



Background Documents

Prepared for the
2011 IUCN WCPA Steering Committee Meeting



Arboretum National, Aubonne, Switzerland, 4-8 April 2011



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Actions Points from the 2010 SC Meeting in Canada

	Person Responsible	Status	Comments
1. Influence IUCN on protected area activities			
1.1. WCPA/SC members to get more familiar with IUCN Statutes and make better use of it to influence IUCN policy and actions.	WCPA SC		
1.2. All WCPA/SC members to work with their regional members to write letters to the IUCN/DG pursuing the follow up of commitments to IUCN's work on protected areas. It was stressed that such letters should be polite and positive in the spirit of cooperation.	WCPA SC		
1.3 To add IUCN councillors to the distribution list of WCPA News. This should be supported by preparing twice a year a 2 pages update on WCPA activities for sending it to IUCN councillors.	Delwyn Dupuis/Nik Lopoukhine	done	WCPA Update is distributed to IUCN members and Councillors
1.4 To include the WCPA Report on activities in the next WCPA News.	Delwyn Dupuis	done	
1.5 putting pressure on IUCN Councillors on the importance of protected areas work within the IUCN Programme.	SC members and in particular the Regional Vice-Chairs		
1.6 Promotion of Natural Solutions distribution to vice chairs	GPAP	done	only on request
2. WCPA Membership			
2.1. Reflection on issues of membership and on engagement of members in WCPA work to propose actions to SC members on how to improve the situation.	Stig Johannson, Penny Figgis		
2.2. SC members to provide comments to Delwyn on the membership form and options for improving it for the new membership electronic system.	WCPA SC	done	
2.3. Open Process for candidates (actual Situation) or selection from regional chairs?	Nik Lopoukhine		
3. Specialist Groups and Task Forces			
3.1. Revitalisation of Conservation Planning, Private PAs and the Caves and Karst TFs and priorities	Nik Lopoukhine		
3.2. Appointment of Dr. Anna Spenceley as new leader of the Tourism SG and to further propose this new appointment for endorsement by IUCN Council.	Nik Lopoukhine	done	
3.3. broader engagement on WCPA members on the work of the Tourism SG.	All SC Members		

Actions Points from the 2010 SC Meeting in Canada

	Person Responsible	Status	Comments
3.4. Work Plan for Tilcepa, joint meeting of commission chairs, CEESP and WCPA	Nik Lopoukhine		
3.5. Translation Task Force to be set up,			
4. Kenton Miller Award			
4.1 letter for Chair's signature to the Board of the GWS.	Kenton Miller		
4.2 Operational Guidelines	Marc Hockings, Graeme Worboys and SC		
4.3. Start the process for obtaining nominations for the 2011 Kenton Miller Award (KMA).	GPAP	done	
4.4 background document and brochure on the KMA to all Regional VCs and IUCN Regional Focal Points on PAs.	GPAP		
5. Communications			
5.1. Wide promotion of Protected Planet	GPAP WCPA SC		
5.2 Move WCPA Update to Mail Chimp system.	Delwyn Dupuis	done	
5.3. Set up the official protected area blog and enable all VC, TFs Leaders, SGs Leaders and IUCN staff to be able to post. Set up tags based on task forces, themes and events – eg Nagoya etc, promotion and dissemination	Delwyn Dupuis	will be available with CRM	
5.4 joint work on communications to better use the experience of the MPAs Network.	Nigel Dudley and Dan Laffoley		
6. Publications			
6.1. Pursue the schedule of Guidelines as presented by Peter Valentine giving priority to hard copies production			
6.2. Explore offer from the James Cook University as a potential partner for WCPA/BPGs and consider looking for new offers.	Peter Valentine		
6.3. Coordination of the production of an issue of PARKS by the end of 2010. and call for articles	Peter Valentine		
6.5. BPG on Training in Protected Areas	Peter Valentine/Svetlana Kopylova/GPAP	done	
6.6. Future BPG :Climate Change and PAs.	Peter Valentine Marc Hockings		
6.7. Input and Case studies request for ecological restoration bpg	Karen Keenleyside		

Actions Points from the 2010 SC Meeting in Canada

	Person Responsible	Status	Comments
6.8. Draft BPG on Ecological Restoration should be available in early 2011 for review by SC and IUCN to be delivered in 2012 during the next IUCN/WCC in Jeju, Korea.	Karen Keenleyside, Peter Valentine		
6.9. Maintain contact with SCBD and other key partners to disseminate and encourage the use of BPG on Ecological Restoration			
6.10. WCPA Action Plan on the road to Nagoya	Kathy MacKinnon		
6.11 Draft resolution for PPC of IUCN Council requesting endorsement of the 2008 revision of the IUCN category system.	Nik Lopoukhine		
6.12 Request to WCPA members, through the WCPA website and WCPA News, to provide copies of WCPA materials that have been translated in different languages to further publicize and promote this information.	GPAP		
6.15 Teeb Report, circulation for promotion	Nigel Dudley		
7. Natural Solutions			
7.1. Convene PA and Climate Task Force	Trevor Sandwith		
7.2 Translation of Natural Solutions French Spanish	Trevor Sandwith	ongoing	
7.3. Event at COP10 as part of Climate and Ecosystem Pavilion	Trevor Sandwith	done	
7.3. Mobilise Mainstreaming Natural Solutions Guidance – (scoping workshop in 2010, drafting and publication 2011)	Trevor Sandwith, Charles Besancon, Kathy MacKinnon		
7.4. Promote the integration of priority actions from Natural Solutions into IUCN 2013-2016 Programme	Pedro Rosabal, Trevor Sandwith		
8.WPC			
8.1. Letter on changes by SC on governance issues to IUCN DDG	Nik Lopoukhine		
8.2. WPC Survey Results to SC	GPAP		
8.3. Summary of sc discussions on WPC	Nigel Dudley	done	
8.4 Consolidate proposal of results from the SC discussion and input from the working groups	Trevor Sandwith		
9. World Heritage			
9.1. proposal on the WH Fund to SC members asking their comments and input.	Allen Putney		

Actions Points from the 2010 SC Meeting in Canada

	Person Responsible	Status	Comments
10. Young Professionals			
10.1. Circulation of guidelines for indentifying members for the WCPA Young Professionals Strategic Direction to SC .	Svetlana Kopylova		
10.2 High priority to review guideline and identify new members.	SC members and in particular the Regional Vice-Chairs		
10.3 New CRM System has field for identifying youth	Delwyn Dupuis	requested	
11. Interim Mechanism for the Protection of Tropical Forests			
11.1 Circulation of paper to the SC members and IUCN Secretariat to get further comments and input on this initiative.	Eduard Muller and Cyril Kormos		
12. CBD COP 10			
12.1. Participation as part of the IUCN Delegation to `CBD COP 10	SC Members	done	
12.2. Small working group on preparations for Nagoya including options to make the best possible use of the PAs Day proposed for the Pavillion.	Kathy MacKinnon, Nik Lopoukhine	done	
13. Green List			
13.1 Circulation of report from the Granada Meeting	Marc Hockings		
13.2. Next SC Meeting to review and agree on the way forward on the Green List.	SC meeting 2011		
13.3. Input for developing the scope of the work of the Biodiversity TF and to send out its prospectus after the Conservation Biology Conference.	SC members		

MEETING REPORT

Convention on Biological Diversity

Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (CBD COP10)

Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan

18-29 October, 2010

Abstract

The tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP10) took place in Nagoya, Aichi Prefecture, Japan, from 18 to 29 October, 2010. COP 10 included a high-level ministerial segment which took place from 27 to 29 October 2010.

COP10 considered a wide range of issues and adopted 47 decisions (advance unedited versions available at <http://www.cbd.int/nagoya/outcomes/>) including the “Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of the Benefits Arising from their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity”, the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity for the Period 2011-2020 (“Aichi Target”), and the “Strategy for Resource Mobilization in Support of the Achievement of the Convention’s Three Objectives”.

The adoption of the Nagoya “package” consisting of the ABS Protocol, the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Resource Mobilization Strategy constitutes a success not only for the CBD but also for environmental multilateralism, especially after the failure of the climate change COP in Copenhagen last year.

COP10 also decided that COP 11 will take place in October 2012 in India. Other highlights include the decision on a moratorium on geo-engineering, one which refers to the role of the Convention on the issue of reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries and forest conservation, sustainable forest management and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), a comprehensive decision on marine and coastal biodiversity which addresses among other issues, the role of the CBD in supporting the UNGA on the issue of marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction, and which “*emphasizes* that the identification of ecologically or biologically significant areas and the selection of conservation and management measures is a matter for States and competent intergovernmental organizations, in accordance with international law, including the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea”, and a decision in which the COP invites the United Nations General Assembly to declare 2011-2020 the UN Decade on Biodiversity. There was an in-depth review of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, that introduced several elements that are key results for IUCN, including the role of indigenous and local communities, the role of protected area systems in climate change mitigation and adaptation, and references to sustainable financing for protected area systems on the basis of their economic value.

For many delegates, the Nagoya COP is a historical landmark for the Convention. Many ventured to say that indeed the CBD has started to move into a phase where it is evidencing the linkages between biodiversity and all levels of human activity and development. It also demonstrated that constructive consensual agreements can be built at the international level for global public goods and the protection of life in this planet.

The work of IUCN greatly contributed to the success of COP10. IUCN was recognized as a main source to provide technical knowledge and expertise to the discussions and negotiations. Our position and information papers were well received and constantly used and referred to during the two weeks of the COP’s negotiations. IUCN’s role was particularly important in the negotiations of the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and its twenty biodiversity targets.

2011 will necessarily need to build up over the settled ground that Nagoya provided and move forward into the implementation of all the commitments made. IUCN has already started identifying priority areas of work and linkages with the Union’s work as we move forward in the preparation of IUCN’s 2013-2016 Programme and our next World Conservation Congress in 2012.

1. The Nagoya “package”

The ABS Protocol

Many years of discussions and around eight years of negotiations had passed to agree on an “international regime” on ABS under the CBD. COP10 managed to approve at the very last plenary something which seemed elusive until that

last day of the 15 days of intense negotiations that preceded it. On October 28, after the Co-Chairs of the Working Group on ABS had reported that there was no agreement on key several issues related to the definition of terms (utilization of genetic resources/derivatives), scope (temporal scope/retroactivity) and compliance (checkpoints) within the protocol, the Japanese presidency gave the Informal Consultative Group that was formed at COP to finalize the negotiation of an ABS protocol, the deadline of midnight that night to come to an agreement. The deadline passed and there were still open questions regarding those key issues. Against that background, the Japanese presidency called on ministers and high-level representatives of the different regions and blocks for closed doors and “secret” meetings to agree on a compromise text. That final compromise text was the one adopted.

Criticized by many because of the ambiguity and generality of many of its provisions, the deletion of contentious references, and the use of terminology such as “as appropriate”, “in accordance to domestic law”, and “as possible”, the Nagoya ABS Protocol provides nonetheless a good framework to regulate access and benefit sharing at the national level. If left for further negotiation, its adoption would not probably have taken place. This should be seen as a major step forward in responding to the third objective of the Convention and the implementation of the Convention itself.

The Strategic Plan 2011-2020

The revised Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 was discussed throughout the two weeks of the Nagoya COP and the contact group that was formed from the outset proved very challenging. Targets that were already “clean” saw new brackets being proposed, and the fine tuning of the language, both of the mission and individual targets was not easy. Some of the targets could have been improved (as the case of target 11 on protected areas) but in general, the adopted Plan provides a wide and flexible framework, to be adapted at the regional, national and subnational levels, for setting targets and integrating biodiversity into all sectors. Also important is the statement by other biodiversity related conventions (CITES, CMS, Ramsar and World Heritage) about the Strategic Plan being a framework for common reference and action towards reverting biodiversity loss and promoting conservation activities in a coherent and coordinated way.

The Strategy for Resource Mobilization

The third part of the package was the development of targets and indicators and the discussion of innovative financial mechanisms to refine the Strategy for Resource Mobilization already adopted at COP9. The contact group that discussed this issue encountered several challenges during the two weeks of the Nagoya COP, perhaps even more than anticipated. The discussion around innovative financial mechanisms, mostly “supported” by developed countries so as to bring the private sector into the funding discussions, was very contentious and evidenced a divide between developing countries and developed countries about the meaning and value of such mechanisms. In particular, members of the ALBA group (Alliance of Bolivarian States) argued such mechanisms could end up promoting the “commodification” of nature and even the violation of human rights.

One of the examples of innovative financial mechanisms discussed was the Green Development Mechanism, a market based scheme to reward areas managed in compliance with the CBD following requirements for offsets and restoration for the private sector. Because of the similarities of this mechanism with the Clean Development Mechanism under the climate change regime, developing countries were concerned about the balanced (or unbalanced) distribution of benefits.

In the end the decision that referred to innovative financial mechanisms was withdrawn and the decision that was adopted contained sections on activities and initiatives including targets and indicators and review of implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization.

2. Summary of IUCN’s participation

IUCN’s engagement at COP10 sought to:

- 1) Contribute to the further development and implementation of the Convention to enhance its impact at international and national levels in the priority areas identified: this is mainly done through the provision of support and advice to national delegations and to the Secretariat of the Convention (SCBD).
- 2) Use the Convention to deliver and showcase IUCN’s Programme and work and position IUCN as a source of expertise and knowledge in implementing the biodiversity agenda.
- 3) Support and strengthen our relationship with IUCN members, Councillors and partners present at the meeting.

Delegation

IUCN's delegation was comprised of the following members:

Julia Marton Lefevre, Director General (Head of Delegation, second week)
Bill Jackson, Deputy Director General (Head of Delegation, first week)
Jane Smart, Director, Biodiversity Conservation Group (Delegation Manager, full duration of COP)

Coordination Team:

Leads:

Josephine Langley, Network Coordinator, Conserving Biodiversity
Sonia Peña Moreno, Biodiversity Policy Officer

Supported by:

Raquibul Amin, Asia Regional Coordinator, Ecosystems Management
Dena Cator, SSC Network Support Officer
Naoya Furuta, Senior Project Officer, Japan Project Office
Arturo Mora, Program Officer, Species and Red List, SUR
Kaori Yasuda, Bilateral Relations Officer, Strategic Partnerships

Delegation members (In alphabetical order):

Sheila Abed (Chair CEL), Rodney Abson (Science and Learning Officer), Lorena Aguilar (Senior Gender Adviser), Khaldoun Al Omari (PA Programme Officer, ROWA), Shulamit Alony (Business and Biodiversity Officer, Europe), Juan Marco Alvarez (Director Economy and Environmental Governance Group), Marta Aldeman (CEC), Angela Andrade (CEM), Neville Ash (Head, Ecosystem Management Programme), Saima Baig (ARO), Antonio Benjamin (CEL), Laurie Bennett, Dominique Benzaken (EU Overseas territories Programme Coordinator, Europe), Patricio Bernal (GOBI Project Coordinator, Marine Programme), Joshua Bishop (Chief Economist), Berhard Willem Boer (CEL), Maria Ana Borges (Project Officer BBP), Thomas Brooks (SSC), Kate Brown (GLISPA Facilitator), Elisa Calcaterra (Programme Officer, Europe), Nicki Chadwick (Media Relations Officer), Florence Clap (French National Committee), Arnaud Collin (Special Advisor to the DG), Naomi Doak (PA Programme Officer, ARO), Liza Drius (Communications, Europe), Holly Dublin (Senior Adviser ESARO), Nigel Dudley (WCPA), Carole Durussel (GOBI Project Officer, Marine Programme), Gillian Eborn (Communications Assistant), Esteban Falconi (SUR), Penelope Figgis (WCPA), Hans Friedrich (Regional Director a.i., Europe), Louise Gilfedder (WCPA), Kristina Gjerde (High seas policy advisor), Nicole Gooderson (Membership Communications Officer), William Henwood (WCPA), Bernal Herrera (WCPA), Frits Hesselink (CEC), Marc Hockings (WCPA), Geoffrey Howard (Global Invasive Species Coordinator), David Huberman (Network Coordinator, Greening the World Economy), Christoph Imboden, Alejandro Iza (Head, ELP), Jean-Claude Jacques (Head IUCN Representation to EU, Europe), Stig Johansson (WCPA), Tetsuhisa Kamiya (Assistant to Chief Economist), Rest Kanju (ESARO), Charlotte Karibuhoye (PRCM, UICN Senegal), Robert Kenward (SSC), Prof. Seong-Il Kim (Councilor), Enrique Lahmann (Director, Constituency Support Group), Barbara Lausche (ELC), Nikita Lopoukhine (Chair, WCPA), Ewa Magiera (Communications Officer), Ewa Madon (ARO), Kathy MacKinnon (WCPA), Jeffrey McNeely (Senior Science Advisor), Andrea Michelson (WCPA), Sebastien Moncorps (Director, French National Committee), Patti Moore (Head, ARO Environmental Law Programme), Tannia Moreno (CEC), Mohammad Abdul Motaleb (Project Officer, Bangladesh Country Office), Anjali Nayar, Nathalie Olsen (Programme Officer, Chief Economist), Yvonne Otieno (CEC), Gonzalo Oviedo (Senior Advisor Social Policy), Tatjana Puscharsky (World Heritage Programme Officer), Jon Paul Rodriguez (SSC), Edwin Sabuhoro, Arturo Santos (Biodiversity and Sustainable Use, ORMA), Florian Schmitt (Office of the Senior Gender Adviser), Andrew Seidl (Head, Global Economics and Environment Programme), Ciriaque Sendashonga (Director, Programme and Policy Group, Head, Global Policy Unit), Ahmed Senhoury (PRCM, UICN Mauritanie), Francois Simard (Advisor on Fisheries and Maritime Affairs), Sue Stolton (WCPA), Simon Stuart (Chair, SSC), Jordi Surkin (Project Officer, Social Policy), Latsamay Sylavong (Country representative, IUCN Lao PDR), Banethom Thepsombath (Programme Officer, IUCN Lao PDR), Brian Thomson (Knowledge Communications Coordinator), Jean-Christophe Vie (Deputy Head, Species Programme), Keith Wheeler (Chair, CEC), Zoe Wilkinson (Programme Officer, GPAP), Atzuko Yamazaki (Japan Project Office), Kaori Yasuda (Bilateral Relations Officer), Heo Hag Young (ARO Protected Areas Programme), Hao Zhuang (China Programme Coordinator).

