.  
Trevor Sandwith; Director GPAP

17:15 Departure to the hotels.

## **Annex 1 - Guidance note for presentations and input to the workshop**

The success of the BIOPAMA's Global Inception Workshop will very much depend on the level of preparation of all participants before the meeting and the exchange of information before and after the meeting. It is therefore essential to study all the background documents that will be circulated in advance of the meeting but also to prepare your input and presentations. For the presentations proposed in the agenda the following information have to be covered in your presentations:

Presentations from responsible global partners of BIOPAMA components (JRC, GIZ and IUCN) and by other global partners and institutions (UNEP-WCMC, WCPA, SSC, GBIF)

For responsible partners (JRC, GIZ and IUCN) a brief explanation on the component to be implemented under BIOPAMA and the input (policy and technical) required from other institutions (both globally and regionally) for effective implementation.

Brief explanation of your institutional niche and technical/policy strengths and how will contribute to BIOPAMA.

Clearly identify on-going activities that can contribute to the implementation of BIOPAMA as well as short-medium term activities and/or projects that could be linked to this programme.

Existing opportunities (on-going projects, regionalized structure if exist, existing joint work with other institutions participating in BIOPAMA) to effectively contribute to BIOPAMA and conditions required to maximise such opportunities.

What are the key constraints for contributing effectively to BIOPAMA's implementation and key targeted practical recommendations on how to address such constraints.

Other key issues and questions relevant to project coordination and implementation (e.g. key focal points for BIOPAMA's components, existing technical/policy documents, methodologies and assessments that can contribute to the objectives of BIOPAMA; etc).

Global partners may also wish to consider using the table proposed below for regional input to organize and present key background information.

### Presentations by IUCN Regional Programmes

Input from IUCN Regional Programmes is essential as BIOPAMA's implementation will mainly take place at the regional level. Therefore information provided by IUCN Regional Programmes will be the basis for planning project activities and for providing key entry points for the activities of key partners at the regional level. ***The regional presentations proposed for Day 2 should therefore provide the key background information required to understand the opportunities, dynamics, challenges and requirements for the implementation of BIOPAMA at the regional level.***

Annex 1: Agenda

It is therefore essential that the key points, reflected in the table proposed below, are addressed in the Regional Background Documents (4-6 pages maximum) to be submitted as input to the workshop as well as in the formal workshop presentations:

<b>Information Required</b>	<b>Data and Information (RIS)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>	<b>ABS and Governance</b>	<b>Outreach and Communications</b>
Key actors and partners (regionally and nationally) that can contribute to BIOPAMA's implementation				
Key existing and/or proposed regional and sub-regional training centres.				
How well existing curricula of training centres can address key objectives of BIOPAMA				
Key "champions" that can promote and build political support for BIOPAMA.				
Key sources (Institutions and experts) of data, information and expertise.				
Key contact details of experts & institutions holding data/information <sup>2</sup>				
Available assessments, methodologies (particularly on the RIS themes)				
Available documents, guidelines, best practice, case studies.				
<u>Existing</u> projects, both from IUCN and IUCN members and partners, which could be linked to BIOPAMA.		BPGs on PAs; other IUCN pubs. GPPAM		
<u>Proposed</u> projects, both from IUCN and IUCN members and partners, which could be linked to BIOPAMA.				
Key countries where IUCN have strong working relationships and/or on-going activities.				
Key countries where BIOPAMA can open opportunities to initiate national activities.				
Key technical and policy processes that could be linked to BIOPAMA and used to support implementation.				
Planned global/regional events (2012-2013) that should be used to promote BIOPAMA and for creating new partnerships towards implementation.				

<sup>1</sup> - The Reference Information System (RIS) that will be developed by JRC for the Regional Observatories aims to include data and information on the following themes:

- Species data: standard indicators, gaps, data collection, data sharing
- Ecosystem Services: standard indicators, gaps, data collection, data sharing
- Climate change impact: standard indicators, gaps, data collection, data sharing
- Management effectiveness and governance: standard indicators, gaps, data collection, data sharing
- Threats and pressures: standard indicators, gaps, data collection, data sharing
- Marine protected areas: standard indicators, gaps, data collection, data sharing
- Information systems: data sharing & interoperability, data collection

<sup>2</sup>- Data and information holders/custodians could be based in the region but also outside the region (for example data/information for Western and Central Africa is usually available in research and academic institutions based in France or Belgium).



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## **“Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management” (BIOPAMA)**

### **Defining key priority actions and Landmarks Results for Y1**

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### **Expected Deliverables – Y1**

- Regional assessments on priorities for the work of the Observatories.
- Regional workshops to agree on priorities for the work of the Observatories.
- Feasibility assessment for the location of the Regional Observatories.
- Regional Capacity Building Needs Assessments.
- Define countries for providing targeted technical and policy support.

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## Expected Deliverables – Y1 (Cont.)



- Identify key experts and institutions, globally and regionally, that can provide data and information for the development of the RIS.
- Design and test tools and mechanisms for effective networking and communications.
- Visual identity and key general messages.
- Communication and awareness materials for WCC-Forum (Jeju Island, South Korea, 7-11 September 2012) and CBD/COP11 (India, 8-19 October 2012).



## **“Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management” (BIOPAMA)**

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### **General Information**

- Funded under EC/ Intra ACP Envelope for Biodiversity; thus the geographical focus limited to ACP Countries.
- Programme recognizes Protected Areas as a key tool for in-situ conservation and for maintaining ecosystem services.
- It also recognizes challenges of biodiversity conservation in ACP countries.

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## Objectives

**General Objective:** To improve long-term conservation of biodiversity in ACP regions and reduce the poverty of populations surrounding PAs.

**Specific objective:**

- Enhance existing institutions and networks, **based on the best available science and knowledge**, by **building their capacity** to strengthen policy and to implement well informed decisions on biodiversity conservation, protected areas management and **Access and Benefit Sharing**.

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## Structure of the Programme



**Two main components:**

**1. The Protected Areas Component:**

**Result 1** - The effective planning/management of PAs is improved by using the best available scientific and policy information (JRC).

**Result 2** – Establishing a “Centre for PAs & Biodiversity” (Observatory) in each region and developing capacity building programmes (IUCN).

**2. Access and Benefit Sharing (GIZ)**

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## Key considerations



The programme will assist ACP Countries by:

- **Improving technical and institutional approaches** to better plan and manage PAs through capacity building (CB); thus CB should be implemented at different levels and using different modalities.
- **Enhancing regional cooperation**; therefore working with regional institutions and networks is essential to build capacity and political support.

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## Key principles of implementation



- **Create political buy-in by working with regional institutions:** In **Africa:** African Union, RAPAC, OFAC, COMIFAC, SADAC. **Caribbean:** CARICOM, CARIFORUM, OECS, UNEP-CEP. **Pacific:** SPREP
- **Maintain ACP Secretariat and EC Regional Delegations fully informed:** This is an important requirement for the programme to be able to respond to emerging issues if required.
- **Ensure effective technical and financial reporting:** This is a key challenge as EC administrative/reporting procedures are complex. Lack of compliance could lead to financial and credibility risks.
- **Ensure high visibility:** Mainly using EC visibility and communication guidelines and using communication capacity of all partners.

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## Key principles of implementation (cont.)

- **Close inter-institutional coordination is essential:** Mainly between the key partners in project implementation: JRC, GIZ and IUCN as well as with the EC/EuropeAid Development and Co-operation Directorate-General (DG-DEVCO) and the ACP Secretariat.
- **Synergies with other projects and initiatives are welcomed:** However this should be promoted and implemented as long as it doesn't deviate the project from its key objectives and expected results.
- **Synergies at national/local levels will facilitate implementation:** trying to build-up activities in countries/sites where the partners are already implementing other actions and build-up from that experience before expanding project implementation.



## “Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management” (BIOPAMA)

### Protected Areas Component - Result 2

#### Regional Observatories and Capacity Building

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### Key Guiding Principles



- **Action oriented** to achieve key expected changes:
  - (a) Better decision and policy making;
  - (b) Strengthening capacity of managers and institutions for enhanced PAs management, and;
  - (c) Building-up regional networks of experts and enhanced networking to reduce external dependency.
- CB guided by general principles **but tailored to the specific demands** of each region.
- Achieving **coherence of actions** at global and regional levels and across key partners.

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## Key Guiding Principles (Cont.)



- **Engagement of regional institutions dealing with PAs issues is essential** to build political support and commitment.
- **Synergy with other projects and initiatives are welcomed** but as long as it doesn't deviate the project from its key objectives and expected results.
- CB activities should also **increase the understanding and recognition on the role and values of protected areas.**

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## Beneficiaries



### **Direct Beneficiaries:**

- (a) Regional and national institutions in charge of PAs planning and management.
- (b) PAs managers.

### **Indirect beneficiaries:**

- (a) Training Centres and national and regional schools, colleagues and universities providing training to PAs managers.

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## Expected Results



### Sub-Result 2.1: Establishing Regional Observatories

- Feasibility assessment on mandate, structure, and priority actions to be agreed by national governments (not top-down approach).
- Location for most effective operations.
- Provision of technical and institutional support; including Red List Spatial Web services, ProtectedPlanet and input from joint WCPA/SSC Biodiversity Outcomes Task Force
- Technical liaison and coordination

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## Expected Results (Cont.)



### Sub-Result 2.2: Capacity Building Programmes.

- Define key global principles to guide CBPs activities.
- Regional CB Needs Assessments and Action Plan to guide implementation of capacity building workshops.
- Implementation of 3 Regional CB Workshops on defined top priorities (1 workshop/year starting in Year2)
- Identify key Regional Training Centres to be involved in CB activities for: (a) support trainees and (b) updating curricula on key PAs issues.

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## Expected Results (Cont.)



### Sub-Result 2.2: Capacity Building Programmes.

- Networking of Training Centres to implement exchange programmes across regions.
- Problem's solving hands-on training of PAs field managers in a limited number of PAs.
- Development of tool kits (2-3) on priority regional issues.
- Assessments of lessons learned to enhance CBPs.
- Development of a proposal for CB Sustainability.

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## Expected Results (Cont.)



### Sub-Result 2.3: Support to national and regional organizations on PAs and Biodiversity (WCPA and SSC).

- Support development of regionally tailored programmes for targeted technical/policy support.
- Development of standards modules and procedures for capacity building on key PAs and Species issues.
- Direct technical and policy support through field missions.
- Joint work to enhance implementation of CBD/POWPA including for improving monitoring and reporting (RIS).

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## Expected Results (Cont.)



### **Sub-Result 2.4: Networking of experts and institutions.**

- Facilitate defining a new pool of regional experts linked to global networks.
- Effective networking of experts and institutions across regions and globally by linking the Regional Observatories with ProtectedPlanet.
- Use of regional and global networking for developing regionally tailored products.

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## Expected Results (Cont.)



### **Sub-Result 3: Communications and Visibility**

- Effective liaison with the EC, the ACP Secretariat and the programme's partners.
- Production of regionally tailored Communication and Awareness materials.
- Highly visible publications on the contribution from ACP Countries to achieve global biodiversity targets.

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**Thank you for your patience!!!**


**Questions?**

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**Access and Benefit Sharing**

**The ABS Capacity Development Initiative**

# The ABS Capacity Development Initiative and BIOPAMA



**BIOPAMA inception meeting**  
Gland 21-23 March 2012  
Barbara Lassen

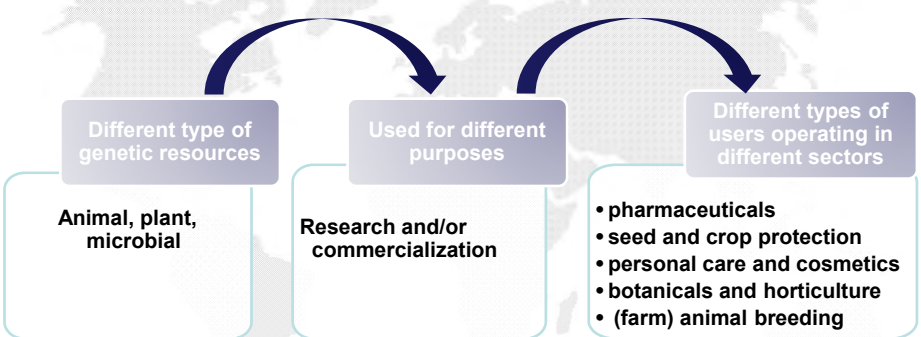


**giz** Programme Implementing the Sustainable Development  
**Ministry of Foreign Affairs**  
**NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS**  
**DANISH MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT**  
**la francophonie**  
**Ministère de l'Énergie et de l'Environnement de la République**  
The project is funded by the European Union

**Access and Benefit Sharing**

**The ABS Capacity Development Initiative**

## ABS – the concept



**Different type of genetic resources**  
Animal, plant, microbial


**Used for different purposes**  
Research and/or commercialization

**Different types of users operating in different sectors**  
• pharmaceuticals  
• seed and crop protection  
• personal care and cosmetics  
• botanicals and horticulture  
• (farm) animal breeding

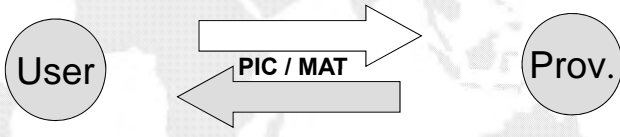
**A large number of actors involved, rarely one provider and one user (e.g. intermediaries)**

**Access and Benefit Sharing**  
**The ABS Capacity Development Initiative**

**“Logic” of CBD regarding Access regulations**



„**resource-rich**„ countries shall facilitate the access to genetic resources



„**technology-rich**“ countries shall share benefits arising from GR; facilitate the access to technologies and means important for conservation and use

**Access and Benefit Sharing**  
**The ABS Capacity Development Initiative**

**Implementing the Nagoya Protocol**

Field of Action	Policy objective
Ratification/implementation	Decide whether or not to ratify NP
Define overall ABS policy/strategy	Clarify national ABS approach
Putting in place domestic ABS legislation and regulations	Create legal certainty
Stakeholder engagement	Ensure commitment and compliance of different stakeholders
Establish institutional arrangements, including CNA	Facilitate implementation with clear institutional responsibilities
Dealing with Traditional Knowledge	Facilitate benefit-sharing with TK holders
Dealing with trans-boundary issues	Avoid conflict and create synergies
Valorisation strategy	Turn the potential economic value of GR and TK into actual income and economic development

**Access and Benefit Sharing**

**The ABS Capacity Development Initiative**

### Linkages between ABS and PAs

- Research and Bioprospecting in PAs
- ABS should contribute to conservation and sustainable use
- ABS as potential financing mechanism for PAs
- Common governance challenges: land and resource rights, benefit sharing (esp. role of IPLCs)
- Overlapping/conflicting frameworks (ex: permits)
- Experiences in PAs: PES, BS, governance
- Legally binding framework: Nagoya Protocol




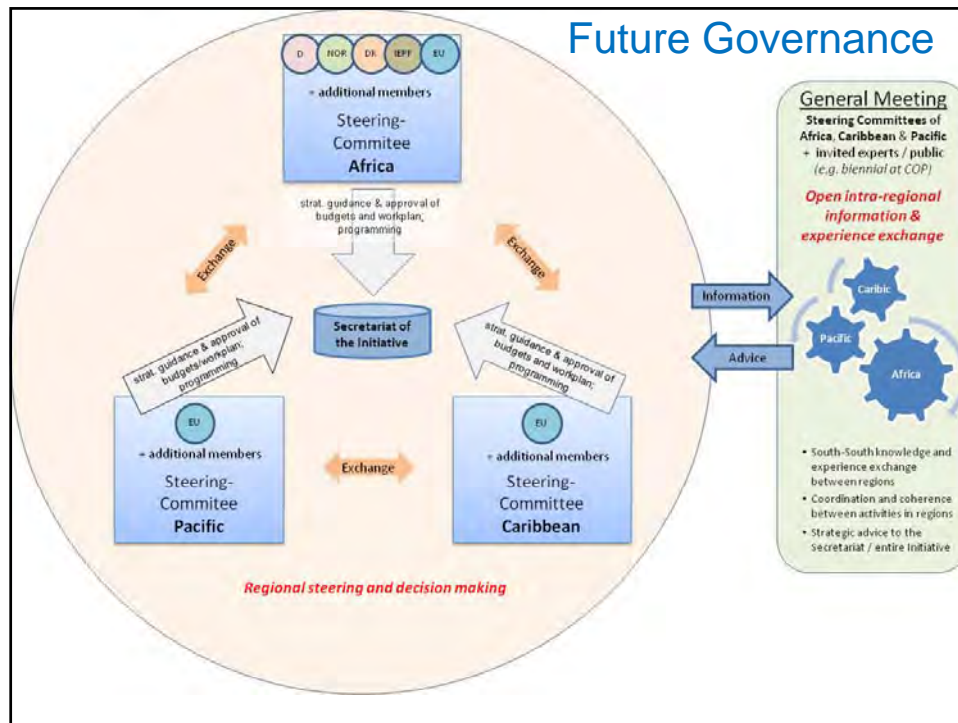
**Access and Benefit Sharing**

**The ABS Capacity Development Initiative**

### The ABS Initiative

- From the Dutch-German ABS Initiative (2005)...
- ...to the multi-donor ABS Capacity Development Initiative for Africa...
- ..to the ABS Capacity Development Initiative (-> ACP through BIOPAMA)





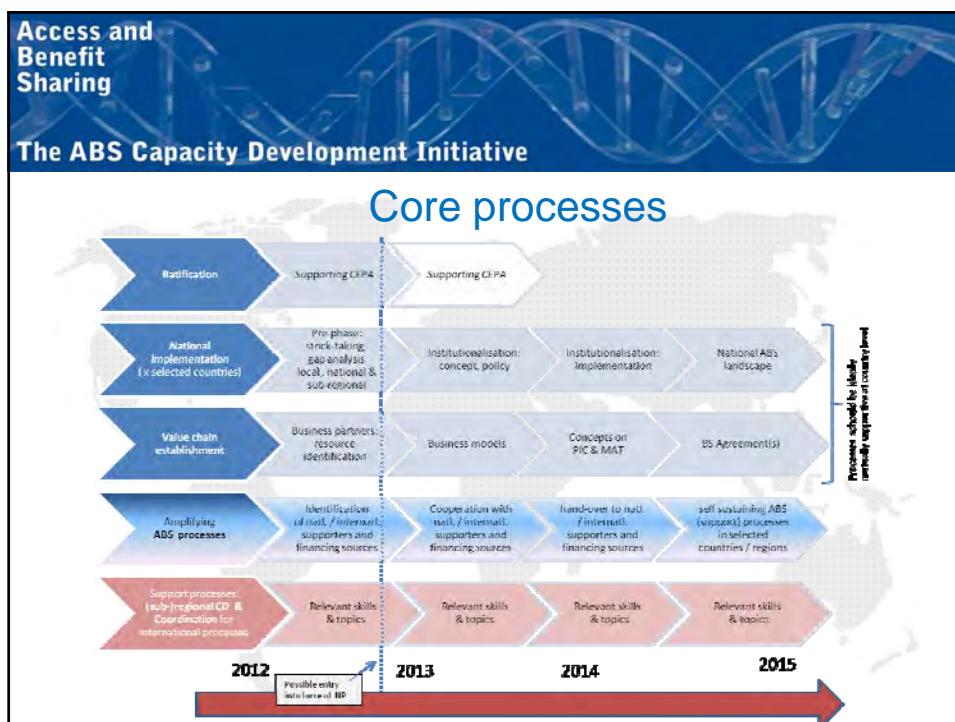
### Access and Benefit Sharing

#### The ABS Capacity Development Initiative

### How we work: "Elevator approach"

Level of intervention	Preparation of national ABS authority	Other stakeholders	Main instruments
UN level	International negotiations	ABS authorities of other countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>④ Stakeholder inputs on ABS to relevant meetings</li> <li>④ Technical papers and studies</li> <li>④ CEPA for ABS</li> </ul>
(Sub-)regional level	Harmonization of legislation	ABS authorities of other countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>④ Multistakeholder Workshops</li> <li>④ Information exchange / CHM</li> <li>④ Issue based trainings</li> </ul>
	Regional cooperation	Academia Private Sector Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>④ Technical papers and studies</li> <li>④ Best practices with the private sector</li> <li>④ CEPA for ABS</li> </ul>
National level	Laws and regulations	Academia Private Sector Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>④ Best practices with the private sector</li> <li>④ Peer-to-peer knowledge exchange</li> <li>④ CEPA for ABS</li> </ul>
Local level	Implementing and monitoring	Academia Private Sector Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>④ Best practices with the private sector</li> <li>④ Peer-to-peer knowledge exchange</li> <li>④ CEPA for ABS</li> </ul>

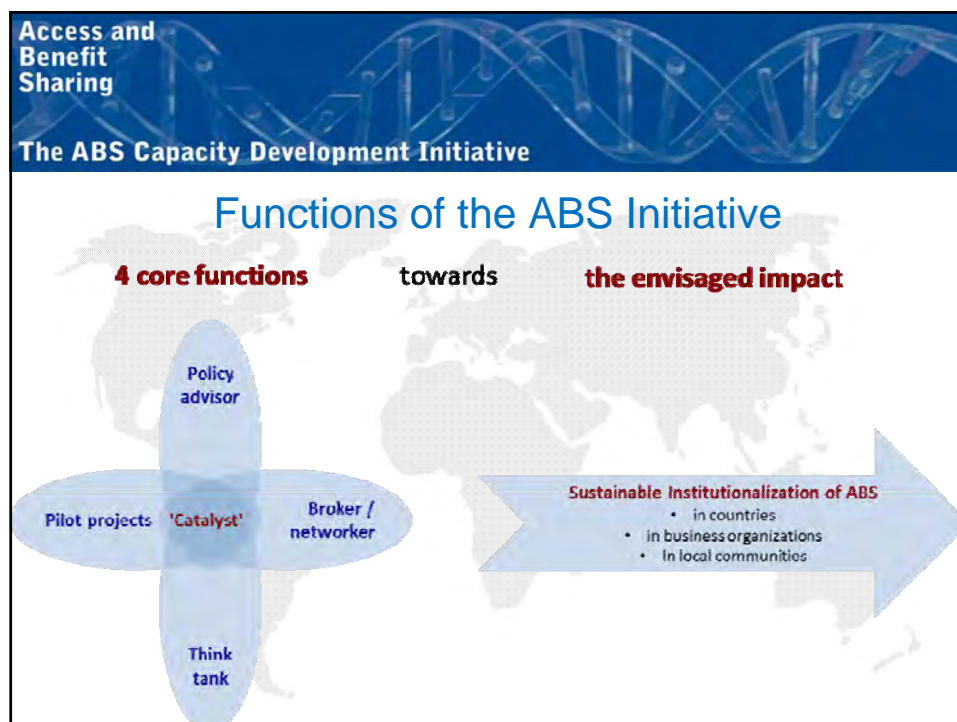
Focus until 2010 (upward arrow)  
 Focus from 2011 onwards (downward arrow)



Objectives	Outcomes	Indicators and Means of Verification (MoV)	Instruments
1. ACP countries have ratified the Nagoya Protocol and benefit after its entry into force from its compliance mechanisms at the international as well as national levels	1.1 Partner countries of the Initiative have acquired the analytical and communication skills as well as the essential information necessary for the timely ratification of the Nagoya protocol (in close cooperation with SCBD)	At least 8 African and 2 CP countries are using the CEPA material including the CEPA toolkit developed by the ABS Initiative. <i>MoV: Reports of meetings; Interviews</i>	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
		At least 20 African and 6 CP countries have initiated ratification related consultation processes until 12/2013. <i>MoV: Number of ratifications</i>	
2. Enabling, transparent and accountable national ABS policies and regulatory frameworks are developed and implemented which allow stakeholders of Africa and ACP countries to enter into equitable ABS partnerships with the research community and the private sector.	2.1 Partner countries have created and improved the necessary political, legal and institutional environments through national and regional dialogue processes involving relevant stakeholders for the valorisation of genetic and biological resources (government, private sector, research, ILCs, etc.).	At least 20 African and 6 CP countries have ABS related draft policies formulated. <i>MoV: Published policy</i>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9
		At least 15 African and 4 CP countries have ABS regulations enacted. <i>MoV: Gazetted ABS regulations</i>	
		At least 8 African and 2 CP countries are implementing ABS regulations. <i>MoV: Commercial and non-commercial bioprospecting agreements under negotiation and/or signed</i>	
		At least 5 African and 2 CP (sub-)regional organizations or networks have developed ABS related strategies / policies recommendations. <i>MoV: Policy documents</i>	
2.2 Stakeholder views are reflected in ABS related national strategies and/or policy documents.	2.2 Stakeholder views are reflected in ABS related national strategies and/or policy documents.	Bcps or equivalent community level procedures are recognized in ABS regulatory frameworks in at least 5 African / 2 CP countries. <i>MoV: Regulatory frameworks</i>	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9
		Interests of national research organisations, academia and the private sector are reflected in ABS regulatory frameworks in at least 5 African and 2 CP countries. <i>MoV: Interviews with stakeholder representatives (e.g. ILC, private sector, academia, negotiators, legislators)</i>	

<b>Access and Benefit Sharing</b> <b>The ABS Capacity Development Initiative</b>			
3. Valuation of genetic resources in provider countries is improved and functioning ABS agreements contribute to biodiversity conservation and livelihoods of rural populations.	3.1 Pilots and models for ABS partnerships between 'providers' and 'users' for specific value chains have been developed and disseminated.	ABS agreements are in place in at least in 5 African and 2 CP countries. <i>MoV: Commercial and non-commercial bioprospecting agreements</i>	2, 3, 4, 9
	3.2 BCPs or equivalent community level procedures function as pilot interfaces between ILCs and bio prospectors acknowledging local level rights.	ABS relevant BCPs or equivalent community level procedures are in place in at least 5 African and 2 CP countries. <i>MoV: Signed BCP Documents</i>	2, 3, 4, 9
4. National, bilateral and international partners are supporting ABS implementation at national and (sub-) regional level.	4.1 Government and non-government organizations including funding agencies have integrated ABS implementation in relevant sectors of their work programmes such as environment, agriculture, trade, governance, etc.	X institutions / organisations recognize ABS as an opportunity for (supporting) sustainable development. <i>MoV: Statements, integration in policy documents and concept notes, websites, etc</i>	5, 7, 9
		x institutions / organisations conduct support activities for ABS implementation <i>MoV: Reports</i>	
		x institutions / organisations are cooperating with the ABS initiative <i>MoV: Written agreements for cooperation, co-funding and/or parallel funding</i>	

Objectives	Outcomes	Indicators and Means of Verification (MoV)	Instruments
5. Approaches for implementing the Nagoya Protocol are regionally coordinated and harmonized with other processes and fora relevant to ABS <sup>8</sup> in order to increase transboundary cooperation and to address legal gaps.	5.1 Concepts regarding the implementation of the NP are developed, experiences, lessons learned and best practices are exchanged.	Policy briefs on at least 5 ABS relevant topics. <i>MoV: Policy briefs published and disseminated</i>	1, 2, 3, 5, 6
		At least 3 ABS relevant analyses and background studies. <i>MoV: Analyses published and disseminated</i>	
		Stakeholders are capacitated on ABS relevant topics. <i>MoV: Workshop evaluations</i>	
	5.2 Interfaces to ABS relevant processes are established at international and national level	Joint training programmes are established with at least 2 ABS relevant international organisations. <i>MoV: Training reports</i>	2, 3, 5, 6
		Coordination meetings are taking place between negotiators of relevant fora. <i>MoV: Meeting reports</i>	
		Approaches for the design and implementation of regulatory frameworks among relevant sectors at national level are developed. <i>MoV: Studies, policy papers, meeting reports</i>	
	5.3 African countries follow a co-ordinated approach in implementing and further developing the international regime on ABS.	Guidelines for a regionally harmonized approach approved by relevant regional bodies. <i>MoV: Meeting reports</i>	3, 5, 6, 8
		Strategies for coordinated implementation of the NP are developed by relevant national institutions/organisations. <i>MoV: Strategy documents</i>	
		Joint positions are developed and articulated in relevant fora. <i>MoV: Submissions and interventions by the African Group</i>	



- Access and Benefit Sharing  
The ABS Capacity Development Initiative
- ### PA component: Opportunities for collaboration
- Conceptual work on ABS-PA interface; development of tools and guidance
  - Capacity development and CEPA at regional/national level (respective audiences)
  - Support policy and legal frameworks integrating ABS and conservation
  - Joint Pilots / Best Practice on ABS in and around PAs (Management plans, diff. governance arrangements, research protocols, value chains, community protocols,...)
  - Information for decision-makers: species distribution / genetic resources, use, traditional knowledge, value (GR as an ecosystem service), value chain analysis?