IUCN's Document Package

IUCN prepared eight position papers which contained IUCN's policy recommendations for COP10 on relevant agenda items for IUCN. IUCN's position papers were well received and appreciated by Parties. Some Parties were using them very actively and making reference to them throughout the two weeks of the Nagoya COP.

Position papers were prepared on the following issues:

- 1) A New Vision for Biodiversity Conservation - Post-2010 Strategic Plan of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- 2) Enhancing the contribution from Protected Areas to Biodiversity Conservation- The Role of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (POWPA)
- 3) Marine and coastal biodiversity
- 4) Sustainable Use
- 5) Access and Benefit Sharing
- 6) Mainstreaming Gender in the work of the Convention
- 7) Resource Mobilization and
- 8) IUCN's position on selected issues on the agenda including: the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation, engagement with the Private sector, Inland waters, Mountain Biodiversity, Biodiversity and Climate Change, Biofuels, Invasive Alien Species, and Incentive Measures.

Information papers, which do not provide policy recommendations, were also prepared on the following issues:

1. Information paper prepared in conjunction with the World Business Council on Sustainable Development (WBCSD), on business engagement in the CBD
2. Information paper on "Satoyama"
3. Information paper on the agreed Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES)
4. Information paper on Target 20 of the Strategic Plan of the Convention
5. Information paper on Sacred Natural Sites

These documents were the result of a large consultation process within the Secretariat, involving IUCN's Commissions, Council and Members. The specific advocacy strategy to further promote the views of IUCN was further discussed during the daily delegation meetings.

IUCN's documents can be found at the link below in English, French and Spanish and some of them in Japanese.
http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/global_policy/gpu_resources/gpu_position_papers/cbd_cop10/

Main Issues and follow up

- **International Regime on Access and Benefit-sharing (agenda item 3)**

Report by: Sonia Peña Moreno

Parties discussed since the first day of COP10 through an Informative Consultative Group (ICG) the further negotiation of an ABS protocol. Because of the time limitations (mandate to finalize work by COP10, i.e. adoption of an international ABS protocol), the Working Group co-chairs formed several small contact groups on different issues including: definition of utilization/derivatives, compliance measures, access, traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources, interrelationship with other organizations and fora/ pathogens, scope, and preamble and decision.

Progress was in general very slow and key questions remained open or unresolved until the last minute: temporal scope (retroactivity), geographical/jurisdictional scope (Antarctica covered or not, genetic resources beyond national jurisdiction, human genetic resources, etc), pathogens (included or not), agreement on the use of terms including utilization/derivatives, compliance related issues including mandatory disclosure requirements and checkpoints.

The co-chairs of the ICG, Timothy Hodges (Canada) and Fernando Casas (Colombia) played a key role in unlocking the discussions which at several instances came to stand still by reminding Parties that they were not finish their job if they continued to be fixated with the inclusion in the protocol text of details on compliance and other issues. Both co-chairs gradually changed their tone –to stronger and more assertive- and called on Parties to really commit to make the adoption of the protocol happen using trade-offs before the ministers arrived on 27 October. Towards the end of the second week, they also started meeting one-on-one with main negotiators for "confessionals" in order to understand real red lines and help advance the negotiations by putting all cards on the table.

The Legal Drafting Group started its work on 27 October checking for consistency of the protocol text in legal terms.

At the evening plenary of 28 October, after the co-chairs reported that there were still some pending issues to resolve on ABS including provisions of scope, relationships with other instruments and agreements, emergency situations and more importantly on the definition of utilization of genetic resources and derivatives, the Japanese Minister and President of COP gave the ICG a deadline of that evening at midnight to try to sort out differences and reach agreement.

After that plenary adjourned, delegates moved to the “ABS room” and after more waiting the ICG resumed at 9:30 p.m. when the Co-chairs asked Switzerland to chair the consultation on utilization/derivatives that had been ongoing and “finish what we started years ago”. After co-chair Hodges mentioned that group being close to an agreement in the afternoon, he named the Parties that were invited to continue that discussion and the group went to another room.

The Legal Drafting Group was also sent off to continue its work. Japan at that point already called for a morning meeting at the level of heads of delegation to meet with the COP President to address the L document to be distributed at Friday’s final plenary. The ICG then continued to look at article 18bis (technology transfer) and 19 (financial mechanism).

With the clock ticking and a lot of back-and-forth on minor details and some breaks to resolve some differences, the ICG re-resumed 20 minutes before midnight with both the small group on utilization/derivatives and the Legal Drafting Group back at the room. After going through the proposed changes from the legal group, Switzerland reported back on the discussions of utilization/derivatives. Unfortunately, no agreement was reached in that respect.

Way after midnight and after the co-chairs exchanged thanks with each other and the group for the excellent progress made over the last 8 years, they were ready to adjourn the meeting, the mandate from the ad hoc Open Ended Working Group on ABS and the Informal Consultative Group expired. The regional groups made their speeches and Japan called again for the morning meeting to sort out what was to be presented at the final plenary. Some delegations expressed concerns about this, as whatever was to be presented at the end needed to reflect the status of the negotiations and not a clean text as if everything was agreed upon.

After everyone was ready to leave the room, Africa took the floor and reminded everyone of what they had said at the beginning of this COP, if there was no ABS protocol, there was not going to be any Strategic Plan or Resource Mobilization Strategy. The meeting was at that moment adjourned. It was 1:15 a.m.

In the morning of 29 October a compromise text was circulated. It was the result of Japan’s efforts and consultations with ministers and high-level representatives from the different regions and blocks. This text, which has been criticized by many as ambiguous and challenging in legal terms, in which contentious sections were deleted, was finally adopted amidst clapping and cheering in the early hours of Saturday 30 October during the final plenary.

Below is a short analysis of the protocol’s main provisions.

Definition of Terms – Utilization and Derivatives

Article 2 of the Protocol, “Definition of Terms” defines genetic resources and derivative but no reference is made to derivatives within article 3 on “Scope”.

Scope

Article 3 was cut significantly and currently contains one paragraph which states that the protocol applies to genetic resources (GR) within the scope of article 15 of the Convention and to the benefits arising of those resources as well as to traditional knowledge (TK) associated with GR. All references to human GR, GR, including marine GR, beyond national jurisdictions, continued utilization of GR and TK acquired before the entry into force of the Convention and new utilization of GR and derivatives arising from the date of entry into force of this Protocol, were eliminated.

Relationship with International Agreements and Instruments

The provisions in this protocol states that they do not affect the rights and obligations of the Parties derived from existing international agreements, except when that would damage or threaten biodiversity. The protocol shall thus be implemented in a mutually supportive way. And importantly, this protocol does not apply for the

Party or Parties which have specialized instruments in respect to specific genetic resources that are already in place.

Fair and equitable benefit-sharing

Benefits arising from the utilization of GR, as well as subsequent applications and commercialization, shall be shared in a fair and equitable way upon mutually agreed terms (MAT) with the party providing those resources (that is the country of origin or a party that has acquired the GR in accordance with the Convention). Parties shall take measures, as appropriate, to share benefits arising from the utilization of TK associated with GR in a fair and equitable way with indigenous and local communities (ILCs) upon MAT.

Access to GR

ABS for their utilization shall be subject to the prior informed consent (PIC) of the party providing such resources, that is the country of origin or one that has acquired the GR in accordance to the Convention, unless otherwise determined by that party (Parties might not require PIC).

TK associated with GR

Parties, in accordance to domestic law, take into consideration ILCs' customary laws, community protocols and procedures, "as applicable", with respect to TK associated with GR.

Special considerations

Simplified measures on access for non-commercial research purposes and due regard to cases of emergency that could threaten or damage human, animal or plant health, are included under Article 6 of the Protocol. Parties may take into consideration expeditious access to GR as well as benefit-sharing, including access to affordable treatments by those in need, especially in developing countries.

Global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism

A new article 7 bis was introduced in the compromise text that was adopted referring to a multilateral mechanism for benefit-sharing in cases of GR in transboundary situations. The article states that "Parties shall consider the need for and modalities of a global multilateral benefit-sharing mechanism to address the fair and equitable sharing of benefits derived from the utilization of genetic resources and traditional knowledge associated with genetic resources that occur in transboundary situations or for which it is not possible to grant or obtain prior informed consent."

Compliance

Parties commit to take appropriate measures to support compliance, "to monitor and to enhance transparency about the utilization of GR", the designation of one or more checkpoints which would collect information related to PIC, the source of the GR, MAT, and/or the utilization of GR. A permit or equivalent shall constitute an internationally recognized certificate of compliance which will serve as evidence that the GR has been accessed in accordance to PIC and MAT.

IUCN followed the ABS negotiations throughout the COP and distributed the IUCN position paper to some delegations (Costa Rica, Finland, Colombia, Germany, Malaysia, others) which appreciated it. Nevertheless, IUCN's role in the ABS negotiations was limited because at COP, negotiations were very detailed and focused on Parties' positions which were sometimes opposite and contentious. Despite this, understanding the positions and dynamics was very important to advance IUCN's positions on other issues in the agenda of COP as they were linked to ABS (i.e. Strategic Plan and Resource Mobilization).

Action:

- 1) Preliminary discussions about the potential role of IUCN in helping implement the ABS Protocol at the national level, or at the very least, to contribute to its understanding especially in developing countries, are under way. These discussions should continue internally.
- 2) IUCN should contact the CBD Secretariat to offer its support in the follow up process after the adoption of the Nagoya Protocol.

- **Revised Strategic Plan, biodiversity target and indicators (agenda item 4.2.)**

Report by: Josephine Langley

IUCN's plan this year regarding the strategic plan has been that there is 'No Plan B as there is no Planet B'. The negotiations had been tense all year and culminated in a roller-coaster of nail-biting moments with endless hours of excruciating deliberations in sweaty contact group rooms. The final outcome was positive for biodiversity with a great potential for IUCN to support implementation in line with its value proposition on knowledge, partnerships and convening, bringing policy messages back to the ground, and ensuring standards and best practices are followed for conservation.

The main function of the Strategic Plan is to serve as overarching framework to coordinate and align the myriad of CBD's activities under its different programme areas, as well as a guide to collaboration with other MEAs, particularly biodiversity-related ones, and for coherent and effective national implementation. This guiding function of the Strategic Plan makes it an important instrument to transition the CBD towards a stronger emphasis on mainstreaming biodiversity concerns across all human activities. The wording of the Plan's vision "by 2050 biodiversity is valued, conserved, restored and wisely used, maintaining ecosystem services, sustaining a healthy planet and delivering benefits essential for all people" points towards several trends in the work of the CBD. The reference to valuing ecosystem services, along with several paragraphs on the TEEB study and methodologies for integrating biodiversity values into national accounting, provides for the further development of these within the various work programmes of the CBD.

The plan provides a flexible framework for setting targets at the regional, national and subnational levels, allowing parties to integrate biodiversity concerns into all sectors. Thus avoiding accumulation of data on biodiversity and ecosystem services at the global level, while placing responsibility on parties to set their own targets and monitor progress. The weakness of the Strategic Plan is therefore that all actions that would allow monitoring and enforcing progress towards the achievement of the new global mission are voluntary.

Mission statement of the strategic plan

Take effective and urgent action to halt the loss of biodiversity in order to ensure that by 2020 ecosystems are resilient and continue to provide essential services, thereby securing the planet's variety of life, and contributing to human well-being, and poverty eradication;

To ensure this, pressures on biodiversity are reduced, ecosystems are restored, biological resources are sustainably used and benefits arising out of utilization of genetic resources are shared in a fair and equitable manner; adequate financial resources are provided, capacities are enhanced, biodiversity issues and values mainstreamed, appropriate policies are effectively implemented, and decision-making is based on sound science and the precautionary approach.

Final Decision:

The COP agrees to: pursue the use of the global headline indicators in monitoring progress towards selected targets; complement them with additional indicators; and develop measures or specific indicators to complement the existing indicators taking into account indicators developed under other MEAs.

The COP requests the CBD Secretariat to convene a meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Technical Expert Group on indicators for the Strategic Plan to: provide advice on further development of indicators and on strengthening linkages between global and national indicators; suggest additional ones and develop further guidance for establishment of mechanisms to support parties in their efforts to develop national indicators and associated biodiversity monitoring and reporting systems.

The COP invites the UN General Assembly to consider declaring 2011-2020 the UN Decade on Biodiversity; adopts the annexed revised Strategic Plan and urges governments to: implement it by, *inter alia*, developing national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework. It further urges parties and donors as well as the GEF to provide adequate, predictable and timely financial support to developing countries, in particular, LDCs, SIDS, and the most environmentally vulnerable countries and transition economies to enable the full implementation of the Strategic Plan; It further decides to consider at COP 11 the need for, and possible development of, additional mechanisms to enable parties to meet their commitments under the Convention and Strategic Plan.

Finally, the COP requests the Secretariat to promote and facilitate activities to strengthen capacity for the Strategic Plan implementation, prepare a plan, for the preparation of GBO 4, further develop the economic

aspects related to ecosystem services, and implementation tools for the integration of economic aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services; and support countries in making use of the findings of the TEEB study and in integrating the values of biodiversity into relevant national and local policies, programmes and planning processes.

The Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets, organized under five strategic goals.

For more information on the strategic plan targets click here <http://www.cbd.int/nagoya/outcomes/>

Issues of interest from the remainder of the Strategic Plan relate to the other sections of the plan 'V. Implementation, Monitoring, Review and Evaluation' which contains the following sections: means for implementation, the programmes of work, broadening political support, partnerships, reporting by Parties, review by the Conference of the Parties. Section 'VI. Support Mechanisms' contains the following sections: capacity building for effective national action: Implementation, clearing-house mechanism and technology transfer, financial resources, partnerships and initiatives to enhance cooperation, support mechanisms for research, monitoring and assessment.

Target negotiations in more detail

Target 2: By 2020, at the latest, biodiversity values have been integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes and are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate, and reporting systems. (Sticking point 'as appropriate')

Regarding the target on the values of biodiversity to be integrated into national and local development and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes, some developed countries supported integration of biodiversity values into "national accounts." Many developing countries were cautious about such a reference and finally agreed to refer to "national accounting and/or reporting systems."

Target 3: By 2020, at the latest, incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity are eliminated, phased out or reformed in order to minimize or avoid negative impacts, and positive incentives for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity are developed and applied, consistent and in harmony with the Convention and other relevant international obligations, taking into account national socio economic conditions.

The sticking points in this target included 'including subsidies', 'positive incentives', and 'taking into account national socio-economic conditions.' Finally, all countries agreed to references to positive incentives. While developing and many developed countries favored strong reference to elimination of subsidies, some developed countries registered opposition. Regarding reference to consistency with international obligations, delegates debated two options on consistency with CBD Article 22 (Relationship with Other Conventions); and on consistency with other relevant international obligations.

Target 18: By 2020, the traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities relevant for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity, and their customary use of biological resources, are respected, subject to national legislation and relevant international obligations, and fully integrated and reflected in the implementation of the Convention with the full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, at all relevant levels.

Regarding the target on TK, the IIFB proposed that, by 2020, the TK, innovations and practices of ILCs relevant for conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and traditional and customary uses of biological resources are respected and fully integrated in CBD implementation, with the full and effective participation of ILCs. New Zealand, Canada, the EU, Norway, Mexico, Malaysia, Japan, the Philippines and Ecuador supported the proposal. India, supported by Guatemala and the African Group, requested a reference that TK be protected through "sui generis and other systems," but delegates finally agreed to reference national legislation and relevant international obligations instead.

Last minute agreement ('Modifications to document UNEP/CBD/COP/10/L.44 late on 29 October 2010):

Target 5: By 2020, the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and where feasible brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced.

Brazil, supported by the African Group and Switzerland, proposed compromise language that: by 2020 the rate of loss of all natural habitats, including forests, is at least halved and, where feasible, brought close to zero, and degradation and fragmentation is significantly reduced. The EU stressed the need to highlight forests, opposed by the Pacific Islands, Malaysia, Colombia and South Africa. IUCN played a key role in the informal drafting groups set-up by the co-chairs to unblock this target.

Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water, 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 landscape and seascapes.

IUCN was requested on several occasions to present definitions and explain terms and information on the status of protected areas to the contact group. IUCN played a key role in the informal drafting groups set-up by the co-chairs to unblock this target.

Members of the IUCN delegation worked with Parties in the contact group to find common ground on this matter, although the decision was to adopt lower percentage numbers as targets than those proposed by IUCN (17% for terrestrial/inland water protected areas coverage instead of 25% and 10% of coastal and marine areas instead of 15%). The major breakthrough was that these targets were qualified to include attributes such as connectivity, equity and benefit sharing, participation and good governance, management effectiveness and a focus on high biodiversity areas and areas with important ecosystem services.

Target 14: By 2020, ecosystems that provide essential services, including services related to water, and contribute to health, livelihoods and well-being, are restored and safeguarded, taking into account the needs of women, indigenous and local communities, and the poor and vulnerable.

Most delegates agreed to delete references to equitable access to ecosystem services in accordance with national legislation, as long as a specific reference to water was maintained.

Target 20: By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 from all sources and in accordance with the consolidated and agreed process in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization should increase substantially from the current levels. This target will be subject to changes contingent to resources needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties.

Brazil, supported by many developing countries, introduced a new proposal, stating that by 2020 at the latest, the current levels of financial resources should be increased from all sources through a consolidated and agreed process, and should reach at least US\$200 billion. Norway also introduced a new proposal stating that by 2020, resources (financial, human and technical) be increased at least according to the goals set out in the Strategy for Resource Mobilization. The EU, supported by Canada, proposed alternative language calling for a substantial increase of resources from all sources for effective implementation of the CBD and its strategic plan through a consolidated and agreed process and against an agreed baseline. Australia requested a prior funding needs analysis. IUCN's discussion paper on Target 20 and the strong presence of IUCN in the contact groups, particularly on Resource Mobilization.

Action:

- 1) IUCN should consider the potential to reflect aspects of the Strategic Plan in the IUCN Programme 2013-2016

Note: The 75th Council adopted a decision on recommendation of the Programme and Policy Committee to form an Ad Hoc Group to follow up on the CBD Strategic Plan and targets and recommend how best IUCN can contribute to the Plan's achievement.

It is important to highlight that the IUCN Programme 2013-2016 drafting process starts early in 2011 and member forums are taking place throughout 2011.

- 2) IUCN should find out how its regional offices, commissions, regional and national committees and individual members are planning to support national level implementation of the Strategic Plan, particularly through the National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)
- 3) IUCN should consider how to communicate the contents of the Strategic Plan within the Union, with partners and with our target audiences.

- 4) IUCN should consider its policy influencing strategy and programme priorities taking into account the CBD processes that will follow the Nagoya COP in relation to the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 (SBSTTAs, WGRIs, COP, indicators work, mid-term reviews, etc).

- **Strategy for resource mobilization (agenda item 4.4.)**

Report by: Josh Bishop with inputs from David Huberman, Andy Seidl, Nathalie Olsen

The third part of the package was the development of targets and indicators and the discussion of innovative financial mechanisms to refine the Strategy for Resource Mobilization already adopted at COP9. The contact group that discussed this issue encountered several challenges during the two weeks of the Nagoya COP, perhaps even more than anticipated. The discussion around innovative financial mechanisms, mostly “supported” by developed countries as a means to mobilize private sector funding, was surprisingly contentious and illustrated a divide between some developing countries and developed countries about the meaning and value of such mechanisms. In particular, members of the ALBA group (Alliance of Bolivarian States) maintained that such mechanisms should be avoided, on the grounds that they may promote the “commodification” of nature and could undermine human rights.

One of the examples of innovative financial mechanisms briefly discussed was the Green Development Mechanism, a proposed market based scheme that would certify areas managed in compliance with the CBD, as a means to motivate increased private funding of biodiversity conservation and ecosystem restoration projects. Because of the perceived similarities of this mechanism with the Clean Development Mechanism under the climate change regime, some developing countries expressed concern about the risk of “unbalanced” distribution of benefits.

In the end the part of the decision on resource mobilization that referred specifically to innovative financial mechanisms was withdrawn by the Chair in the final plenary. The text finally adopted contained sections on activities and initiatives including targets and indicators and review of implementation of the Strategy for Resource Mobilization. Nevertheless, both the remaining text and other COP10 Decisions, as well as the Strategy for Resource Mobilization adopted at COP9, retain language calling for the development of innovative financing mechanisms.

Action:

- 1) IUCN should identify staff and funding to contribute to the baseline assessment and the development of indicators and targets for resource mobilization.
- 2) At a minimum, IUCN should submit evidence on innovative financial mechanisms to the SCBD no later than 30 June 2011. In addition, IUCN may wish to communicate directly with the governments of the ALBA countries to correct their apparent misunderstanding of TEEB, the GDM and innovative financial mechanisms.

- **Marine and coastal biodiversity (agenda item 5.2.)**

Report by: Kristina Gjerde, Carole Durussel, Patricio Bernal

The discussions on marine and coastal issues at COP 10 were more contentious than at SBSTTA 14 with many differences of opinion amongst state parties. The main points of concern were: a) specifying the roles of CBD and parties in the application of the CBD criteria for the establishment of EBSAs; b) marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction; and c) linking marine biodiversity and climate change.

Discussions in Working Group I took place on the afternoon of Monday 19 and Tuesday 20 October 2010, after which a Contact Group chaired by Renée Sauvé from Canada was established by the Chair of the working group. The Contact Group chair also established a drafting group and a “Friends of the Chair” group. On average a maximum of twenty seven countries participated in the discussions of the contact group. IUCN and marine NGOs were present in all sessions and active in informal consultations. Although an agreed text was available from SBSTTA 14, emphasizing the scientific and technical character of the definition of EBSAs, most countries were open to revise these recommendations. Initially, during the first week, there was a strong push-back from what was agreed at SBSTTA 14, based both on process and jurisdictional arguments. The process aspect was about how and by whom EBSAs were to be defined. The jurisdictional argument affirmed that since any EBSA would have (implicitly or explicitly) a spatial component, the “*identification of any type of areas beyond national jurisdiction*” was outside the mandate of the CBD. In order to proceed with the discussions on the marine and coastal programme of work, many countries also conditioned the outcomes to success on other issues, such as the Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Protocol, the Strategic Plan 2011-2020 and the Financial Mechanism.

Several countries (esp. Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, etc.) were firmly opposed to the CBD working on the identification of EBSAs in areas beyond national jurisdiction and emphasised the role of the UN General

Assembly (UNGA) in this respect. Further to this discussion, several countries were also opposed to discuss under the CBD the identification or establishment of Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) beyond national jurisdiction and supported the view that MPAs beyond national jurisdiction should be discussed only under the authority of the UN General Assembly.

Several countries (esp. Indonesia, Jamaica, Palau, etc.) stressed the need for a “balanced approach” between CBD work on coastal areas *vis a vis* work in the high seas. And most of the countries (esp. Mexico and Brazil) were against the creation by CBD of a global inventory of EBSAs. On climate change, all countries acknowledged the interactions between oceans and climate change and all wanted the CBD to continue working on this issue.

After intense discussions amongst delegates, IUCN and marine NGOs, the delegates agreed a common sense process that recognizes the core competences of the CBD as well as the UN General Assembly with respect to biodiversity conservation and marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction.

Many of the recommendations in IUCN’s position paper on Marine and Coastal Biodiversity were ultimately adopted including those referring to promoting tools for integrated management such as strategic environmental assessments, supporting sustained globally networked scientific initiatives, a series of regional workshops to facilitate identification of EBSAs, and the Census of Marine Life, OBIS and GOBI are mentioned in numerous places as key contributors. New language was added urging GEF and other donors to facilitate participation of developing countries in targeted research schemes and the recommendation to fully integrate marine and coastal related climate change mitigation and adaptation solutions was also adopted. Finally, the recommendation for COP10 to urge the UNGA to expedite consideration of new mechanisms for areas beyond national jurisdiction was adopted after revision.

During COP10, IUCN made an intervention on the second day of the working group meeting reiterating its strong support of the SBSTTA 14 recommendations to COP 10. This intervention highlighted three important points in response to the key issues raised by other countries during the working group discussions. These were: a) that the CBD has a key scientific and technical advisory role in supporting the work of the UN General Assembly with regard to marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction; b) that the proposed CBD inventory of Ecologically or Biologically Significant Areas (EBSAs) has the objective to provide robust scientific advice with the aim to propose relevant conservation and management measures and aims to advance cooperation between countries, the UN and relevant organisations; and c) that it is important to build on prior COP decisions and not take steps back. IUCN therefore urged to identify EBSAs in marine areas beyond national jurisdiction under the CBD in order to inform the UN General Assembly and other relevant organisations.

IUCN also worked closely with the countries present in the contact group as well as other IGOs and NGOs to provide scientific and legal guidance on the recommendations. IUCN was present throughout the discussions and debates and many parties requested IUCN’s scientific and legal advice. Also, IUCN helped to keep recommendations on marine areas beyond national jurisdiction and the role of the CBD in identifying EBSAs. IUCN’s help was welcome and very useful in these discussions.

Action:

IUCN, notably through its Global Marine and Polar Programme, will play an important **scientific and legal role in preparing the road to SBSTTA 15 and COP 11**. It will be important to **link with delegations in South America and Asia that have particularly strong positions against working in areas beyond national jurisdiction** and make sure that potential misunderstandings about scientific terms outlined in CBD documents are resolved. This can be done by providing scientific and technical advice and help to Parties and include its wide network of members and partners, its commissions and relevant publications.

As a result of the decisions to see the progress on high seas MPAs through the UN General Assembly, IUCN will have to play an important role in **supporting and guiding the work of the UNGA in these discussions and also link the work of the UNGA with the CBD** to make sure that both frameworks’ potential are used to help protect and conserve the world’s oceans.

Regarding Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) and Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEAs), IUCN should also stay involved in the **development of the voluntary guidelines for areas beyond national jurisdiction**.

IUCN should also **continue to work on the impacts of climate change on marine and coastal ecosystems at the local and global scale**.

Finally, the *Global Ocean Biodiversity Initiative (GOBI)* has been mentioned in two decisions at COP 10 and is likely to play an important role in the discussions around the identification of EBSAs in areas beyond national

jurisdiction. This will include the gathering of scientific information but also the development of regional workshops, training manuals and modules for the identification of EBSAs.

- **Protected areas (agenda item 5.4.)**

Report by: Zoe Wilkinson with input from the IUCN-WCPA Steering Committee

Tuesday 19th October was a big day for Protected Areas at COP 10. Firstly negotiations and discussions on this agenda item took place in plenary in Working Group 1. In parallel to this, an all day programme on protected areas, hosted by IUCN-WCPA and supported by IUCN-GPAP, was running in the Rio Conventions' Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion. The entire program for this Protected Areas day can be seen here <http://www.ecosystemspavilion.org/nagoya-program/73>.

In addition a major side event on IUCN's commitment to strengthening the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA), organized by IUCN-WCPA and supported by IUCN-GPAP, took centre stage in Working Group 1 Plenary room during the lunchtime break from negotiations. A webcast of this side event can be seen here: <http://webcast.cop10.go.jp/player.asp?id=1912&type=ondemand>

The side event generated queues of delegates lining up to take copies (on a USB stick) of the IUCN best practice guidelines series (available here

http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/wcpa/wcpa_puball/wcpa_bpg/) along with a new brochure highlighting IUCN's ongoing commitment to supporting POWPA implementation (available here http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_wcpa_cop10_pa_booklet.pdf).

The side event also saw an announcement from the EU of a 1M Euro commitment in support of PowPA implementation. In total over 40 speakers from many countries and many organisations including selected delegates from CBD Parties and WCPA Steering Committee members, made presentations throughout the Protected Areas Day at the Pavilion and at the side event on the many diverse roles of protected areas in biodiversity conservation including the strong arguments on the importance of protected areas in addressing climate change. The success of these events is a credit to the organizational capacity of IUCN-WCPA and in particular Sue Stolton and Kathy McKinnon.

The day concluded with a much needed cocktail event celebrating the launch of Protected Planet, www.protectedplanet.net, a major new web portal for the WCPA that greatly enables and encourages protected area related data contributions from the community, NGOs and Governments alike by UNEP-WCMC in partnership with IUCN and others.

In-depth review of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas

The discussions on protected areas at COP10 were focused on addressing a COP 9 decision requesting an in-depth review of the PoWPA including proposed ways and means for strengthening its implementation. IUCN was specifically named to assist with this request and accordingly undertook a series of workshops in 2009 culminating in a final report being tabled with the SCBD in early 2010. This then formed the basis of the SCBD document for consideration by SBSTTA prior to COP10. The review was well received by SBSTTA which was reflected in a largely un-bracketed text being presented to the COP10 Working Group 1. IUCN's position paper on protected areas was therefore unsurprisingly largely aligned with the text being tabled.

In summary, the PA decision calls for:

- Communication of the value of PA systems including for climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- Organizations to support technical guidance for the involvement of protected areas in climate change adaptation and mitigation and to further develop tools for use by relevant national authorities and stakeholders for the planning of protected-area networks and climate-change mitigation and adaptation measures, that combine among other issues, biodiversity, natural carbon storage and other ecosystem services and as appropriate, vulnerability assessments for terrestrial as well as marine and coastal protected areas;
- Parties to integrate protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes and sectors, including through the use of connectivity measures such as the development of ecological networks and ecological corridors, and the restoration of degraded habitats and landscapes in order to address climate-change impacts and increase resilience to climate change;
- Parties to identify areas that are important for both biodiversity conservation and for climate-change mitigation and/or adaptation, including carbon sequestration and maintenance of carbon stocks, and where appropriate protect, restore and effectively manage and/or include them in the protected areas systems with the aim to increase co-benefits for biodiversity, for addressing climate change and human well-being, while recognizing that biodiversity conservation remains the primary objective of protected areas; and

- Support and finance the conservation and management of naturally functioning ecosystems and in particular, protected-area systems in contributing to carbon sequestration and maintenance of carbon stocks as well as to ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation to climate change, while recognizing that biodiversity conservation remains the primary objective.

There was a great deal of discussion regarding the role of indigenous territories and communal lands to the CBD's conservation targets, both current and future. In order for these lands to contribute to conservation targets, it is necessary for various governance types to be recognized by national governments and also for them to recognize traditional lands. There was not an official adoption of a separate new category for indigenous territories, but understanding that all governance types could be applied across all management categories of PAs. However, it needs to be seen how these categories are implemented at the national levels, in particular in countries where indigenous territories are not recognized. The COP PA decision makes a number of very clear recommendations regarding the strengthening of Element 2 of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas, including:

- Enhancing co-ordination across the various Programmes of Work for addressing impacts on indigenous peoples and local communities;
- Establishing clear mechanisms for equitable cost and benefit sharing and for full participation of indigenous peoples and local communities;
- Recognition of the role of indigenous and local community conserved areas in biodiversity conservation, collaborative management and diversification of governance types; and
- Establishment of effective processes for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples and local communities in the governance of protected areas, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations.

Overall the plenary discussions were uncontentious and reflect the level of comfort and support of the Parties with the PoWPA and the review and recommendations presented by IUCN, via the SCBD, to the Parties. An IUCN intervention was made welcoming the request for further IUCN-WCPA input in the implementation of PoWPA and reiterating the need for support from Donors and Parties. The full intervention text can be read here: http://www.iucn.org/about/union/commissions/wcpa/wcpa_events/wcpa_cop10/wcpa_cbdintervention/

Finally there were young protected areas voices at COP10 coming from the International Youth Forum Go4BioDiv. IUCN partnered with UNESCO World Heritage Centre, BMZ/GTZ, Tsukuba University and SCBD for the International Youth Forum Go4BioDiv that took place at Mt Fuji involving 34 participants from 25 natural World Heritage Sites on the topic of biodiversity and climate change. In Nagoya, they brought new energy, enthusiasm and their personal concerns to COP10 delegates calling upon decision-makers to halt biodiversity loss and conserve their precious sites. Bill Jackson joined the group at Mt Fuji for an expert input on the role of IUCN for World Heritage sites and Julia Marton-Lefèvre discussed the role of young people in conservation with the participants on stage in Nagoya. The forum resulted in the SCBD establishing a focal point for youth at CBD. Watch the Go4BioDiv video statements, their dance performance and many side events here: www.go4biodiv.org

In addition to influencing the negotiations, participation in side events (at least 50 involved IUCN and protected areas in one way or another!) and participation in the Rio Conventions' Ecosystems and Climate Change Pavilion, COP10 provided a unique opportunity for IUCN to strengthen relationships, forge new ones and further collaborate and make progress on joint initiatives with IUCN members, Councillors and partners present via numerous meetings and informal discussions. It was an excellent opportunity to highlight the revitalization of the IUCN GPAP through the recent appointment of Trevor Sandwith as the new Programme Head, despite Trevor being Head of Delegation for The Nature Conservancy delegation at COP10! Some highlights included Trevor and Eduard Mueller (WCPA) participating in protected area management discussions with Robert Zoellick, President of the World Bank, TILCEPA using the opportunity of COP10 for a members' meeting with a focus on Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs), Sacred Natural Sites; and the TILCEPA Chairs preparations with stakeholders on Marine Protected areas /Locally Managed Marine Protected Areas and Mountain Connectivity as priority / strategic areas. CEESP presented several side events on protected area governance and on ICCA's (Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas) and under the auspices of the ICCA Consortium ran several meetings and a major workshop to develop further actions in this regard. CEL and the Environmental Law Centre presented a side event on Protected Areas legislation.

Action:

IUCN's longstanding engagement with the development and implementation of the POWPA continued with numerous calls for direct involvement of IUCN in the COP Decisions. Some of these are:

- 1) Regional initiatives, action plans and capacity building, such as the West African Marine and Coastal Conservation Challenge. IUCN will work with the SCBD on capacity building in relation to PoWPA Element 2.
- 2) IUCN-WCPA is invited to develop technical guidance on ecological restoration, monitoring and evaluation of the status of biodiversity in protected areas, governance of protected areas, connectivity, representivity with a regional approach, management effectiveness, conservation corridors and adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.
- 3) The SCBD is invited to convene a special meeting of the Joint Liaison Group of the three Rio Conventions in 2011 on the role of protected areas in the implementation of the objectives of the three Rio Conventions with a view to recommending to COP16 of UNFCCC elements of a joint programme on protected areas, biodiversity, climate change and land degradation. IUCN should be a major contributor to this.
- 4) IUCN-WCPA and other partners, including indigenous and local communities, are requested to explore and evaluate existing methodologies and guidelines for measuring the values, costs and benefits of protected areas, bearing in mind the characteristics of the different biomes and ecosystems, building on existing work, including on the findings of The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study, and disseminate the results of the evaluation for Parties to apply if need be.

IUCN's commitments are also laid out in the new brochure 'Putting Plans to work: IUCN's commitment to protected areas' http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/iucn_wcpa_cop10_pa_booklet.pdf

- **Sustainable use of biodiversity (agenda item 5.5.)**

Report by: Dena Cator

Agenda item 5.5 on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity was discussed at CBD COP10 on October 20th. Discussion focused on the agenda document which proposed a range of recommendations for sustainable use from the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA 14) meeting that took place in May 2010. The agenda document with the recommendations can be found here: <http://www.cbd.int/doc/meetings/cop/cop-10/official/cop-10-01-add2-rev1-en.pdf>. The recommendations included the creation of an Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) to discuss sustainable use issues relating to forestry and agriculture and proposed terms of reference for this group. The document also included suggestions for more sustainable use of bushmeat, specifically referencing the recommendations of the CBD's Liaison Group on Bushmeat, and supported the use of the Satoyama Initiative for facilitating sustainable use.