**Access and Benefit Sharing**  
**The ABS Capacity Development Initiative**

### National implementation: preliminary list

Africa	Caribbean	Pacific
Benin Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Kenya Liberia Malawi Madagascar Mozambique Namibia Senegal South Africa COMIFAC	Guyana Grenada St Lucia Bahamas	Samoa Vanuatu Cook Islands Federated States of Micronesia Papua New Guinea Fiji Palau

**Access and Benefit Sharing**  
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**Criteria for implementation**

Countries	Value Chain Development
<p><u>Key criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Active ABS Focal Point</li> <li>✓ Political will / noticeable national engagement for ABS</li> <li>✓ Enabling administrative / governance environment</li> <li>✓ Willingness of institutions to engage in multi-stakeholder processes</li> <li>✓ At least one potential ABS case (bio-prospecting company active in-country, existing biotrade value chain, research project on use of genetic resources, or other biodiscovery activities)</li> </ul> <p><u>Additional criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Available information on ABS projects/funds by other donors (e.g. GEF)</li> <li>✓ Related GIZ bilateral programmes or projects by other partners on the ground</li> <li>✓ Replicability</li> </ul>	<p><u>Key criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Genetic resource of commercial / research interest</li> <li>✓ No harm to biodiversity (e.g. overexploitation)</li> <li>✓ Transparency of actors, their functions and R&amp;D steps along the supply / value chain</li> <li>✓ Willingness to engage in partnership and between provider, user and intermediaries</li> <li>✓ Consideration of ILCs in ABS process (e.g. in granting PIC, benefit-sharing) by provider governments and users where appropriate</li> <li>✓ Private sector In cash / kind contributions</li> <li>✓ Provider country bearing / developing ABS regulatory framework</li> </ul> <p><u>Additional criteria:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Socially and ecologically active user (e.g. CSR policy, applying of eco labels, following particular standards)</li> <li>✓ Upfront benefits from user (e.g. technology transfer or contributions for conservation)</li> <li>✓ Replicability</li> </ul>

**Access and Benefit Sharing**  
**The ABS Capacity Development Initiative**

### Institutional collaboration

Africa	Caribbean	Pacific
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• African Union</li> <li>• COMIFAC</li> <li>• (SADC, ECOWAS)</li> <li>• Phytotrade Africa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CARICOM</li> <li>• University of the West Indies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SPREP</li> <li>• SPIC</li> <li>• PIF</li> <li>• University of South Pacific</li> <li>• AusAID</li> </ul>


**Global**

- SCBD
- UNEP
- UNDP GEF Small Grants Programme
- Fridtjof Nansen Institute
- Center for International Sustainable Development Law
- Union for Ethical Biotrade
- Natural Justice

**Access and Benefit Sharing**  
**The ABS Capacity Development Initiative**

# Thank you

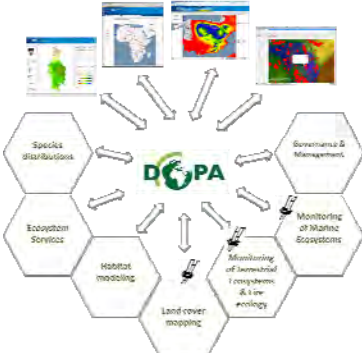
[www.abs-initiative.info](http://www.abs-initiative.info)

  
European Commission

## BIOPAMA: EC vision


**Philippe Mayaux**

[www.jrc.ec.europa.eu](http://www.jrc.ec.europa.eu)



*Serving society  
Stimulating innovation  
Supporting legislation*

Joint Research Centre


  
European Commission

### **JRC – Robust science for policy making**

As a **Directorate-General** of the European Commission, the JRC provides customer-driven **scientific and technical support** to Community policy making

**Supporting citizen’s security, research on energy, environment, transport, climate change, safety of food and consumer products, crisis management, nuclear security**

Joint Research Centre

  
European Commission

## Our Structure: 7 Institutes in 5 Member States

**IRMM** – Geel, Belgium  
Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements

**ITU** – Karlsruhe, Germany  
Institute for Transuranium Elements

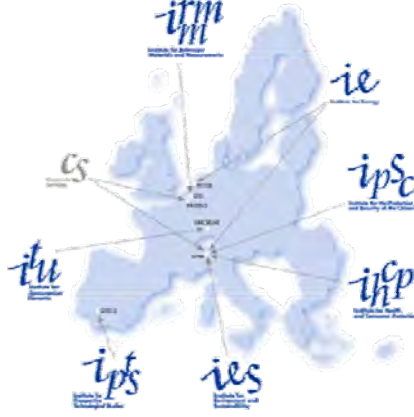
**IE** – Petten, The Netherlands and Ispra, Italy  
Institute for Energy

**IPSC** – Ispra, Italy  
Institute for the Protection and Security of the Citizen


**IES** – Ispra, Italy  
Institute for Environment and Sustainability

**IHCP** – Ispra, Italy  
Institute for Health and Consumer Protection

**IPTS** – Seville, Spain  
Institute for Prospective Technological Studies




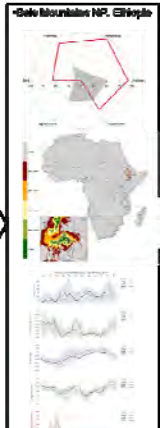
~ 2750 staff  
~ 345 M€/y institutional budget (+ 60 M€/y earned income)

  
European Commission


## African Protected Areas Assessment Tool (APAAT)

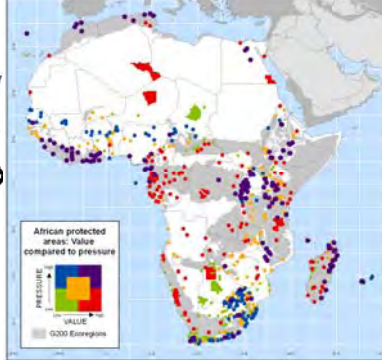
**2007** JRC developed a tool to **assess and prioritize** Protected Areas in Africa according to biodiversity values and threats, using objective, continent-wide datasets





Indicators on  
Threats  
and  
Biodiversity Irreplaceability





African protected areas: Value compared to pressure  
PRESSURE  
VALUE  
Q200 Esterglobe

4

Observatory for Central African Forests

  
European Commission

**Reports, studies**


  
  
  


**Web site with exhaustive information**  
<http://www.observatoire-comifac.net>



**State of the Forests**

  
JRC Research Centre


  
European Commission

**A reference information system for BIOPAMA**

Scientific and technical **information systems for better decisions** in and about protected areas

*Main users: ACP secretariat, regional commissions, EC services, national services, PA managers, NGOs, Universities...*

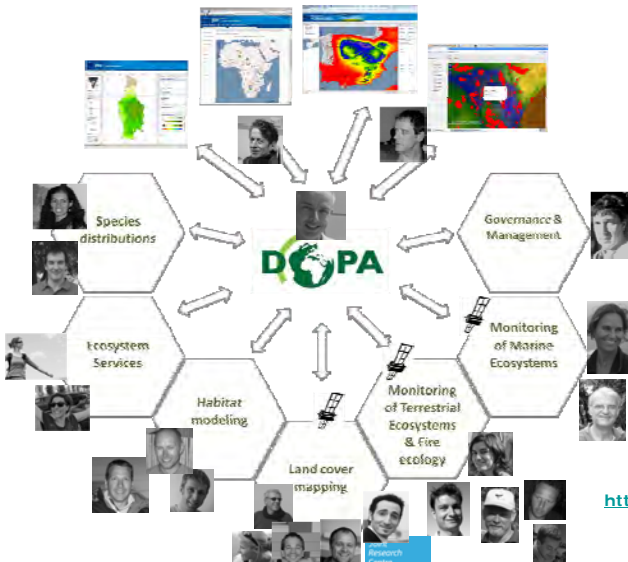
*Based on spatial models, remote sensing, ecological models*

  
JRC Research Centre

6



European Commission




DOPA is based on a set of Web Services to **Assess, Monitor, and Forecast Biodiversity** at the Global Scale



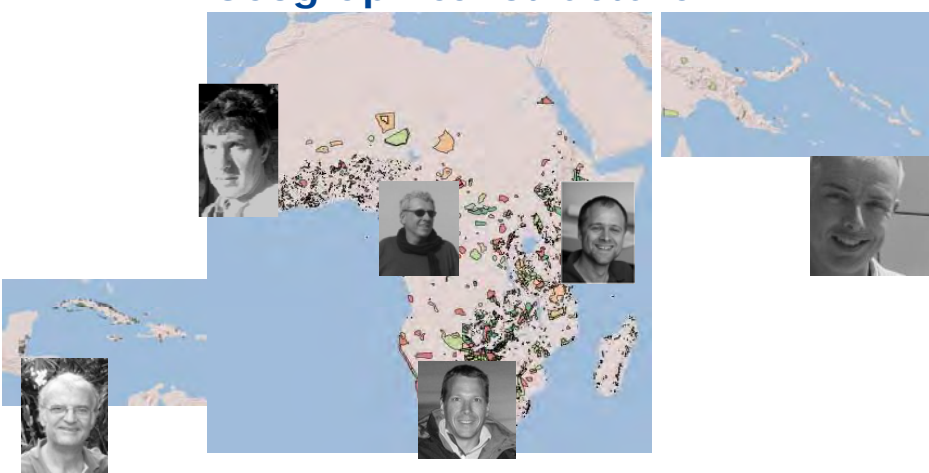
<http://dopa.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

7



European Commission

### Geographical structure



8



**Thank you.**

[Philippe.mayaux@jrc.ec.europa.eu](mailto:Philippe.mayaux@jrc.ec.europa.eu)



9

### Q3 and Q4 Commissions

Strengthen regional networks and regional expertise (expand task forces, training for trainers) Put in place mechanisms to build regional commission capacity over the long-term to support BIOPAMA and its legacy

Key entry point will be regional vice-chairs (WCPA has regional chairs, SSC about to appoint)

WCPA SC – appoint a focal point on Steering Committee. Possibly even regional focal points

Regional priorities to be defined by BIOPAMA regional workshops (regional chairs to attend).

Put in place mechanisms to build regional commission capacity over the long-term to support BIOPAMA and its legacy: Commission networks can help advertise for expert help through commission networks/websites against specific TORs

Best practice guidelines, training for trainers, e-learning (how much of BIOPAMA resources for training materials)

Need to clearly define data collection/capacity building needs in order to ensure focused engagement of IUCN commissions:

Communications: Learning networks and communications - WCPA

Other issues:

Challenges of funding when working with a volunteer network –need to contracting IUCN's commissions in the context of the EU's competitive tendering procedures.

Involving other networks: There are networks outside IUCN's commissions who have relevant experience e.g. RAPAC and MIKE, Western Indian Oceans

WCPA's involvement will be discussed at the upcoming steering group meeting in May.





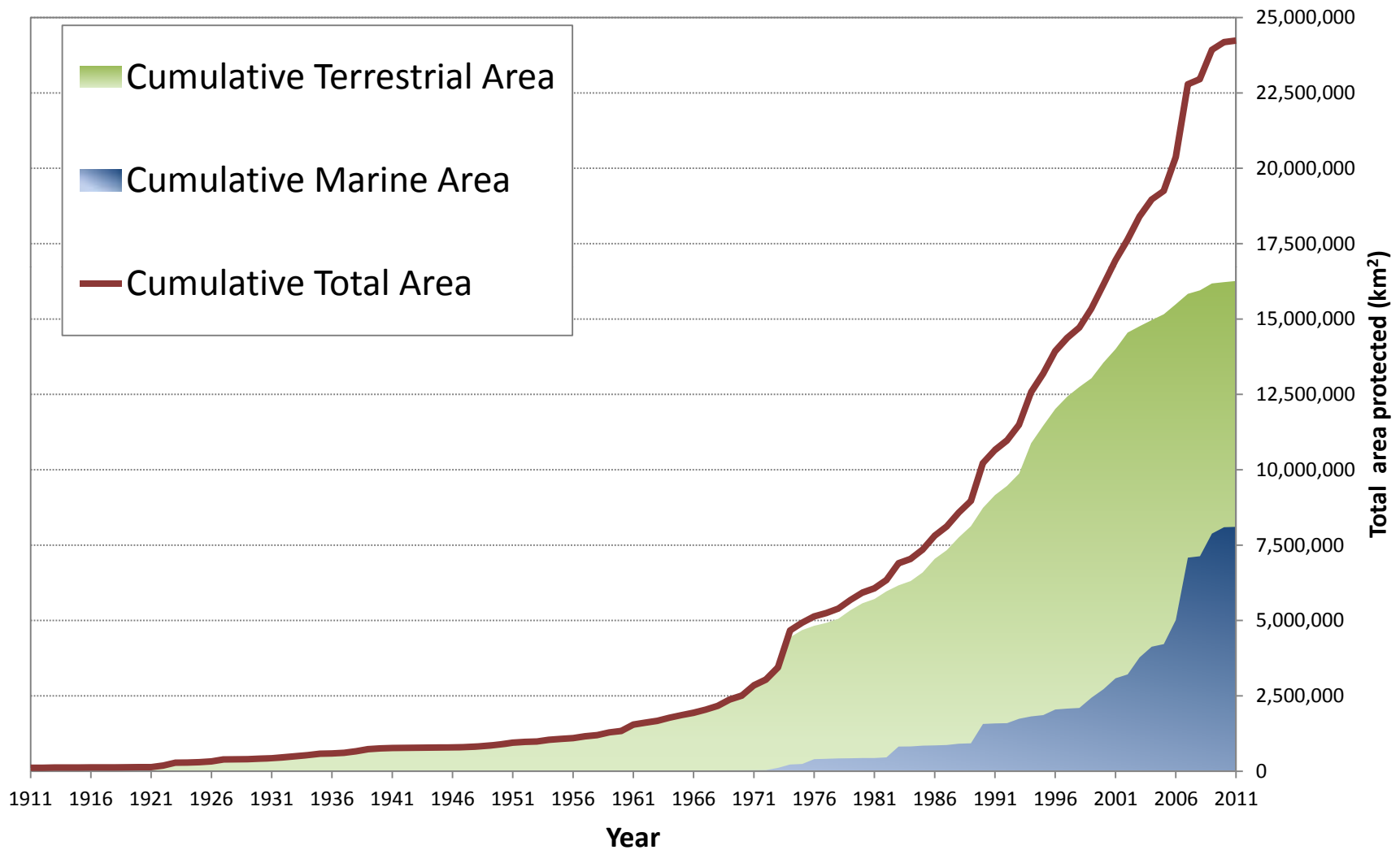
# WCPA-SSC Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas

Stephen Woodley and Thomas Brooks  
Co-Chairs, Joint Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas



# The good news

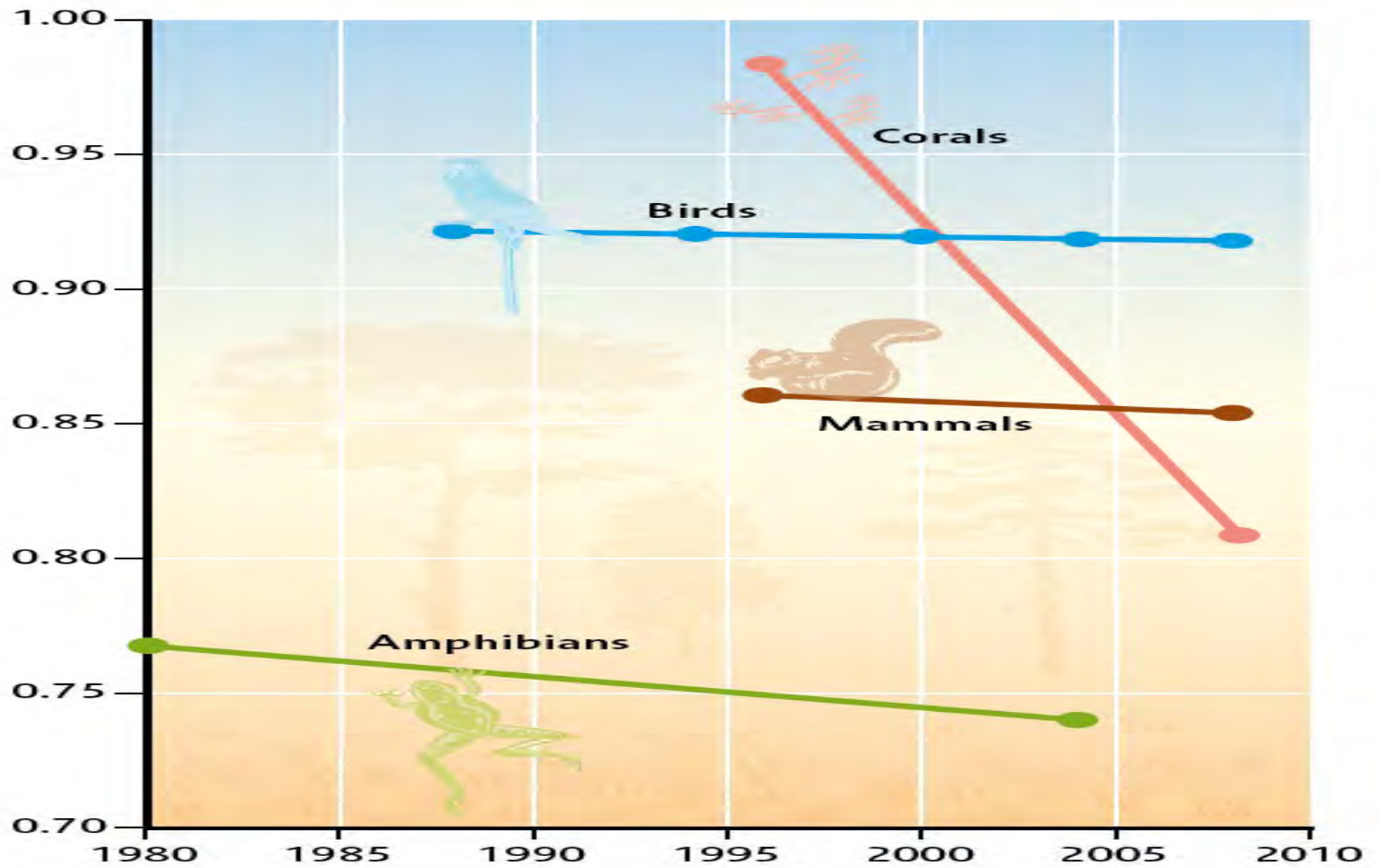
## Growth in nationally designated protected areas (1911 - 2011)



Source: IUCN and UNEP-WCMC (2012) The World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA): February 2012. Cambridge, UK: UNEP-WCMC.

# The BAD news

SCBD  
(2010)  
GBO3



# Why is there a disconnect between protected areas growth and increasing levels of species endangerment?

## Three possibilities:

1. Protected areas might not be being established in the right places
2. Protected areas might not be working, e.g.,
  - because they're too small or un-connected
  - because of "other" threats, e.g., disease, exotics
  - because of ineffective management
3. Coverage of protected areas might be inadequate to conserve the planet's biodiversity

## Question 1

- How well do protected areas conserve biodiversity?
- What are the factors that are responsible for protected areas success or failure?

## Question 2

- What should be the global standards for the identification of sites of biodiversity conservation significance (“key biodiversity areas”)

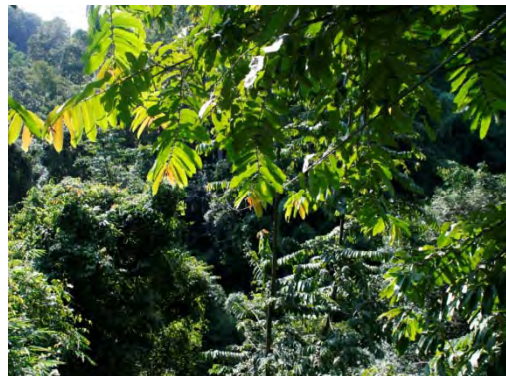
# One Hundred Questions of Importance to the Conservation of Global Biological Diversity Conservation Biology 2009

- **27. How effective are different types of protected areas (e.g., strict nature reserves, hunting reserves, and national parks) at conserving biodiversity and providing ecosystem services?**
- **28. What is the management cost per hectare required to manage protected areas effectively, and how does this vary with management category, geography, and threat?**
- **29. What are the human well-being costs and benefits of protected areas, how are these distributed, and how do they vary with governance, resource tenure arrangements, and site characteristics?**
- **30. How does the management of protected areas affect conservation beyond the boundaries of the protected area, such as through the displacement of human populations, hunting, or fishing?**

# Dependant Variable – Biological Outcomes

## Change in biodiversity - species (Habitats)

- Population trend data information on species (and communities)
- All presence /absence data on species and communities
- Relative abundance in and out of PAs
- Focus on biodiversity values identified in the management plan



# Dependant Variable (sources)

- from Living Planet Index
- from Literature
- from professionals (SSC, WCPA, agencies)

Field Name	Description/Instructions
<b>POPULATION</b>	
Population_Trend_ID	<b>AUTOMATICALLY GENERATED FIELD – THIS IS THE MASTER KEY</b>
Trend_Data_Filename	<b>Enter filename for trend data file (including extension)</b>
Trend_Data	<b>Attach data here - preferred format would be with population estimates for each year</b>
Metadata_Filename	<b>Filename for explanatory metadata file (including extension)</b>
Metadata_Attachment	<b>Attach explanatory metadata to contextualise data file here</b>
Species_Common_Name	<b>Common Species Name if known</b>
Order	<b>Order (e.g. Mammalia)</b>
Genus	<b>Genus name</b>
species	<b>Scientific (latin) species name</b>



# Independent (predictor) variables

## -Management-

Variable	Data Source	Comments
Protected Area ID	WDPA	Connection to WDPA
IUCN Protected Area Class	WDPA	
IUCN Governance Type	WDPA	
Protected Areas Age (Time since designation)	WDPA	
Country	WDPA	
Geopolitical Region	Same regions as Red List	<a href="http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/data-organization/countries-by-regions#Table2">http://www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/data-organization/countries-by-regions#Table2</a>
Management Effectiveness Done	ME data base	
Additional Designation(S)	WDPA	Number and Type – Ramsar, World Heritage

# Independent (predictor) variables

## - Geography 1 -

Variable	Data Source	Comments
<b>Ecoregion (867)</b>	WWF's ecoregions product (Olson et al., 2001)	<b>Largest constituent</b>
<b>Biome (14)</b>	WWF's ecoregions product (Olson et al., 2001)	<b>Largest constituent</b>
<b>Size (Km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	WDPA	
<b>Shape</b> Shape index or compactness	WDPA Dimensionless 0-1	<b>Calculated from WDPA or GIS</b>
<b>Context</b> Mean Elevation Slope Ruggedness	Global Land Cover (GLC300) From GIS Average Terrain Ruggedness Index	
<b>Agricultural Suitability</b>	Global Agro-Ecological Zones data set	<b>(Fischer et al. 2002)</b>
<b>Isolation - Percent 'Natural' – (inside and outside) - dissimilarity</b>	Global Land Cover (GLC300)	

# Independent (predictor) variables

## - Geography 2 -

Variable	Data Source	Comments
<b>Road/Rail/Trail Density</b>	United States National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency / NIMA's Vector Map	sum of the length of all road/rail/trail by area
<b>Land Cover</b> Agricultural Suitability Index Percent 'Natural' Land Cover index	Global Land Cover (GLC300) Xx Reclassified - natural or modified Degree of human modification	(Fischer et al. 2002) (Joppa and Pfaff, 2011) (Weins et al, 2008)
<b>Fragmentation</b> Index of Fragmentation 0- Fragmentation Index	Global Land Cover (GLC300) Reclass Moving Window	Re-classed as natural or modified (Joppa et al. 2008) (Riitters et al 2000)
<b>Net primary productivity (NPP) change</b>	GLADA project - 1981-2003	Interpretation can be various
<b>Human Footprint</b>	Last of the Wild Data Version 2, 2005).	Normalized across biomes
<b>Human Population Density</b>	Landscan, 2008	

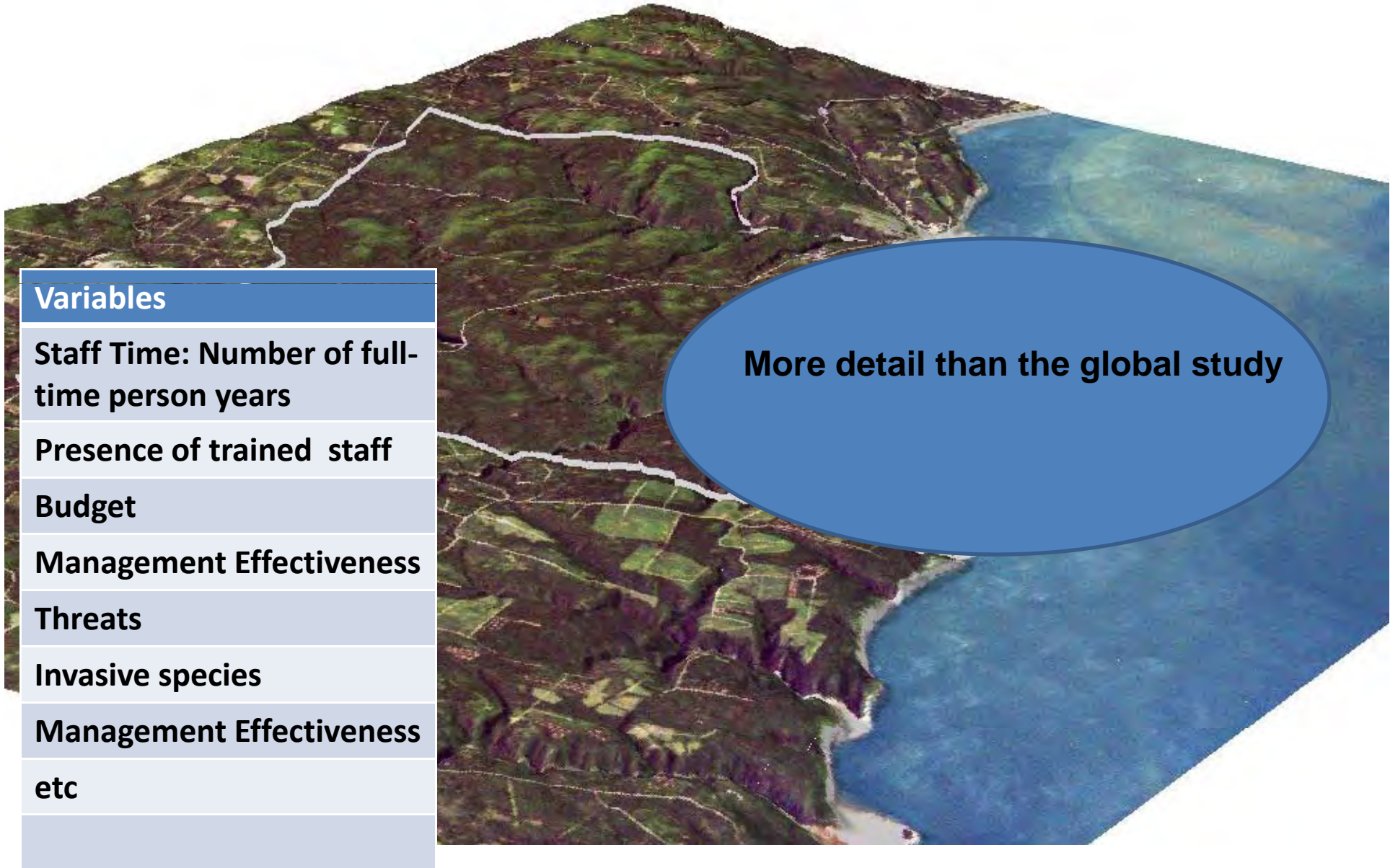
# Independent (predictor) variables

## - Socioeconomic -

Variable	Data Source	Comments
Country GDP per capita	World Bank	<a href="http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD">http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD</a>
Corruption Index	Transparency International	<a href="http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010">http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2010</a>
Legal Strength of PA Legislation Index	IUCN Law Commission	40 countries
Human Development Index	UNDP	<a href="http://hdr.undp.org/en/">http://hdr.undp.org/en/</a>
Management Effectiveness	Management Effectiveness Data Base or questionnaire	Use ME guidance

# Independent (predictor) variables

## - Case Studies-

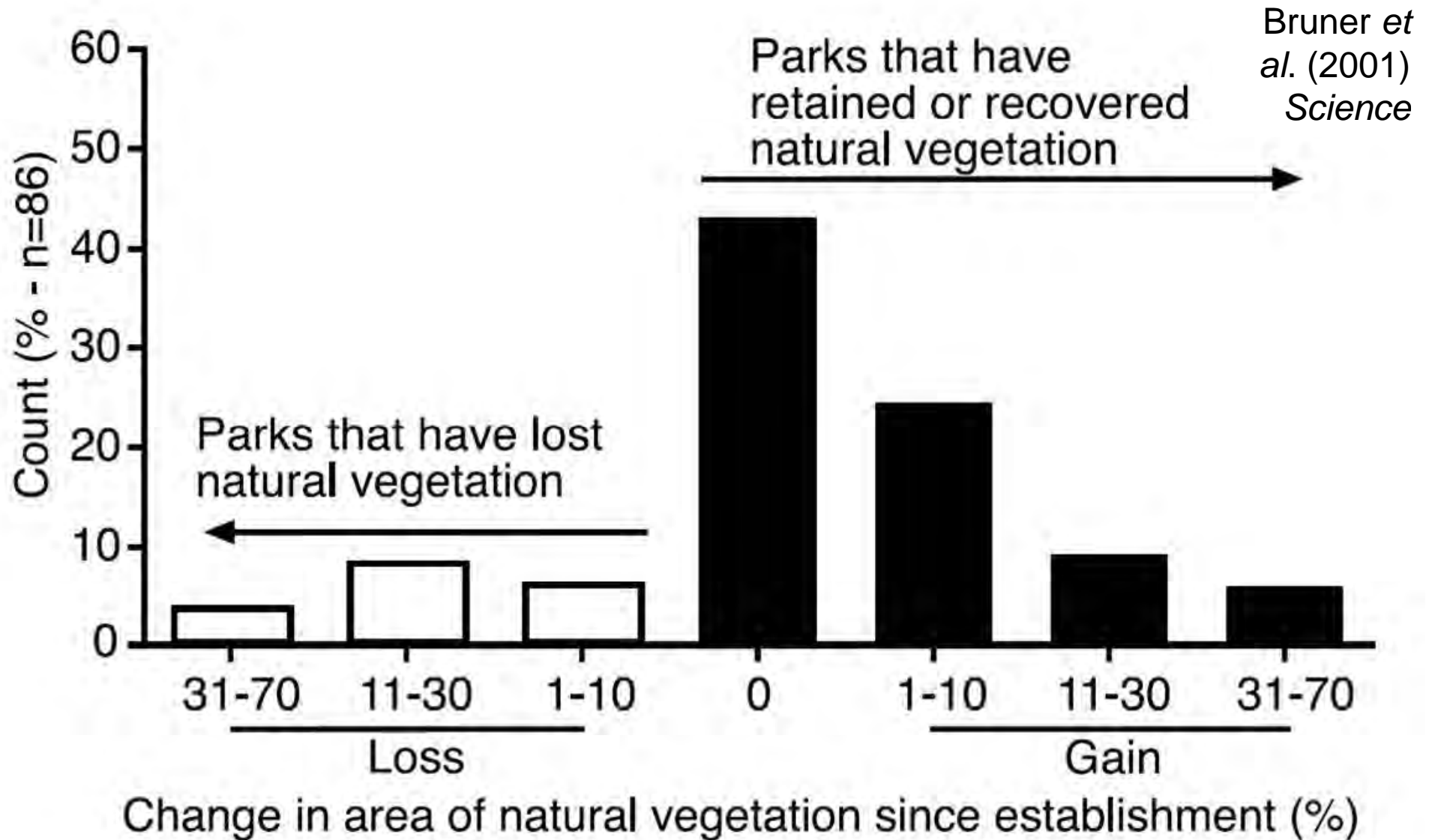


Variables
Staff Time: Number of full-time person years
Presence of trained staff
Budget
Management Effectiveness
Threats
Invasive species
Management Effectiveness
etc