IUCN wrote and circulated a position paper to CBD Parties on sustainable use which responded to the agenda document and, among other things, called for the AHTEG to consider sustainable fisheries, aquaculture and wildlife management in addition to forestry and agriculture. The position paper is here: http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/cbd_cop10_position_paper_sustainable_use_of_biodiversity.pdf. IUCN and TRAFFIC made a joint intervention on sustainable use during the discussion emphasizing the importance of sustainable use as one of the three main objectives of the CBD Convention and illustrating this importance through Red List statistics that show that mammals and birds used for food and medicine have a higher percentage of threatened species than those not used for food and medicine.

During discussions at CBD COP10, Parties were generally supportive of the agenda document. However, a number of Parties had differing ideas about whether the AHTEG should be implemented as well as its scope which resulted in the Chair of the working group deciding that a consultative group would be formed instead of the AHTEG. The terms of this consultative group are to submit a document to SBSTTA 15 in line with the process for developing indicators for the CBD Strategic Plan. IUCN and TRAFFIC are both members of the consultative group and will need to follow up with the CBD Secretariat to obtain information on inputting into it. Many countries also voiced their support for the Satoyama Initiative as a tool for implementing sustainable use and this was adopted as a part of the text on sustainable use.

Action:

- 1) IUCN to stay engaged on sustainable use and circulate the final decision from agenda item 5.5 widely amongst the IUCN network.
- 2) Species Survival Commission to progress work on sustainable use once the Sustainable Use Specialist Group is reformed.
- 3) IUCN to follow up with the CBD Secretariat regarding the arrangements for participating in the Sustainable Use consultative group.

- **Gender mainstreaming**

Report by: Florian Schmitt

Many agenda items in the COP made reference to the integration of gender considerations within the diverse provisions, decisions, activities and programmes of work of the Convention. The final COP decision requests the SCBD to enhance efforts to fully implement the Gender Plan of Action to mainstream gender considerations in all aspects of the work of the Convention and invites Parties to consider gender as a cross-cutting issue in the implementation of the Convention.

During the 2 weeks of COP, the IUCN Gender Office in cooperation with “Women’s Environment and Development Organization (WEDO)” organized a daily “women’s caucus” briefing in the morning for all interested participants, discussed actual topics in the agenda and invited a series of lecturers.

In cooperation with WEDO, IUCN worked on interventions which were made on behalf of the “Women’s Caucus”, including at the ministerial segment, on several agenda items including business and biodiversity, the Strategic Plan (SP) for 2011-2020, the need of a strong ABS regime which takes into consideration gender issues and the further implementation of the Gender Plan of Action.

As an outcome, gender-related language is included in several decisions of COP and especially in the decision on the new Strategic Plan for 2011-2020.

Other issues

- **Global Strategy for Plant Conservation (agenda item 4.7)**

Report by: Arturo Mora

A position on this agenda item was prepared by IUCN on the basis of the SBSTTA position prepared on the same issue. IUCN highlighted the need to develop action plans for other taxonomical groups (like fungi) as recommended by Specialist Groups from the SSC.

The document on this issue was adopted in Working Group II on the 21 of October with interventions from Canada, EU, Malaysia, Mexico and others supporting in general a “flexible” framework for work on plant conservation. The CRP18 was discussed in Working Group II on October 25 with the recommendation raised by Singapore on “developing conservation strategies for other taxonomical Groups” as was suggested by IUCN to the Delegate of Singapore – and endorsed by Ethiopia.

- **Business and biodiversity (agenda item 4.9)**

Report by: Maria Ana Borges

Item 4.9 of the Official COP 10 agenda, entitled “Cooperation with other conventions and international organizations and initiatives, engagement of stakeholders, including business and biodiversity, cities and biodiversity and South/South cooperation” was mainly discussed in plenary in the afternoon of the 20th of October and then brought back to plenary on the 25th of October. The discussions were not contentious and the CRP was adopted after translations were provided.

The key elements of the decision on business are: 1) An invitation for Parties to: Promote a public policy environment that enables private sector engagement; Support the establishment of national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives; Involve business in the implementation and revision of national biodiversity strategies and action plans. 2) A request for the private sector to: Contribute to the implementation of the Convention and its Strategic Plan for 2011-2020 (including targets) by defining concrete targets and indicators for their operations; Monitor and assess their impacts on BES and develop processes and production methods that minimize or avoid these; Develop and maintain dialogue with governments on how to best contribute to the CBD objectives; Use clear and measurable criteria or indicators as a means to tracking implementation of these commitments in a transparent manner. And 3) A request for the CBD secretariat to: Encourage the establishment of national and regional business and biodiversity initiatives by facilitating a global forum with all stakeholders; Compile existing tools and encourage development and monitoring of other tools that facilitate business engagement in integrating biodiversity concerns into corporate strategies and decision making.

Action:

- 1) Brainstorm with BBP & Economics how we can work with business to support implementation of the Strategic Plan (and 2020 biodiversity targets); and
- 2) Continue to explore options for getting involved in developing guidelines for successful business and biodiversity initiatives.

- **Biodiversity and climate change (agenda item 5.6)**

Report by: Sonia Peña Moreno (based on the summary report of the Earth Negotiations Bulletin)

Discussions under this agenda item focused on geo-engineering, cooperation among the Rio Conventions and REDD+. On geo-engineering, some Parties requested that no geo-engineering is undertaken until an adequate scientific basis justifies it and associated risks are considered and reference was made to a moratorium and even a *de facto* moratorium. In the decision, COP invites Parties to ensure, in line with decision IX/16C on ocean fertilization, in the absence of a science-based, global, transparent and effective control and regulatory mechanism for geo-engineering and in accordance with the precautionary approach, that no climate change related geo-engineering that may affect biodiversity take place, until there is adequate scientific basis to justify them and assess its risks.

On cooperation among the Rio Conventions, the COP requested the Secretariat to prepare a proposal to develop joint activities between the Rio Conventions and its secretariats, and in consultation with the Preparatory Committee of the Rio +20 Summit, explore how to use the preparatory work for Rio+20 to keep discussing joint activities.

Finally, on REDD+ the COP requested the SCBD to provide advice for approval at the next COP, including on the application of relevant safeguards for biodiversity, without preempting possible decisions under UNFCCC.

In its position paper related to this issue, IUCN recognized the potential for increased collaboration between the CBD, the UNFCCC, UNCCD and other multilateral agreements addressing aspects of climate change mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, including the UN Forum on Forests, and the Ramsar Convention and supported the establishment of a joint expert group to explore opportunities that could be addressed by a joint work programme on biodiversity and climate change between the three Rio Conventions, and other relevant Conventions as appropriate.

Action:

It is thus recommended that IUCN uses every opportunity to bring the linkages between climate change and biodiversity to the forefront, including at upcoming COPs of the UNFCCC and UNCCD.

- **Biofuels (agenda item 6.4)**

Report by: Maria Ana Borges, Raquibul Amin and Andrew Seidl

Discussions mostly focused on references to land tenure security and water, national inventories of lands, CBD work on a toolkit and synthetic biology. The main sticking points were the mentions of “land tenure security” scattered throughout the text of the draft decision. The main parties intervening in the discussion were Brazil, Switzerland, EU, Australia and Norway. The recommendation coming from SBSTTA was used as the basis of the discussions along with text included in a “Co-Chairs paper”.

There was a general concern over repetitive lists of aspects of biodiversity and ecosystem services that might be affected or not (e.g. land, water, food), implying that Parties haven’t actually absorbed the idea of ecosystem services. Several interventions from IUCN UK National Committee (Peatlands program) on including carbon policy in the language were made.

In general, there was agreement on the need to work with other initiatives and build on existing work, perhaps some support for gap analysis.

The final decision invites governments and relevant organizations to develop national inventories to identify areas of high biodiversity value, critical ecosystems, and areas of importance to ILCs, and assess and identify areas, and where appropriate, ecosystems that could be used in, or excepted from, biofuel production. This merits some discussion within IUCN to assess how to contribute to this work.

- **Invasive Alien Species (agenda item 6.5)**

Report by: Geoffrey Howard

The discussion on this item focused on the proposed AHTEG and its Terms of Reference (TORs). In general parties supported the AHTEG and TORs with some comments about different aspects of the TORs. There were, however, significant contradictions (support and no support) for item 1 of the TORs (*The purpose of this Ad Hoc Technical Expert Group (AHTEG) is to suggest ways and means, including, inter alia, [providing practical guidance on the development of international standards],*) with some vehement statements on how the development of international standards was NOT the business of the CBD and was already in progress within several other conventions, particularly the IPPC, OIE and the SPS of the WTO. Other opinions included the idea that there should be cooperation and coordination with a range of other international standard setting bodies and institutions and mentioned the interagency group that is currently being encouraged by the CBD Secretariat on this issue.

Discussion also included the recognition of threats posed to biodiversity by existing and new IAS for biofuel production, and reference was made to the precautionary approach to the introduction and spread of IAS for agricultural and biomass production, following the CBD guiding principles on IAS. Several countries mentioned the need for regional efforts to prevent and manage invasions and that, in some cases, this process has begun. FAO and GISP (with support from IUCN) made supportive interventions urging more areas to be covered and urgently.

The final decision established the AHTEG to suggest ways and means, including providing scientific and technical information, on the development of standards that can be used internationally to avoid the spread of IAS not covered by existing standards. The COP urged Parties to use a precautionary approach with respect to biofuels production.

- **Incentive measures (agenda item 6.8)**

Report by: Nathalie Olsen with inputs from Joshua Bishop, Andrew Seidl and Maria Ana Borges

In the year prior to COP10, IUCN Economics contributed to the development of a series of key CBD background documents as well as the IUCN Position Paper on incentives. This work paid dividends in the form of a Decision by COP10 which provides a strong mandate for future work on economic incentives for biodiversity conservation and sustainable use.

The WG discussion on Incentives was brief and poorly attended as it had been unexpectedly moved forward and was held relatively late at night. Many countries highlighted the importance of the removal and mitigation of perverse incentives, including harmful subsidies. However, there was some discussion on whether individual sectors which are heavily supported by subsidies (fisheries, energy, and agriculture) should be identified. Mention of these sectors was eventually dropped from the text of the decision.

In contrast to discussions in the contact group for Resource Mobilisation, the decision reflects the general support for the use of positive incentive measures, including market-based mechanisms, as complements to regulation. Moreover, the valuation of biodiversity and ecosystem services is viewed as an important tool to clearly demonstrate the values associated with biodiversity and ecosystems and so strengthen the implementation of the Convention. Funding institutions are invited to support capacity building for assessing the values of biodiversity and ecosystem services, as well as for removing perverse incentives and introducing positive incentives.

Finally, there is consensus about the need for the private sector to play a role in the implementation of the Convention at the national level. The decision encourages the implementation of sustainable consumption and production patterns in both the public and private sectors through business and biodiversity initiatives, procurement policies and the development of methods to promote more information on biodiversity in consumer and producer decisions.

Action: IUCN is to follow up with SCBD to collaborate in capacity building on removing perverse and promoting positive incentives and biodiversity and ecosystem valuation in the context of the regional workshops that have been requested in the decision (para 7). TEEB outreach is a possible tool to enhance capacity building on appropriate incentives in developing countries.

- **Communication, Education and Public Awareness (CEPA)**

Report by: Frits Hesselink

The discussion on this issue focused on the accomplishments of the International Year of Biodiversity (IYB) and the proposal of an international decade on biodiversity, some discussion on the use of indicators to measure the achievements of CEPA and engagement of ILCs in CEPA activities.

The IUCN CEC team that followed this agenda item set out to clear objectives in Nagoya including: Collect 50 business cards of CEPA experts to engage as members in the CEC knowledge network (result = 40+); Attract 60 people to participate in the side event (result = 100+); Identify concrete donor prospects (Belgium, Canada); and Generate a substantial and positive CEPA discussion in WGII.

All in all, the team accomplished all these targets. Important for the success of the side event was the work of CEC team and the young professionals. The CEC booth was at a wrong place, but served well as a distribution and convening point. The PR tools (brochure, folder, flyer, video) were a very good support of the CEC message on the importance of CEPA to bring science to life. The 100+ participants and the sharing of CEPA experiences in the event were also a positive return on our investment. Promotional materials (including Keith's article and Laurie's video interview) served very well to position the CEC input in CBD among the IUCN colleagues and generate positive appreciation as well as for the general CBD audience.

The discussion in WG II was – unexpectedly - held before our side event so it could therefore not influence anymore the discussions in WG II. But the outcomes of the discussions were positive. As mentioned above, the agenda combined reporting on IYB with general reflections on the CEPA work program.

Concrete **follow up actions** for CEC and IUCN were suggested including:

Upload the four presentations of the side event; Have all CEC team members upload their photos taken during their stay in Nagoya; Upload the final text of the SCBD paper on CEPA; Explore a follow-up internet discussion on CEPA among CEC members worldwide; Share the video in the CEC network with request to translate it into local language; organize peer review; make subtitles; organize tailored distribution; Make a CEC CEPA information package tailored to Belgium, Canada and China; send it with a letter by DG and the Chair of CEC to the heads of their delegations to initiate further discussions of cooperation (and funding) on CEPA between these countries and CEC; Focus on the opportunities offered by Rio+20, WCC, WEEC and a worldwide move to increase support for CEPA capacity development, based on the best practices available; Send a similar package to SCBD to start talking about informal advisory committee and ABS implementation.

- **Global Islands Partnership (GLISPA)**

Report by: Kate Brown

A quick update on the highlights of CBD COP 10 from a GLISPA perspective:

Key messages and outcomes

Significant progress was made, led by Ambassador Ronny Jumeau of the Seychelles toward the creation of the Western Indian Ocean Partnership (formerly known as the Western Indian Ocean Challenge). This included affirmations from Kenya, South Africa, Madagascar, Yemen (Socotra), Mauritius, Comoros, Tanzania that they would like to engage in the process to create a Western Indian Ocean Partnership to promote national and regional commitments and actions at the highest levels to safeguard the resilience of the region's ecosystems so these can continue to provide benefits for sustainable livelihoods, address needs related to the impacts of climate change – particularly adaptation - and secure human well-being and security in the region. GLISPA with the Seychelles convened a planning meeting for the Western Indian Ocean Partnership during COP 10 which confirmed a series of next steps and featured representatives from the three other big regional challenges/commitments (Micronesia Challenge, Caribbean Challenge, Coral Triangle Initiative) sharing their lessons learned through the process of developing a regional multicountry initiative. Interest in supporting the mobilization of the Western Indian Ocean Partnership was already indicated by the GEF and other partners.

Western Indian Ocean Partnership Presentations and fact sheet are available at:

<http://www.cbd.int/island/commitments.shtml>

An island celebration which demonstrated the achievements of islands since the launch of the Micronesia and Caribbean Challenges at COP 8 and COP 9 and which demonstrated accountability of island commitments within the CBD process. This celebration gave an opportunity for the various commitments profiled to reach out to potential new supporters as well as to create an environment of support to spur further action. This event included Ministers and other high level people from the Caribbean Challenge, Micronesia Challenge, Coral Triangle Initiative, Western Indian Ocean Partnership.

Highlights of this event included:

Recognition of the progress taking place in the big multicountry commitments including:

- Acknowledging the development of the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, an 8 country \$40 million USD regional endowment
- An announcement that Micronesia has secured \$9 Million of the \$18Million committed to the Micronesia Challenge endowment and that it was integrating potential adaptation solutions into the challenge as well as having developed indicators for measuring progress.
- A call to action as follow up to the La Reunion meeting of European Overseas Entities held in 2007 and an announcement of a potential €2,000,000 European Commission project to promote conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in European Overseas entities.
- Seychelles announcing that in two years it will be back to demonstrate their own regional progress in the Western Indian Ocean Partnership.
- Italy announced funding for UNEP WCMC to continue work on the Global islands database (a GLISPA Commitment).
- KfW highlighted their ongoing support to the Caribbean Challenge and the GEF Secretariat for the Micronesia and Caribbean Challenges.

Launch of the In depth Review of the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work underlining that GLISPA will focus on the political mobilization and support aspects of this process. This began to mobilize regions and countries around the review process and helped to roll out the GLISPA strategy for the indepth review which is focused on mobilizing leadership to link conservation and livelihoods to development and promote action on invasive species and ecosystem based adaptation.

Outreach to other island initiatives that have been catalysed by the Micronesia and Caribbean Challenges – in particular the West Africa Conservation Challenge (involving Cape Verde, Sao Tome et Principe, Guinea Bissau, The Gambia, Guinea, Senegal and Mauritania) and efforts to link and share lessons and successes.

Positives

- ✓ Provided a platform for islands (and GLISPA's core constituency) to improve their visibility, impact and resource mobilization at COP 10.
- ✓ There were many examples of different islands and island regions reaching out to support other islands (examples include Micronesia Challenge offering support to the Western Indian Ocean Partnership, and representatives from the Micronesia Challenge, Caribbean Challenge and Coral Triangle Initiative offering their lessons learned to the developing Western Indian Ocean Partnership)
- ✓ Advanced GLISPA Strategy objectives:
Linking conservation and development
Celebrating successes of the GLISPA Commitments
Islands and organizations that work with islands knowing more about GLISPA and how it can work as a mechanism to advance island issues

Photos of COP 10 are available at: www.facebook.com/glispa

Information on the Indepth Review of the Island Biodiversity Programme of Work:

<http://www.cbd.int/island/review.shtml> (some pages are still under development). GLISPA will host a discussion on the Indepth Review process in late January 2011.