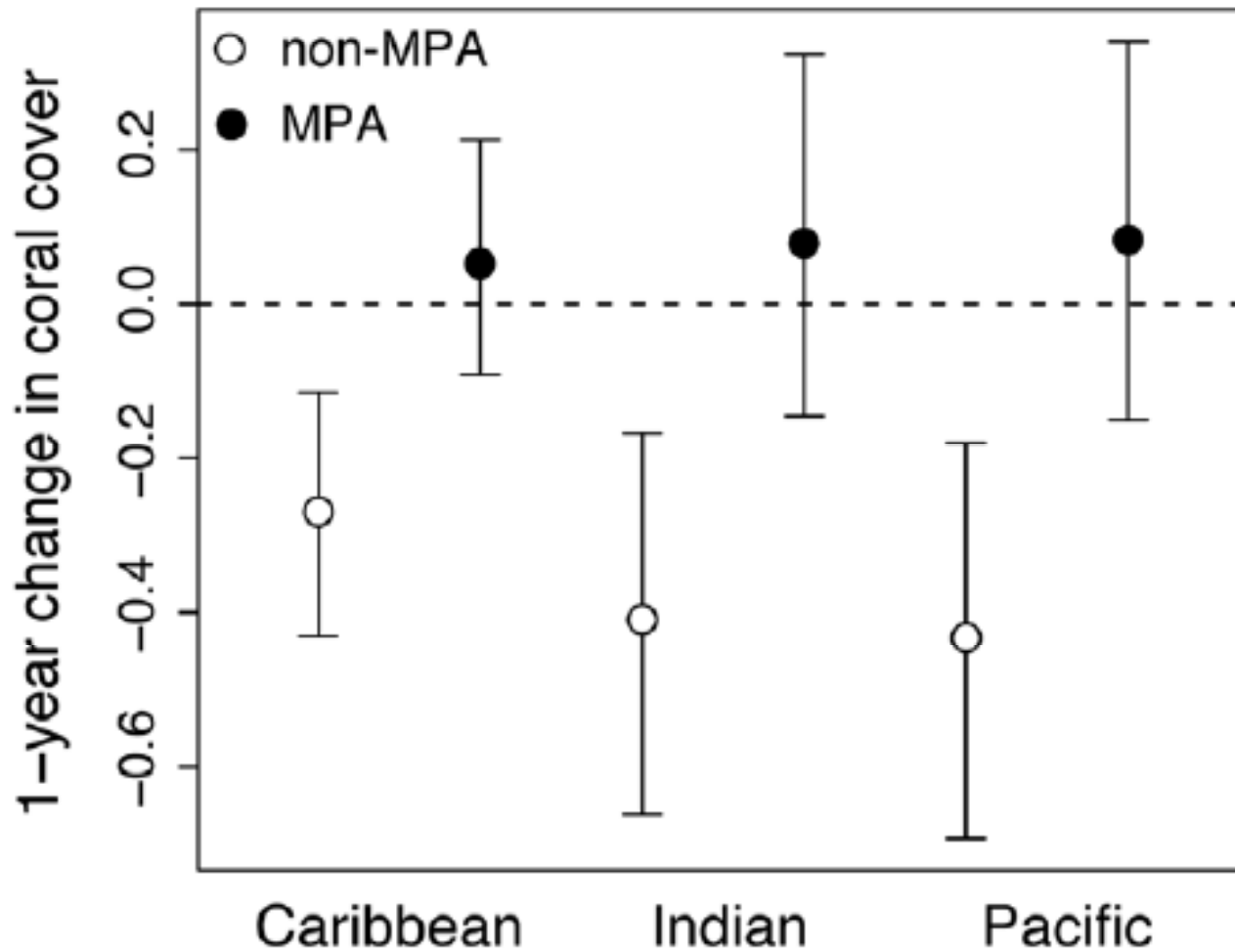
More detail than the global study

# Ecosystem level analyses

- 80% increased or stable

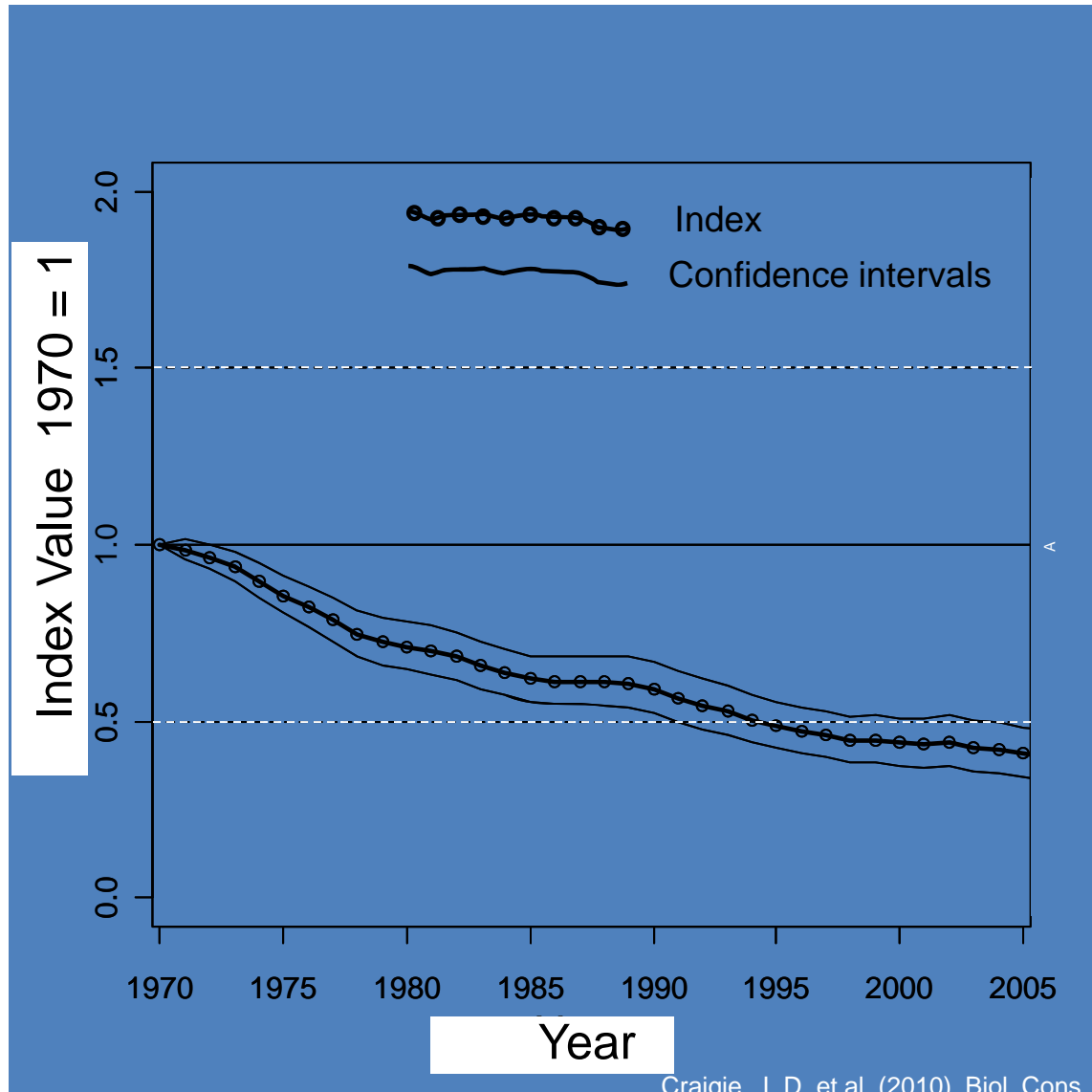


The change in percent coral cover from 2004 to 2005 inside and outside of MPAs (Selig and Bruno, 2010)

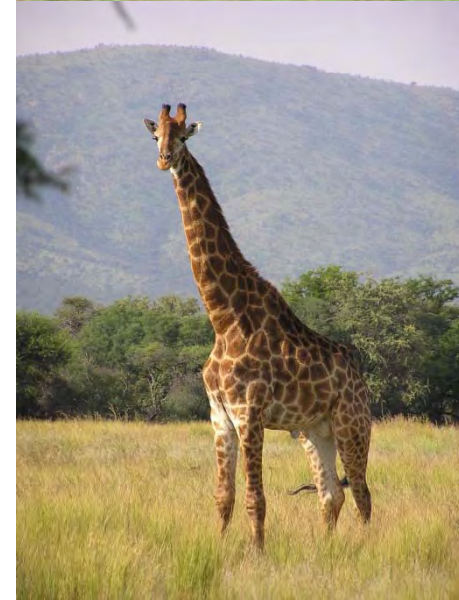


Craigie et al. 2010

# African Protected Area Population Index



Craigie, I.D. et al. (2010) Biol. Cons.

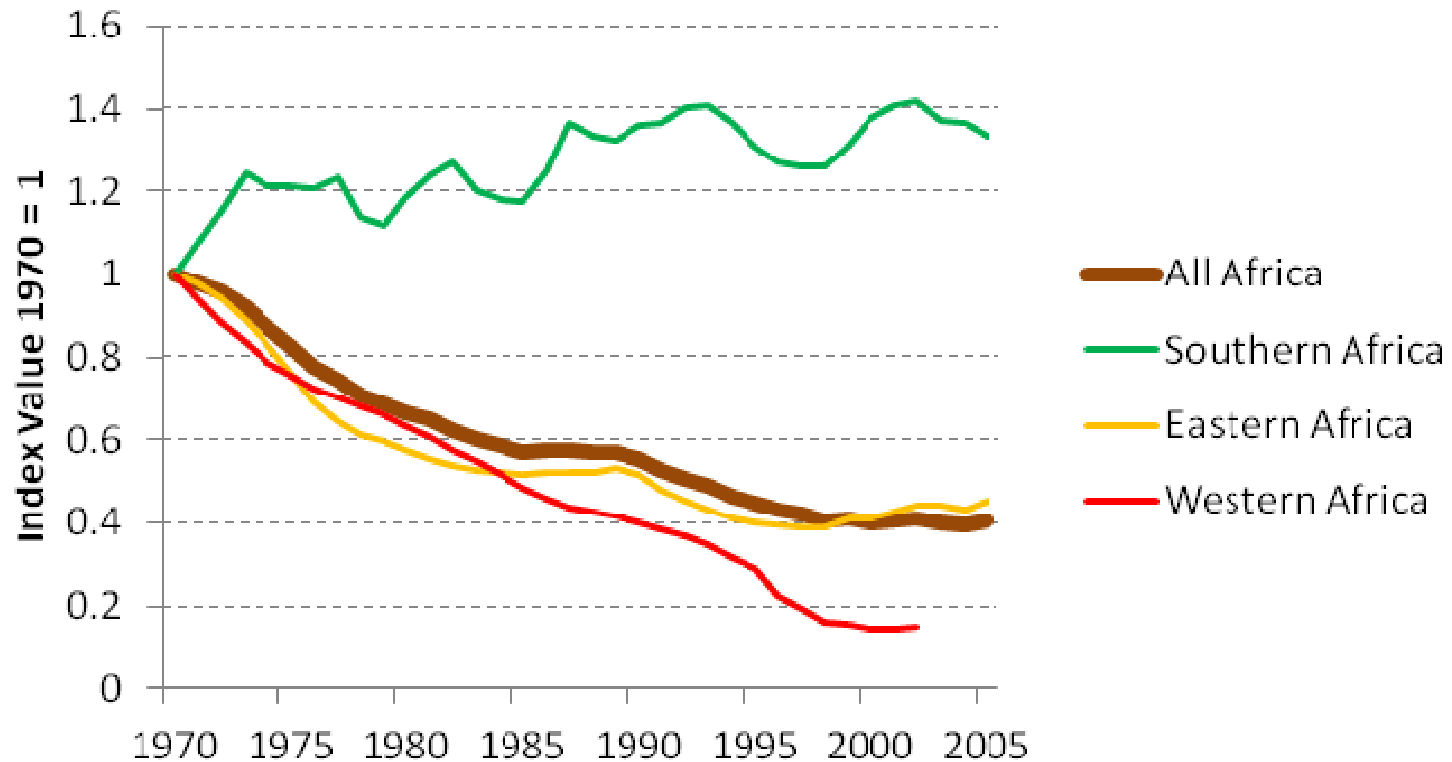


Source: Dr. Ian Craigie



# Biodiversity Outcomes

- Large mammal population declines in African PAs?



# Robust Results – Craigie et al

- Larger bodied species are doing best
  - Possible selective protection
- Later time series have less negative slopes
- Larger protected areas are doing worst
  - but see next slide
- Human population density = weak negative effect in some datasets
- Many things not generally important – IUCN category, remoteness, poverty etc.
  - As likely to be because the data were unsuitable for testing as there was really no effect

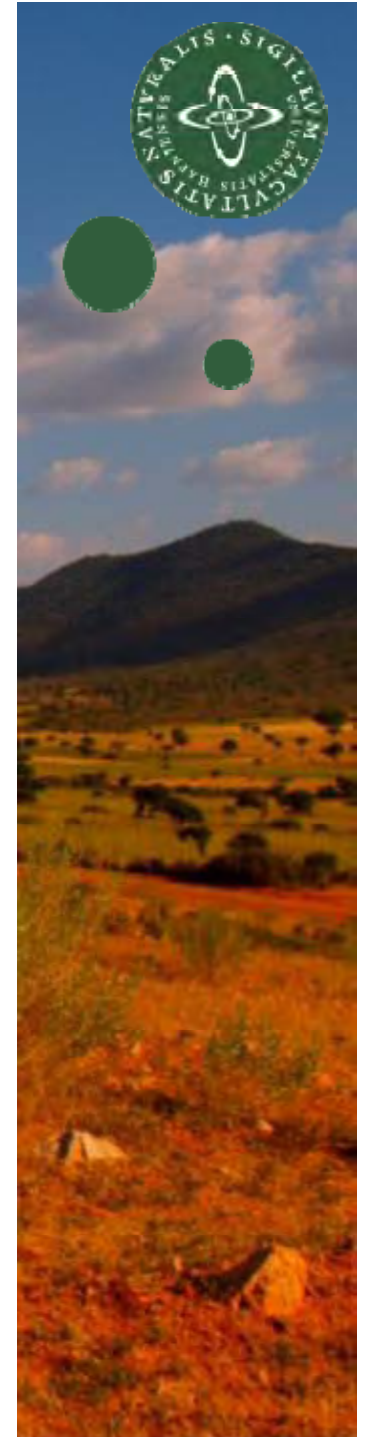
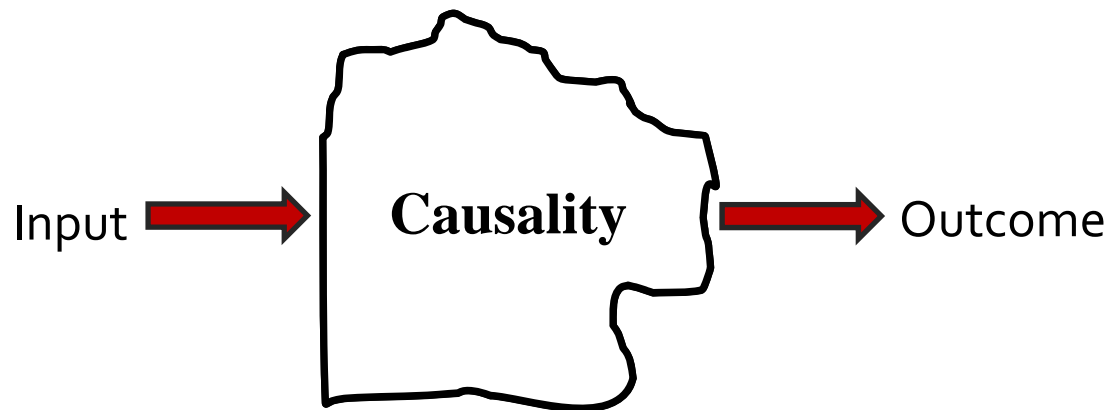


Source: Dr. Ian Craigie

# Case Study 2 (Jonas Geldmann)

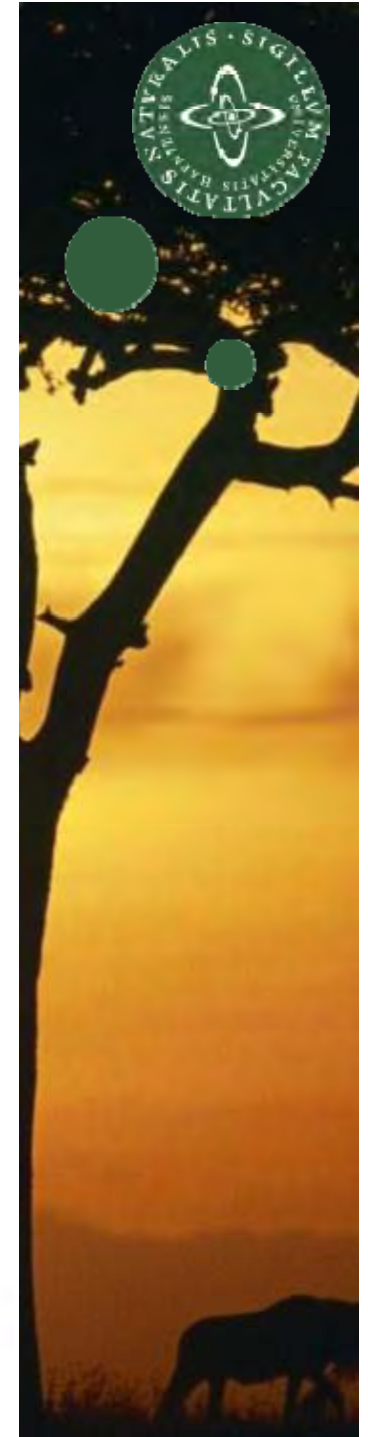
What evidence exists that Management (**actions** and **activities**) have an impact on the **effectiveness** of **protected areas**?

- Review of studies on population and habitat changes in protected areas as an effect of management
- Present progress in data compilation and analysis
- Systematic review of the literature

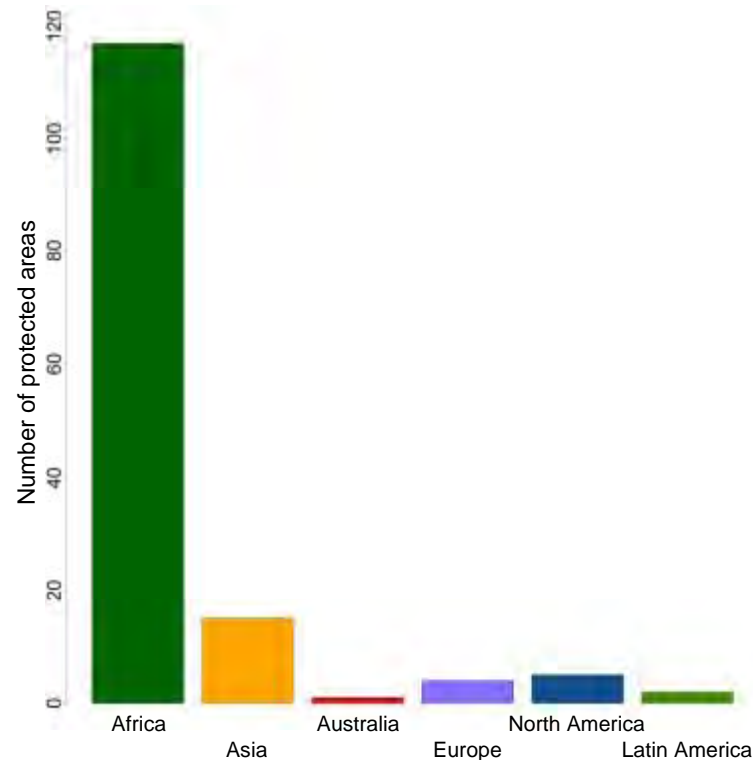


# Preliminary Results

- 40 studies (ONLY) linked input and outcomes
- 73% found positive effects
- 65% from mammals
- 45% from Africa

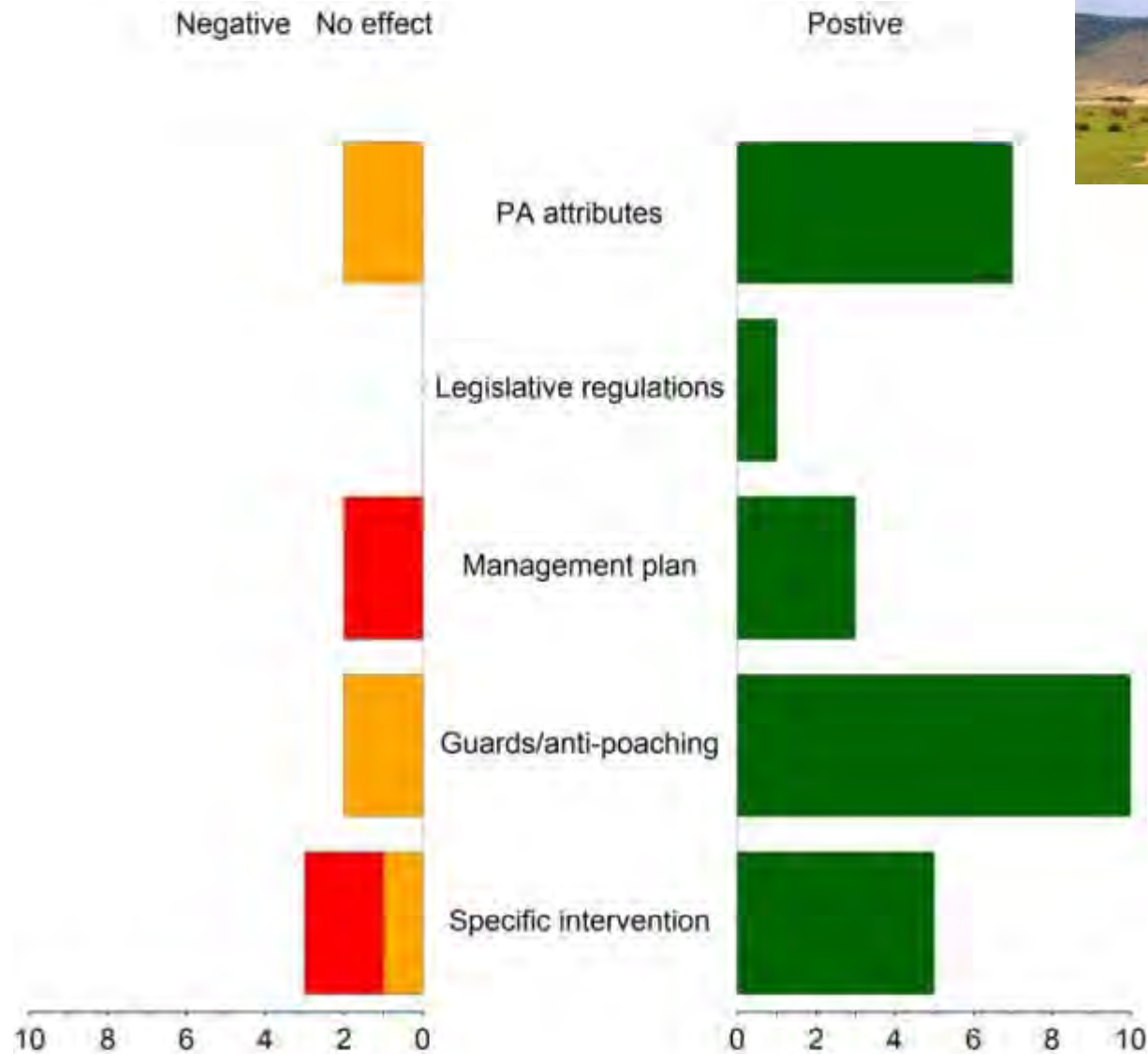


Continent	Total	Positive
Africa	18	78%
Asia	8	63%
Australia	1	100%
Europe	5	60%
Latin America	3	100%
North America	5	60%
Total	40	73%

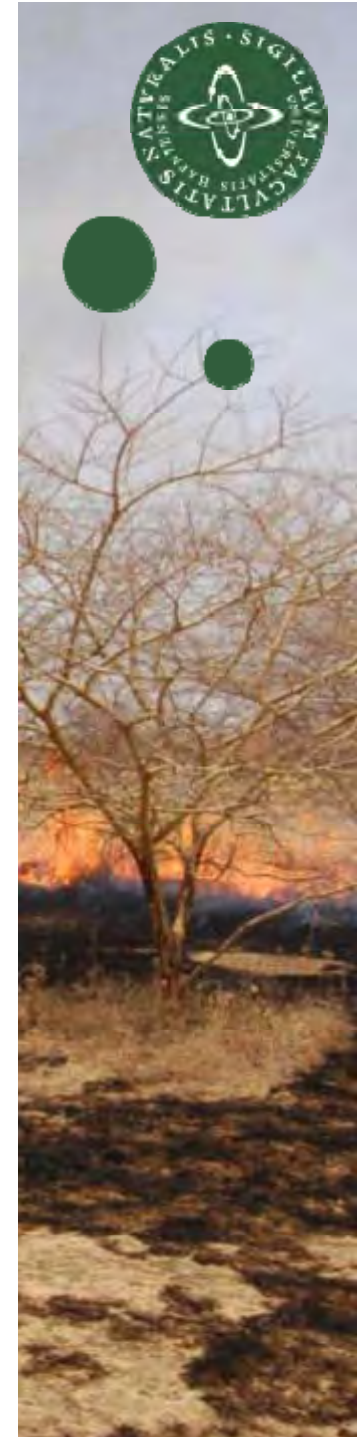
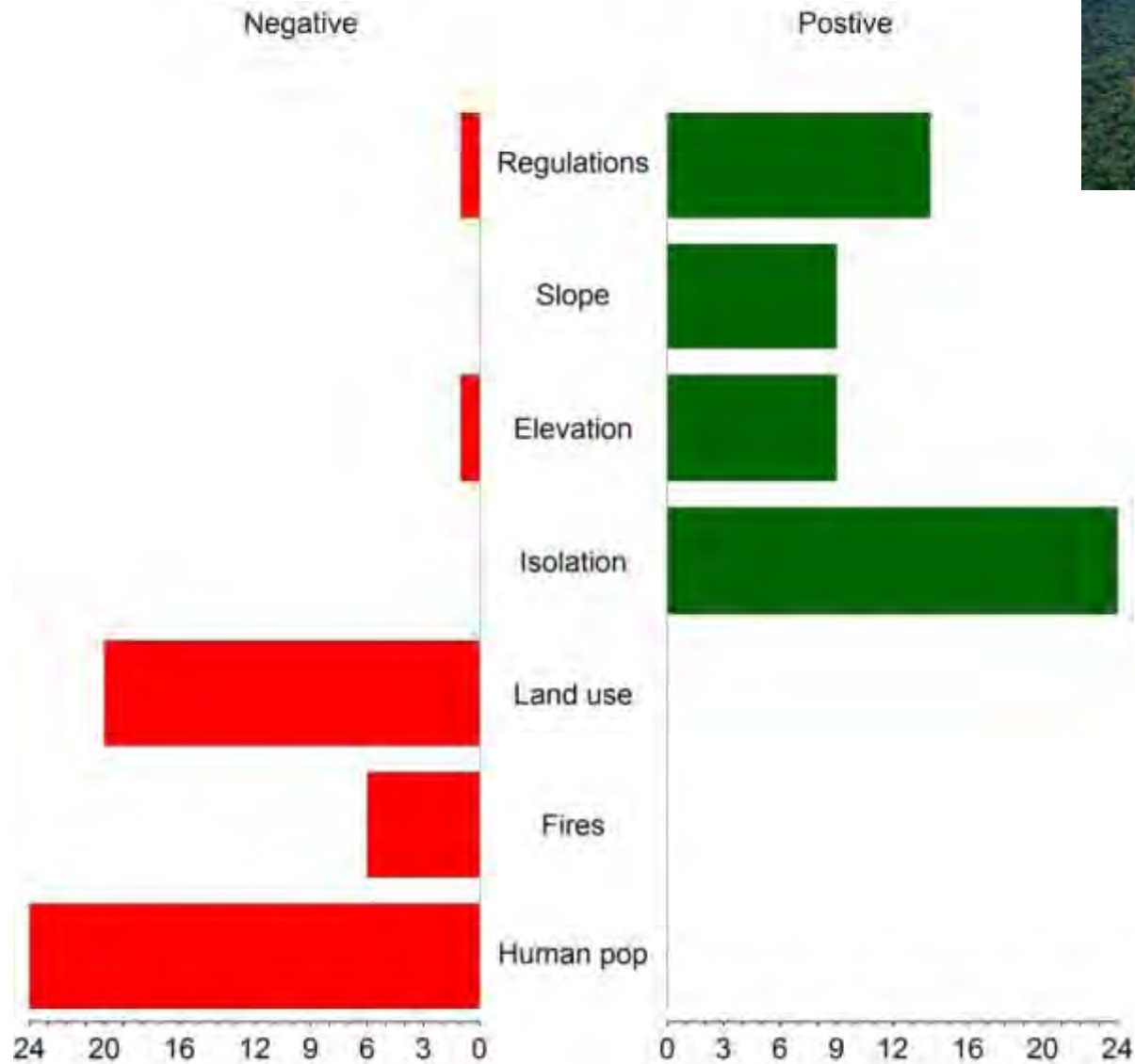


Source: Jonas Geldmann

# Results - management



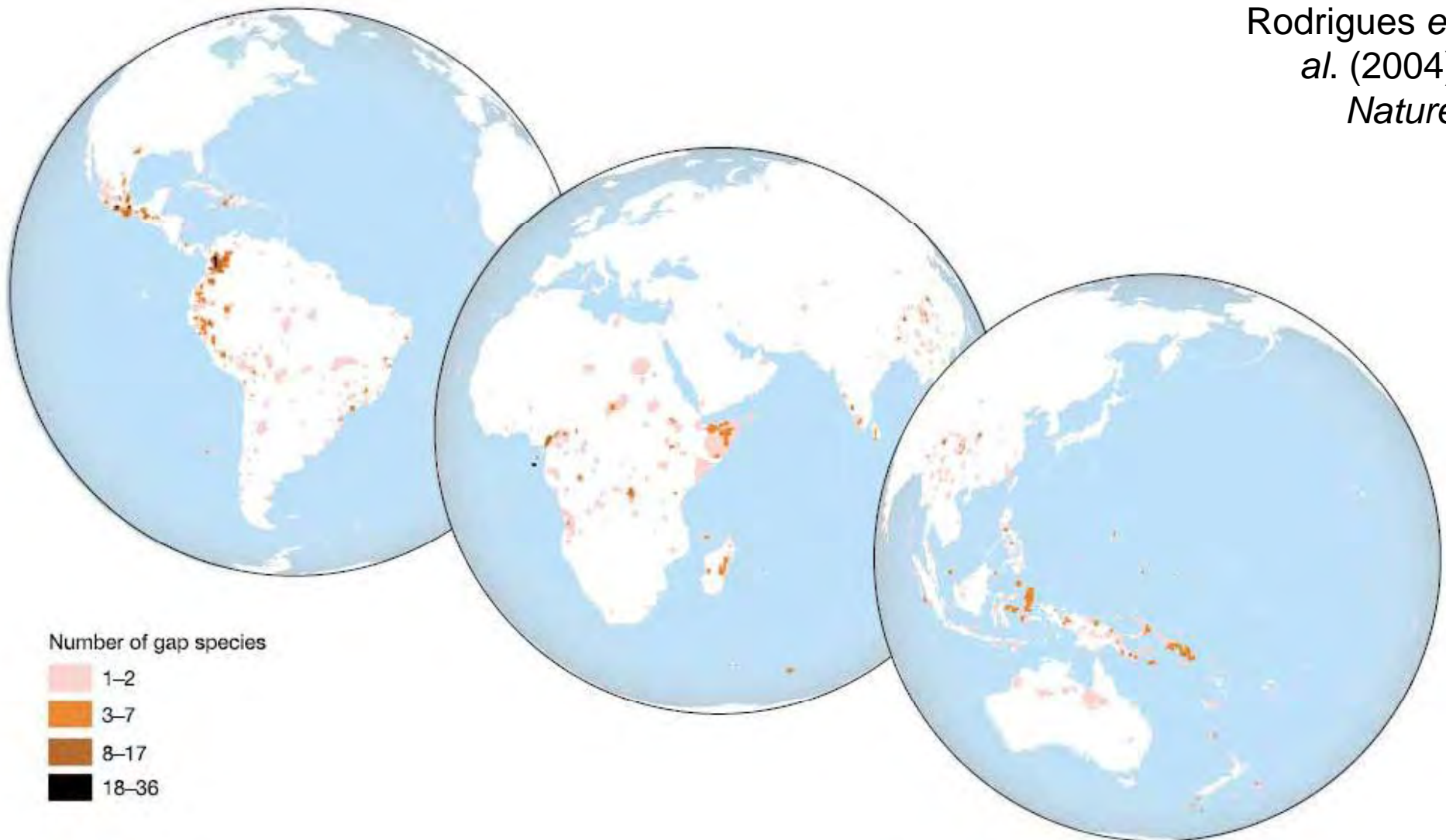
# Results - management



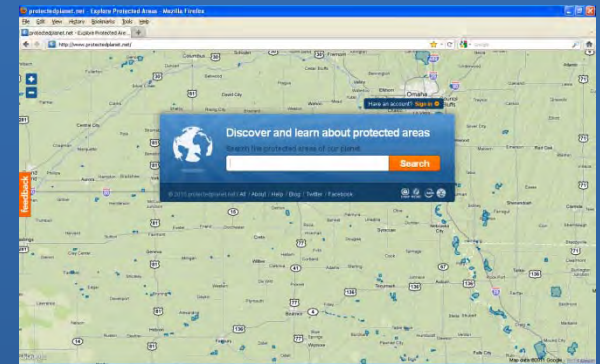
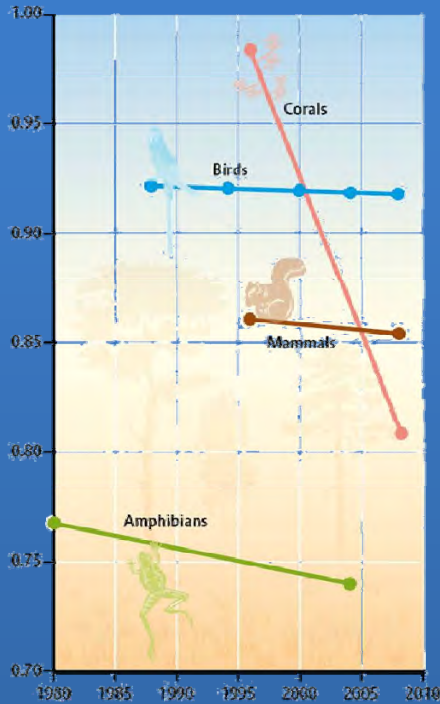
# Objective 2 – are PAs in the right place?

PA coverage is poor for species...