Action:

- 1) Western Indian Ocean Partnership – following a successful planning meeting in Nagoya, and interest expressed by countries in engaging, a small partners meeting was held in the DC office in order to follow up the action items from the Nagoya planning meeting. A presentation and discussion will be held in March 2011 at the WIOMSA Conference on Climate Change Impacts, Adaptation and Mitigation in the Western Indian Ocean region in Mauritius.
- 2) In-depth Review of the Programme of Work on Island Biodiversity- The in-depth review of this programme of work was launched at a GLISPA event at COP 10 and hosted a in-depth Review consultation with partners and countries to discuss how to progress it. The plan for the In-depth Review needs to be finalized and roll it out within the GLISPA partnership.
- 3) Outreach to the West Africa Conservation Challenge- GLISPA needs to engage the West Africa Conservation Challenge in the partnership and share lessons from the other regional initiatives that are currently working with GLISPA – the Coral Triangle Initiative, Micronesia Challenge and Caribbean Challenge.

3. Ministerial Segment

COP 10 included a high-level ministerial segment organized by the Government of Japan in consultation with the CBD Secretariat and the CBD Bureau and which took place from 27 to 29 October 2010. IUCN's Director General, Julia Marton-Lefèvre was invited to participate in the ministerial segment and in numerous events held during the second week of COP when the Ministers were present.

IUCN prepared and shared with all ministers before COP, a letter calling on ministers' leadership, commitment and determination to agree on the right decisions at the Nagoya COP that will secure a healthy planet for future generations. The letter was included in IUCN's document package for COP and is available at: http://www.iucn.org/about/work/programmes/global_policy/gpu_resources/gpu_position_papers/cbd_cop10/

Annex 1 includes the indicative table of side events and special events including some of the events held during the Ministerial Segment where IUCN's DG participated and are color-coded (dark blue).

IUCN urged Parties to live up to the expectations and adopt the ABS Protocol, a strong Strategic Plan and targets and Resource Mobilization Strategy. The intervention made on 28 October during the ministerial segment is included in **Annex 2**.

IUCN also profited from the presence of numerous ministers and high level representatives to organize several bilateral meetings to discuss issues related to conservation and IUCN's position on specific policy matters and IUCN related business (membership, partnerships, and potential donors).

4. Side Events and other events

IUCN organized, participated, hosted or co-hosted a good number of side events and special events throughout the two weeks of COP. The indicative list of events is included in **Annex 1**. Because of the large number of IUCN-related side events and special events at COP10, individual reports of side events are not included in this report. Focal points for some of the events are found in the indicative list of side events and special events included in **Annex 1** and can be contacted for any follow up needed in relation to these events.

Below is a summary of the International Business and Ecosystem Dialogue which IUCN jointly organized with the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation (KNCF), 26 October, 9:00 to 18:00.

International Business and Ecosystems Dialogue

Growing business interest in engaging in CBD as well as the proliferation of business & biodiversity initiatives around the world led the CBD to call for the organization of an International Business and Ecosystem day during CBD COP 10 (see Jakarta Charter). This all-day event, which was jointly organized by IUCN, WBCSD and the Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation, had the objectives to:

- Inform delegates about business action on biodiversity and ecosystems
- Identify how to leverage market forces and business capacity for biodiversity conservation
- Present joint statement of intent (WBCSD – IUCN – Keidanren Committee on Nature Conservation)

The dialogue brought together around 150 participants from companies, NGOs, IGOs and governments.

The day was structured around 4 themes and reached the following conclusions:

The biodiversity and ecosystem challenge

- Ecosystem externalities – there is increasing evidence of major losses of business and societal value as a result of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation;
- There is limited business awareness of impacts and dependence on BES and associated business risks and opportunities, especially in SMEs and emerging economies;
- Lack of business-relevant BES metrics leads to infrequent and inconsistent business reporting;
- There is the need to align private incentives with wider societal values;
- Partnerships/collaboration are needed around BES but also clarity on costs and burden-sharing.

The business response

- Ambitious target-setting by business drives innovation;
- Voluntary initiatives both anticipate and guide regulatory reform;
- Green product design and marketing can increase awareness and inform consumer choice;
- Natural resources + traditional knowledge + fair trade = sustainable livelihoods
- Public disclosure and 3rd party verification are essential for credibility

The government response

- “Smart” policy is required to reduce adverse impacts and promote positive action by business – better rather than more regulation
- The bar needs to be raised:
 - Create platforms for dialogue and awareness-raising;
 - develop guidelines and share best-practice (benchmarking);
 - build links between national B&B initiatives;
 - provide incentives for biodiversity-friendly production;
 - strengthen and enforce resource tenure and environmental liability.
- Fiscal constraints require cost-effective conservation:
 - mainstream BES in public subsidy schemes (agriculture, fisheries, etc);
 - better targeted payment for ecosystem service schemes;
 - Provide investment guarantees for REDD+.

The shared response

- Business-NGO partnerships bring multiple benefits (linking science with business practice, improved social outcomes but also mutual understanding and learning)
- Key challenge (and opportunity) is scaling up and spreading out:
 - opportunities in partnerships linked to core business;
 - building biodiversity into climate mitigation;
 - working with local authorities to build and restore ecosystem assets;
 - MNCs building capacity of SMEs to meet higher social and environmental standards.

Joint statement of intent

The joint statement of intent launched at the end of IBED is an agreement by the three organizers to work together to encourage, influence and assist their respective members and partners to scale up biodiversity and ecosystems in public and private decision making, thereby building a shared vision of a sustainable economy that conserves biodiversity, builds business value and enhances human well-being. A series of actions have been agreed upon to ensure this vision is met.

5. Communications, IUCN display and Members’ Booths

Communications Report by: Brian Thomson

Communications

Communications over the CBD COP10 were intense - media interest in nature and the crisis facing life on earth was maximized. Certainly media interest was much improved on the previous CBD COP in Bonn in 2008.

IUCN was seen as the go to organization for unbiased fair information from a range of target media.

Richard Black BBC “Ten minutes with the IUCN team was more informative on the CBD process than ten years following these events” (particular reference to Sonia and Josephine).

CBD’s Ahmed Djoghlaif “IUCN’s Jane Smart is getting more coverage than I am.”

Media Work

In total IUCN’s communications team produced eleven products which were distributed to international media. There were seven official IUCN press conferences, with IUCN staff and members on panels for a number of other media events.

The biggest hits were the IUCN Red List of Protected Species annual assessment, also garnering big press attention was the Invasive Species Report, the Opening Statement, the Marine Protected Areas Report and the launch of the Save our Species campaign.

Key target media was hit on a regular basis throughout the two week period. Amongst the major news agencies AFP, Associated Press, Bloomberg, Deutsche Presse Agentur, EFE, Kyodo News, Reuters and Xinhau - all carried extensive coverage of IUCN's stories and its comments on the negotiations.

Major international broadcasters Al-Jazeera, BBC, ITV, Sky, DWelle and a host of other radio stations carried interviews with IUCN spokespeople or news of our reports and comments.

A rough estimate of the value of coverage obtained for IUCN is in the region of two million US dollars in terms of ad space equivalent on radio, TV and print.

At the time of writing we estimate around 2,000 articles mentioning IUCN and its products were published over the duration of the CBD COP10. All of IUCN's major international target media have carried IUCN stories.

A series of media events were held:

Tue 19 Oct	11H00	Media Briefing – Marine Protected Area Report
Wed 20 Oct	11H00	Media Briefing – Countdown 2010
Fri 22 Oct	11H00	Media Briefing – Invasive Species and Climate Change
Mon 25 Oct	11H00	Media Briefing – Mainstreaming Gender in Biodiversity
Tue 26 Oct	12H30	Media Briefing – Asian Plant Conservation Report
Wed 27 Oct	11H00	Media Briefing – IUCN Red List of Threatened Species
Thu 28 Oct	14H30	Media Briefing – Launch of Save Our Species

A number of IUCN staff were also successfully involved in other press events that were not IUCN organized, thanks for keeping us posted.

A series of media products were produced:

Media Advisory
Opening Statement
International Press Release Marine Protected Areas
International Press Release Countdown 2010
International Press Statement TEEB
International Press Release Invasive Species
Media Advisory Mainstreaming Gender in Biodiversity
International Press Release Global Plant Survey
International Press Release IUCN Reuters COM+ Media Awards
International Press Release Red List of Threatened Species
International Press Release Launch of SOS
Closing Statement

Journalists were contacted daily and informed of IUCN media activities. The communications team based themselves in the Media Centre, where they were immediately at hand for press enquiries.

IUCN Press Trip

A press trip to a Satoyama landscape site, just outside of Nagoya, was organized by IUCN-J and funded by IUCN Global Communications.

Seven journalists came along, including IUCN international target media Kyodo News Agency. It was a well organized and informative day-long event.

Global communications filmed the project for use by Star Alliance under the IUCN-Star Alliance Partnership.

A multimedia package on the project was also produced for the IUCN website.

Other events with communications involvement

The Iruka Concert for IUCN – a number of international press were invited, although only Japanese press attended. A press conference was held at the end at which Jane Smart appeared alongside Iruka and Japan's Vice Minister for the Environment.

IUCN's Constituency event – this proved popular with international press. AFP, Reuters, Japan Times and a number of other media were in attendance.

The IUCN-Reuters-COMplus Media Awards – well organized around 30 people attended including around 12 journalists. Some limited coverage, but more is expected to come through Reuters Alertnet.

Web

Our work at CBD was front and centre on the IUCN website throughout October. And so far it has proved to be the most popular of the monthly Focus series, attracting more hits than any other.

http://www.iucn.org/cbd/meetings/nagoya_2010/

IUCN's work was updated regularly on its Twitter and Facebook feeds throughout the meeting.

IUCN's web work was content rich, with stories from the field and the congress halls.

Daily podcast and web stories were put up covering a range of side events and policy developments throughout the two weeks. Around 30 stories in total were updated over the period.

http://www.iucn.org/cbd/meetings/nagoya_2010/news/

Also the blog from Nagoya was updated by the delegation daily.

Preparation began well ahead of time with a range of web-based products also available including photo galleries, videos, quiz, on the ground stories etc.

Audio-Video/Magazine

Material from CBD COP10 also feeds in to other communications products.

A series of short interviews on video was completed in which Ewa Magiera asked VIP participants for their feelings on IYB and their hopes for the future. Interviews took place with various ministers, the World Bank, the GEF and business leaders. This will also double up for the next edition of World Conservation.

IUCN Exhibition Stand

Report by: Sonia Peña Moreno

IUCN together with IUCN Japan National Committee organized during three weeks (including the MOP from 11-15 October) an exhibition stand to promote IUCN's work and display its products.

The IUCN stand was one of the most popular stands of the Exhibition Area. It provided an informal setting for meetings, interviews, discussions and a place to know more about IUCN and our work through the numerous publications, flyers and products in display. The IUCN stand offered visitors a space to learn how to make origami figures, drink a cup of Nespresso coffee or Dilmah tea.

We also organized the "Expert of the Day" at the stand whereby every day, according to the agenda of COP, one or several IUCN experts were available to speak to the topic being discussed in the formal negotiations. Thirty six Japanese volunteers made sure that visitors would find a helping hand to provide information about IUCN's publications, side events and activities of the day.

IUCN Members were invited to visit the stand to pick up the invitation to attend the IUCN Constituency Event.

Special thanks for their dedication and tireless efforts in "holding the fort" during the COP go to Atsuko Yamasaki, Reiko Ishiguro, Naoya Furuta, Nicole Gooderson and Enrique Lahmann, and to the many other volunteers and experts that dedicated some time to greet visitors at the stand.

6. Annexes

Annex 1 Side events and other events

Note: The indicative list of side events and special events at CBD COP10 is included as a separate document to accompany this report.

Annex 2 IUCN's Intervention at the High-Level Ministerial Segment 28 October 2010-11-29

STATEMENT BY IUCN DIRECTOR GENERAL AT THE HIGH-LEVEL SEGMENT OF THE TENTH CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY
NAGOYA, AICHI PREFECTURE, JAPAN, 28 OCTOBER 2010

Your Excellency President of the COP
Honourable Ministers
Heads of other UN agencies,
Mr Executive Secretary of the CBD,
Distinguished delegates,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are coming close to the end of an intense two-week Conference here in Nagoya. This COP is the culmination of the International Year of Biodiversity, and the world is expecting governments present to agree on the most important outcomes from the year: a new Strategic Plan with achievable yet ambitious biodiversity targets, an implementable and strong protocol on access to genetic resources and benefit sharing (ABS) and a balanced resource mobilization strategy for the further implementation of the Convention.

Tomorrow, we will be back in this hall, and I hope we will be celebrating the achievement of these outcomes. If so, we can quickly move to the real business -supporting the implementation of the 2011-2020 Strategic Plan and unfolding the ABS protocol at the national level. But for both to be put into practice all parties need to count on increased resources. New commitments have to be made and resources have to be secured for biodiversity conservation. We still have work to do in the next 24 hours if we are to achieve this ambition. The stakes are high.

IUCN believes that these agreements, which will in many ways define the future of life on our planet, are within the reach of this meeting. Our planet cannot afford a different outcome. The latest IUCN Red List of Threatened Species update released yesterday tells us that nature's very backbone is at risk – with one fifth of vertebrates and one fifth of plant species at risk of extinction.

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity study (TEEB) warns us that many of the benefits of nature that we have been taking for granted and enjoyed for free up until now are at risk of running out.

The Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 tells us that we run the risk of passing catastrophic and irreversible tipping points.

Ladies and Gentlemen, what we decide at this meeting will change the future of life on earth, including our own. And many solutions are available to us.

We know that targeted conservation action works. Results released yesterday show us that the status of biodiversity would have declined by an additional 20 percent at least, if conservation action had not been taken.

We know that biodiversity and the ecosystem services it supports are multi-trillion dollar assets that must be well managed. TEEB shows us that our return on investment in, say, protected areas will be at least a hundredfold.

We know that development objectives can only be met with a healthy environment. All six and a half billion people, and especially the two billion of the world's poorest people, depend on nature for their very survival. It is time we stopped considering biodiversity as expendable, and any related expenditure a write-off.

It is time we valued and conserved nature— which is IUCN's own vision that is over 60 years old!

Ladies and Gentlemen,

There is no Planet B and so there can be no Plan B.

There are positive signs all around us, and a critical mass of political will is now needed to make Nagoya a success. If we can 'pull out all stops' this Cop10 meeting in Nagoya could be a different kind of tipping point - a positive one that will guarantee a future for all life on Earth.

Beginning from next week, IUCN, with its 1,000 members, 10,000 scientists and experts, and 1,000 staff stands ready to put the outcomes from Nagoya to work.

I thank you.

Annex 3 Photo Gallery



COP10 welcoming banners – Nagoya Airport and Conference Centre

IUCN Exhibition Stand





Nagoya Conference Centre



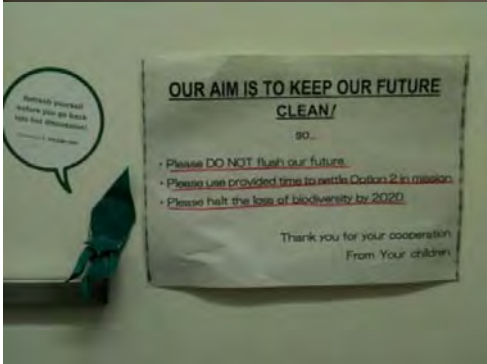
Women wearing traditional outfits



IUCN's DG delivering her statement at the Ministerial Segment



Members of the IUCN COP10 Coordination Team



Youth representatives holding banners in favor of an ambitious biodiversity target

Messages in display at the toilets



POLICY DESCRIPTION: IUCN WCPA PUBLICATIONS

Noting that:

- (i) IUCN WCPA has a proud tradition of developing and disseminating guidance on protected areas through a variety of publications including PARKS, Best Practice Guidance Series, reports, newsletters and brochures amongst other media;
- (ii) A fundamental principle of dissemination of guidance in the name of IUCN WCPA is that the products provide reliable and generally accepted peer-reviewed advice validated through practice, wide consultation and consensus among membership both of WCPA and IUCN;
- (iii) Best practice publications provide a benchmark for protected area management practice on which the reputation of WCPA is built;
- (iv) Publications are largely the product of voluntary effort among members and that these volunteer efforts should be encouraged and supported; It is also recognized that many WCPA publications are in partnership or are financially supported by other institutions.
- (v) A balance should be achieved between achieving a flow of publications that reflect the work of WCPA and ensuring that only the most rigorously standardized publications are presented as best practice in the name of WCPA.

Now therefore the WCPA has agreed to the following policy on publications:

Policy

- (i) All publications bearing the logo of IUCN WCPA are the subject of this policy;
- (ii) A schedule of publications, forthcoming and proposed publications, will be maintained by the WCPA Executive Committee, and tabled at each WCPA Steering Committee meeting for endorsement;
- (iii) Publications management is the responsibility of the WCPA Executive Committee + Series Editor(s);
- (iv) All proposals for publications should be submitted to the WCPA Executive Committee using IUCN's standard proposal form;
- (v) All IUCN WCPA publications require approval and sign-off as outlined in the attached Approval Schedule that provides for different approval arrangements for different types of publication;
- (vi) A publication manager will be appointed by the WCPA Executive Committee for each individual publication at the time of approval;
- (vii) An editorial policy for PARKS shall be established, approved by WCPA Steering Committee and maintained by the PARKS editor and PARKS Editorial Committee;
- (viii) An editorial policy for WCPA Best Practice Guidelines shall be established, approved by WCPA Steering Committee and maintained by the Best Practice Guidelines Editor and the WCPA Executive Committee;
- (ix) All publications shall conform with the IUCN Publications Guidelines, including such issues as peer review, editing, copy-editing, use of statutory texts, translations, production, use of photographs, images and artwork, design and printing (See IUCN Publications Guidelines);

- (x) Translations shall be governed by the IUCN Publications Guidelines, and translations shall be official and faithful reproductions of the original publication conforming to official glossaries of translated terms;
- (xi) All publications shall conform with the Logo and Visual Identity Rules for IUCN Commissions;
- (xii) Proposals for new publication **series** to be published under the auspices of IUCN WCPA require approval by the WCPA Chair in consultation with the WCPA Steering Committee. Editorial arrangements for new publication series will be defined at establishment;
- (xiii) Joint publications or publications financially supported by other organisations will provide for the use of partner and funder logos, and require approval by the WCPA Chair on a case by case basis.

The weblinks to documents can be found at:

http://www.iucn.org/knowledge/publications_doc/publications/

DATE: 5 April 2011

Annex A. Approval schedule for new publications and translations

Type of publication	Examples	Approval	Design
Best Practice Guidelines (published by WCPA)	Guidelines on Management Effectiveness	WCPA Exco	IUCN-WCPA BPG Series Publication Design
PARKS (published by WCPA)	Parks (Editorial Group)	Parks Editorial Committee	IUCN-WCPA PARKS Series Publication Design
Special WCPA guidelines (published by WCPA)	Guidelines on Categories Guidelines)	WCPA Exco	IUCN Standard Design
Global publications of IUCN-WCPA (published by a commercial publisher with full WCPA endorsement)	Global Guide to Protected Areas Management; Connectivity Conservation	Chair, Relevant Thematic VC and Director GPAP	Customised design
Regional IUCN-WCPA publications (published with full WCPA endorsement)	Strategic plans for protected areas in Asia	Chair, RVC, Regional Director	IUCN Standard Design
Partnership publications officially endorsed by WCPA	Natural Solutions; Ocean conservation	Chair and Director GPAP	Customised design
Associated publications (carrying authorized WCPA logo)		Chair/ Director GPAP	Customised design

Logo and Visual Identity Rules for IUCN Commissions

Version 1 – March 2011

Table of Contents

1. Introduction
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6. How or write or say IUCN Commission names
7. Visual Identity rules for IUCN Commissions
8. Logo rules
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1. Introduction

IUCN’s mission is to influence, encourage and assist societies throughout the world to conserve the integrity and diversity of nature and to ensure that any use of natural resources is equitable and ecologically sustainable.

In a modern world crowded with information, organizations and brands, it is more than ever before important to project a clear and consistent image of IUCN as a strong and credible Union.

IUCN’s six Commissions are an integral component of the Union, as core constituents and as a crucial driving force towards implementation of the IUCN Programme. As for all parts of our Union, we encourage all Commissions, and their members, to use the IUCN and Commission logos as much as possible in order to reinforce and increase IUCN’s profile.

Each IUCN Commission has its own identity and history. In branding terms, the Commission identity is a “daughter” of the IUCN identity. Thus, all external communications from IUCN Commissions must follow IUCN logo rules and the IUCN Visual Identity rules. An IUCN Commission logo must always appear with the IUCN logo to clearly show this strong relationship. A Commission logo cannot be used on its own.

There are two types of graphic rules prescribed in this document:

- Logo rules: For using the IUCN and IUCN Commission logos on any type of material (IUCN branded and all other material), print and electronic
- Visual Identity rules: For IUCN or IUCN Commission branded materials, both print and electronic

Need help?

- **Questions:** logo@iucn.org
- **IUCN Commission logo files:** Contact your Commission focal point at the IUCN Secretariat
- **Templates** (Knowledge Network): Documents/Communications/New IUCN Logo

2. The IUCN logo

The IUCN logo is the single most important part of our Visual Identity. It represents the IUCN brand and value proposition, and the credibility, trust and goodwill we have built up over more than 60 years.



The logo is a simple memorable design that symbolizes our planet, our Union and hope for the future. It must be used consistently to continuously build and support the work and mission of the Union.

The rules for who may use the IUCN logo and how it must be used are generally consistent with or mandated by IUCN Statutes (Articles 20, 46, 71, 75, 78, 79), Regulations (65, 67, 78) and Resolutions (WCC 2.12). In addition, these rules have been formulated to reflect various Council decisions and Secretariat policies and guidelines. Examples include Council's decision on the IUCN brand octagon (2006) and the IUCN Secretariat Global Human Resource Policy (15.1, 15.5).

IUCN Commissions must use the IUCN logo with the Commission logo to represent a particular Commission. The graphic rules for using the IUCN logo are set forth in Section 7 below.

Note that **only** the Director General and currently employed Secretariat staff are authorized to represent IUCN by using the IUCN logo by itself. This applies to all types of printed and digital material.

3. IUCN Commission logos

Commission logos must always appear with the IUCN logo on all external communications. This applies to all printed, digital and web materials. There are two general rules for how to use Commission logos with the IUCN logo: (1) for IUCN Commission branded material which shows representation of a Commission, and (2) for non-IUCN Commission branded material which shows association with an IUCN Commission. All IUCN and IUCN Commission branded materials must follow the IUCN Visual Identity rules.

3.1 IUCN Commission branded material

For most IUCN Commission branded material such as book covers, vertical banners and Commission letterhead, the IUCN logo is placed in the top left of the page with the Commission logo at the bottom left. These cases are outlined in the IUCN Visual Identity templates, available on the Knowledge Network (intranet).

There are, however, two exceptions to this rule. The IUCN Commission websites and PowerPoint presentations should both use the combined IUCN-Commission logo, where the Commission logo is placed to the right of the IUCN logo.



3.2 Non-IUCN Commission branded material

On all material branded by another organization, the combined IUCN-Commission logo must be used. In this case, the IUCN logo rules need to be followed.

The combined logo files for the six Commission logos with the IUCN logo are available on the Knowledge Network or on request to your Commission focal point (see below).

4. Who may use an IUCN Commission logo?

Each IUCN Commission logo may be used to represent only the particular Commission. There are two broad categories of IUCN Commission logo use: representation of a Commission and association with a Commission.

4.1 Representing an IUCN Commission

Only the Chair of the Commission, or someone delegated officially by the Chair in writing, may use the IUCN Commission logo and the combined IUCN-Commission logo to represent the Commission. Permanent staff of the Secretariat may use the logos when authorized by the Chair or the official Commission focal point (see below). In this case, both the IUCN Visual Identity and logo rules must be followed. Examples of representation include printed or digital material that is produced under the name of the IUCN Commission, e.g. an IUCN Commission publication or press release.

4.2 Showing your association with an IUCN Commission

To show your association with an IUCN Commission, you may use the combined IUCN-Commission logo, respecting the logo rules set forth below. This must be approved by the Chair of the Commission, or someone delegated officially by the Chair in writing. Examples of association might include involvement in a project, activity or event, or using the logo as a partner logo on another organization's branded material.

Due to legal and statutory constraints, it is not currently possible to show your membership in an IUCN Commission by using the IUCN Commission logo. Therefore there are no "Member of" versions of IUCN Commission logos. To show membership, you may use only the name of the Commission. See Section 6 below on how to refer to an IUCN Commission in writing.

If you have any doubt about whether you have the delegated authority to use an IUCN Commission logo or combined IUCN-Commission logo, please contact the Chair of the Commission or your Commission focal point at the IUCN Secretariat.

5. How to write or say "IUCN"

Our name for general use is "IUCN" and, subject to the provisions below, it should be used in this form on all communications materials.

If you need to explain the acronym further, you have two full name options:

- IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) – for titles or in text
- IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature – in text

Normally you need to use the full name only once at the first mention in a text or document, or a section or chapter in a longer document. Thereafter you may use "IUCN." The same guideline applies to documents or text in English, French, Spanish and other languages.

5.1 IUCN's full legal name

IUCN's full legal name, as registered in Switzerland, is *UICN, Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature et des ses ressources (IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources)*. It must be used, in the French original or in its English translation, on all documents that are of a legal nature or may have legal implications. It is not used in general external or internal communications.

5.2 Do not use

- International Union for Conservation of Nature (without also using "IUCN")
- IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature (linked with a hyphen)
- the IUCN (never add "the" to "IUCN" when used as a proper noun; may be used if "IUCN" is an adjective, e.g. "The IUCN Members met last week.")
- World Conservation Union
- IUCN – The World Conservation Union

5.3 Translation of IUCN's name into non-official IUCN languages

IUCN's name exists in our three official languages – English, French and Spanish. In cases where our name is required in a language other than one of the three official IUCN languages, please contact Global Communications (logo@iucn.org) for information about other official translations available.

If there is no officially approved translation in the required language, we would welcome your suggestions accompanied by a clear explanation for the choice of words. Upon written approval from Global Communications, the proposed translation of IUCN's name may be used by the Commission. All currently approved translations can be found on the Knowledge Network.

6. How to write or say IUCN Commission names

IUCN Commissions should always be referred to with the acronym "IUCN." In external communications, the full name of IUCN and the full name of the Commission should be written the first time the name of the Commission occurs in a text. Thereafter, IUCN can be referred to with the acronym and the Commission either with the full name or with the acronym. This applies to documents or text in English, French, Spanish or any other language.

Some examples:

- The Species Survival Commission (SSC) of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)...
- IUCN's (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP)
- IUCN CEM (International Union for Conservation of Nature's Commission on Ecosystem Management)

6.1 Showing your association with an IUCN Commission

In order to show your association with an IUCN Commission, you should write "member of" IUCN + Commission. You may use the acronyms or full names of IUCN and/or the Commission. Note that the IUCN Commission logo may not be used to show your association with the Commission as outlined in Section 5.

Some examples:

- Member of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)
- Member of IUCN CEL
- Twenty members of IUCN CEL attended the meeting

7. Visual Identity rules for IUCN Commissions






For all IUCN Commission branded materials, both print and electronic, the IUCN Visual Identity rules must be followed. Please see the IUCN Visual Identity for these rules. A wide variety of templates are available on the IUCN Knowledge Network.











The IUCN Visual Identity rules do not need to be followed if you are merely placing the combined IUCN-Commission logo on material branded by another organization. In this case, only the IUCN logo rules must be followed.



8. Logo rules

As set forth in Section 3, the IUCN logo must always appear with the Commission logo. When representing an IUCN Commission, the IUCN logo and the Commission logo are sometimes located separately on the page (Commission websites and PowerPoint presentations are exceptions to this rule). In this case, the IUCN logo rules below must be followed.

When showing association with an IUCN Commission, the combined IUCN-Commission logo must be used, according to the rules set forth below.

	IUCN logo	IUCN-Commission logo
<p>Colour</p> <p>These are the preferred versions of the IUCN logo and the combined IUCN-Commission logos and they should be used wherever possible.</p> <p>Note that the IUCN logo is made up of four colours: three blues and one black; there is no Pantone reference. The logos are only available as complete digital files.</p>		
<p>Black & White</p> <p>In cases where the use of the coloured logo is not possible, a single colour (black and white) logo may be used. Use the complete digital logo file.</p>		
<p>White</p> <p>On dark backgrounds, the white logo version must be used. Use the complete digital file logo file. Note that there is no shading in the white version of the IUCN logo (it is solid).</p>		
<p>Background control</p> <p>White or plain light backgrounds are the preferred background for the logo. On dark backgrounds, the white version of the logo must be used.</p> <p>Backgrounds should not compete with the logos, which must always be clearly visible. For busy or patterned backgrounds, the logo must be placed in a white or light square, observing the safe area (see below).</p>	 	
<p>Safe area</p> <p>The IUCN logo and the combined IUCN-Commission logo need a safe area around them in order to maintain their strong visual impact. Whatever the size of the logo, the safe area measurement is equal to the height of the "N" in "IUCN". Where possible, leave more space.</p>		
<p>Size and resolution</p> <p>Standard sizes for the IUCN logo and the combined IUCN-Commission logos have been</p>		

<p>selected for different applications, e.g. brochures, letterhead, business cards, PowerPoint. These can be found in the templates on the Knowledge Network. For print applications do not use the IUCN logo smaller than 7 mm in height.</p> <p>Files for the combined IUCN-Commission logos have been placed on the Knowledge Network. The relative size of the Commission logo to the IUCN logo may not be modified.</p> <p>Depending upon the application, e.g. web, printed publication, Word document, specific logo resolutions will be required. The IUCN logo and the combined IUCN-Commission logos in different resolutions can be found on the Knowledge Network.</p>		
<p>Language</p> <p>There are two versions of the IUCN logo for our statutory languages: IUCN for English; UICN for French and Spanish. The IUCN and UICN logo versions must never appear close together on the same document or material.</p> <p>One of the two versions of the logo must be used <u>for all other languages</u>. Choose the most appropriate version.</p> <p>Please contact your Commission focal point in the Secretariat for information regarding available languages for the combined IUCN-Commission logos.</p>	 	  
<p>Improper use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not change the colours of the logos Do not break up the two IUCN logo elements (the “C” and the letters), nor the elements in a Commission logo Do not change the size of the Commission logo relative to the IUCN logo Do not re-draw the “C” of the logo in a solid colour, or fill with an image or pattern 	  	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not change the thickness or dimensions of the “C” • Do not change the typeface or size of the letters • Do not use the logo elements on other logos or graphics appearing near the IUCN logo • Do not let other logos overshadow the IUCN logo; keep the sizes equal • Do not use any previous versions of the IUCN name or logo, nor of a Commission logo • Do not use the IUCN logo combined with our full name 		
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9. Secretariat Commission focal points

Commission	Contact	Location	E-mail	Telephone
CEC	Cecilia Nizzola-Tabja	Gland	cecilia.nizzola@iucn.org	+41 22 999 0283
CEESP	Claire Neri	Gland	claire.neri@iucn.org	+41 22 999 0198
CEL	Anni Lukacs	Bonn	anni.lukacs@iucn.org	+49 228 2692 235
CEM	Patricia Hawes	Gland	patricia.hawes@iucn.org	+41 22 999 0215
SSC	Dena Cator	Gland	dena.cator@iucn.org	+41 22 999 0148
WCPA	Delwyn Dupuis	Gland	delwyn.dupuis@iucn.org	+41 22 999 0160

Please do not hesitate to contact one of the focal points should you have any questions relating to this document.

Project proposal form

Please transmit one copy of this form to IUCN Publications Services. All sections should be completed.

Project proposal:	
Responsible:	E-mail:
Budget:	Date:

Title of the proposed publication <i>(This can be provisional if the final title has not yet been decided)</i>	
Full names of the author(s) and/or editor(s)	
Is this an IUCN publication or a co-publication with another organization / publisher?	<input type="checkbox"/> IUCN publication <input type="checkbox"/> Co-publication If this is a co-publication, please give the name and address of the co-publisher:
Is this publication part of a series?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please give the series title:
What are the objectives of your publication?	
Which TPA/IUCN policy priority does your publication support?	
Who is/are the target audience(s)?	
What is the message?	
Please provide an abstract <i>(Attach an extra sheet if necessary)</i>	
In which media will you produce your publication?	<input type="checkbox"/> Print <input type="checkbox"/> CD-Rom <input type="checkbox"/> PDF <input type="checkbox"/> Electronic <input type="checkbox"/> Other, please state:
What items do you plan to include in the final product?	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographs <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations <input type="checkbox"/> Maps <input type="checkbox"/> Other Please describe:

In what language(s) do you plan to publish?	
What is the timetable for your project <i>(List any external time constraints, i.e. meetings, donor requirements, media launch)</i>	
What is your planned print-run?	
How do you plan to promote your publication?	
How do you plan to distribute your publication?	
Is your publication planned for sale?	
What is your budget?	
How is your publication to be funded? Have you already secured funding or do you need to fundraise?	
What indicators will you use to evaluate the success of your publication? And how will you measure them?	

c.c. IUCN Publication Services

IUCN

Publication Services

Rue Mauverney 28

1196 Gland, Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 999 0000

Fax: +41 22 999 0020

books@iucn.org

www.iucn.org/publications

Editorial Policy for the WCPA Best Practice Guidelines Series

Noting that:

Best Practice Guidelines provide a benchmark for protected area management practice on which the reputation of WCPA is built;

WCPA has agreed to the following editorial policy on Best Practice Guidelines including the guide for lead authors set out below:

Policy for Best Practice Guidelines

- (i) Each proposal for a Best Practice Guideline publication will be submitted to the WCPA Executive Committee for approval using IUCN's standard proposal form;
- (ii) Once approved by the WCPA Executive Committee a Publication Manager for the approved work will be appointed by the Executive Committee;
- (iii) The Publication Manager and the BPG Series Editor will work with the lead author(s) to ensure appropriate quality standards are met and that the publication progresses according to the agreed timeline;
- (iv) Responsibility for funding the preparation and publication of each Guideline resides with the authors but support may be sought from the WCPA Executive Committee;
- (v) Final approval for the content of each Guideline resides with the WCPA Executive Committee with the advice of the Series Editor and Publication Manager;
- (vi) The Guide for authors provided below should be followed;
- (vii) The BPG Series Publication design should be followed.

Comment [PV1]: The financial side of BPG remains unclear - this clause seemed appropriate but I need guidance.

GUIDELINES FOR LEAD AUTHOR(S)

Authors should gather material from around the world and organize it into a text, assembling good advice, case studies and experience. They should use the full resources of the WCPA network, and other relevant networks, to ensure that the text is globally relevant and draws on relevant international experience. This will normally require the use of a task force or drafting reference group to assist the lead author. The Publication Manager appointed by the WCPA Executive Committee will work with the Series Editor to support the authors.

Comment [PV2]: Is the Publication Manager a different position from the Series Editor and if so what is the role? It could be, for example, the Task Force leader for the topic. If it is meant to be distinct and as the Publications Policy suggests it is generic, we probably need a statement of the role.

Lead authors should work very closely with the Series Editor, who has the ultimate responsibility for the content of the guidelines. More specifically, the Editor's role is to:

- a) help produce guidelines that are internationally acceptable, and as balanced as possible and aligned with WCPA priorities;

#

IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas

PARKS Editorial Policy

The Journal *PARKS* is published to strengthen international collaboration among protected area professionals to enhance understanding of the values and benefits derived from protected areas of all kinds and assist professionals in all their roles, status and activities by:

- ensuring that protected areas fulfill their primary role in biodiversity conservation while addressing contemporary environmental issues such as ecologically sustainable development, social justice and climate change mitigation;
- building on the established network of WCPA, maintaining and improving an effective network of protected area policy and management specialists throughout the world;
- serving as a leading global forum for the exchange of information on issues relating to protected areas, especially case studies of applied ideas.