Rodrigues *et al.* (2004)  
*Nature*

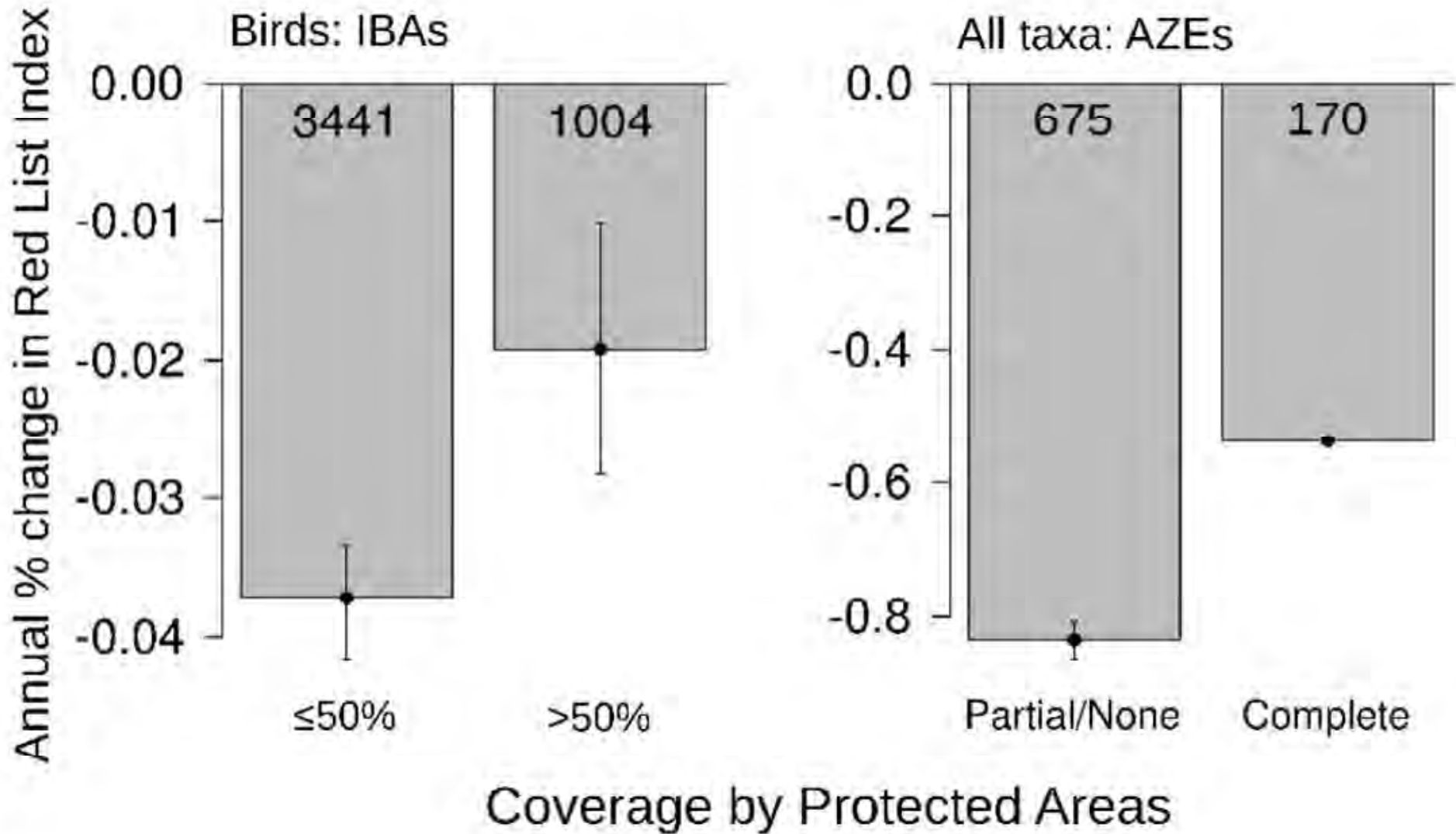


# extinction risk in and outside pas





# Reducing the rate of loss



Butchart et al 2012

# TF Outputs

- ✓ World Cons Congress 2012
- ✓ Presentation to World parks Congress 2014
- ✓ Other relevant meetings?
- ✓ Joint WCPA/SSC publication
- ✓ Journal article(s)
- ✓ **Ongoing data base** – LPI, ProtectedPlanet.Net
- ✓ **Input to CBD** - POWPA, NBSAPS, AICHI Targets
- ✓ **Support for new IUCN products and programs:** Green List of Protected Areas, Red List of Ecosystems, Biopharma
- ✓ **Nature conserved**



# Target 11 – Indicators

Element of Target 11	Indicator
“at least 17% of terrestrial areas and 10% of marine areas”	Coverage
“well connected systems”	Connectivity
“ecologically representative” and “especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity”	Biodiversity overlays - KBAs
“effectively and equitably managed”	Management Governance Financing Biodiversity outcomes


# For BIOPAMA

- Compile data sets on the BIOPAMA regions
- Provide region or country specific answers on what make protected areas most effective
- Open to building management focused data sets with all partners





  **WCPA**  
WORLD COMMISSION  
ON PROTECTED AREAS


## THE ROLE AND CONTRIBUTION OF WCPA TO CAPACITY BUILDING



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE


  **WCPA**  
WORLD COMMISSION  
ON PROTECTED AREAS

Three complicating factors for IUCN WCPA in  
addressing capacity building



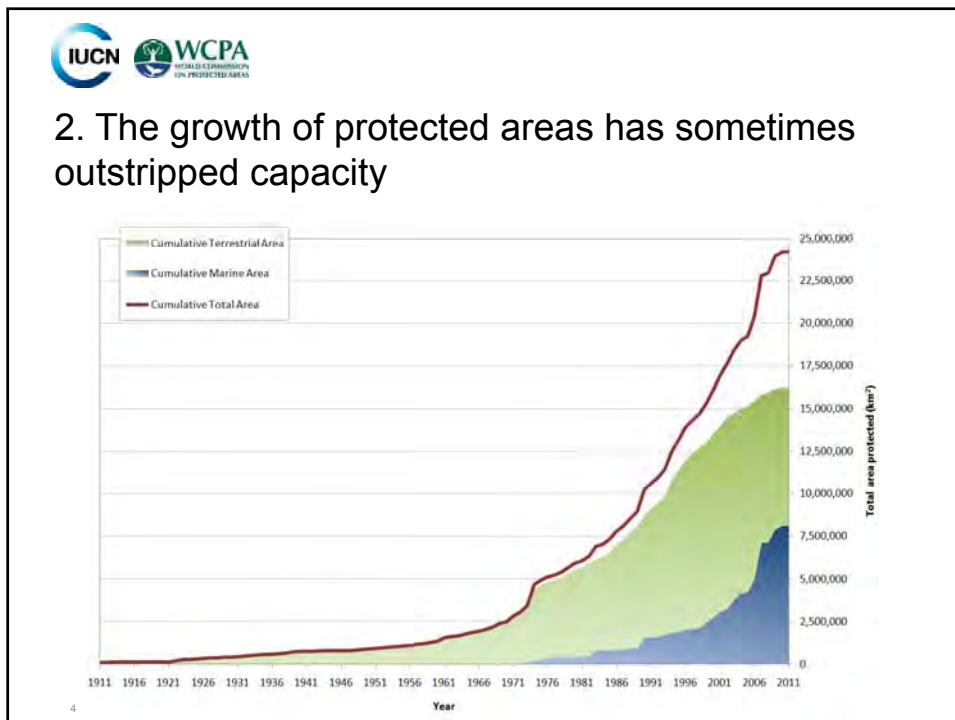
2

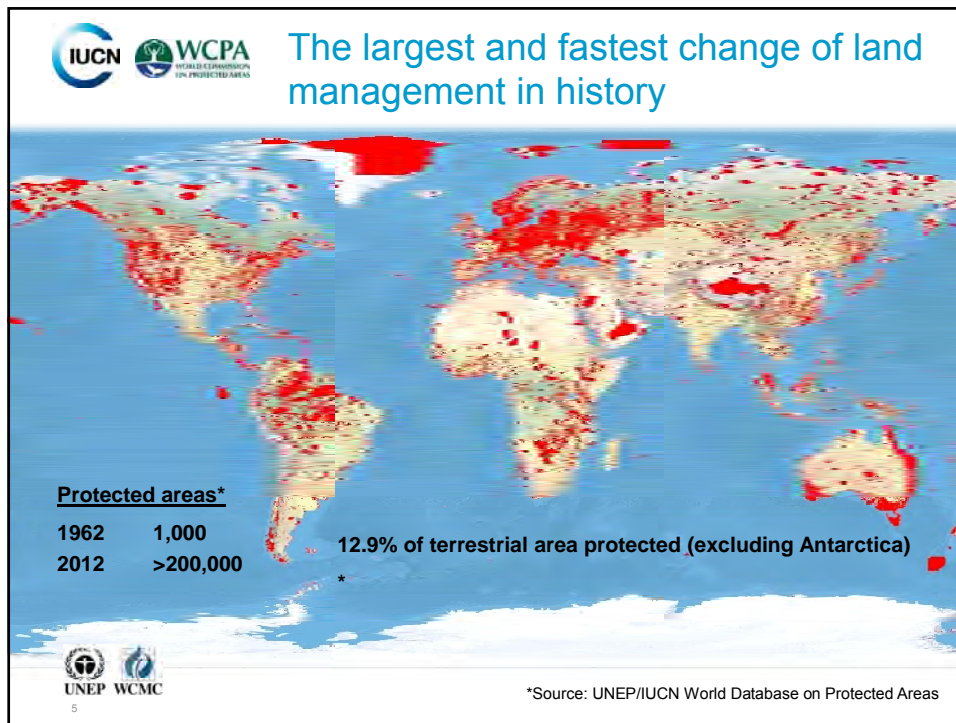
IUCN WCPA  
WORLD COMMISSION  
ON PROTECTED AREAS



1. The Commission involves a combination of full time and volunteer effort – and some people doing both...  
...challenges in terms of management, consistency and prioritisation

3





**IUCN** **WCPA**  
WORLD COOPERATION FOR PROTECTED AREAS

**Evaluating Effectiveness**  
A Framework for Assessing the Management of Protected Areas

3. More than in most other situations, building capacity in protected areas includes both *learning* and *teaching*.


**IUCN**

**Evaluating Effectiveness**  
A framework for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas

**IUCN** **WCPA**

IUCN WCPA  
WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

## Elements of a WCPA capacity building programme





7


IUCN WCPA  
WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS


## Technical publications remain at the heart of IUCN's capacity building


Manuals, technical notes, electronic text book, PowerPoint presentations – in many languages – BIOPAMA offers and opportunity for more regional focus














8





WCPA is also working on development of course curricula, open access training material and accreditation of training courses and university courses on protected area management



9



Aimed at managers of protected area systems, managers of protected areas and rangers



10



## *Parks* – a peer-reviewed journal on protected area management



Space for managers, rangers and researchers to publish current research information on key protected area topics

11



## Hands-on training, capacity building and co-learning – training of trainers, building materials that can be used around the world



12



Co-operative exercises with many inter-governmental, governmental, research and NGO partners



13

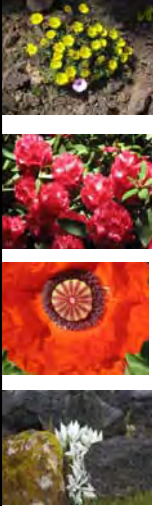



More innovative approaches ...



14





## Working with CBD Capacity Building for POWPA and the Aichi Targets

International Union for Conservation of Nature



### Putting plans to work: IUCN's commitment to protected areas

**Dear Delegates,** IUCN, the International Union for Conservation of Nature, believes that protected areas lie at the heart of all effective biodiversity conservation strategies. They offer much more as well: clean water, food security, health and wealth; protection against natural disasters; carbon sequestration; recreational opportunities; sacred natural sites; homes and employment.

The Programme of Work on Protected Areas is one of the great successes of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and has helped stimulate rapid growth in both the number and

effectiveness of protected areas throughout the world. We congratulate the Parties on this vital initiative and the many local and international NGOs that are supporting this effort. But there is still a lot to do. IUCN and its World Commission on Protected Areas, in partnership with many governments, intergovernmental bodies and NGOs, played a major role in crafting the agenda for the Programme. We remain committed to supporting the CBD as the work on protected areas enters a new phase after Nagoya. The latest research tells us that without a significant investment, protected areas may not be able to

continue to provide the multiple benefits which we have enjoyed up until now. This booklet tells you why we think investing in protected areas is important and lays out our commitments to making the vision of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas a reality.



Julia Marton-Lefèvre, IUCN Director General and Nik Lopoukhine, Chair IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas



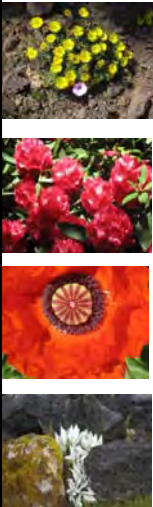


## Aichi Target 11 – Expanding Protected Areas



- **17%** terrestrial & inland waters protected (12.9%+)
- **10%** marine PAs (up from 1.6 % oceans)
- Interpretation. Global / national targets
- Ecologically representative. Freshwater?
- Effectively & equitably managed
- Task forces e.g. marine, management effectiveness, BD and PAs

International Union for Conservation of Nature

## Other SP Targets




### Target 1-4 Mainstreaming PAs


- Integrating PAs in national PRSPs
- Valuation of PA services
- EBAs to CC, disaster reduction
- *Awareness Arguments for Protection, Natural Solutions*

International Union for Conservation of Nature


## Reduce pressure on BD




**Target 5. Reduce loss of all habitats (incl. forests) and fragmentation**



**6. By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks managed and harvested sustainably**




**10. Coral reefs and other vulnerable marine ecosystems**




- Expand PAs (incl. marine PAs)
- Improve management effectiveness
- Connectivity
- Governance

International Union for Conservation of Nature


## Reducing pressure on BD




**Tgt 7. Areas under agriculture, forestry, aquaculture managed sustainably**



- PAs in landscape
- Integrating PAs in spatial planning
- Connectivity





**Target 9 Invasive alien species**







- Management effectiveness
- Restoration
- Joint WCPA-SSC Task Force
- BP guidelines (PA management for IAS, CC\_

International Union for Conservation of Nature

## Improve status of BD

**Target 12. Status of threatened spp**

- Links to GSPC
- Collaboration SSC, SOS

**Target13. Wild relatives of cultivated plants**

- Expansion of PAs
- Priority setting: ecological representation KBA, AZE sites
- WCPA-SSC Task Force BD & Pas




• Links to other IUCN programs: Drylands etc

International Union for Conservation of Nature

## Ecosystem services





**Target 14. Ecosystems that provide essential services: water, livelihoods, health, well-being**

**Target 15 Ecosystem resilience and contribution to carbon stocks**

- Natural Solutions
- Healthy Parks, Healthy People
- Disaster Risk Reduction







**Target 16 Access & benefit sharing**

Collaboration with GIZ

International Union for Conservation of Nature



# Implementation of CBD

**Target 17. NBSAP**-updates


**Target 18. Indigenous peoples** knowledge and practice: ICCAs, governance



**Target 19: knowledge, science, values**

**Target 20. Increased finance**  
Business plans, PA system financial needs

International Union for Conservation of Nature

# Opportunities





- CBD regional workshops on PoWPA
- Country/Regional priorities e.g. Pacific - IAS, MPAs,
- Revision of NBSAPs, Other CBD trainings
- Regional IUCN programs/other partners/Add value
- Develop and deliver new curricula, standards
- BP/TF guidelines, Natural Solutions, technical notes,
- Uptake/Capacity building – Target Audiences, Delivery Mechanisms, Outreach
- Links to GEF 5 projects (\$700m PAs)
- Mainstream PAs in Development Agenda (CC, DRR), Spatial Planning

International Union for Conservation of Nature



# IUCN Species technical contributions to BIOPAMA

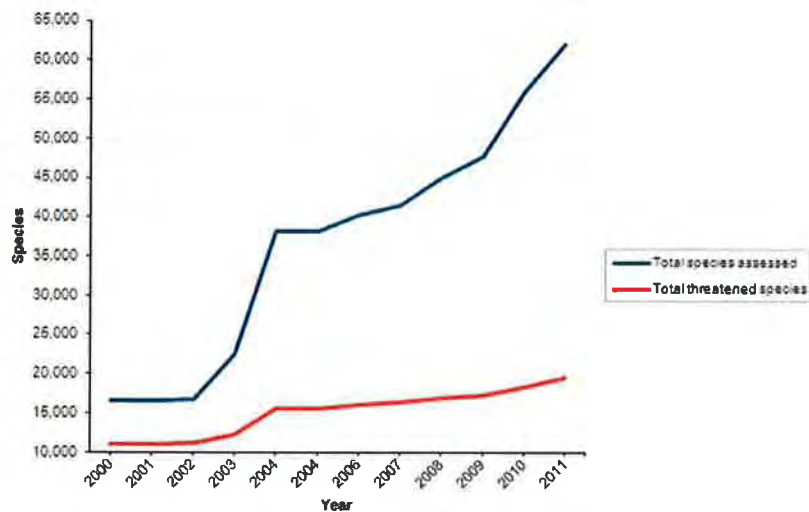
21-23 March 2012  
Gland, Switzerland

Species Survival Commission

## What do mean by Species...

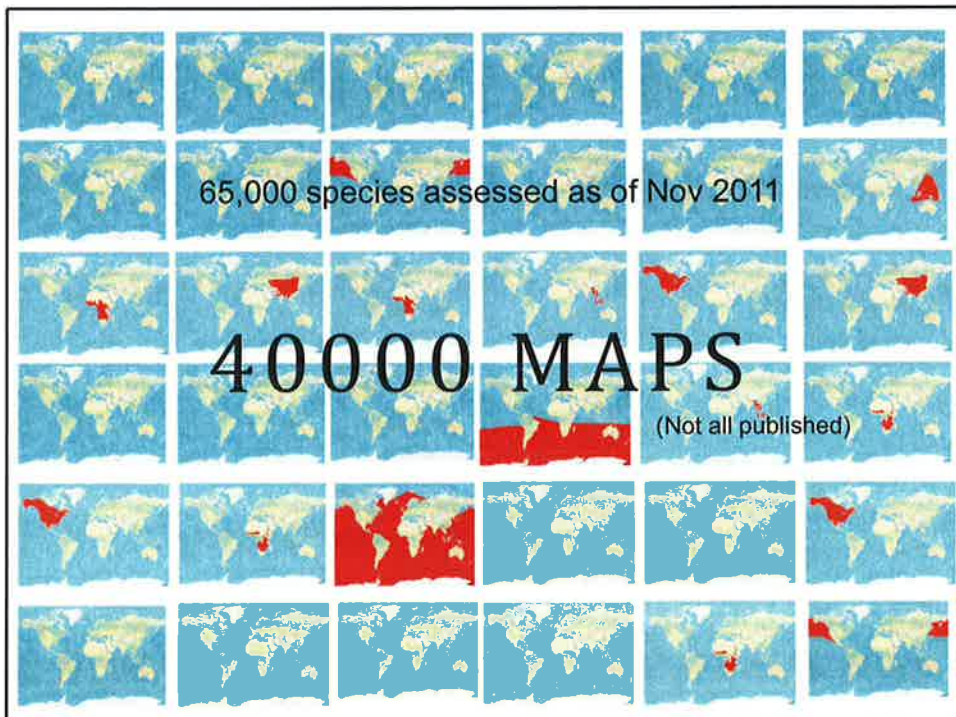
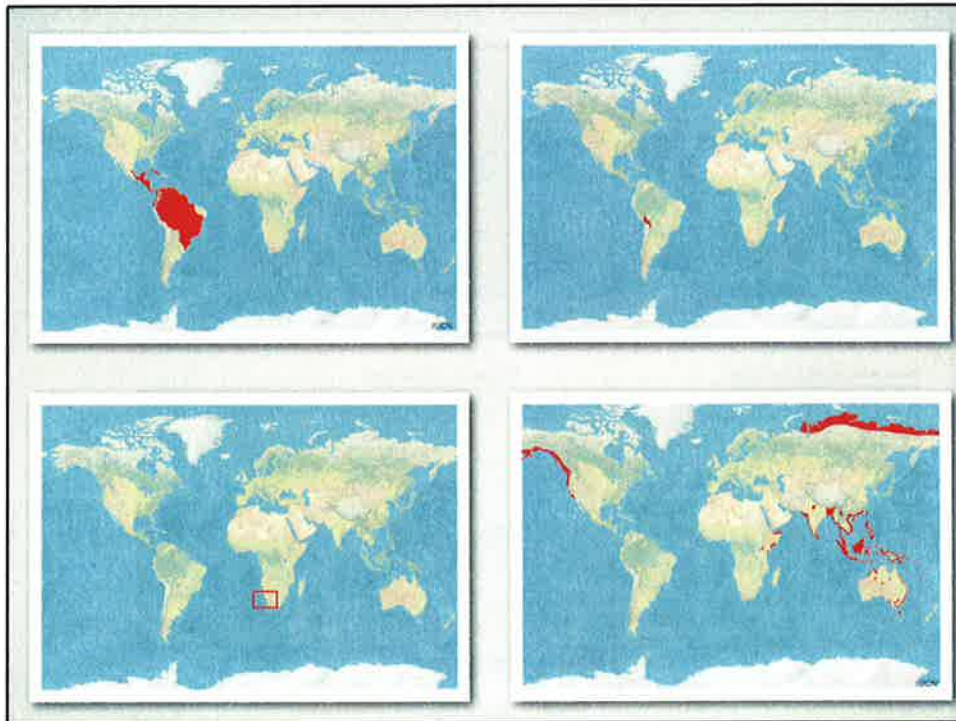
- **Species Survival Commission (Commission)**
  - ~8,000 members
  - ~120 Specialist Groups, Red List Authorities and Task Forces
  - Volunteer network
- **IUCN Global Species Programme (Secretariat)**
  - Headquartered in Gland; units in US and UK
  - Focus on assessments (global and regional)
  - Extensive policy work, support to the broader SSC, specific initiatives, and support to “KBA”-process etc.
- **Red List Partnership (Members)**
  - Provides institutional support to the Red List and advances its development
  - BirdLife, Botanic Gardens Conservation International, Conservation International, La Sapienza University of Roma, NatureServe, Texas AM University, Wildscreen, Zoological Society of London

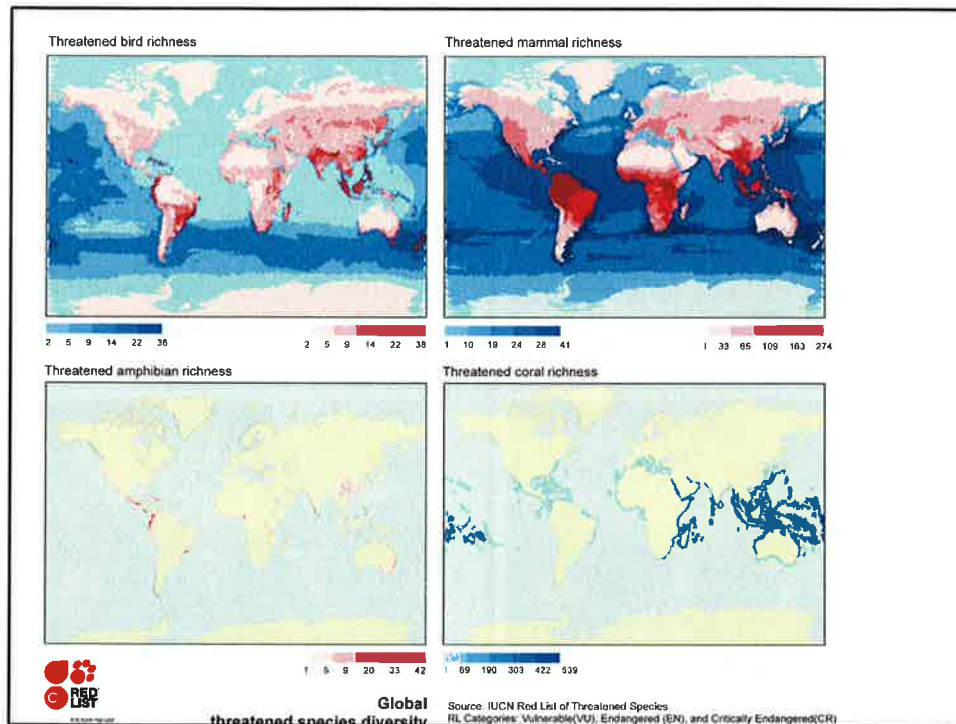
## 1. Data on species distributions and extinction risk



## Distribution maps

- **All assessments submitted to the IUCN Red List should include a species distribution map.**
- **What we map: the best known distribution of a species range.**
- **Limits of distribution, Extent of suitable habitat, polygon based on expert knowledge.**
- **Species not homogeneously present in the range**
- **Maps vary in scale and resolution**





## Comprehensively Assessed Groups

### Terrestrial Ecosystems

- Amphibians
- Birds
- Mammals
- Reptiles (2500 of 9000)
- Cycads

### Freshwater Ecosystems

- Crabs
- Crayfish

### Marine Ecosystem

- Seagrasses
- Mangroves
- Lobsters
- Wrasses and Groupers
- Parrotfish
- Angelfish
- Hagfish
- Seasnakes
- Warm water reef-building corals
- Sharks, skates and rays
- Tunas and Billfishes

# Regional Assessment

## Africa

Over 5,000 freshwater species – all known species of freshwater fishes, molluscs, crabs, dragonflies and damselflies and selected families of aquatic plants .

Reptiles: North, South, West and Central Africa, Madagascar

## Pacific Region

Freshwater Fish, Terrestrial molluscs and all reptiles

Marine fish (in pipeline)

## Caribbean ( in pipeline)

Marine Fish , Reptiles

**RED LIST**

HOME SPECIES KNOWN OBSERVATION PROTECTED AREAS

CHANGE BASEMAP

Amphibia > Caudata > Plethodontidae  
**Plethodon cinereus**  
Redback Salamander  
(Green, 1918)

SPECIES INFORMATION

**Protected Areas**

ALL PROTECTED AREAS

Results 1 - 5 of 90 [First](#) | [Previous](#) | [Next](#) | [Last](#)

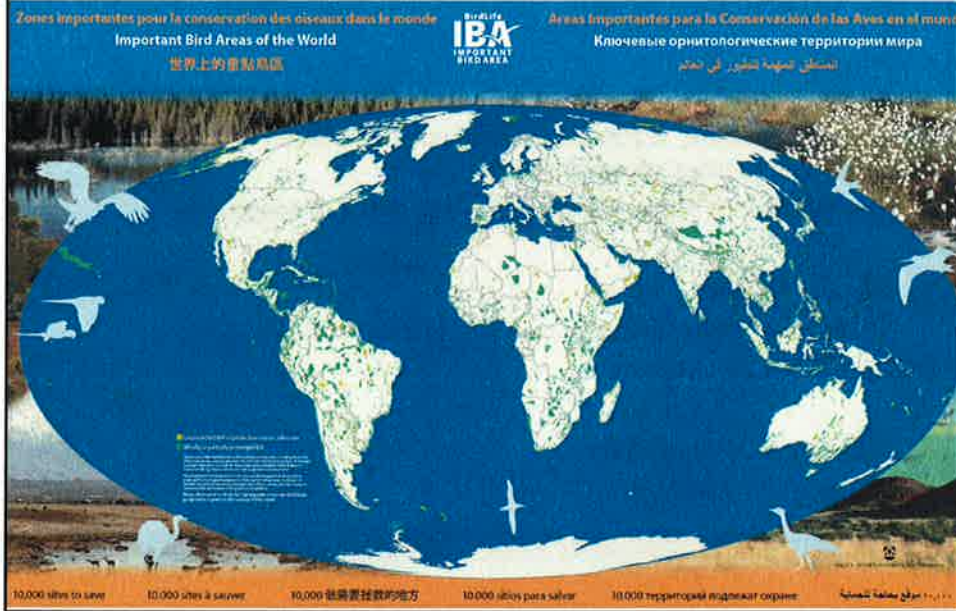
> Pukonlawa 0.10% Overlap	> Cape Breton Highlands 0.05% Overlap	> Sale de l'Isle-Verte 0.00% Overlap	> Keijimkuujik 0.02% Overlap	> Cap Tourmente 0.05% Overlap

- Strict Nature Reserve
- Biosphere Area
- National Park
- Natural Monument or Feature
- Habitat/Species Management Area
- Protected Landscape/Seascape
- Sustainable use of natural resources
- Unknown

IUCN SSC [panorama](#)

Terms of Use Disclaimer [f](#) [t](#) [@](#) [v](#)

## 2. Data on globally important sites for biodiversity



## 3. Technical expertise



## MIKE PHASE III and BIOPAMA

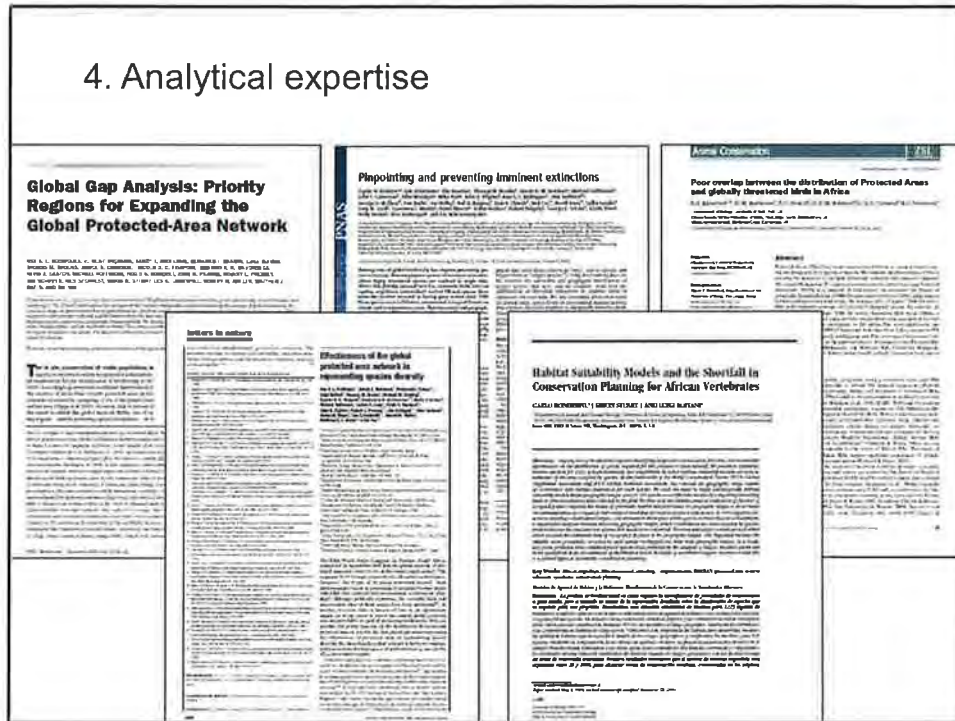
- MIKE is a CITES-mandated programme that monitors trends and drivers in the illegal killing of elephants
- Implemented in **partnership with IUCN since 2001**
- Operates in **60 protected areas in 30 African countries**
- Relies on **thousands of PA rangers** to collect data to **improve PA management** and ultimately **inform global policy**
- Countries now **adopting MIKE-introduced methods** beyond elephant sites and **across their PA networks**
- Received **EC investment of €12+** million in Phases I & II
- Now moving into Phase III **building on lessons learnt**

## ...MIKE Phase III synergies with BIOPAMA

MIKE Phase III Results	BIOPAMA Results
Result 1: Field-based systems and structures for biodiversity monitoring are strengthened and supported	Sub-Result 1.1: Understanding the ecology of protected areas and their ecosystem services for conservation, monitoring and forecasting purposes
Result 2: Information generated by RBM systems is effectively analysed and applied to inform and influence policy and practice	Sub-Result 2.1: Establishing Observatories for PAs and Biodiversity Sub-Result 1.2: Understanding the interactions between protected areas and local economy for improving the human development and maintaining the ecosystems
Result 3: PA and biodiversity monitoring systems are relevant to and integrated with national and regional policies, systems and structures	Sub-Result 2.3: Provision and coordination of support to national services and regional organizations on PAs & biodiversity Sub-Result 2.4: Facilitating networking of experts and institutions
Result 4: Capacity for biodiversity monitoring, analysis and application is developed at site, national and regional levels through enhancing opportunities for relevant training	Sub-Result 2.2: Capacity Building Programmes (CBP)



## 4. Analytical expertise



# Protected Planet and BIOPAMA

Charles Besançon  
Head of Protected Areas Programme



BIOPAMA Inception Meeting – Gland, Switzerland

22/3/2012

United Nations Environment  
Programme World Conservation  
Monitoring Centre

## Mission...


To evaluate and highlight the  
many values of biodiversity  
and put authoritative  
biodiversity knowledge at the  
centre of decision-making




BIOPAMA Inception Meeting – Gland, Switzerland


22/3/2012






Protected Planet is the global platform for the acquisition, analysis, exchange and communication of data and knowledge on the status and trends of protected areas that engages the full spectrum of stakeholders, and is instrumental in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, informed decision-making and enhanced action.