Publishing Frequency.

IUCN WCPA will normally publish two editions of *PARKS* every year.

Content.

Articles in *PARKS* will normally be peer-reviewed, although some content may not be (at the discretion of the Editor).

Articles may be organised around a specific theme but not all editions will have a themed group of articles.

An article submitted for publication should be evidence-based, using accepted scientific methods or be based upon precise observations to support the conclusions.

The style of writing should be suited to fellow protected area specialists, policy makers and managers with a minimum of jargon. Articles may vary in length from brief case studies of a specific protected area management issue and solution to a longer review of policies or issues with regional examples, or a succinctly reported piece of relevant research.

Previous issues of *PARKS* provide an indication of the style and length that might be considered appropriate (previous editions are available on the WCPA website).

The Editor will attempt to ensure articles published cover situations across all the IUCN regions. Regional Vice-chairs should actively promote submissions from their region and all Vice-Chairs will assist in the content review process.

#

Authors of articles do not have to be members of the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas but the principal readership in every case will be protected area specialists, policy makers and managers from across the world. It is not expected that articles will primarily address a research community as there are other more appropriate journals for pure research publication. However, applied research that informs protected area management practices would be very welcome.

Articles that challenge conventional practice or that encourage debate about protected areas and society will also be appropriate.

Criteria for Acceptance.

1. Does the article convey valuable guidance to protected area policy makers and managers?
2. Is publication likely to be seen as beneficial across a wide spectrum of protected areas and regions?
3. Is the article written in a suitable style?
4. Does the article address a major WCPA theme?

The final decision on acceptance or rejection of an article will be made by the Editor (following appropriate consultation with the Editorial Committee).

Submission

Submission should be by email attachment in Word format to the Editor:

peter.valentine@jcu.edu.au

PARKS EDITORIAL POLICY version 5th April 2011.

2011 WCPA MEETING AGENDA ITEM

THE PROPOSAL: IUCN'S BOOK *MANAGING PROTECTED AREAS A GLOBAL GUIDE EDITION 2* PRODUCED FREE, IN E-FORM AND GENERATED IN A MINIMUM OF THREE LANGUAGES FOR THE 2014 WPC. THIS WOULD BE AN IUCN FLAGSHIP PRODUCT LAUNCHED AT THE 2014 WPC AND A MAJOR INVESTMENT FOR THE NEXT GENERATION OF PROTECTED AREA MANAGERS.

The letter and papers provided below were generated post Hinton, they describe the discussions on this proposal, and they describe in more detail the nature of the proposal. A second edition of IUCN's book (and e-book) would permit invited Steering Committee members an opportunity to document a Chapter on the very latest in their specialty field and have it published for 2014.

Graeme Worboys
21st March 2011



Dr Graeme L. Worboys
Vice Chair (Mountains and Connectivity Conservation)
3 Rischbieth Crescent, Gilmore, ACT, 2905
Australia
22nd October 2010

Mr Nik Lopoukhine
Chair, IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas
9th Floor, Parks Canada,
25 Eddy Street, Gatineau, QC-K1A0M5
Canada

Copy to: Nigel Dudley; Eduard Muller; Penny Figgis; Trevor Sandwith

Dear NiK,

I refer to our discussion in Hinton Canada at the WCPA meeting concerning the possible development of a Second Edition of the compendium text on protected area management prepared by Lockwood, Worboys and Kothari and titled "*Managing Protected Areas, A Global Guide*" (published by Earthscan in 2006). As discussed, I was contacted in June 2010 by Tim Hardwick of Earthscan who advised me that they would be interested in publishing a Second Edition. The book has been a publishing success. In addition, it has played an important role in the training of many protected area management students and practitioners around the World.

The contact by Earthscan has caused us to consider our position relative to this enormous project and to bring forward a proposal in the context of the 2014 World Parks Congress. I discussed a different approach for preparing a Second Edition briefly with yourself, Nigel Dudley and Eduard Muller at Hinton. I have outlined herein the proposal in more detail (Attachment). We (the proposed Editors) believe the project would be an exciting one and would ultimately involve most of the current WCPA Steering Committee (and other park management leaders) as authors of key chapters and Case Studies. The Second Edition would be substantially new work reflecting the rapidity of change and innovation in our professional field since 2006. It would be an important product arising from your time as Chair of the Commission, but this time, if we are successful with our proposal, it will be made accessible free to practitioners and prepared in multiple languages for its use around the World. Your support for this proposal is needed as a basis for taking this further with IUCN.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Graeme Worboys', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

Dr Graeme L. Worboys
IUCN WCPA Vice Chair (Mountains and Connectivity Conservation)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project

Production of a Second Edition of the highly successful IUCN Book *“Managing Protected Areas: A Global Guide”* as a flagship product for the IUCN 2014 World Parks Congress and an IUCN flagship capacity building product for protected area management

Vision

“Managing Protected Areas: A Global Guide”: A highly accessible and useful IUCN compendium training text available world-wide for protected area staff responsible for managing existing, new and expanded protected area systems at a time of great change and increasing complexity on Earth.

The Method

1. Secure adequate resources for the project
2. Project manage this product from 2011 to 2013 inclusively
3. Publish the book as a hard copy in the three official languages of IUCN [English, French and Spanish]
4. Generate an e-version of the book in these three languages
5. Make the e-book available for free or for a nominal fee
6. Provide the book free to participants to the 2014 World Parks Congress
7. Launch the book at the Congress
8. Generate a collaborative e-University course on protected area management based on the book and in three languages
9. Launch the e-University course at the 2014 World Parks Congress
10. If possible achieve sponsorship to collaboratively publish the book in languages such as Russian, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese and others and ensure its e-availability

Catalyst for the Project

1. The successful 2006 Edition of *Managing Protected Areas: A Global Guide* will need updating by 2014
2. A Second Edition of the book is forecast to be published (and at about 2014)
3. The relatively high cost of the first book and its English only status has precluded its more widespread distribution
4. Contractual arrangements with the publisher have precluded its e-availability and its non-availability on a free list
5. The book provides a role as the principal formal learning tool for protected area management
6. World governments, in implementing the CBD and programmes such as PoWPA have a high expectation of the professionalism of protected area managers and there is a need for such a text

Objectives

- To prepare a Second edition of the book “Protected Area Management: A Global Guide”
- To produce the book in both printed and e-formats
- To publish it in multiple languages, and at a minimum, English, French and Spanish
- To make it available free
- To produce it as a flagship product for attendees to the 2014 World Parks Congress

Project Management

Project Manager

Dr Graeme L. Worboys

Editors

Dr Michael Lockwood

Dr Graeme L. Worboys

Ashish Kothari

Proposed editorial panel and advisors

Nigel Dudley

Dr Eduard Muller

Penny Figgis
Charles Bescancon
Trevor Sandwith
Nik Lopoukhine
(To be advised)

Principal authors of Chapters

By invitation

It will include many members of the WCPA Steering Committee

Country contributions

(Case Study authors will be by invitation)

Programme

2011

- Business discussions and IP agreements with Earthscan
- Use of the existing book framework as a guide
- Analysis of global protected area management 21st Century capacity building information needs
- Analysis of e-curricula needs
- Development of a plan for the revised book
- Selection of authors and case studies
- Writing of core text commences
- Writing of new case studies commences
- Development of the e-curricula plan for the protected area management University Course

2012

- Business discussions with Earthscan and with key stakeholders for translations into French and Spanish (and other languages)
- Collaboration with Spanish and French edition editors
- Editing and completion of the English manuscript
- Peer review of the advanced manuscript
- Development of the figures and diagrams
- Selection of the images to be used
- Design and layout for the English version
- Prototype book completed for the end of 2012

2013

- Translation of the English manuscript into French and Spanish (and other languages)
- French and Spanish (and other) version editors provide leadership
- Peer review of the separate manuscripts by French and Spanish (and other) speaking WCPA experts
- English version finalised
- Development of the e-curricula product completed
- Development of the supporting web-site completed
- Publishing of all language versions of the book completed
- Production of the e-versions of the book completed
- Production of the e-curricula completed

2014

- The protected area management University course using the e-curricula commences
- 2014 World Parks Congress attendees receive copies of the new book either in hard copy or e-format in one of at least three languages
- The book is launched at the World Parks Congress
- The new University Course is launched at the World Parks Congress

Budget

The total budget for the project is \$US450,000 as presented in Table One. Most of this cost (\$US200,000) is focused on ensuring that free copies of the book (or e-book) are made available for protected area managers or students. The IUCN WCPA volunteer subsidy for the Project Manager's time is \$US150,000 over the three years. This is a major project, it will be full time for the three years, and will preclude the Project Manager's participation in other consultant income. The Consultant fee is matched by 50% of the consultant's time being donated. WCPA experts from all over the World would be contributing to the book voluntarily.

Table One: Budget for the Book Project

Item	Notes	Cost estimate (US\$)
2011		
Project Manager	The Project Manager will be working full time on the project, with the cost of his time to the project being \$50,000. The Project Manager will be donating 50% of the cost of his time to the project.	\$50,000
Operating costs	This includes travel costs, some office set up costs, hardware purchase, office operation costs, some contracted work, web set up and the costs of many meetings	\$50,000
2012		
Project Manager costs	Full time Project Manager	\$50,000
Operating costs	Travel, editing costs, meeting costs, production costs, office costs, web costs and some contracted specialist work	\$25,000
2013		
Project Manager costs	Full time Project Manager	\$50,000
Operating costs	Travel, editing costs, translation costs, meeting costs, production costs, preparation of maps, figures and diagrams, office costs	\$25,000
Production costs	Printing of the English, Spanish and French versions and the production of the e-book versions (estimate to be confirmed)	\$200,000
		\$450,000

Production expertise

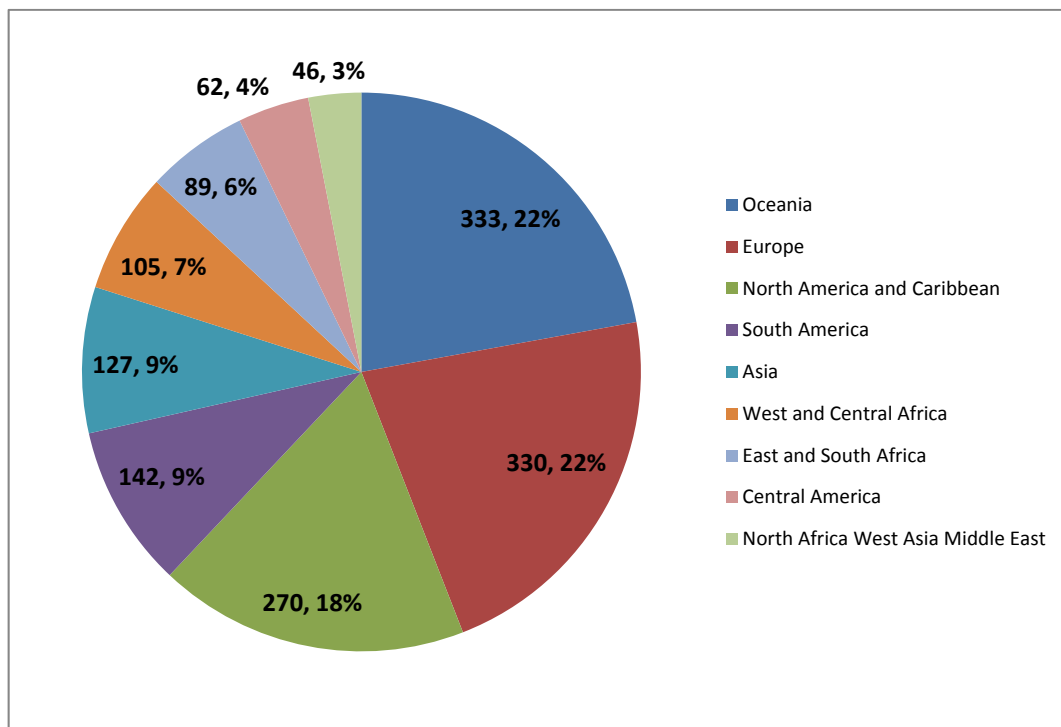
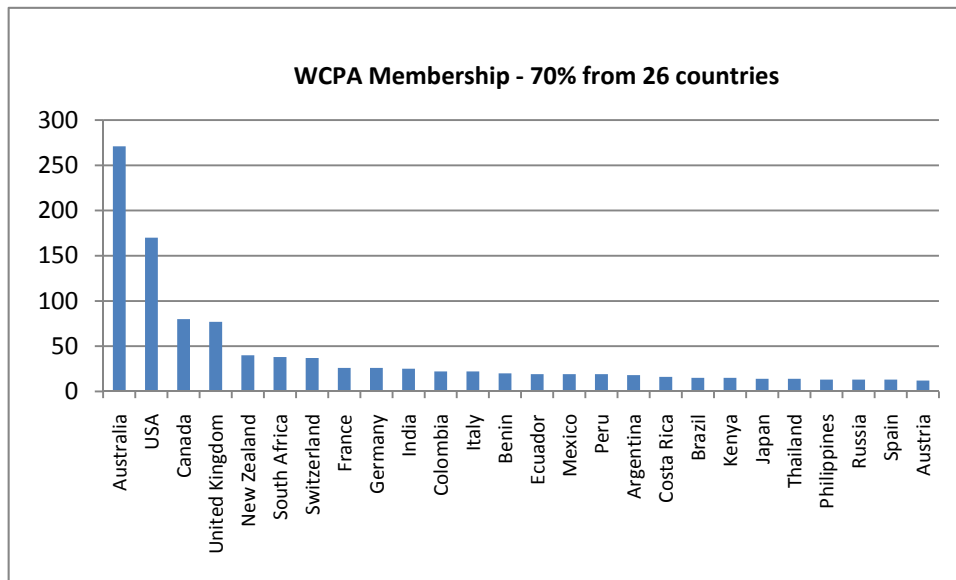
Two of the Editors including the Project Manager have successfully published three substantial and highly regarded books in the field of protected area management (2005, 2006 and 2010). All of these books are currently being used as student texts, for capacity building training, for research and for professional guidance.

Some IUCN WCPA Membership Stats for context

As of 4th Feb

Not really a World Commission!

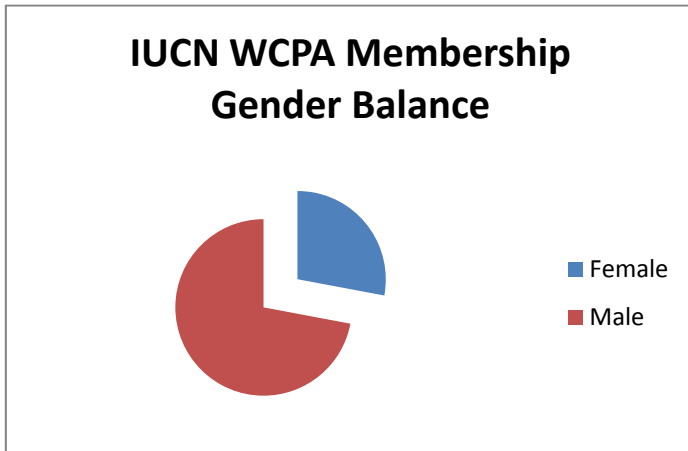
- Overall Membership is 1504 people from 146 countries
- But 50% of the membership is made up from 9 countries and 70% is from 26 countries!
- Overall Australia and Canada have the most members at 271 and 170 respectively
- There are 112 countries with less than 10 members each



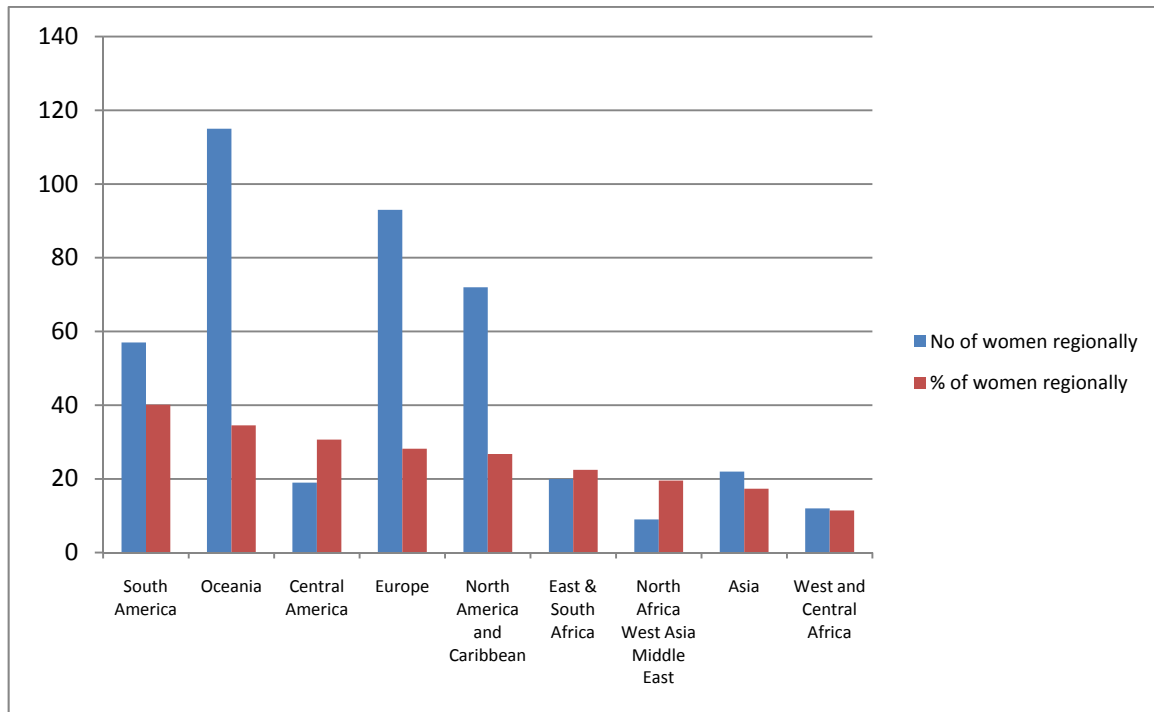
- WCPA Membership non well aligned to population.
- Africa greatly underrepresented.
- Oceania greatly over-represented. Also note that 311 of the 330 Oceania members are from Australia or New Zealand so it is not really representing Oceania

Overall Gender balance and Regional variations

- Overall gender balance is 72% male, 28% female.