## Objectives

<i>Build</i>	<i>Explore</i>	<i>Connect</i>	<i>Change</i>
a quality database that meets user needs	the effectiveness of PA systems to meet societal needs	a diverse constituency who can contribute and take action	the outcome to achieve conservation targets and development goals
UNEP / IUCN World Database on Protected Areas	Bring together information and let people interact	Protected Planet website and Report	Sectors support protected area systems

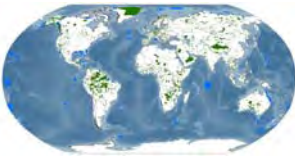
**Protected Planet** 


*Build*

a quality database that meets user needs


Improve World Database on Protected Areas Data Quality

- Information management and development
- Capacity building and strengthening standards
  - WDPA Expert review and IUCN Categorisation workshops

 World Database on Protected Areas, 2012


 Thailand, 2010

 South Korea, 2009

**Protected Planet** 

*Build*

a quality database that meets user needs



African Protected Areas in 2012 WDPA

Government Sources:  
26


Regional Data partnerships:

- Mediterranean Protected Areas Network

Key NGO Partnerships:

- WWF
- Birdlife

Other expert sources :  
+80

**Protected Planet** 

*Build*


a quality database that meets user needs

Government Sources:  
11


Key Partnerships:

- IABIN (now ended)
- MPA Global Network

Other expert sources:  
26



Caribbean Protected Areas in 2012 WDPA

**Protected Planet** 

*Build*


a quality database that meets user needs

Government Sources:  
4


Key Partnerships:

- MPA Global Network

Other expert sources:  
7




Pacific Protected Areas in 2012 WDPA




**Build**

a quality database that meets user needs


- ☐ Increase accessibility of the WDPA for key user communities
  - Protected Planet tools and services for display in partner websites
  - Protected Planet tools for data providers to provide data automatically




Protectedplanet.net




CBD LifeWeb Carbon Calculator



IBAT for conservation planning



IUCN RedList








**Explore**

the effectiveness of PA systems to meet societal needs

## Aichi Biodiversity Target 11


By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.



Protected Planet Report 2012: Tracking Progress toward the CBD Protected Areas Targets

31 May, 2012 10


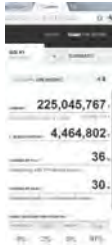
**Protected Planet** 

*Explore*


the effectiveness of PA systems to meet societal needs

Explore protected areas values

- WDPA and IUCN Red List of Threatened Species overlay
- Carbon, biodiversity and ecosystem service values



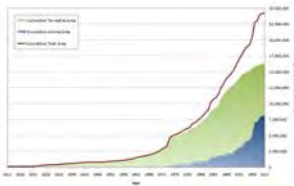

**Protected Planet** 

*Explore*

the effectiveness of PA systems to meet societal needs


Measure protected area effectiveness

- Measure the status and trends of protection coverage for countries and biomes
- Management Effectiveness assessment support
- Measure protected area ecoregion representivity, connectivity, governance

**Protected Planet Report 2012**

Measuring progress toward reaching internationally agreed biodiversity protection targets



**Connect**

a diverse constituency who can contribute and take action

- An informed and interactive global protected areas constituency is empowered to influence policy, practice and public awareness
  - Report on trends and issues regarding protected area systems
  - Increase, diversify and mobilize the constituency
  - Develop campaigns and communications

Category	Percentage
10% Protected	10%
7.85% Protected	7.85%
12.26% Protected	12.26%

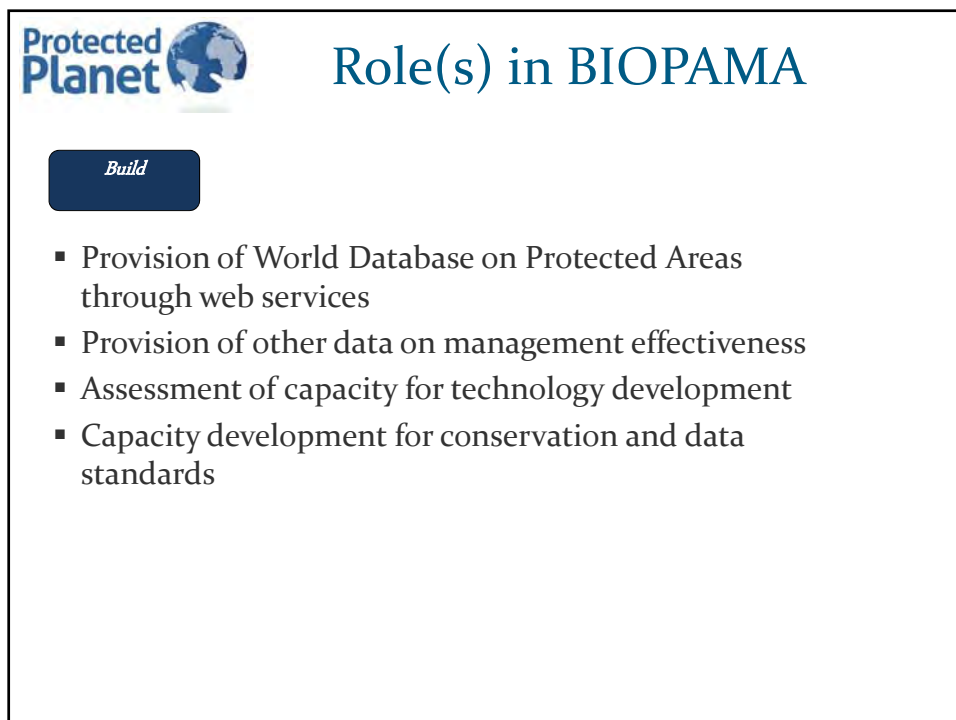



**Change**

the outcome to achieve conservation targets and development goals

- National protected area systems will support the achievement of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets
- Businesses and development banks will make a positive contribution to biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services through supporting protected area systems









## Role(s) in BIOPAMA

*Explore*

- Support to development of PA indicators following on from
  - development of Millennium Development Goals Indicators
  - GEF Biodiversity Indicators Partnership indicators for PA coverage, management effectiveness and biodiversity overlays
- Support for production of regional (ACP) Protected Planet Reports
  - Following on from our work to produce the Global Protected Planet Report
- Climate change vulnerability assessment of PAs and climate-proofing PA management



- PA Management Effectiveness Information management
- Carbon value of PAs (e.g. CBD LifeWeb Carbon Calculator)




## Role(s) in BIOPAMA


*Connect*


- Supply existing WDPA network of data providers to BIOPAMA
- Linking Regional Observatories with ProtectedPlanet.net to achieve effective networking of experts and institutions
- Co-convening regional and national workshops under the UN banner


*Change*

- National government efforts are strengthened
- Influence development bank and business safeguards policies around protected areas









## To address moving forward

- ❑ Start with needs, develop technology later
  - What do managers need?
  - Who are “policy makers” and what are their needs?
- ❑ Ensuring internationally agreed conservation standards are understood and applied for the collection of any data first
  - Definition of a protected area, PA Management Categories, governance types, management effectiveness evaluation standards
- ❑ Ensuring data is developed based upon the correct interpretation of the conservation standards
  - Category workshops and WDPA expert review
- ❑ Ensuring major data providers’ terms and conditions of use are recognised
- ❑ Ensuring all data developed flows back to base data sets (e.g. WDPA)



## Thank you!

[charles.besancon@unep-wcmc.org](mailto:charles.besancon@unep-wcmc.org)





IUCN Global Inception Workshop  
EC funded "Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA)  
IUCN-HQ, 21-23 March 2012

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## ROLE AND POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY INFORMATION FACILITY (GBIF)




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Samy Gajji  
Senior Programme Officer for Science and Scientific Liaison  
21 March 2012






# Content

- ① GBIF institutional niche and technical/science/policy strengths and contribution to BIOPAMA.
- ② On-going activities relevant to BIOPAMA.
- ③ Existing opportunities relevant to BIOPAMA.
- ④ Key constraints for contributing effectively to BIOPAMA.
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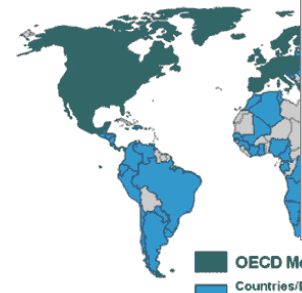
## The Global Biodiversity Information Facility

### The OECD origin (1999)...


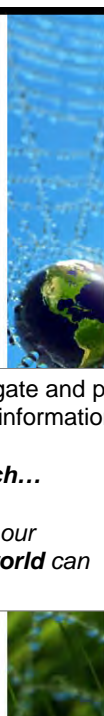
“Establish and support a distributed system of interlinked and interoperable modules (databases, software and networking tools, search engines, analytical algorithms, etc.) that together will form a Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)”

This facility will enable users to navigate and put to use vast quantities of biodiversity information, thereby:


- advancing **scientific research...**
- serving **the economic...**
- providing a **basis from which our knowledge of the natural world can grow rapidly**



■ OECD Member Countries  
■ Countries/Economies Engaged in Working Relationships with the OECD

## The Global Biodiversity Information Facility





GBIF  
www.gbif.org

### Vision


*“A world in which biodiversity information is freely and universally available for science, society, and a sustainable future.”*

### Mission

*To be the foremost global resource for biodiversity information, and engender smart solutions for environmental and human well-being.*





## The niche of GBIF




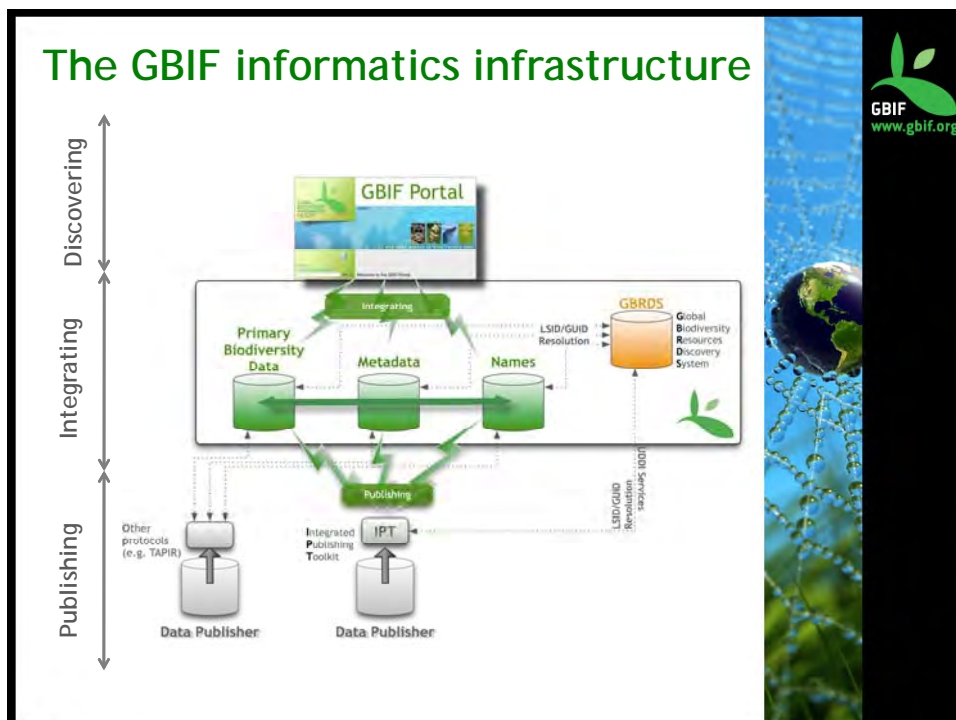
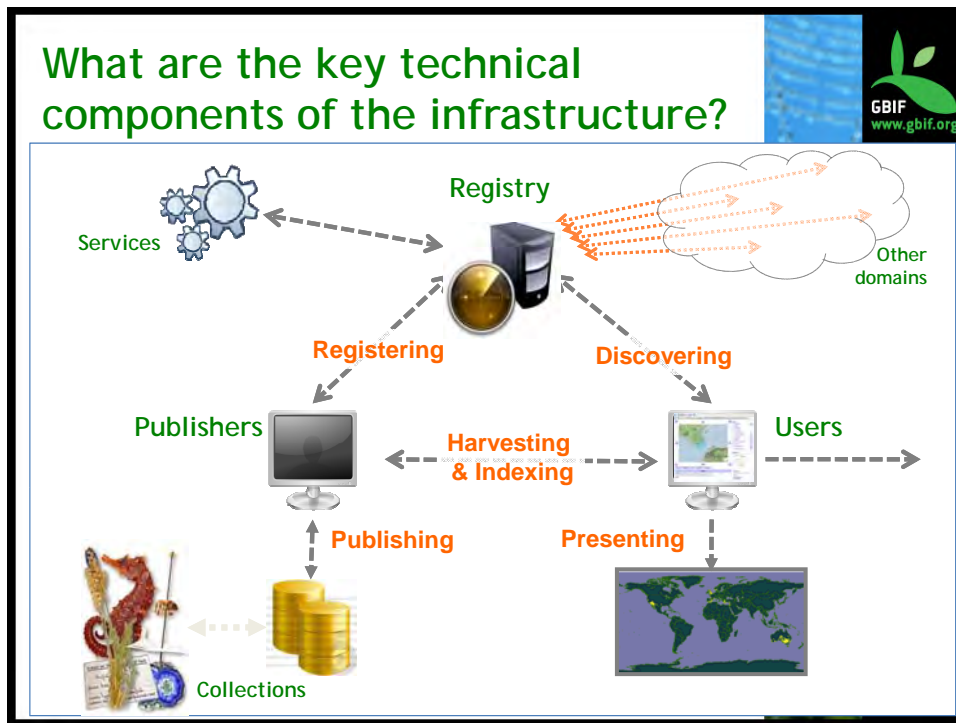
GBIF  
www.gbif.org

Content area responsibilities of GBIF	Existing responsibilities of other agencies	
Catalogue of Names of known organisms	Species information	Sequence data
Biological Specimen Data	Geospatial data	Climatic data
Metadata	Ecosystems data	Ecological data



GBIF would enable synergies among existing investments that is not possible at present







## Data focus... [2001-2011]

### Primary Biodiversity Data



Primary Biodiversity Data is defined as: Digital text or multimedia data record detailing facts about the instance of occurrence of an organism, i.e. on the what, where, when, how and by whom of the occurrence and the recording.



Observational data




Specimen data






## Data focus... [2001-2011]

### Primary Biodiversity Data




PHYSICAL COLLECTIONS







OBSERVATIONS



TELEMETRY



## It starts from data standards...

### Darwin Core

The purpose of DwC terms is to facilitate data sharing

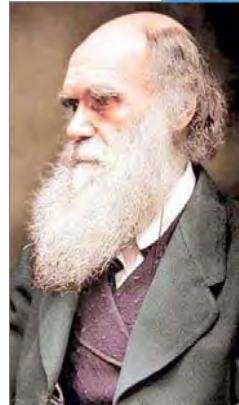
- a well-defined standard core vocabulary
- a flexible framework to maximize re-usability

The Darwin Core can be extended by adding new terms to share additional information.

Approved as TDWG standard 2009

*"The Darwin Core is primarily based on taxa, their occurrence in nature as documented by observations, specimens, and samples, and related information."*

<http://rs.tdwg.org/dwc/>



### Darwin Core

The Darwin Core was specifically designed to facilitate the exchange of information about the geographic occurrence of organisms and the physical existence of biotic specimens in collections. Extensions to the Darwin Core provide a mechanism to share additional information, which may be discipline-specific, or beyond the current agreed scope of the Darwin Core itself.


DwC Taxon Core Record

dwc:datasetID	ID referring to dataset and its metadata	string
dwc:taxonID	LSID, GUID or even local ID	string
dc:source	Link to human readable webpage	uri
dc:accessRights	access right details	string
dc:modified	date modified	date
dc:rights	IPR	string
dc:rightsHolder		string
dc:language	language of the source language	voc
dwc:kingdom	Kingdom taxon group name	string
dwc:phylum	Phylum taxon group name	string
dwc:class	Class taxon group name	string
dwc:order	Order taxon group name	string
dwc:family	Family taxon group name	string
dwc:genus	Genus group name	string
dwc:subgenus	SubGenus group name	string
dwc:specificEpithet	species name	string
dwc:infraspecificEpithet	infraspecies name	string
dwc:scientificName	Full ungenus scientific name	string
dwc:taxonRank	Taxon Rank Name from vocabulary	voc
dwc:scientificNameAuthorship	authorship of terminal name	string
dwc:higherTaxonID	ID as ForeignKey	string
dwc:higherTaxon	ScientificName as ForeignKey	string
dwc:acceptedTaxonID	ID as ForeignKey	string
dwc:acceptedTaxon	ScientificName as ForeignKey	string
dwc:basionymID	ID as ForeignKey	string
dwc:basionym	ScientificName as ForeignKey	string
dwc:namePublishedIn	Bibliographic citation of nomenclatural act	string
dwc:taxonAccordingTo	Bibliographic citation of usage	string
dwc:taxonomicStatus	Taxonomic status of record	voc
dwc:nomenclaturalStatus	Nomenclatural status of record	string
dwc:nomenclaturalCode	Nomenclatural Code (ICBN)	string
dwc:taxonRemarks	Notes	string

Core Record



## The GBIF informatics infrastructure



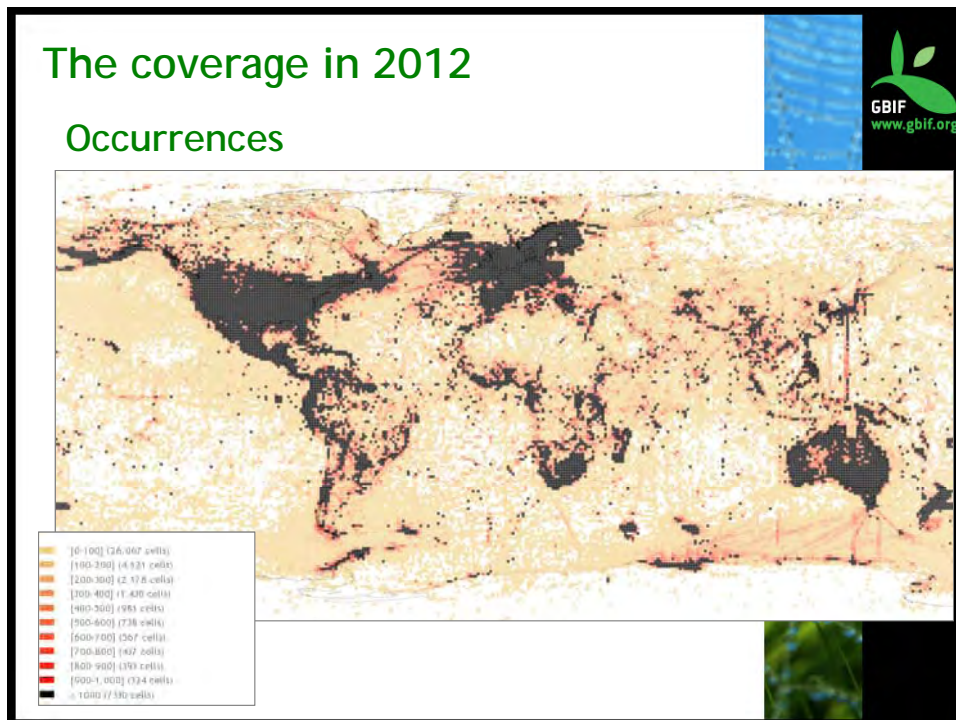
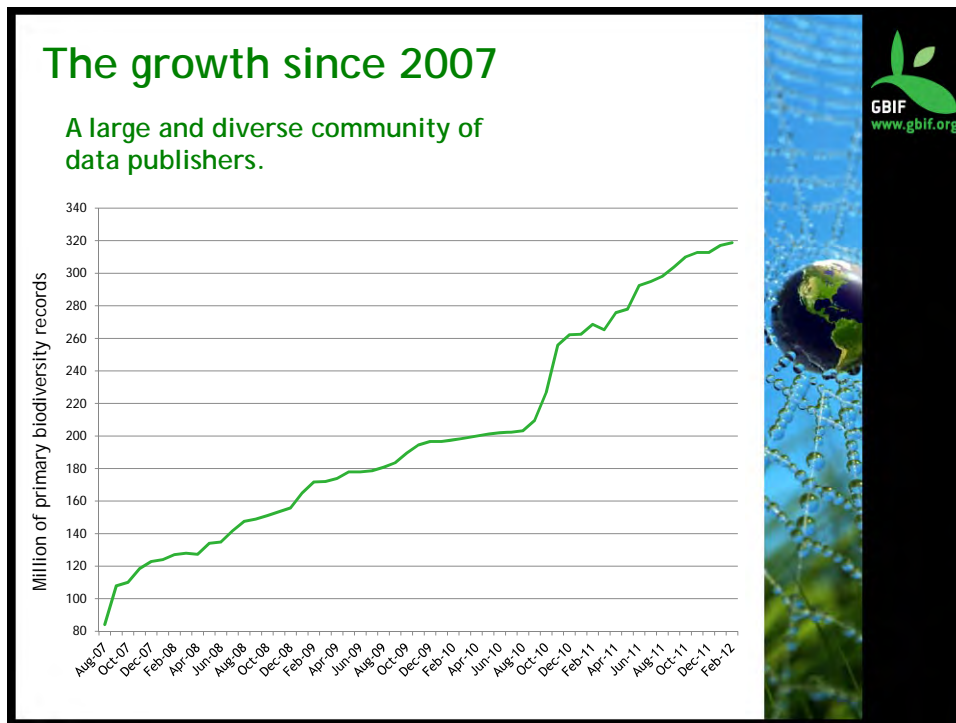
A global infrastructure for the sharing of biodiversity data

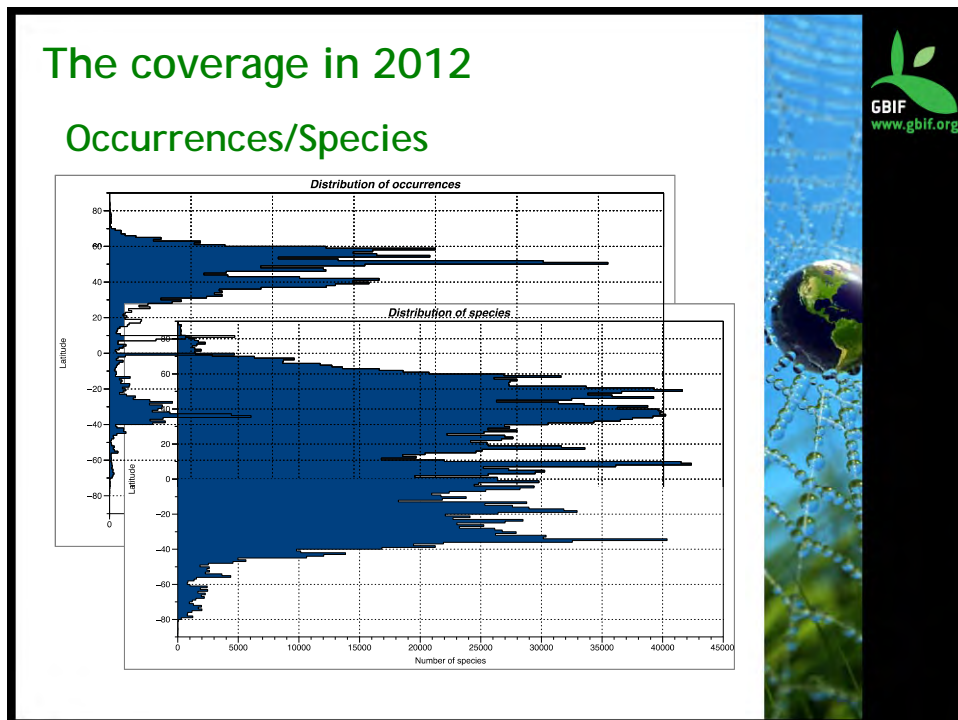
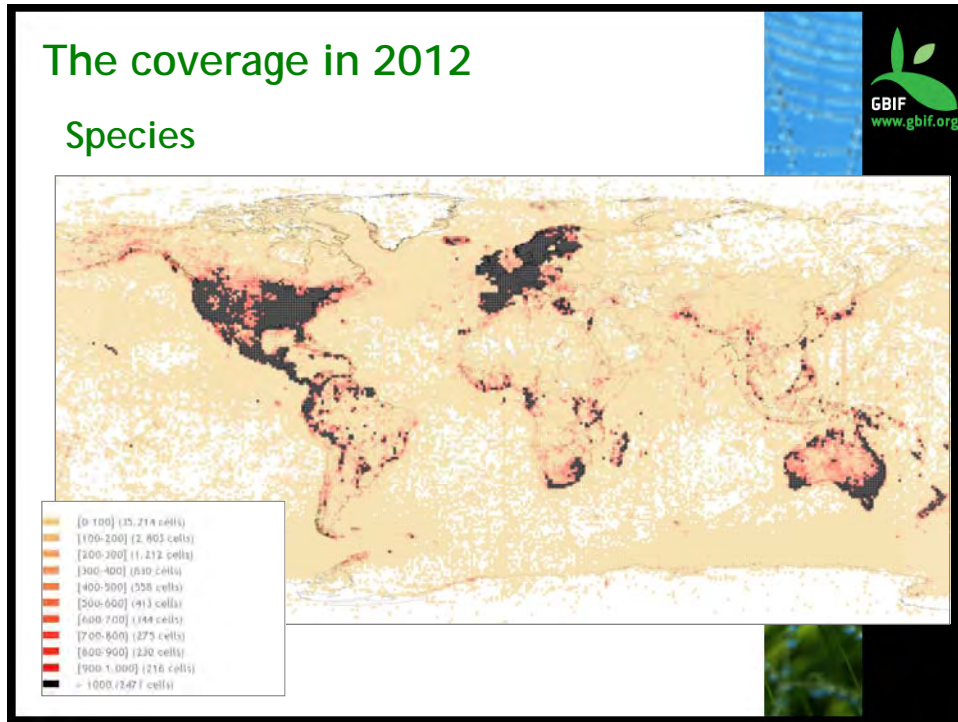
## The participation in GBIF (2011)

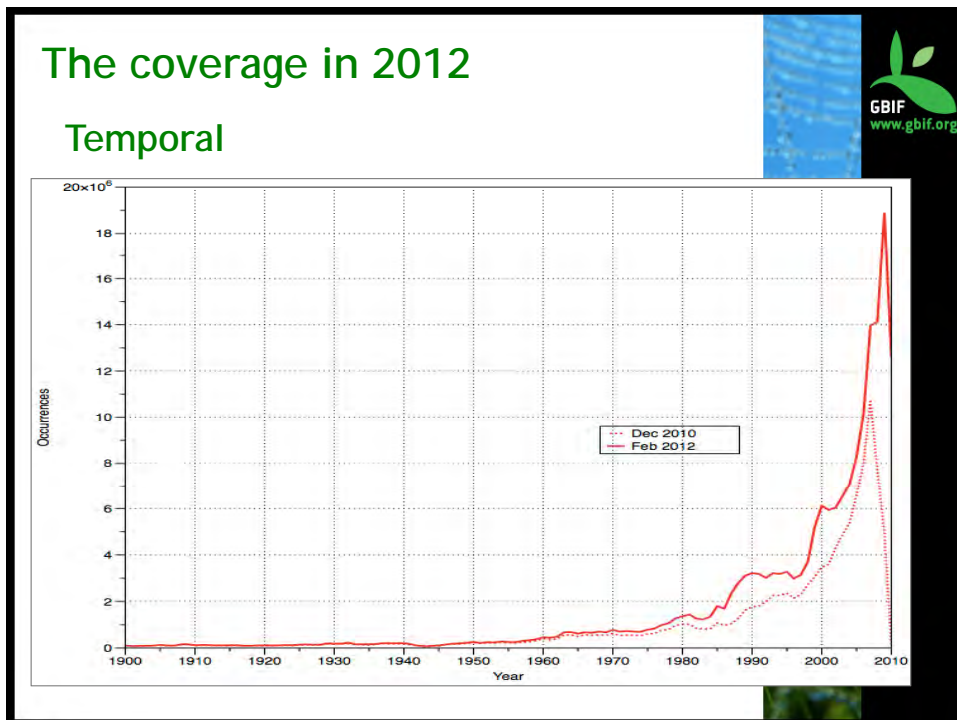
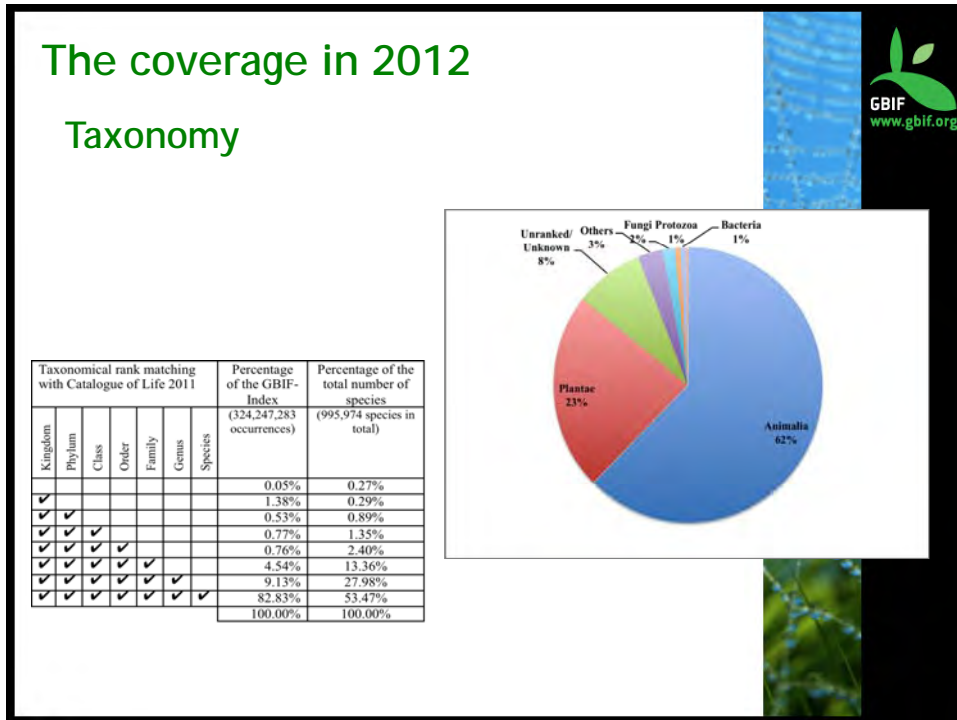
### Participants



- Voting Participants
- Associate Country Participants
- Participants as of end-2011 yet to sign new MOU

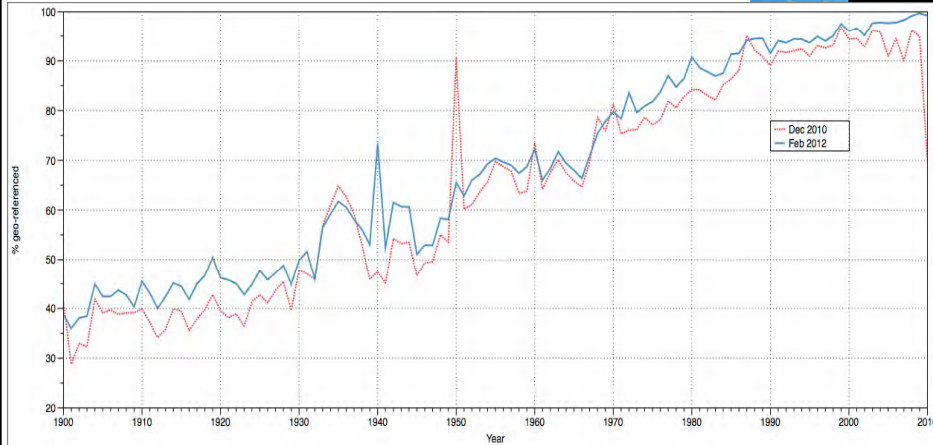






## The coverage in 2012

### Geo-referencing



## The coverage in 2012

### Protected Areas



IUCN Category	Description	Occurrences	%	Area (%)
Ia	Strict Nature Reserve: protected area managed mainly for science	1,637,729	3.8%	3.7%
ib	Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection	1,143,087	2.6%	2.9%
II	National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation	4,920,442	11.3%	20.4%
III	Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features	1,095,869	2.5%	0.7%
IV	Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention	8,045,437	18.6%	9.1%
V	Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation	10,875,668	25.1%	7.4%
VI	Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems	1,794,827	4.1%	9.9%
Not Applicable	Not Applicable	7,286,657	16.8%	20.7%
Not Reported	Not Reported	6,552,560	15.1%	25.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>Total (of Grand Total)</b>	<b>43,352,276</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
		<b>16.24%</b>		

## Science-Policy challenges

### What are the strategic areas?

**Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020**  
*“Living in Harmony with Nature”*

GBIF  
www.gbif.org




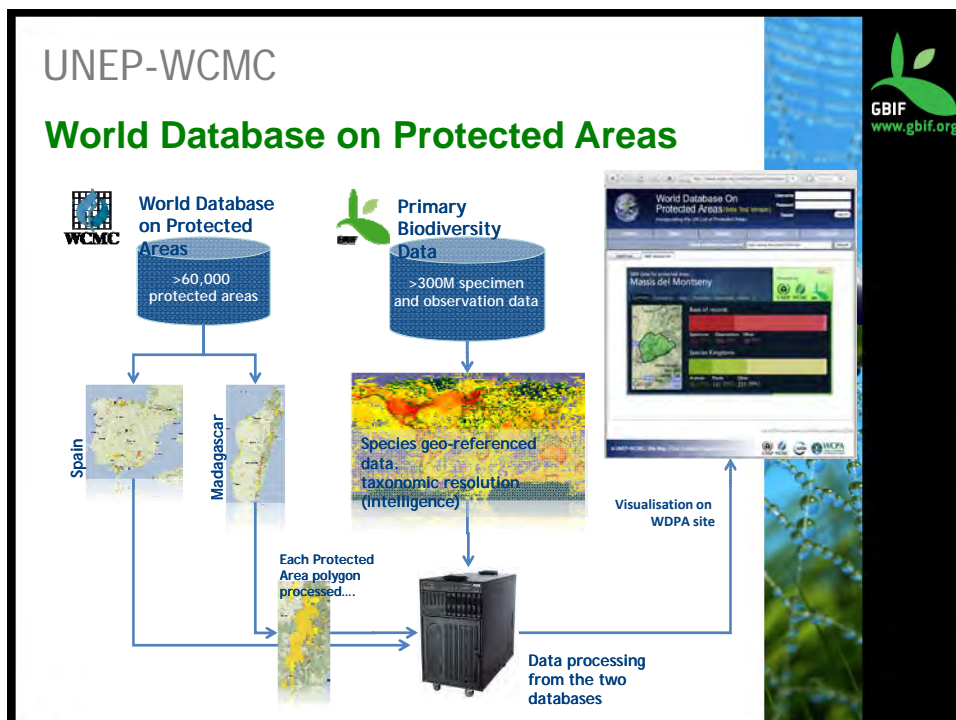
## Scientific challenges

### Articulating our key focus areas

GBIF  
www.gbif.org

# Content


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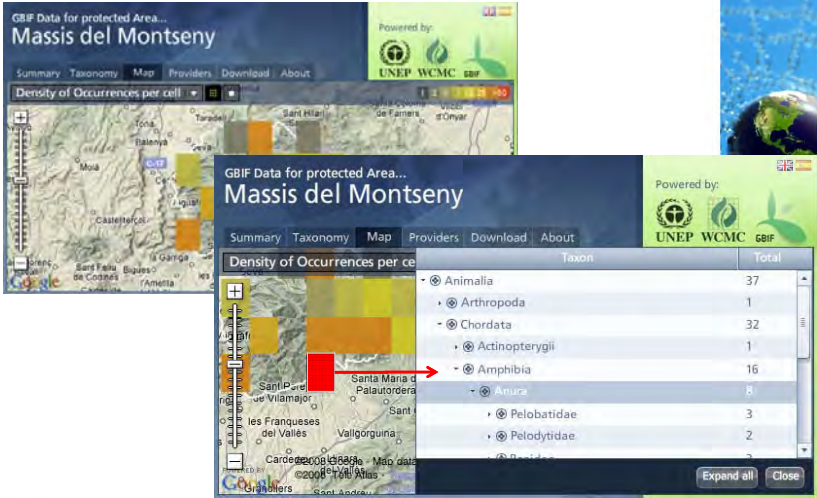







## UNEP-WCMC

### World Database on Protected Areas







Taxon	Total
Animalia	37
Arthropoda	1
Chordata	32
Actinopterygii	1
Amphibia	16
Anura	8
Pelobatidae	3
Pelodytidae	2
Pseudis	2

## UNEP-WCMC

### WDPA or Protected Planet?





**Description**

The Ngorongoro Conservation Area (NCA) is a conservation area and a UNESCO World Heritage Site situated 185 km (115 miles) west of Arusha in the Outer Highlands area of Tanzania. The conservation area is administered by the Ngorongoro Conservation Area Authority, an arm of the Tanzanian government, and its boundaries follow the boundary of the Ngorongoro Crater of Ngorongoro District. The Ngorongoro Crater is within the area. This is a large volcanic caldera.

Based on fossil evidence found at the Olduvai Gorge, it is known that hominid species have occupied the area for 3 million years. Hunter-gatherers were replaced by pastoralists a few thousand years ago. The Maasai came to the area about 2,000 years ago, and were joined by the Digo around the year 1700. Both groups were driven from the area by the Maasai in the 1800s. Maasai Ng'ombe in the northeast of the Leng' Forest in... [read more](#)

**Points of Interest in Ngorongoro**

- Crater Highlands
- Lake Eyasi
- Olduvai Gorge

**Official Record**

area in: Africa  
 name: Ngorongoro  
 network, world: Ngorongoro  
 type: Conservation Area  
 authority: Conservation Area  
 area: 2,000 km<sup>2</sup>  
 year established: 1959  
 status: Protected  
 threat: Low  
 range year: 2008  
 confidence: High

**Official Data Provider**


Kivulizi Herbaria, GIS Section, Land Use Commission, Division of Forestry and Beekeeping, Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism

**Species information**

182 species

# CMS

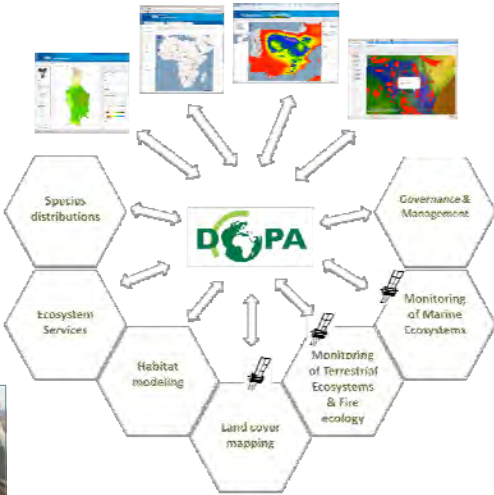
## Global Register of Migratory Species GROMS



The screenshot displays the GROMS (Global Register of Migratory Species) website interface. It features a map of the Mediterranean basin with pink shaded areas indicating the distribution of the Mediterranean monk seal (*Monachus monachus*). A sidebar on the right provides details for the selected species, including its scientific name, IUCN status (Critically Endangered), and a distribution map. The website header includes the CMS logo and navigation links. A vertical banner on the right side of the slide features the GBIF logo and the URL www.gbif.org.

# JRC

## Digital Observatory for Protected Areas



The diagram illustrates the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) framework. At the center is the DOPA logo, surrounded by several interconnected components: Species distributions, Ecosystem Services, Habitat modeling, Land cover mapping, Monitoring of Terrestrial Ecosystems & Fire ecology, Monitoring of Marine Ecosystems, and Governance & Management. Above the central hub are four smaller maps representing different data sources or analyses. A small inset photo shows a person using a camera. The JRC logo is visible in the bottom left corner. A vertical banner on the right side of the slide features the GBIF logo and the URL www.gbif.org.


Grégoire Dubois  
JRC

## JRC

### Digital Observatory for Protected Areas

Grégoire Dubois  
JRC


**DOPA**

  
 GBIF  
[www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)

## IUCN

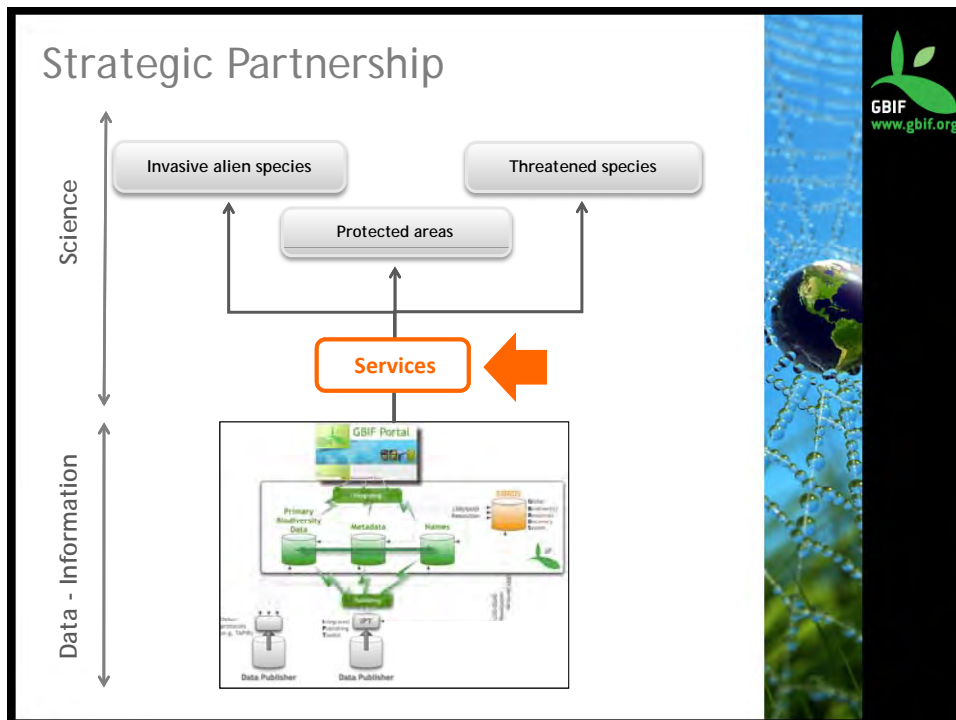
### RedList

Katariya Vineet  
(IUCN)

  
 GBIF  
[www.gbif.org](http://www.gbif.org)




The screenshot displays the IUCN Red List website interface. At the top, the IUCN Red List logo is visible. The main content area features a map of Africa with yellow and orange shaded regions indicating the distribution of the species. To the right of the map, there is a sidebar with the species name 'Panthera leo' (Lion) and its conservation status. Below the map, there are sections for 'Protected Areas' and 'Map Overlays'. The GBIF logo is present in the top right corner of the screenshot.

Katariya Vineet (IUCN)



## Content

- ① GBIF institutional niche and technical/science/policy strengths and contribution to BIOPAMA.
- ② On-going activities relevant to BIOPAMA.
- ③ Existing opportunities relevant to BIOPAMA.
- ④ Key constraints for contributing effectively to BIOPAMA.
- ⑤ Other key issues and questions relevant to project coordination and implementation.



## Existing opportunities...

- **Data standards**
  - *Abundance, Presence/Absence*
  - *Polygons,*
  - *PA...*
- **Global Registry**
  - *Datasets,*
  - *Persistent identifiers (e.g. DOIs, LSIDs),*
  - *Services...*
- **Services**
  - *Web services,*
  - *Portal improvements,*
  - *Data mining/processing...*
- **Applications**
  - *Support to external applications,*
  - *Scientific applications,*
  - *Widgets...*



## Existing opportunities...




- **Networking**
  - *National BIFs in ACP regions,*
  - *Regional BIFs,*
  - *Thematic BIFs...*  
(BIF=Biodiversity Information Facility)
- **Capacity Building**
  - *Training in data publishing,*
  - *Mentoring programmes,*
  - *Special projects (CEPDEC, SEP...)*
- **Governance**
  - *Build on GBIF as an inter-gov't organization,*
  - *Mobilize countries to join GBIF...*
- **Funding**
  - *Building synergies in existing investments,*
  - *Strengthen existing valuable initiatives (e.g. DOPA, IUCN...)*





## Content

- ① GBIF institutional niche and technical/science/policy strengths and contribution to BIOPAMA.
- ② On-going activities relevant to BIOPAMA.
- ③ Existing opportunities relevant to BIOPAMA.
- ④ **Key constraints for contributing effectively to BIOPAMA.**
- ⑤ Other key issues and questions relevant to project coordination and implementation.

## Existing constraints...

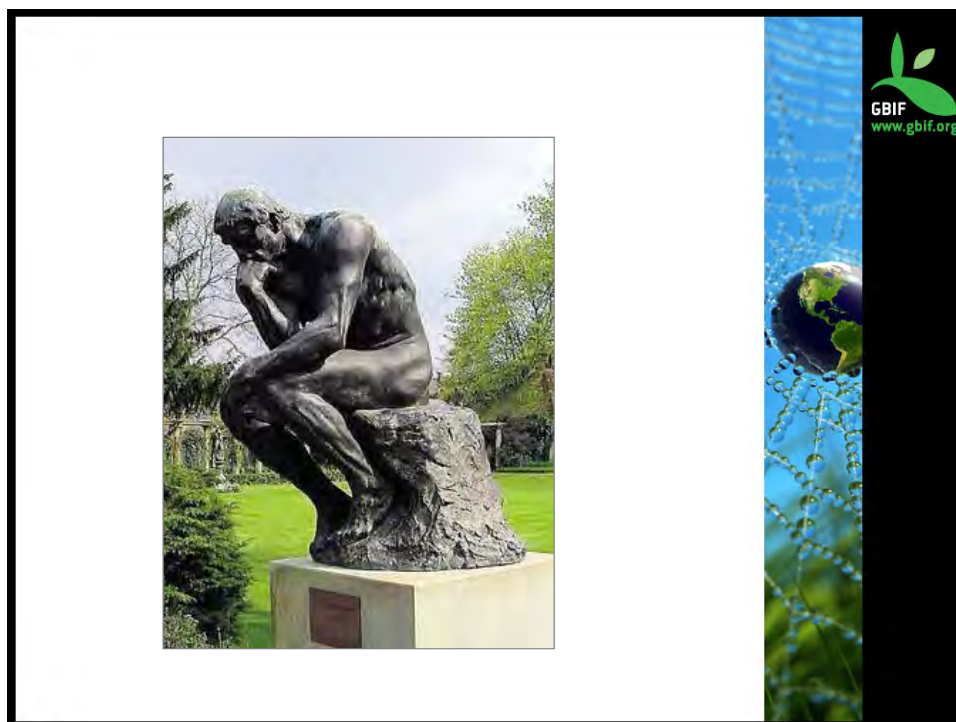
- **Strategic Priorities**
  - *Global vs. Regional vs. National,,*
  - *Partners (our focus is IUCN + JRC)*
  - *In terms of Scientific use cases, GBIF will focus on 3-5 strategic areas (e.g. Protected areas, invasive alien species and red listing with IUCN in 2012)*
- **Funding**
  - *GBIF faces some 'minor' funding limitations in 2012 that may impact on the development of new services, standards, tools etc...*
  - *No funding from BIOPAMA... that's OK but please remember to credit the GBIF community...*



## Content

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## **Overview of regional context and synergies for BIOPAMA implementation in sub-Saharan Africa**

**IUCN-PACO & IUCN-ESARO**

By Leo Niskanen & Souleymane Konate

Presentation for the BIOPAMA inception meeting 21<sup>st</sup>-  
23<sup>rd</sup> March 2012

INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE



### **Outline**

- 1 – Overview of the regional context**
- 2 – IUCN protected areas and biodiversity conservation programmes in sub-Saharan Africa**
- 3 – Synergies with other initiatives in sub-Saharan Africa**
- 4 – Capacity building gaps & opportunities**
- 5 – Lessons learned: capacity building case study by the CITES MIKE programme**



## 1 – Overview of the regional context

- Mega-biodiverse region; largest remaining populations of iconic wildlife on the continent
- Some global jewels Serengeti, Victoria Falls, Virunga (World Heritage sites)
- Long established system of PAs, to protect large “game” species, often excluding local people
- From 1980s shift towards community based approaches
- Increase in number of privately owned sanctuaries (e.g. South Africa)
- Proliferation of transboundary protected areas
- Protected area coverage: huge variations from country to country – over 25% of land (Botswana, CAR, Tanzania...) to less than 1% protected in Lesotho and Comoros
- inadequate coverage of dryland, freshwater, coastal and marine, or mountain ecosystems

3



## 1– Overview of the regional context

### • Many challenges:

- Habitat loss and fragmentation - loss of wildlife corridors and dispersal areas, increased human-wildlife conflict, especially near PA boundaries;
- Illegal and unsustainable exploitation of many species (e.g. rhinos, elephants);
- Political instability and civil strife (e.g. DRC, Somalia, South Sudan, etc.);
- Chronic funding constraints and heavy dependence on external donor funding (but not to same extent in all countries);
- Many “paper parks”
- High turnover of PA staff
- Invasive alien species
- Climate change

4



## 2 – IUCN Protected Areas and Biodiversity conservation programmes in sub-Saharan Africa

### IUCN PAPACO & IUCN CASD (2010)

Working on:

- Protected area management effectiveness
- Support to World Heritage Convention (Mava-funded World Heritage Agenda for Nature; UNESCO/IUCN Africa Nature programme)
- PAs and climate change
- Protected area finance
- Transboundary protected areas (e.g. Greater Limpopo TFCA)
- Regional and national strategies and action plans: e.g. SADC Biodiversity Action Plan, NBSAP revision

For more information see: [www.papaco.org](http://www.papaco.org) And [www.iucn.org/esaro](http://www.iucn.org/esaro)



## 2 – IUCN Protected Areas and Biodiversity conservation programmes in sub-Saharan Africa

### PAPACO PA management training programme

- **Master's Degree on Protected Areas Management (2 years)**  
Developed with the Senghor University (Alexandria, Egypt)
- **University Diploma on PA management (8 weeks, twice a year (Feb-March and Nov-Dec))** Developed with the Senghor University (Alexandria, Egypt)
- **Short term training courses (one to two weeks, on request)**
- **E-learning courses to be developed in both French and English** -In cooperation with the Senghor University in partnership with WCPA and the CBD secretariat ?

6



### 3 – Synergies with other capacity building initiatives – existing training institutes

#### Regional training institutes, e.g.:

- College of African Wildlife Management (Mweka) (Tanzania)
- Southern African Wildlife College (RSA)
- Ecole de faune de Garoua (Cameroon)
- Centre for National Heritage Development in Africa (Kenya)
- Institute of Tropical Forest Conservation (Uganda)
- Ecole Régionale Post – Universitaire d’Aménagement et de Gestion Intégrés des Forêts et Territoires Tropicaux (DRC)



#### National training institutes, e.g.:

- Institute of Wildlife Management (PASIANSI)(Tanzania); Kenya Wildlife Service training schools (Naivasha & Manyani)

7



#### Universities and colleges, e.g.:



- College of Community Based Natural Resource Management (Zambia)
- Ecole Nationale des Eaux et Forêts (ENEF) and Complexe éducatif d’Alphonse Makanga Missanzou (CEDAMM)(Gabon)
- Percy FitzPatrick Institute of African Ornithology (South Africa)
- Dshang University (forest department)(Cameroon)
- Makere University in Uganda
- University of Kinhasa (Department of environment) (DRC)
- University of Sokoine (Tanzania)
- etc

8



### 3 – Synergies with other initiatives

- CBD PoWPA implementation
  - E-learning modules
  - CBD governance resource kit
- Global Invasive Alien Species Initiative
  - IAS and protected areas
- CITES Monitoring of the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) programme
- TRAFFIC (training of customs officials, law enforcement agencies, etc)

9



### 5 – Gaps & opportunities

- Capacity building needs and challenges at all levels



- PA management increasingly complex requiring a wider set of skills (community relations, ecotourism, public/private sector partnerships, transboundary-cross cultural/linguistic challenges); curricula of most capacity building institutions in the region do not cater for all needs of PA managers
- need for **comprehensive** training courses meeting a wider range of needs of PA managers
- need for strong partnerships for better coordination and harmonization of efforts, of tools and of training opportunities
- Making better use of existing networks (WCPA members, SSC members, SADC Technical Committees, etc)

10



## 5 – Gaps & opportunities

Beyond just PAs:

- Need to build capacity to use species assessment data for conservation and development planning (e.g. making use of recent African freshwater biodiversity assessment)
- Building capacity to strengthen EIA and SEA processes
- Using tools to guide development and land use planning – e.g. IBAT
- Better communication tools approaches targeting key policy/decisionmakers on key biodiversity issues
- Etc

11



## **LESSONS LEARNED FROM BIODIVERSITY MONITORING AND CAPACITY BUILDING – AN EXAMPLE FROM THE CITES MIKE PROGRAMME**

12



## Delivering support for protected area management and monitoring on the ground: lessons learnt from the MIKE programme

- MIKE is a CITES-mandated programme that monitors trends and drivers in the illegal killing of elephants
- Implemented in **partnership with IUCN since 2001**
- Operates in **60 protected areas in 30 African countries**
- Relies on **thousands of PA rangers** to collect data to **improve PA management** and ultimately **inform global policy**
- Countries now **adopting MIKE-introduced methods** beyond elephant sites and **across their PA networks**
- Received **EC investment of €12+** million in Phases I & II
- Now moving into Phase III **building on lessons learnt**

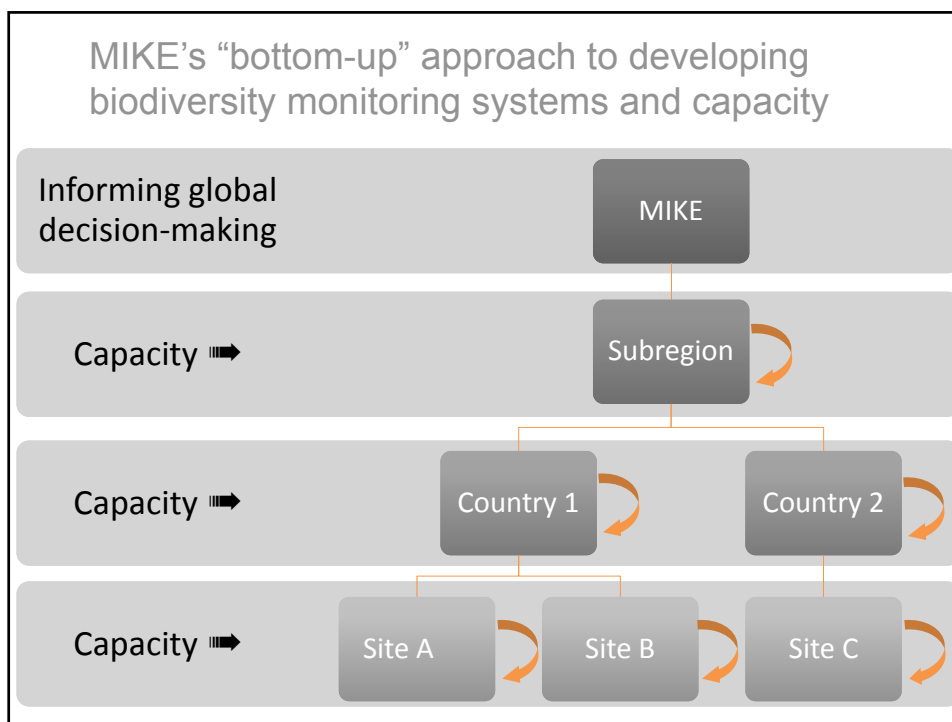
13



## Key lessons learnt from MIKE Implementation

- Monitoring elephant killing is only sustainable as part of **broader biodiversity monitoring systems and capacity**
- Biodiversity monitoring only succeeds and can be sustained by **addressing site and national needs first**, and by meeting higher-level needs as a by-product
- Well designed ranger-based monitoring tools should:
  - **be appropriate** to what the sites can support themselves
  - empower site managers and rangers alike to **adaptively manage their protected area** more effectively
- Monitoring will also only succeed with **ownership, political buy-in and participation** at the national level
- Regional engagement in biodiversity information management is both possible and desirable, but must be built gradually from the **bottom up**, not top down
- **Capacity building** is an integral part of the process of enhancing management and monitoring from the bottom up, not a separate issue

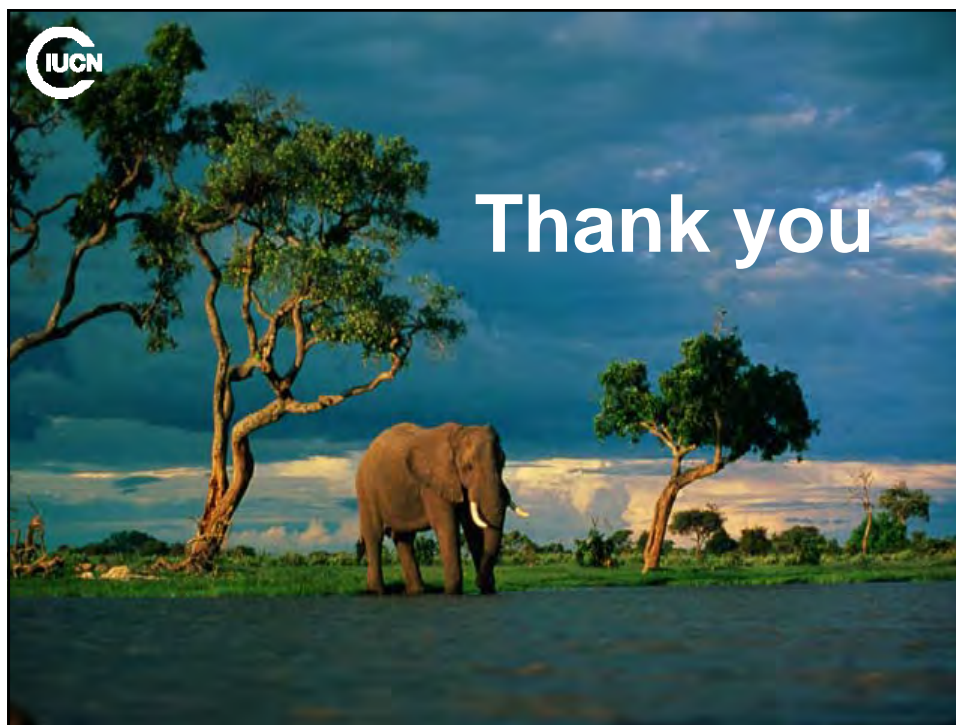
14

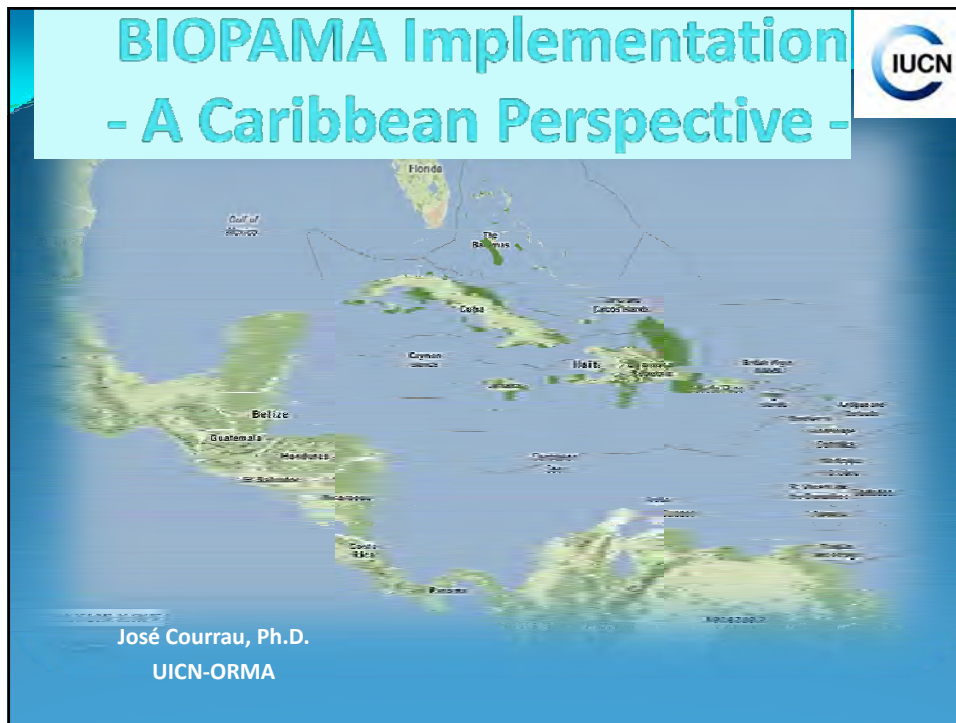


## How might this influence the design of BIOPAMA in Africa?

- A **bottom-up approach** is vital for sustainability, in which biodiversity monitoring, information management and capacity building are **directly linked to and integrated with the needs of the host nations**
- MIKE Phase III is working for **better integration at the site, national and regional levels**, as well as **better integration with IUCN**
- Rather than **reinventing the wheel**, there is an opportunity to **build on the achievements, lessons learnt and capacity built by MIKE** for developing the BIOPAMA Project
  - **Existing MIKE RBM sites** could be used as a foundation for rolling out similar methodologies under the BIOPAMA project
  - Existing **MIKE SSUs could provide the technical and operational foundation** within IUCN for developing several of the key roles of the proposed BIOPAMA observatories
  - **MIKE Regional Committees** have the strong support and buy-in of the concerned national agencies, and could be leveraged on behalf of BIOPAMA
  - **MIKE Phase III's capacity building initiatives** could be dovetailed with those planned under the BIOPAMA Programme








## Context

- Diversity: high ecological, cultural, political and economic
- Commonalities: ecology (insular and coastal ecosystems), history (European colonization, dominance of the plantation system), culture (Creole societies built on the violent and early elimination of indigenous societies, the forced importation of slave labor and the blending of traditions originating from various continents) and ethnic compositions (high diversity, relatively small indigenous Amerindian populations, large numbers of people of African descent).



## Economy

- Tourism
- Construction
- Mining and oil exploration
- Strong dependence on natural resources and a significant impact on the environment
- Heavily dependent on external trade



## Regional mechanisms

- The Association of Caribbean States (ACS), which includes all Caribbean Basin countries except the US
- The Caribbean Community (CARICOM), which includes the countries of the Commonwealth Caribbean plus Suriname and Haiti.
- The smaller Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) comprises ten Commonwealth countries and territories of the Lesser Antilles



## Historical Environmental Issues

- Introduction of species from South America occurring even before European colonization.
- The widespread plantation economy of the 18th and 19th centuries caused extensive environmental change.
- Presently, environmental degradation aggravated by global markets and external trade relations, unsustainable consumption patterns, increased demand for environmental goods and services, demographic change towards high population density in environmentally sensitive areas such as coastal zones, and ecosystem fragmentation.
- Warming sea temperatures



## Issues of Interest

- “Cluster of countries” approach for projects and development assistance
- Language barriers
- Limited experience in conservation project implementation, Caribbean-wide
- There are Caribbean IUCN member organizations that have been mandated to manage or co-manage one or more protected areas in their country and therefore have both practical experience and legal responsibilities that are relevant to BIOPAMA
- Preference for expertise to be drawn from within the Caribbean and for capacity building to engage Caribbean actors



## Issues at the site level

- Existence of significant threats (incompatible upland development, impacts from recreational activities, incompatible fishing practices, overfishing, inappropriate resource exploitation, pollution, conflicts with tourism and other types of developments).
- Inadequate management capacity.
- Inadequate level of stakeholder engagement.
- Inadequate institutional coordination.
- Inadequate knowledge (in the local communities) of the reason for site designation, as well as the significance/value of the resources within the site. Related to this is also the lack of public awareness of the protected area boundaries and zones.
- Increased demand for use of coastal and marine resources.
- User conflicts.
- Lack of sustained financing.




## Issues at the national level

- Inadequate public knowledge of protected areas categories and objectives.
- Inadequate protection given to important wildlife species.
- Inadequate institutional coordination, uncertainty and duplication of institutional responsibilities for protected areas management, and lack of data management systems and sharing of information.
- Economic benefits from protected areas are not being realized, reducing support for protected areas development.
- There are gaps in the management of some ecosystems (such as rivers) and cultural resources.
- Criteria and procedures for nominating, declaring, and establishing protected areas are often lacking.
- Inadequate management capacity.
- Inadequate enforcement.



## Strength: IUCN Members in the Caribbean

Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance (DCNA)	Jamaica Conservation and Development Trust
CARMABI	National Environment & Planning Agency
Bahamas National Trust	Negril Chamber of Commerce
Fundación Antonio Núñez Jiménez de la Naturaleza y el Hombre	Environmental Foundation of Jamaica ( EFJ )
ProNATURALEZA	Jamaica Environment Trust
Secretaría de Estado de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales	Department of Physical Planning Natural Resources and Environment
Fundación para el Mejoramiento Humano - PROGRESSIO	St Lucia National Trust
Grupo Jaragua	The Trust for Sustainable Livelihoods
Fundación Global Democracia y Desarrollo, Inc. (FUNGLODE)	Caribbean Natural Resources Institute (CANARI)
Consortio Ambiental Dominicano	Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES)
Fundación Sur Futuro, Inc.	Fideicomiso de Conservación de Puerto Rico
Centro para la Conservación y Ecodesarrollo de la Bahía de Samaná y su Entorno (CEBSE)	National Parks Trust of the Virgin Islands
Fondation pour la Protection de la Biodiversité Marine	



## Key actors and partners (regionally and nationally)

- National agencies of protected areas
- CARICOM (<http://www.caricom.org/> )
- TNC – The Caribbean Challenge (<http://www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/caribbean/caribbean-challenge.xml> ) ([www.caribbeanchallenge.org](http://www.caribbeanchallenge.org) )
- University of West Indies (<http://www.uwi.edu/> )
- OECS (<http://www.oecs.org/> )
- UNESCO – Havana office (<http://www.unesco.org/new/es/havana/home/> )
- Global Island Partnership (GLISPA) (<http://www.cbd.int/island/glispa.shtml> )
- CANARI (<http://www.canari.org/> )
- Caribbean Marine Protected Area Management Network and Forum (CaMPAM) (<http://campam.gcfi.org/campam.php> )
- Caribbean Research and Management of Biodiversity (CARMABI) (<http://www.carmabi.org/> )
- UNDP-Regional Office and Country Offices



## Key existing and/or proposed regional and sub-regional training centers

- University of West Indies (<http://www.uwi.edu/>)
- CaMPAM (<http://campam.gcfi.org/campam.php>)
- University of the Netherlands Antilles (<http://www.una.an/>)
- CATIE ([www.catie.ac.cr/](http://www.catie.ac.cr/))
- CARMABI (<http://www.carmabi.org/>)
- ELAP (<http://www.uci.ac.cr/>)



## Available assessments, methodologies

- Caribbean Challenge: Caribbean protected areas dashboard; enhanced conservation targets/habitats/species data; threat layers; baseline indicators and measures; sea level rise impacts
- CaMPAM different attributes on Caribbean protected areas; capacity development needs assessment for some Caribbean countries;
- Countries: management effectiveness data; ecological gap assessments (global study)



## Existing projects, both from IUCN and IUCN members and partners

- Regional (Antigua And Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts And Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines): *OECS - Protected Areas and Associated Sustainable Livelihoods* (GEF-World Bank)
- Regional (Antigua and Barbuda, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines): *Sustainable Financing and Management of Eastern Caribbean Marine Ecosystems* (GEF-World Bank)
- Bahamas - *Building a Sustainable National Marine Protected Area Network* (GEF-UNEP)
- Dominican Republic - *Re-engineering the National Protected Area System in Order to Achieve Financial Sustainability* (GEF-UNDP)
- Haiti - *Establishing a Financially Sustainable National Protected Areas System* (GEF-UNDP)
- Jamaica - *Strengthening the Operational and Financial Sustainability of the National Protected Area System* (GEF-UNDP)
- Cuba - *Strengthening the National System of Protected Areas* (GEF-UNDP)
- Cuba - *Application of a Regional Approach to the Management of Marine and Coastal Protected Areas in Cuba's Southern Archipelagos* (GEF-UNDP)
- Cuba - *Agricultural Biodiversity Conservation and Man and Biosphere Reserves in Cuba: Bridging Managed and Natural Landscapes* (GEF-UNEP)



## Key countries where IUCN have strong working relationships and/or on-going activities

- Dominican Republic
- Saint Lucia
- Netherland Antilles
- Cuba
- Bahamas
- Jamaica
- Haiti
- Saint Kitts and Nevis
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Puerto Rico





## Key countries where BIOPAMA can open opportunities to initiate national activities.

- Prioritization exercise is required

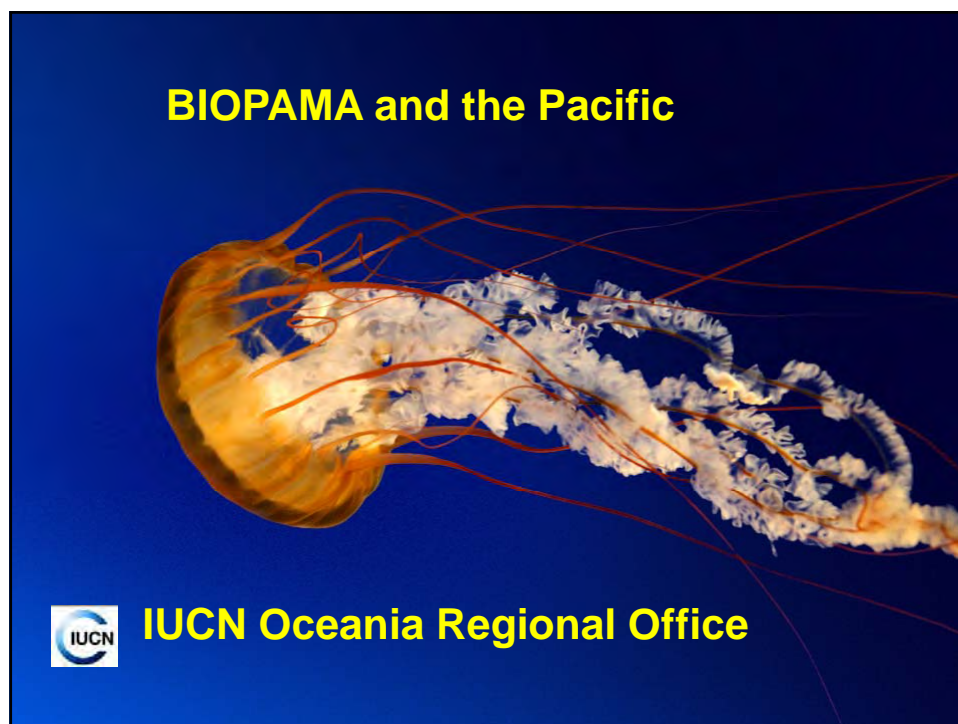


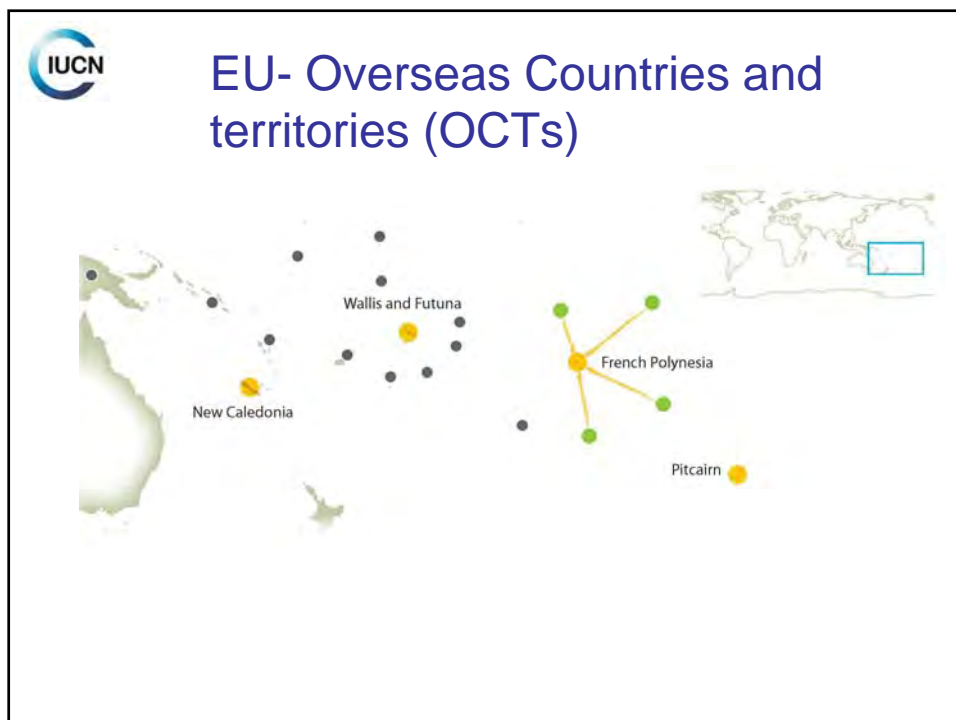
## Steps

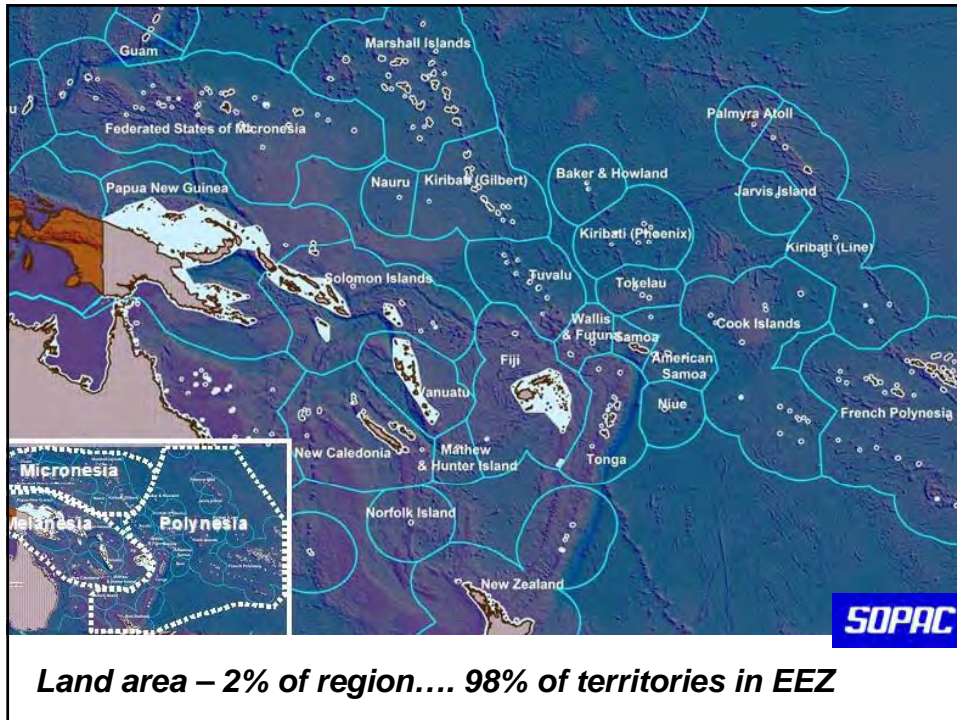
- Define the implementation: countries, sites
- Advance coordination (Caribbean Challenge, CaMPAM)
- Logistical arrangements
- Regional inception workshop
- Collect context/baseline data
- Obtain information from CBD regional workshop
- Build initial results chains for BIOPAMA

















## Biodiversity of the Pacific

– Globally Recognized Biodiversity Hotspots:

- East Melanesia,
- New Caledonia,
- Polynesia-Micronesia

– Very high marine biodiversity

- On the edge of the coral triangle
- Coral
- Seagrass
- Mangroves
- Open ocean – deep sea ....






## Challenges in Pacific

- Small governments
- Qualified staff – but limited resources
- Many obligations under conventions
- Customary ownership
  - Challenges and opportunities


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## Who owns the land (and sea) in Melanesia and Polynesia?

	Public <sup>a</sup>	Freehold <sup>b</sup>	Customary
Cook Islands	Some	Little	95%
Fiji	4%	8%	88%
Niue	1.5%	0%	98.5%
Papua New Guinea	2.5%	0.5%	97%
Samoa	15%	4%	81%
Solomon Islands	8%	5%	87%
Tokelau	1%	1%	98%
Tonga	100%	0%	0%
Tuvalu	5%	<0.1%	95%
Vanuatu	2%	0%	98%

(From Govan H from AusAID 2008).

 **Protected areas in the Pacific**


**Terrestrial**

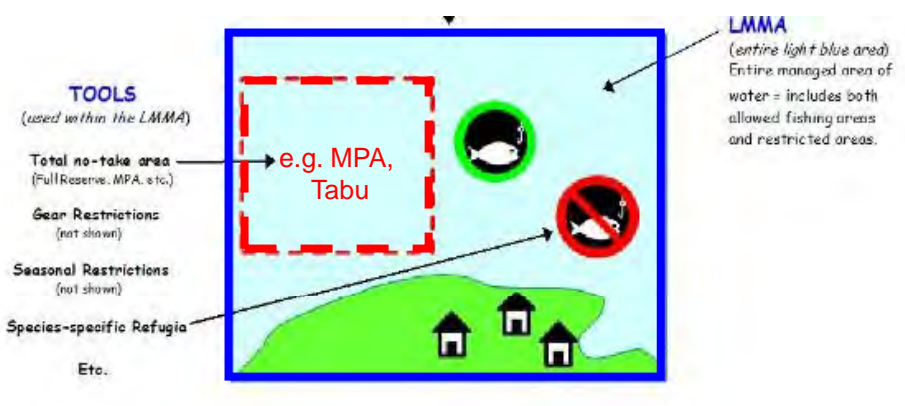
- Limited cover throughout the Pacific (less than 3%)
- Limited national terrestrial protected area system planning
  - some protection of hotspots (species / forests)
- Micronesia good progress

**Marine**

- Locally marine managed areas are growing throughout the Pacific
- Some large marine protected areas ( e.g. Phoenix Islands and Cook Islands )

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 **What is an LMMA?**  
**(Locally Managed Marine Area)**



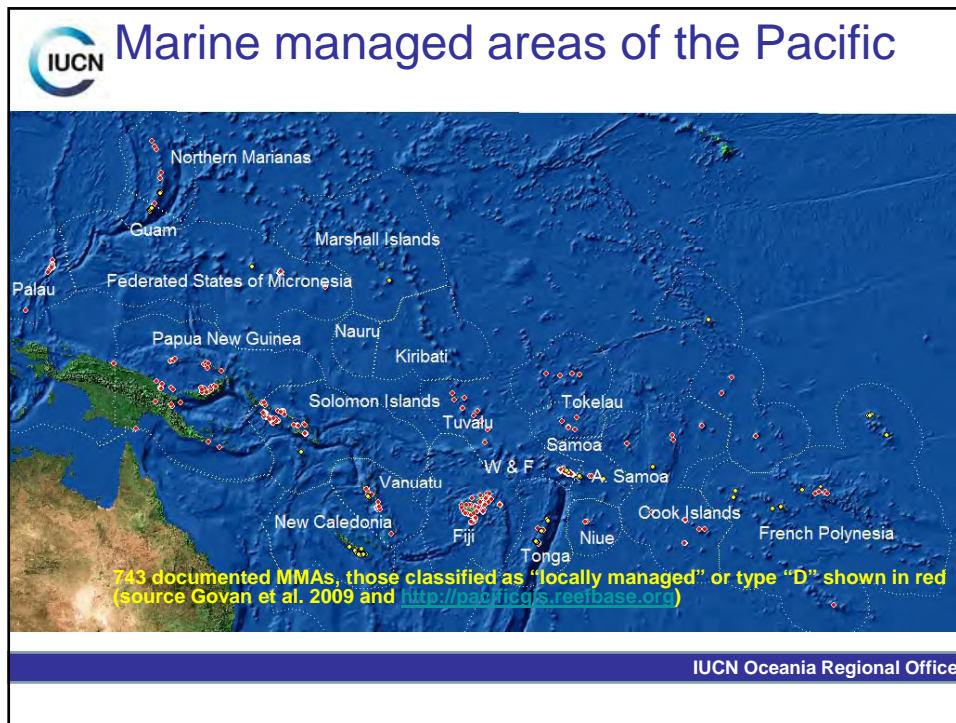
**TOOLS**  
(used within the LMMA)

- Total no-take area (Full Reserve, MPA, etc.) → e.g. MPA, Tabu
- Gear Restrictions (not shown)
- Seasonal Restrictions (not shown)
- Species-specific Refugia
- Etc.


**LMMA**  
(entire light blue area)  
Entire managed area of water = includes both allowed fishing areas and restricted areas.

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(From Govan H.)



## High seas pockets seamounts




Courtesy SPC

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## In small Island countries – a Ridge to Reef Approach is highly appropriate

- Unsustainable road development
- Forest clear-felling
- Strip mining
- Hill-slope erosion
- Unsustainable agriculture
- Pesticide runoff
- Nutrient input from urban areas
- Nutrient inputs from farming



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( Source SPREP)



## Regional Players in the Pacific

### IUCN Oceania Regional Office

- 25 staff
- Operating in 10 countries

#### Technical Programs

- Law
- Species
- Energy
- Marine
- Economics
- Protected Areas and Climate Change






## IUCN Oceania -Partnership Approach

- Established 2007
- working with national governments
- aligning activities with existing regional priorities
- achieving results in collaboration with partners.

In 2007, IUCN and SPREP renewed their long-standing relationship with a memorandum of understanding

In 2009 IUCN and USP signed as MOU



## Regional players in the Pacific – (Council Regional Organisations for the Pacific )

- Secretariat for the Pacific Community ( SPC)
  - Fisheries Division – New Caledonia
  - Land-use - agriculture and forestry
  - SOPAC- Pacific Geoscience Institute
    - Housing remote sensing imagery
    - Land cover analysis
- Secretariat for Pacific Regional Environmental Program (SPREP)
  - Intergovernmental organisation
  - Islands Program, NBSAPs, Climate Change, Waste Management, environmental monitoring
  - POWPA coordination – support to governments

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## Other players in the Pacific

### University of the South Pacific

- Providing services to 14 + countries and territories
- Undertaking research
- Training many future Pacific leaders

– WWF, The Nature Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Society, Conservation International, Island Conservation, Bishop Museum + many others

### – ***Coordination through the Pacific Roundtable for Nature Conservation***

- ***Protected Area Working Group***

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## Other initiatives – linkages

- Pacific World Heritage Hub - USP
- GEF – PAS – Tonga / Samoa / small islands – SPREP
- **Oceanscape** + Large MPAs
  - Cook islands – IUCN / CI
  - Phoenix Islands -
- Micronesia Challenge – Micronesia Trust + TNC
- Pacific Mangroves Initiative
  - Mangrove Mapping of 5 countries
  - Complete national mapping of Solomon Islands
- USP - Protected Areas training – various
- Blue carbon and REDD initiatives
- Support in NBSAP development

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## BIOPAMA moving forward...

- BIOPAMA will make an important contribution to PA planning and capacity in the region
- Strong link to regional PoWPA and BIOPAMA will be integrated into supporting the national delivery of PoWPA
- SPREP is providing support for regional level coordination, POWPA and regional CDB training on NBSAPs, etc.

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## WP1 - Centre for PA and Biodiversity

### **Observatory** to be established

- SOPAC / SPC – Pacific database and spatial information
- University of South Pacific – Pacific Heritage Hub
- SPREP – Regional coordination in international processes

### **Opportunities**

- Integration of species information on islands (Red list)
- Change in habitat types / land cover
- Specialized mapping – change – link to species
- Refining Pacific PA coverage for WCMC + other databases

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## WP- Training and capacity building

### ***Build capacity for POWPA implementation***

- Training and capacity building (link to on-going initiatives – GEF-PAS )
- Link to Micronesia Challenge – identify opportunities for shared learning
- Develop a reef-to- ridge approach

### ***Opportunities***

- Develop localized training materials
- Peer learning
- Facilitate WCPA leadership and role in region

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regional Office



## Pacific - Access & Benefit Sharing

- ABS has been followed by Pacific Islands Countries for a number of years
- High level of endemism – substantial “bio-prospecting” over last 10 years
- Pacific Island = land under “customary ownership”
- University of South Pacific has developed a number of model agreements
- Fiji Gov. developed a draft ABS policy – 5 years ago
  
- **But: Pacific Islands Governments are small**

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## ABS- challenges and opportunities

- SPREP plays a coordination role in the region
- Clearing – house mechanism – need to consider role of University of South Pacific (USP) / SPREP or other agency
- Challenges in tracking and monitoring agreements
- Need useful models:
  - Agreements, legislation
- Technical support available from a range of agencies including CEL, IUCN – Oceania, USP
- SPC / PIFS / USP / AusAid

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**Timing and next steps – 2012**

- **April – Nature Conservation Roundtable, SI**
- **July- August Inception meeting, Fiji (link to Pacific regional meeting)**







 **Broader collaboration**

  
COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

 **WCPA**  
WORLD COMMISSION ON PROTECTED AREAS

 **SSC**  
Species Survival Commission

  
*Roundtable*  
for nature conservation in the Pacific islands

 **CEESP**

 **Commission on Ecosystem Management**

 **CEC**  
Commission on Education and Communication

**IUCN Oceania Regional Office**



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## African group

Partnerships & Alliances

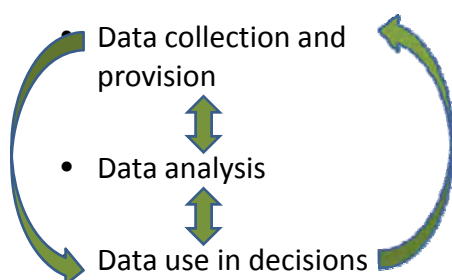
### What are the Observatories?

- Platform of reference information
  - Species, PAs, CC, LCC, phenology, fires, ecosystem services, management, governance
  - Bilateral flow between data providers and users
- Adhoc analysis based on the reference data
  - Thematically on specific issues
  - For overall policy-makers
- Capacity-building activities
  - Learning by doing and case-studies for training sessions



## Different levels of partners

### Thematically



### Geographically

- Protected area level
  - National level
  - Regional level
  - African level
- The geographical levels are connected by vertical double-headed arrows, indicating bidirectional relationships between adjacent levels: Protected area level ↔ National level, National level ↔ Regional level, and Regional level ↔ African level.

## Data collection

- Data collection directly linked to existing schemes (e.g. national agencies on protected areas have their own data collection strategy and we must adapt the BIOPAMA procedures to these existing strategies)
- Data providers must benefit from the data **(they are also users)**
- Different strategies and data providers according to the themes (existing examples: MIKE, Birdlife, GBIF)

## Data collection

- **GBIF member countries)**
- **MIKE**
- **BLAPS**
- IUCN national and regional offices
- Regional centers: OFAC
- Universities?
- NGOs: WCS, WWF, CI, AWF ( ! To the political dimension)
- IUCN Commissions
- National services

## Capacity-building activities

- See Leo's slides
- More than work with specialised institutions, but on themes
- Integration with CB activities of REDD+
- Integration of specific modules on nature conservation and sustainable exploitation in courses of politics, economics (for a sound land-use planning)

## Data analysis

- Regional excellence centers
  - AGRHYMET, RCMRD, ICPAC, CICOS, BDMS, MOI, RAPAC, OFAC
- National authorities in charge of PAs

## Overall policy-makers

- **ACP secretariat**
- **African Union Commission**
  - Important for solving trans-boundary issues
    - e.g. illegal killing of elephants in Cameroon by Sudan poachers travelling through CAR
  - Two options for AUC involvement
    - discuss directly with Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture and implement in Addis
    - start out of AUC and gradually involve them in the heart of the project

## Overall policy-makers (cont'd)

- **Regional Economic Commissions**
  - ECOWAS, CEEAC, SADC, IGAD, IOC
- **Regional specialised organisations**
  - COMIFAC, RAPAC
- **National services**
  - Ministries in charge of environment, forests, agriculture, finance, planning, mines, energy
- **CBD focal points**
  - Reporting needs (automatic tools)

## Overall policy-makers (cont'd)

- **EC services**
  - DG DEVCO, ENV
- **EU delegations**

BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

## Caribbean/South Pacific Group

Based on the information provided on global and regional settings for project implementation there will be **2 Regional Working Groups** (one group for AFRICA, another one for the other regions) addressing in parallel the following questions:

1. What existing partnerships/alliances arrangements with key institutions are in place at regional levels that will play a key role in the implementation of BIOPAMA? List the stakeholders; identify briefly their roles and responsibilities.

### I. South Pacific

#### A. SPREP

*South Pacific Regional Environment Program. Pacific island people depend on their natural environment for their sustenance and livelihoods. These vital resources and ecosystems are under ever-increasing pressure as our islands strive to address their economic aspirations and meet the needs of their growing populations. The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) has been charged by the governments and administrations of the Pacific region with the protection and sustainable development of the region's environment.*

*SPREP is based in Apia, Samoa, with over 70 staff.*

*Our Vision*

***The Pacific environment, sustaining our livelihoods and natural heritage in harmony with our cultures.***

*Members*

*SPREP's members are American Samoa, Australia, Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna.*

*Strategic Priorities*

*SPREP's activities are guided by its Strategic Action Plan 2011-2015. Develop through extensive consultation with Members, Secretariat programme staff and partner organisations, the Plan establishes four strategic priorities:*

- [\*Climate Change;\*](#)

## BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

- [Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management](#);
- [Waste Management and Pollution Control](#); and
- [Environmental Monitoring and Governance](#).

### **B. SOPAC** - <http://www.sopac.org/>

#### INTRODUCTION TO THE APPLIED GEOSCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

*The SPC Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SOPAC Division of SPC) is new, and began operation on 1 January 2011.*

*The mission of the SPC is "to help Pacific island people position themselves to respond effectively to the challenges they face and make informed decisions about their future and the future they wish to leave for the generations that follow."*

*The goal of the Applied Geoscience and Technology Division is to apply geoscience and technology to realise new opportunities for improving the livelihoods of Pacific communities.*

*In the SOPAC context, geoscience means any science concerned with the Earth. This includes geological, physical, chemical and biological processes that occur at the earth's surface or in its interior. It includes the tools used in SOPAC to assess whether the use of resources is viable, and to study natural disasters and their impact on island communities.*

*The SPC Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SOPAC) has been established as an outcome of the regional institutional framework reform process called for by the Pacific Island Leaders Forum over recent years. Part of that process was to transfer and integrate the core work programme of the Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC) (SOPAC "The Commission") into the SPC.*

*The purpose of establishing SOPAC "The Division" is to ensure the preservation of the identity of the SOPAC work programme that has built up an excellent reputation, amongst both Members and donor partners over nearly 40 years.*

*SOPAC "The Commission" Governing Council has agreed to this, and both the Commission and SPC have agreed that the Division will operate from the existing campus of the SOPAC Secretariat on Mead Road, Nabua, Fiji. Currently the offices on this campus accommodate close to 100 staff.*

*SOPAC "The Commission" has come a long way since its establishment in 1972, first as a United Nations Development Programme Regional Project, then in 1990 as an independent inter-governmental organisation, and from 2011, to be a new Division in the SPC. Initially the work programme focused on the assessment of deep-sea minerals and hydrocarbon potential. Over the years, the work programme of SOPAC expanded to include the assessment of the potential of ocean and onshore mineral resources, coastal protection and management, and geohazard assessment. Over the past decade, its mandate broadened further to include water, wastewater, sanitation, energy, and disaster risk management.*

## BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

### *WHAT DOES THE SOPAC DIVISION DO?*

*The purpose of the SPC Applied Geoscience and Technology Division (SOPAC) is to ensure the earth sciences are utilised fully in order to fulfill the SPC Mission. In the island context the earth sciences comprise geology, geophysics, oceanography and hydrology.*

*To fulfill this, the division has three technical work programmes:*

- *Ocean and Islands*
- *Water and Sanitation*
- *Disaster Reduction*

*These three programmes share common technical support services:*

- *Natural Resource Economics*
- *GIS and Remote Sensing*
- *Technical Equipment and Services*
- *Data Management*
- *Publications and Library*

*The work programme is reviewed annually by a technical advisory group consisting of members, Secretariat representatives and a Science, Technology and Resources Network (STAR).*

### **WHO BENEFITS FROM SPC?**

***Member countries are American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, France, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, United States of America, Vanuatu and Wallis and Futuna. Any island member country can request assistance from the SOPAC Division. Benefits accrue to island member countries directly through the provision of basic geological knowledge and indirectly, through improvements in land and ocean use, leading to improved health through water and sanitation provision, wealth generation through the development of mineral resources, hazard and disaster management and sustainable development by taking into account the geo-environmental impacts of development.***

### **WHO PAYS FOR THE WORK OF THE SOPAC DIVISION?**

## BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

*SOPAC is funded by member-country contributions and supported by the following donors: **Australia, Fiji Islands, Canada, France, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand, USAID / Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the European Union, and certain UN agencies.***

### **C. University of the South Pacific**

*The **University of the South Pacific (USP)** is a [public university](#) with a number of locations spread throughout a dozen countries in [Oceania](#). It is an international centre for teaching and research on Pacific culture and environment. USP's academic programmes are recognised worldwide, attracting students and staff from throughout the Pacific Region and internationally. The colonial link and the establishment of the University of the South Pacific in 1968 allowed the education system to follow suit from the qualification system of the Commonwealth. University of the South Pacific is the only university in the Oceania region to be internationally recognized outside of Australia and New Zealand with its bachelor's and other awards programme. USP is owned by the governments of 12 Pacific Island countries: the [Cook Islands](#), [Fiji](#), [Kiribati](#), [Marshall Islands](#), [Nauru](#), [Niue](#), [Samoa](#), [Solomon Islands](#), [Tokelau](#), [Tonga](#), [Tuvalu](#) and [Vanuatu](#).*

### **D. FFA- Forum Fisheries Agency**

*The Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) strengthens national capacity and regional solidarity so its 17 members can manage, control and develop their tuna fisheries now and in the future.*

*Based in Honiara, Solomon Islands, FFA's 17 Pacific Island [members](#) are Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.*

*FFA was established to help countries sustainably manage their fishery resources that fall within their 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). FFA is an advisory body providing expertise, technical assistance and other support to its members who make sovereign decisions about their tuna resources and participate in regional decision making on tuna management through agencies such as the [Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission](#) (WCPFC).*

*Since 1979, FFA has facilitated regional cooperation so that all Pacific countries benefit from the sustainable use of tuna – worth over \$3 billion a year and important for many people's livelihoods in the Pacific.*

### **Vision Statement**

*The joint aim of members of the Forum Fisheries Agency is captured in its Vision Statement, which states:*



## BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

*“We, the Member Countries of the Forum Fisheries Agency, will enjoy the highest level of economic and social benefits that is compatible with sustainable use of our tuna resources.”*

### **FFA’S Corporate Mission**

*For staff and management at FFA’s regional headquarters, their work is guided by the Corporate Mission Statement, which states the mission of the organization is:*

*“To enable Member Countries to manage, conserve and use the tuna resources in their Exclusive Economic Zones and beyond, through enhancing national capacity and strengthening regional solidarity.”*

[Read more about our purpose](#)

### **FFA’S Statement of Intent**

*Statement of intent for the fiscal year can be accessed by clicking on [this link](#).*

### **FFA Director General & Spokesperson**

*The current Director General and chief spokesperson of FFA is Su’a N.F. Tanielu.*

[Read more about our Director General](#)

### **How FFA works**

*Approximately 50 staff at the regional FFA headquarters in Honiara support their national contact points in departments of foreign affairs and fisheries in each member jurisdiction. FFA focuses its work on:*

*Fisheries management – providing policy and legal frameworks for the sustainable management of tuna*

*Fisheries development – developing the capacity of members to sustainably harvest, process and market tuna to create livelihoods*

*Fisheries operations – supporting monitoring, control and surveillance of fisheries as well as treaty administration, information technology and vessel registration and monitoring.*

*Corporate services - supporting the organisation's work through administration, human resources, budgeting and other corporate functions.*

*The founding document of the Agency is the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency Convention. The [Forum Fisheries Committee](#) meets annually to consider regional policies and the budget and work programme of FFA.*

### **Analysis- South Pacific**

BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

SPREP is the most interested in the BIOPAMA program of these four.

## II. Caribbean

### A. Caribbean Challenge

The Caribbean Challenge is an effort by regional governments to build political support and generate long-term funding to protect at least 20 percent of participating countries' marine and coastal habitats by 2020.

#### Scope:

- The geographic scope (size and location) of the project is the Insular Caribbean, which includes the Bahamian, Greater Antillean, and Eastern Caribbean Ecoregions. (total 24.4 million hectares).
- Initial countries include The Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, USVI, Puerto Rico and the following OECS countries (Antigua & Barbuda, St. Kitts & Nevis, Grenada, St. Vincent and the Grenadines) **Seascape-level demonstration sites include:** Andros Island, Bahamas; Pedro Bank, Jamaica; Samana Bay, Dominican Republic; and the Lesser Antilles.

#### Goals:

- **The goal of the Caribbean Challenge is to protect biodiversity and preserve human livelihoods across the Caribbean through sustainably managed protected area systems that are resilient to climate change and degradation impacts.**

#### Conservation Outcomes:

- Protected marine habitat more than doubled, increasing from 2.87 million hectares to 7.7 million hectares through the expansion of up to 10 National MPA Networks.
- \$180 M generated in new funding over 10 years to finance protected area systems through conservation trust funds and other sustainable finance mechanisms;

## BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

- Resilient MPA systems represent cornerstone of Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to climate change
- Ecosystem-Based Management demonstrated at 2 island-level and 2 site-based projects.

### Strategies:

- The project employs the following **major conservation strategies** to achieve its goals: **Protected Areas** (creation /consolidation / sustainable finance), **Climate Change** (Ecosystem-Based Adaptation), **Marine Ecosystem-Based Management** (Marine Spatial Planning/Zoning) as well as sustainable harvests for fisheries and sustainable tourism.
- At the **policy-level**, the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) Program of Work of Protected Areas (PoWPA) is the cornerstone of The Caribbean Challenge. The Caribbean is arguably the most advanced region in the world with regard to implementing the PoWPA. Additionally, via the Challenge, Caribbean nations will demonstrate a first mover advantage with regard to leveraging funding associated with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by demonstrating Ecosystem-Based Adaptation projects.

## B. Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute

### B. History of GCFI

The Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI) was founded in 1947 to promote the exchange of current information on the use and management of marine resources in the Gulf and Caribbean region. From its beginning, GCFI has endeavored to involve scientific, governmental, and commercial sectors to provide a broad perspective on relevant issues, and to encourage dialogue among groups that often operate in relative isolation from one another. For 37 years, GCFI operated as an informal association under the sponsorship of the University of Miami. In 1985, with encouragement from the University, GCFI became an independent not-for profit corporation formally dedicated to its original purposes.

### Structure of GCFI

## BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

GCFI is governed by a [Board of Directors](#) elected by and from its membership and operates under rules defined by the [By Laws](#). Because its program includes the entire Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean region, particular effort is made to ensure balanced representation from throughout the region in its annual programming and decision-making processes. The primary activity of



GCFI is its annual meeting devoted to technical presentations and workshops on current issues relevant to the use and management of marine resources in the Gulf and Caribbean region.

These activities are documented in the annual Proceedings of the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute which is received in more than 80

countries. Annual meetings are hosted by government, academic, or private sector sponsors in countries throughout the region. GCFI is entirely supported by member contributions, grants, and subscriptions .

## C. CAMPAM

### About CaMPAM

CaMPAM was created in 1997 under the framework of the [Caribbean Environment Program of the UN Environment Programme \(UNEP-CEP\)](#) and the Specially Protected Area and Wildlife (SPA) Protocol of the [Cartagena Convention](#) activities. Since then, it has received the support of governments, private foundations, and individual experts. This initiative brings together MPA researchers, administrators, managers, and educators from governmental entities and non-governmental organizations as well as the private sector in an inclusive network to exchange ideas and lessons learned through a variety of mechanisms. CaMPAM is guided by an [Executive and Leadership and Resources Team](#) that identifies strategic objectives and provide leadership and resources for the Network, and is comprised of partners, and MPA practitioners and marine conservation scientists. [bio](#)) has served as the CaMPAM coordinator since 2008 and members of the Executive Team lead and contribute to several of the training and communication activities.

### CaMPAM and the Caribbean Challenge

The Caribbean Challenge is a large-scale initiative advocated by a number of governments and regional and international organizations which aims to protect 20% of the marine and coastal habitats of Caribbean countries associated with the initiative by 2020, including The Bahamas, the Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Grenada, Antigua and Barbuda as well as Saint Kitts and Nevis. The Nature Conservancy has invested 20

## BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

million dollars in return for a commitment from Caribbean countries to support and manage new and existing protected areas.



In support of the Caribbean Challenge, UNEP-CEP is coordinating a project funded by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the [Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs](#) entitled: "Regional support for the Caribbean Challenge initiative: Networking, consolidation and regional coordination of MPA management". This 2-yr project focuses mainly on countries associated with the Caribbean Challenge, but will also benefit other Caribbean countries. The aim of the project is to support the development of a biologically-representative, functional network of marine protected areas (MPA), capable of adapting to climate change in coherence with the SPAW Protocol objectives and those of the GLISPA initiative and to assist the countries in meeting that Caribbean Challenge objective.

The main activities, developed in cooperation with the Caribbean Marine Protected Areas Management Network and Forum (CaMPAM), the [Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute](#), [The Nature Conservancy](#) and other organizations, include the following:

- Helping countries to develop their national MPA networks and supporting, when conditions allow, the creation of biologically-representative networks and/or sub-regional and cross-border corridors
- Improving capacities for a more efficient MPA management, notably through targeted training courses, guidance and onsite visits looking at the needs and problems common to all MPAs in the Caribbean (including, if need be, sites in other regions included in GLISPA objectives)
- Organising coordination meetings in order to agree on common approaches to adopt for MPA elaboration and management, including those concerning MPA networks
- Setting up a regular regional liaison system, including communication and publication tools
- Harmonising monitoring as well as ecological and socioeconomic MPA efficiency indicators (taking into account international initiatives such as GLISPA)

These activities will be executed through longstanding, existing and valuable mechanisms of CaMPAM, in particular:

BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

- [The Small Grants Programme](#) (SGP)
- [The Training of Trainers Programme](#) (ToT)
- Exchanges and other relevant mechanisms for sharing lessons learned
- [The MPA regional database](#)
- Coordination and technical meetings
- [An email list \(CAMPAM-L\)](#) for information dissemination and discussion

These activities are continuously evolving to meet the specific needs of the countries and organizations of the Caribbean Challenge and to address the needs of the specific GEF projects.

For more information about the Caribbean Challenge, please visit [The Nature Conservancy](#), the [Global Island Partnership](#) (GLISPA), and UNEP in the [GEF](#), and the [SPAW Regional Activity Center](#) web pages. Additional information may be found [here](#).

#### **D. Discussion on Question 1**

Recognize strengths and weakness of regional organizations in what they are capable of doing and what they can't do.

It is essential to engage governments in the initiative. Programs that are developed must be sustainable. IUCN should play a coordinating/partnership development role.

2. [If there is a need, what new partnerships/alliances with institutions and experts need to be put in place? Identify the opportunities, constraints and key criteria \(3 to 5 maximum\) for engaging with new potential partners for project implementation at the global and regional levels.](#)

In Caribbean, IUCN should look at what CAMPAM programs can be developed.

In S. Pacific IUCN should consider working with:

- Other international organizations.
- S. Pacific Round table
- PA working group –SPREP run

## BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

- Short courses
- Extract information from Survey work in Regions

Suggested that a Clearing house for courses be used to share training courses and not reinvent the wheel

Terrestrial biodiversity – a challenge will be to look at partnerships in forest and non-forest ecosystem

Non-traditional partners should be considered. Groups that, for example that can bring the enforcement effort forward.

The BIOPAMA should integrate with PA data bases.

In Caribbean, there needs to be a cultural change in how decisions are made. BIOPAMA needs to build understanding of decision makers in how to use existing data. Enforcement, budgeting, staffing.

Formal and informal training/mentorships are fundamental for decision makers so that they understand how to use information is generated.

Knowing how to use climate change information is important for decision makers in the areas of collection and analysis of climate data and developing adaptation plans. What will information should be used for:

- Reporting on Aichi Targets
- Setting PA priorities with high biodiversity values
- Guide donor priorities
- National reporting on PA systems

### **Criteria suggestions**

Organizations should:

- Be compatible/synergistic with BIOPAMA goals and be capable of co- financing projects.
- Be able to play multiple rolls within BIOPAMA.
- Have similar objectives but meet the information/capacity building gaps identified by Regional needs assessments.
- Organizations should be recognized for having high standards for training and/or data collection.

Discussion – Incremental decisions are being made without understanding cumulative impacts. BIOPAMA information collection should be able to inform this. “Tyranny of small decisions” on the environment can be severe without informed decision-makers.

The discipline of data collection needs to be flexible so that emerging issues requiring data collection can be added to the system.

BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

## B. Analysis/Discussion

The great distances between islands make travel expensive and makes on-line learning attractive.

### 3. How can we make sure to involve efficiently IUCN commissions and other related networks? What changes should be made to better align the work of these commissions to the objectives of BIOPAMA?

#### Discussion

Some of the primary areas that BIOPAMA could involve Commissions in are:

- Regional and national workshops and organization of data collection
- Understanding the interactions between Pas and the local economy
- Understanding the ecology of the areas
- Governance issues
- Developing MOUs with host country
- Host workshops
- Implementation of capacity building program
- Development of a system of experts for PA Management

Commissions in IUCN are a network and should be used when appropriate. They are WCPA , Commission on Environmental Law and Environmental Law Center, Theme on Indigenous Local Community PA, CEESP (Commission on Environmental, Educational and Social Policy), SSC (Survival Service Commission) , Commission on Ecosystem Management and Commission Education and Communication. The ICCA (Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas) is a consortium of groups around the world. They can be used as a resource.

### 4. How to maximise the input from these and other commissions required for effective implementation? Please provide 3 to maximum 5 key practical recommendations including who will be responsible for what. Make clear who will do what and which commitments have to be done at the beginning of the project.

Mechanisms exist in the council to engage and maximise input from the Commissions for effective implementation. We should use those mechanisms.



## BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

Groups/actions that could involve the Commissions:

- Best Practice PA Guidelines
- Training Task Force)
- WDPA ( World Data Base on Protected Areas)–WCMC (World Quality work
- Categories
- Key Biodiversity Areas process.
- Joint Task Force on PA and Biodiversity Outcomes
- Climate Change Task Force
- Reporting on Aichi Targets
- KBA/Red List Ecosystems
- Capacity Building standards Red List of Ecosystems
- SAPPA - Social Assessment of Protected Areas
- Governance Assessments work
- FAO
- EBSA

After the 2012 WCC, there will be new Commission Chairs, so individuals to engage will be named then. The 3 primary task forces that should be involved are:

- Joint Task Force WCPA/SSC
- Categories TF (wants groups formed under BIOPAMA related to training to participate in TF)
- Training Task Force

5. Mechanisms and procedures to put in place to ensure good communications within the regions implementing BIOPAMA to share experiences, innovations and how to deal with obstacles in project implementation. Please provide 3 to maximum 5 key practical recommendations including who will be responsible for what.

Decide which partner, out of those implementing BIOPAMA projects, should be the focal point for the project.

Discussion points:

- Project implementation information- need clear direction
- Structure/coordination at all levels
- Global Regional define roles and responsibilities and other partners
- Effective Coordination

BIOPAMA 22 March 2012 Side meeting results

**Recommendations**

- JRC/GIZ/IUCN – needs to have clear communication roles. The three need to work as team so that the country governments are not overly burdened by too many meetings.
- Encourage South-South exchange of information between the 3 geographic regions and share workplans/timelines, etc.
- Use internal Intranet for document sharing and discussions. Intra net will be available via JRC for internal communication for exchanging information. Invite- only
- Need to work out clear focal points/project manager for each of the 3 Partners (IUCN/GIZ/JRC) in each BIOPAMA Region so that communication is understood.

**Q5: Procedures for good communication: we are talking about IUCN**

Communications between all IUCN regions and all IUCN partners

**Pedro:** the system existing now doesn't allow that. We need a syst to share documents; it is a practical thing of sharing practices between regions

We will use IUCN website of course; the question is that we need to go forward, if we want to higher up this project, we need very good communication

1 practical thing already happening: a testing system to allow comms

But!! We need discipline

**Trevor:** we need to be very deliberate => periodically, we need to have a template and record these practices; at every 6 months or even more often; suggests that there is one person in each region to account that => this process needs to be driven by a person.

P1: What type of comm's are we talking about? 1: interact, make ppl aware of what is happening

2. the flow of information that MUST be insured to keep partners at diff levels informed; =) we must define clear responsibilities; 3. How to proceed in specific work packages?

Chair: today, comm's is how we communicate in IUCN, including with the commissions

Pedro: comm's must ensure COHERENCE between the actions in the regions

Kathy (WCPA): exchanging info is very important and relevant; we need to mobilize the networks

Gregoire (JRC): in general, there are 3 levels of communications :

- Management comms
- **Thematic** communication
- **Regional structure** communication : a coordinator that would coordinate (mainly in terms of contact points)

Ali: IUCN has a lot of platforms; for BIOPAMA : in terms of regional comms', when we communicate, it works => **the RDs should be your drivers**, make sure that the comm's is regular and flawless

We have the tools, but they are more directed towards the public => challenge to make it work internally

Trevor: this is a learning opportunity, more than simply let the info flow. He argues for a LEARNING opportunity of this communication.


**Q+ :The governance body of the project:** how the project is managed between diff partners:

Pedro: a **steering committee** formed by members of the 3 partners: IUCN, JRC, GIZ. / during this worksop, the first meeting of the steering committee should be decided, **probably for Brussels**;

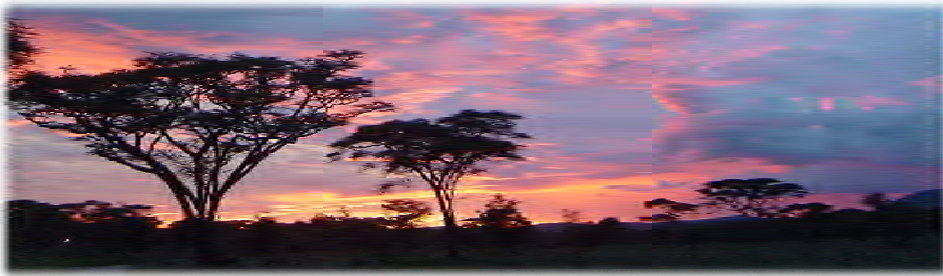
**4 RDs +ROfE = the steering committee of IUCN**, probably also a technical body from EC

The meetings of the steering committee: just to present the results from the regions?


Pedro: we have to be very flexible




## CAPACITY BUILDING WORKING GROUP – BIOPAMA meeting



INTERNATIONAL UNION FOR CONSERVATION OF NATURE





### Question 1: what is the process for the 1<sup>st</sup> regional workshop? What priorities? What information is available?



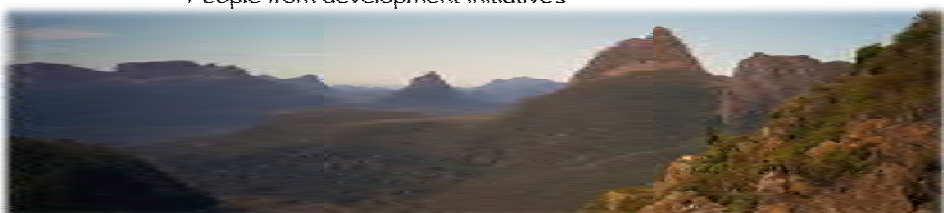
- Main focus: Target 11 of Aichi
- There are already priorities identified from e.g., the CBD and regional processes
- A consultant to identify priorities, gaps, existing regional capacity building institutions along with a stakeholder consultation (by email)
- The needs related to DOPA are not documented
- An initial list of priorities could be taken to the workshop for validation or modification
- (In some regions this will also involve increasing the culture of using such information)
- The focus is on identification of gaps and priorities in capacity at **policy** level
- Delivering **capacity for policy decisions** may involve interventions at a number of levels
- The workshop will also explain BIOPAMA aims



2


### **Question 2: who should be involved in regional workshops?**

- Ministers, EU representatives and other high-level input –for one day
- Relevant “mid-level” policy decision makers for the whole workshop:
  - Technical and policy specialists
  - Protected area managers
  - Relevant IUCN and JRC staff, plus IUCN commission vice-chairs
  - *Delegates need to include...*
    - People to address previous identified gaps in policy
    - Information specialists to help identify and discuss needs
    - Representatives from regional capacity building institutions
    - People representing potential case study projects/sites
    - People from development initiatives



### **Question 3: what are the landmark results for year 1?**



- Identification of who does what, how the actors are going to interact and the development of a sound partnership between key actors
- Identification of existing priorities and gaps
- Mapping of initiatives at regional level
- Systematisation of existing information on capacity building
- Identification of pilot countries
- Identification of partners for curricula and capacity building in each region
- Timetable and work plan
- Regional workshop to identify
  - Priorities for information users
  - Priorities for capacity building
  - Benchmarking and indicators
- 6-month review and 12 month lessons learned
- Starting projects identified in the regional workshop
- Agreeing data collection protocols and improving data on the WDPA – identified as a key capacity issue



Recommendation: the workshops on capacity building and the presentation of DOPA should be combined for reasons of cost and efficiency – careful planning needed

**...Thank you**



## **BIOPAMA Inception Workshop – Breakout Group on Data and Information**

### **Reference Information System – Committee on Information and Data (CID)**

**Stephen Peedel (Facilitator)**

**Vineet Katariya**

**Andrew Cottam**

**Charles Besancon**

**Mike Hoffman**

**Bastian Bertschy**

**Julian Blanc**

**Jam Skoien**

**Samy Gaiji**

**Leigh Gurney**

**Julian Blanc**

**Stephen Woodley (notes)**

#### **1. Data and Information - Process for priority needs identification**

- a. Clearly there are already identified needs at global, regional, country and local(park) levels that can be worked on immediately - such as land cover and land cover change, boundaries of protected areas, what is a protected area - for all 3 regions.
- b. User needs exercise - Need a process to harmonize end-user needs with IT possibilities (note: users include park managers, national reporting (CBD) focal points and international bodies (red list). Need to develop a “use case” for each knowledge product. It is clearly understood that IT responds to user needs, but IT can also help define possibilities. JRC uses “Rationale Use Process” to help this resolution. BIOPAMA needs an iterative process to define “use cases”

#### **2. Governance of the process**

- a. BIOPAMA requires a data policy – which includes sharing, access, attribution, redistribution, cost recovery, QA/QC (Samy Gaiji to provide template from GBIF).
- b. May need legal advice on some aspects of data policy? Core data vs. collective data.
- c. Governance needs to serve the needs to users – built in incentives to participate, and expectations of being part of the Reference Information System
- d. A “Governance team” for data and information needs to be identified under project management team (includes IUCN by sub units, JRC, GIZ)

#### **3. Data needs – known and unknown**

- a. Determined – no need for further agreement – defined by project perspective
  - i. Protected areas boundaries, WDPA attributes
  - ii. Biodiversity outcomes – for Task Force
  - iii. Land cover and land cover change
  - iv. Aichi Targets – tracking tools
- b. Regional and Country level – determine need for:
  - i. Regional planning inputs – land use, land cover, rarity, climate change projections
  - ii. NBSAPS
  - iii. National Protected Area Reporting?

- iv. Reporting on Conventions – World Heritage, Ramsar,
- v. ABS

- c. Site level – determine needs for
  - i. State of protected area reporting?
  - ii. Species presence in protected areas?
  - iii. other

#### **4. Fundamental Systems - that need to be 1)enhanced, 2) sustained, 3) integrated**

- a. DOPA
- b. WDPA
- c. Red List
- d. Protected Planet
- e. GBIF
- f. LPI (outcomes)
- g. E- station – is there a need for other regions?
- h. Other – potential gaps that might be identified – i.e. regional planning tools, downscaled climate change models?

#### **5. Additional Systems – outside BIOPHAMA but important linkages**

- a. Citizen science – I-naturalist, e-bird, Encyclopaedia of Life, ARKIVE

#### **6. Key Actors**

- a. Note some missing – i.e. Ramsar – need to account for them where possible
- b. Regional Workshops
  - i. Who should attend re data and information? Criteria – a) users – scientists, managers, politicians and b) providers (local, regional, global) who can make a commitment to act; c) others that can be part of the solution
  - ii. Suggest have a dedicated data and information session within the regional meeting
  - iii. Defined pre-requisite package – e.g. check protected planet data for your region for gaps, develop an initial list of their information needs; on-line questionnaire before the meeting (survey monkey)?
  - iv. Attendees should have clearly defined role and expectations for ongoing role:
    - 1. Protected areas agencies – Reps of both types (Heads, Managers, Rangers) and Countries
    - 2. Project External Stakeholders - Some Agencies are both funders and data providers for PAs? Lifeweb, GEF (METT), CEPF, EU?, GBIF – who would be proactive that would bring the project forward
    - 3. Regional data centres (e.g. SCP/SOPAC) and data providers (Planet Action)
    - 4. Governance Committee



5. Convention National Focal Points (at least CBD)
- v. Need to think about forward planning as part of the workshop – life beyond BIOPAMA
- vi. Need to use other meetings to promote the BIOPAMA project – i.e. NPSAP, SBSTTA (Stephen Woodley and Samy Gaiji to explore BIOPAMA side event at SBSTTA 16)
- vii. Need basic information and promotional materials on BIOPAMA – asap– from communication group

## 7. Deliverables and Milestones – for 4 year BIOPAMA and beyond (ongoing)

- a. Data and Information Working group – immediate requirements
  - i. Write terms of reference for group (Chair, from JRC to draft)
  - ii. Composition - Chair (JRC), GPAP/WCPA, GSP/SSC, WCMC
  - iii. Look at bringing in others for a broader technical discussion
  - iv. Develop several products prior to regional workshops – PR material, Use Case template, prior assessment survey tool
  - v. Develop a “Vision Document” for the **Reference Information System** for testing at regional workshops and more broadly
  - vi. Maintain an online “State of Play” Document (ongoing) for project elements
  - vii. Communicate / meet via Skype, Yammer
- b. Establish a Data and Information Governance Committee composed of users and providers (within 6 months)
- c. Red List
  - i. Serve spatial data this year for ACP regions
- d. WCPA-SSC Task Force on Biodiversity and Protected Areas
  - i. Input available data on species for ACP regions by June 2013
  - ii. Conduct initial regional analysis for each region by October 2013.
- e. WDPA / Protected Planet
  - i. Quality assurance protocol for Dec 2012.
  - ii. Protected Planet api for ACP regions as soon a project starts (contract)
  - iii. Sync Protected Planet with WDPA by July 2012.
  - iv. Finish reconciliation engine by Dec. 2012 (interaction with users)
  - v. Provide upgrade for ACP regions within 2 years and sooner if possible. **Should demand protected areas data from countries as a precondition of attending the regional workshop. This should be a focus of the workshops.**
- f. JRC BIOPAMA milestones
  - i. State of Play report - month 12
  - ii. Scope and design of information document – month 3
  - iii. E station specs – month 12
- g. Interoperability

- i. Links between DOPA and Protected Planet and Red List and LPI – api architecture need to be defined – meeting to be called within 1 month
- ii. Table data sharing agreement – WCMC, Red List – bring in others to this discussion (GFIF) - asap – needs to be done prior to contract

PLAN:

1. **WHY** we chose these target groups
2. **WHO** is the targeted audience
3. **WHAT** is the key message
4. **WHAT** are we communicating
5. **HOW** to communicate

**Work Package 5: Visibility and Communications:**

There is one level for communications with the EU and ACP Secretariat.

The entry point for technical or administrative questions for the EC will be the project managers in the regions (4 in total)!

EC wants the BIOPAMA project to be acknowledged by other partners.

**Internal target groups:** IUCN, GIZ, JRC

According to Work Package 5, we focus on **external communications:** communicating BIOPAMA to external stakeholders

<b>WHY</b> (the WHO)	<b>WHO</b> :External targets as the main targets
<b>Governance:</b> BIOPAMA should lead to better governance and better decisions at every level	<b>A. Policy makers:</b> focused on governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- EU (including delegations): EP, EC and DGs</li> <li>- African Union,</li> <li>- CBD,</li> <li>- ACP Secretariat</li> <li>- Regional organizations : SADC (Southern African Development Community), SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme), CEDEAO,</li> <li>- National authorities</li> </ul>
<b>Management (of P.A.s)</b>	<b>B. Policy implementers:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- national authorities ( linking policy making to policy implementation)</li> <li>- NGOs (implementing the policy in the field)</li> <li>- PA managers at local level</li> <li>- Rangers</li> </ul>
<b>Support</b> from groups A and B (these target groups will ease or 'carry' the making and implementation of the policies)	<b>C. Policy supporters:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGOs (international ones mainly),</li> <li>- projects that may have impact on conservation and livelihoods</li> <li>- all donors</li> <li>- general public</li> <li>- "friends of BIOPAMA" ( BirdLife, GEO BON, GBIF: Global Biodiversity Information Facility...)</li> </ul>

**What is the KEY MESSAGE for the 1<sup>st</sup> regional workshops:** the only message we can identify is: BIOPAMA is a milestone project, involving the IUCN regions from Africa, Caribbean and Pacific, GIZ, JRC, with the support from the European Union and the ACP Secretariat.

**WHAT are we going to communicate?**

1. Communicate on the BIOPAMA ITSELF and its partners: EU/ACP
2. Provide INFORMATION about biodiversity (status, values, trends, threats, ...)
3. Provide TOOLS: PA management, best practices, guidelines
4. Provide support for policy recommendations
5. Communicate on INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL project RESULTS:

**HOW to communicate it:** using TOOLS: website ("**BIOPAMA.org/net**"): host: **IUCN website; Website Maintenance: Global Protected Areas Programme**), social network, newsletters;

NB: the website is the communications tool that HAS to be put in place!

NB2: even if IUCN will host the website for BIOPAMA, it doesn't mean that other partners cannot have on their own website a page/links about BIOPAMA

**A. Internal communication**

1. IUCN channels: HQ, IUCN Programmes, Regions, Commissions
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B.( Influencing through) **Networks**

C. **Newsletters** (especially for the Target C- Friends of BIOPAMA)

D. **Publications:** fiche technique

E. Posters, videos: Public Awareness campaigns => **Mass Media channels**

F. **World Conservation Congress** and **CBD COP 11:** We have to be there to promote BIOPAMA, especially at CBD COP

**Questions:** Who is **leading** the communications efforts of BIOPAMA with regard to a communications strategy and management of dissemination plan? How will the division of responsibilities be?

## **BIOPAMA Results Working Group ABS and Governance**

### Participants:

Grethel Aguilar (IUCN ORMA)  
Thomas Greiber (IUCN ELC)  
Barbara Lassen (ABS Initiative)  
Carlo Paolini (JRC)  
Paolo Roggeri (JRC)  
Trevor Sandwith (IUCN GPAP)

### **Protected Area Governance**

#### **Goals for the BIOPAMA project on PA governance:**

- Description/understanding of various governance situations and systems, and of indicative steps to improve them
- Fine-tuning of the PA Governance assessment framework
- Drawing governance lessons from existing PA projects of BIOPAMA partners
- Develop decision-support system for PA managers

#### **First brainstorming of questions to be addressed by the BIOPAMA project, and that should guide the type of data/information to be gathered by the observatories:**

- What diversity of governance of PAs do the ACP countries' legal frameworks recognize?
- How well are these legal frameworks being implemented on the ground? (Is there harmony between "de jure" and "de facto" governance systems?)
- Are there local, de facto existing PA governance arrangements that are not recognized as part of the formal national PA systems (ICCAs and PPAs)?
- What is the quality of national/local PA governance systems (measured against "good governance" criteria)?
- How does the decision-making power of the PA sector compare to other sectors (e.g. extractive industries)
- How are PAs harmonized into land-use planning?
- How are open-access and/or communal areas dealt with (e.g. certain marine areas)?

#### **Capacity Development products and activities on governance to be developed by the BIOPAMA project:**

- Mapping of existing tools for assessment and training related to PA governance (e.g. PA governance resource kit, PADDD, PAME, SAPA, WCS Project for the Application of Law for Fauna, ...) and available information on PA governance (e.g. GEF early action grant assessments)
- Test the PA governance resource kit (governance assessment framework and training) in pilot countries and sites
- Generate data for the information system through these pilots
- Develop tools and resource materials for targeted audiences
- Insert governance into PA curricula (e.g. through the regional training centres)

The approach should follow a "learning-action-cycle":

- Further the understanding of PA governance (targeted audiences: decision-makers, PA agencies and managers, local communities)
- Build capacity to use the available tools
- Train multipliers in the regions

### **Priority activities on PA governance for Year 1:**

#### Form a working group within BIOPAMA on PA governance

- Identify additional existing expertise within the partner organizations (e.g. IUCN regional offices, commissions, membership)
- Identify further needed expertise outside of the BIOPAMA partners
- Form a consultative group of these “external” experts
- Organize a meeting on PA governance in mid-2012 (to work on parameters, type of data and indicators for PA governance and management)

#### Finalize the list of questions to be addressed by BIOPAMA

- List questions that have already been articulated in the regions (e.g. at the CBD PoWPA workshops)
- List existing decision-support systems
- List existing assessment-frameworks
- Conduct a gap analysis
- Expand the list of questions
- Narrow down / prioritize the list (final list should include a few overarching questions for all three regions and some specific questions for each region)

Develop a list of central, generic parameters that the project will need to measure  
(independently of the final list of questions; this process should start in parallel with the developing of the core questions)

#### Pick test countries and sites

(More detailed assessments and validation of data will be conducted at those sites to generate more detailed information on PA governance)

#### Inform the group on capacity development within BIOPAMA on the CD needs for PA governance in the regions

Check how other data dimensions of the BIOPAMA project relate to governance/management (e.g. ecosystem services, threats, marine,...) and inform the corresponding working groups

## **ABS and Protected Areas**

Possible areas of collaboration between the ABS component and PA component of BIOPAMA (source: presentation by Barbara Lassen)

- Conceptual work on ABS-PA interface; development of tools and guidance
- Capacity development and CEPA at regional/national level (respective audiences)
- Support policy and legal frameworks integrating ABS and conservation
- Joint Pilots / Best Practice on ABS in and around PAs (Management plans, diff. governance arrangements, research protocols, value chains, community protocols,...)

- Generating information for decision-makers on ABS, genetic resources, traditional knowledge through the observatories (needs to be more clearly defined)

#### Comments/additions by the working group on activities for BIOPAMA:

- Develop procedures (for access, PIC, benefit sharing) that streamline different policy frameworks (such as ABS and PAs)
- The strongest link between PAs, ABS and TK are the local communities (in their role of custodians, their rights to resources and knowledge, the importance of TK for good PA management, the importance of participatory decision-making, etc)
- BIOPAMA: Map the legal rights of communities to their resources in the ACP states and in pilot sites
- Develop different cases/scenarios how rights to and governance of resources are organized at the local level
- BIOPAMA should support South-South exchanges, e.g. on existing community procedures, national/local experiences with ABS, and of experts between the regions

#### Proposed activities for Year 1

- Share information and coordinate in which countries the BIOPAMA partners will primarily engage
- List the project activities that are of common interest for ABS and for PA governance
- Meeting of the partners (at JRC?) to discuss which ABS-relevant data and information can be collected by the project
- When developing the list of PA governance variables (see above): keep in mind what kind of variables are relevant/needed for ABS
- Plan for the cross-fertilizing of capacity development activities of the partners during the project
- Continue the conceptual discussion on the linkages between ABS and PAs, develop a more specific vision of how to bring the frameworks together (e.g. hold a joint experts meeting, ideally before the regional meetings)
- Develop a framework for common legal work/analysis between the two topics (starting with a review of existing work)

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