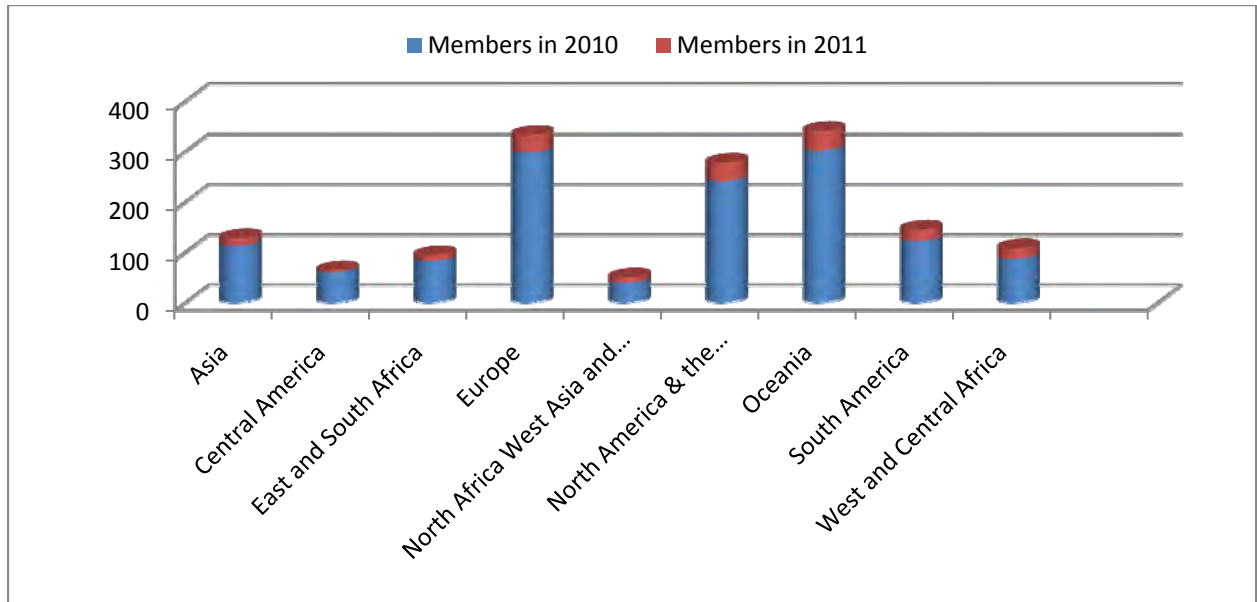


- There are significant regional variations in the gender balance. Whilst Oceania is the region with the greatest number of women (115) it is South America that has the greatest proportion of women in their membership at 40%, significantly higher than the overall average of 28%.



- Gender Balance in the Regional Vice Chairs is not bad with 44% women and across the Steering Committee (including taskforces and Specialist groups) as a whole it is 34%

Growth of Membership in 2010



The Highest growth is for the European and Oceania and North America region.

Can You Help? Volunteer to make a change!

TILCEPA is looking for volunteers for two new Social Policy conservation specialist groups



MOUNTAIN SOCIAL POLICY SPECIALIST GROUP

TILCEPA Social Policy Specialist Group concerning Mountain Connectivity, mountain Protected Areas & mountainous Transboundary Conserved Landscapes

TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG has as its mandate to study and promote effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in mountain conserved areas, with particular attention to mountain connectivity landscapes and transboundary mountainous Protected Areas.

Attention is to be given to promoting good social policy practices, articulating the importance of working with local and traditional institutions, and adherence to IUCN and CBD guidelines on governance, participation, equity, livelihoods, traditional knowledge and sustainable use. This should be embedded in an awareness of norms and standards on both Protected Areas and human rights, including new generation standards such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The SG concentrates on helping States and conservation NGOs understand the sociology and culture of peoples who rely on mountain resources, and supports mountain natural resource users and stewards to articulate their needs, values, rights and strategies in relation to sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.

TILCEPA NOTIFICATION - March 2011

Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas

A joint initiative of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

CONTACT

Dr. Nigel Crawhall
nigel.tilcepa@gmail.com
Cape Town, South Africa
Chair of TILCEPA, IUCN



The Specialist Group works to encourage mountain conservation solutions which draw on traditional, indigenous and / or local governance and management systems looking to mediate these with externally managed conservation and climate change initiatives. Attention is to be given to community initiated conservation, including sacred natural sites, monastic forests, pilgrimage sites and related non-State institutions. Attention is given to the new International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), with a focus on Satoyama principles of sustainable use and effective conservation.

The focus would likely be on creating sub-regional or regional synergies –drawing on positive norms in one country to promote good practices in neighbouring countries sharing related mountain chains. In terms of the VIth World Parks Congress, the focus would be on global norms, standards and assessment tools.

Can You Help? Volunteer to make a change!

TILCEPA is looking for volunteers for two new Social Policy conservation specialist groups



TILCEPA NOTIFICATION - March 2011

Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas

A joint initiative of the IUCN Commission on Environmental, Economic and Social Policy (CEESP) and the World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA)

CONTACT

Dr. Nigel Crawhall
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Cape Town, South Africa
Chair of TILCEPA, IUCN

MARINE SOCIAL POLICY SPECIALIST GROUP

TILCEPA Social Policy Specialist Group concerning Marine Protected Areas & related Locally Managed Marine Areas

TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG has as its mandate to study and promote effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in seascape (marine and coastal) conserved areas (MPAs and LMMAs).

Attention is given to promoting good practices, articulating the importance of working with local and traditional institutions, and adherence to IUCN and CBD guidelines on governance, participation, equity, livelihoods, traditional knowledge and sustainable use. This is further embedded in an awareness of norms and standards on both Protected Areas and human rights, including new generation standards such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The SG would concentrate on helping States and conservation NGOs understand the sociology, economics and culture of peoples who rely on marine resources, and supporting marine resource users and stewards to articulate their needs, values, rights and strategies on sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity.

The Specialist Group would work to encourage marine protection solutions which draw on traditional, indigenous and / or local governance and management systems and institutions which have endured over time and could create win-win situations in marine conservation. These may turn out to be Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMAs) or other forms of sustainable use seascapes, rather than centralised Marine Protected Areas (MPAs), but with the obligation that sustainability, equity and conservation are at the heart of the endeavour.

Attention is given to process over outcomes, allowing national rights holders and stakeholders to find their own solutions, while encouraging good process, intersectoral and intercultural mediation and the use of participatory planning tools and methodologies.

Particular attention is given to the new International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), with a focus on Satoumi principles of sustainable use and effective conservation.



Terms of Reference

**TILCEPA Social Policy Specialist Group
concerning Mountain Connectivity, mountain Protected Areas & mountainous
Transboundary Conserved Landscapes
(TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG)**

March 2011

Overview: This is a proposal to TILCEPA members, WCPA and CEESP for TILCEPA to create a Specialist Group on social policy in relation to Mountain Protected Areas and large scale, mountainous transboundary conservation landscapes, including connectivity between mountain Protected Areas (buffers and biological corridors). The aim is to build specialist capacity and information sharing on social policy issues related to mountain bio-cultural conservation, both within national and transnational contexts. Particular attention is given to the rights, participation, traditional knowledge and equitable benefit sharing with indigenous peoples and local communities affected by mountain Protected Areas and larger landscape management arrangements.

Constituencies and Cooperating Parties: TILCEPA is a joint body of CEESP and WCPA. As such, the Mountain SPSG would engage with the Regional Vice Chairs and Thematic Chairs of both commissions. There is currently a WCPA Mountain Connectivity Specialist Group as well as the Transboundary Conservation Specialist Group. We are proposing that TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy Specialist Group be constituted under TILCEPA, recruit its own members and cooperate closely with WCPA TBCA-SG and MC-SG. Owing to the link between mountains and pilgrimage sites, it is also proposed that the TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG would work in concert with the WCPA Cultural & Spiritual Values of Protected Areas SG (CSVPA).

The Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) also has a Mountain Ecosystem Theme. TILCEPA Mountain SPSG would cooperate and explore relations with the CEM Mountain Ecosystem Theme and expert members.

In addition to coordination inside CEESP, WCPA and CEM, the TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG would work with IUCN Secretariat and Regional Offices. TILCEPA's mandate is explicitly about indigenous peoples and local communities as active rights holders and interested parties with regards all Protected Areas. TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG would thus encourage interaction with and engagement by civil society organisations – particularly those representing indigenous and local mountain peoples. Other key civil society and expert networks include the Mountain Partnership, the Mountain Forum, ICIMOD and UN CBD Secretariat.

Mission: The TILCEPA Mountain SPSG would promote good practices in **social policy** relevant to mountain biodiversity conservation, including issues of governance, ethical practices, local participation, equitable benefit-sharing, protection and promotion of local livelihoods and

sustainable use of natural resources, integrity of bio-cultural diversity, respect for traditional knowledge and local institutions of governance and human rights.

A core rationale for TILCEPA Mountain SPSG would be the promotion of the sociological and scientific evidence that local governance and decision making need to be a foundation for developing national, sub-regional and regional strategies in mountain Protected Areas and other forms of national and transboundary agreements on mountain conservation. The TILCEPA Mountain Specialist Group would be a repository of **expert knowledge on social policy, social assessment and strategic and participatory approaches for promoting an integrated social and biological approach to effective mountain- and mountain-connectivity biodiversity conservation.**

The aim is that TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG would add value to WCPA Mountain Connectivity SG and TBCSG; and be able to strengthen social policy contributions in targeted site level projects and in global policy making.

Rationale: Mountain landscapes form islands of biodiversity across the planet with high levels of endemism. Mountains cover about twenty-five percent of the Earth's surface and are home to twelve percent of the world's population (Mountain Partnership). The relatively low human population density on mountains has historically protected them against excessive land use changes and degradation of species varieties. Fifty percent of the world's fresh water supplies come from mountain territories. Loss of biodiversity at higher altitudes puts unique human civilisations at risk, increases problems of poverty and sustainability, as well as creates opportunities for conflict between different interest groups, including much larger populations living downstream.

The crisis of biodiversity loss and the impacts of climate change are particularly acute for higher altitude ecosystems across the globe. Melting glaciers, land-slides, erosion, lifting of cloud cover, upward species migration and the inability of certain species to adapt to higher altitudes all contribute to threatening species survival and ecosystems.

Formalised mountain landscape transboundary conservation agreements are rare¹, yet most mountain states recognise the acute problem of climate change and its impact on ecosystems services and biodiversity, not only at higher altitudes but also downstream. One of the logical evolutions on high altitude conservation is to protect and promote biological corridors to assist appropriate migratory and genetic flow, making it easier for species to cope with climatic instability and land use changes.

¹ Most of the international instruments currently deal with European and Eurasian mountain connectivity. The Alpine Convention is a treaty between Austria, Switzerland, Germany, France, the Principality of Liechtenstein, Italy, the Principality of Monaco, Slovenia and the European Community. The Carpathian Convention provides the framework for cooperation and multi-sectoral policy coordination, and a forum for dialogue between all stakeholders involved. It was signed in 2003 by the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia and Montenegro, Slovak Republic and Ukraine

Human cultural diversity is closely tied to biological diversity, due to humans adapting their cultures and subsistence systems to particular biological niches. This is particularly evident in mountain landscapes where humans have developed specific cultures at different altitudes or developed methods of vertical migration to take advantage of seasonal rainfall and wild resources. Mountains also play an important role in human spiritual and cultural landscapes. Across the planet, many cultures look up to mountains as embodiments of the divine, as sites of ancestral origin, or as places of pilgrimage and religious observance. This is expressed in terms of sacred mountains, sacred sites, sacred rivers and water points, and associated cultural and spiritual practices which may play a significant role in long term biological conservation.

Mountain Partnership estimates that as many as 270 million rural mountain people in developing and transition countries are at risk of, or experiencing hunger. As mountain biodiversity degrades, so human pressures and needs change. In some countries, for example in Bangladesh, lowland peoples are under pressure to occupy higher altitudes, creating opportunities for increased social and ethnic conflict.

Mountain connectivity as a method of large scale conservation is relatively new. Transboundary conservation is not new but there are few examples of well-considered international agreements which fully involve the indigenous peoples of mountain territories in what are primarily State-to-State agreements. More attention needs to be focussed on the social policy aspects of large scale mountain landscape conservation, connectivity strategies and transboundary agreements and governance.

The situation varies widely in different parts of the globe with uneven capacity or robustness of local and / or traditional management systems. Nonetheless, the CBD affirms in a number of policy instruments the centrality of involving local users of biodiversity in the effective conservation of local resources. Further, in the review of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) ahead of COP10, there is an evident problem with the poor performance of State parties to the CBD reporting on Element 2 of the PoWPA – suggesting that there is a major capacity gap in the area of governance, participation and equitable benefit sharing. Moreover, many governments seem challenged about how to marry centralised conservation authority with local governance and decision making.

Mountain peoples tend to be further removed from sites of national government and governance. It is arguable that communities which rely on mountain resources are legally less secure, and thus more vulnerable than those relying on lower altitude resources. This insecurity arises from both the ethnic / indigenous identity of mountain peoples, lower population numbers, and issues about national interest over watersheds, as well as mountain specific livelihoods.

Mountains are also often sites of spiritual or cultural significance. Certain mountains are held to be important for particular religions, and in some cases multiple faiths use a single mountain or mountain chain as sites of pilgrimage. Pilgrimage sites bring in their own issues of conservation and landscape management, as well as introduce non-State institutional actors who are important for long term governance and the mobilisation of social norms, spiritual and cultural values in conservation and rehabilitation.

Composition: The TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG would be composed of a core group of up to 30 members with expert experience in mountain conservation, mountain transboundary conservation landscapes, PA social policy, sustainable use and related regulatory and tenurial frameworks. The goal would be to have a mix of social scientists, NGO workers, people with mountain backgrounds and / or a role in mountain peoples' advocacy networks, indigenous peoples with policy and governance experience related to mountain and mountain transboundary issues and mountain PA managers or staff.

TILCEPA's team would include interested members of WCPA Mountain Connectivity and WCPA Transboundary Conservation Areas, WCPA CSVPA, CEM Mountain Ecosystem Theme as well as non-members who would be integrated as CEESP members, particularly those representing mountain communities. The members of TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG would be recruited and selected to represent diverse regions, constituencies, institutions and be gender equitable.

Mandate: TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG would have as its mandate to study and promote effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in mountain conserved areas, with particular attention to mountain connectivity landscapes and transboundary mountainous Protected Areas.

Attention would be given to promoting good social policy practices, articulating the importance of working with local and traditional institutions, and adherence to IUCN and CBD guidelines on governance, participation, equity, livelihoods, traditional knowledge and sustainable use. This would be further embedded in an awareness of broader norms and standards on both Protected Areas and human rights. The SG would concentrate on helping States and conservation NGOs understand the sociology and culture of peoples who rely on mountain resources, and supporting mountain natural resource users and stewards to articulate their needs, values and strategies on sustainable use and conservation.

The Specialist Group would work to encourage mountain conservation solutions which draw on traditional, indigenous and / or local governance and management systems which have endured over time and could create win-win situations in mountain conservation and responses to climate change. Attention would be given to community initiated conservation, including sacred natural sites, monastic forests, pilgrimage sites and related non-State institutions. Attention could be given to the new International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), with a focus on *Satoyama* principles of sustainable use and effective conservation¹.

The focus would likely be on creating sub-regional or regional synergies – for example drawing on positive norms in one country, to promote good practices in neighbouring countries sharing related mountain chains. The TILCEPA Mountain SPSG would concentrate on bringing its experience, issues and policy recommendations into appropriate for a, including but not limited to the IUCN Regional Conservation Forums of 2011, the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress and the IUCN World Parks Congress of 2014. In terms of the VIth World Parks Congress, the focus would be on global norms, standards and assessment tools.

TILCEPA Mountain Social Policy SG would work closely with WCPA TBCA and WCPA Mountain Connectivity, identifying strategic opportunities, promoting awareness of social policy within WCPA networks, publications and events, and keeping regular electronic and face-to-face contact between coordinators.

Objectives & Outputs:

All things in the IUCN Commissions are constrained by meagre budgets. The goal here would be primarily to operate as a think-tank, to share information, and to target certain policy forums to get messaging out about good practices in social justice and equity in combination to biodiversity conservation targets.

- Build policy momentum through a series of conference events, publications and policy forums with the target of impacting on the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress and the 2014 IUCN VIth World Parks Congress;
- Prepare a suite of recommendations for the 2014 VIth World Parks Congress to promote ethical, appropriate and sustainable social policy with regards national and transboundary mountain conserved landscapes (including community conserved areas, sacred sites and pilgrimage sites);
- Review and promote social assessment tools relevant to Mountain and mountain-connectivity conserved landscapes in cooperation with IIED, UNEP WCMC, the University of Queensland and the UNCBD Secretariat;
- Organise side-events at influential policy forums (e.g. WCC, WPC, SCB, CBD, UNFCCC) to promote positive case studies;
- Promote socially progressive principles amongst influential actors, including scientists, policy makers, indigenous peoples and mountain networks and organisations, UN agencies and the IUCN global and regional networks. This would include promoting awareness of case studies on local and traditional mountain landscape conservation / management / regulatory frameworks and governance.
- Promote participatory methodologies for consultation, policy dialogue, conflict resolution and intercultural mediation in mountain conservation and Protected Areas design, implementation and assessment.
- Consider and promote effective linkage of international rights standards and norms in mountain conservation, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the relevant components of the UN CBD, and the recently approved CBD Programmes of Work;
- Identify sub-regional and regional opportunities for promoting transfers of good practices from one country into neighbouring countries. Engage with regional institutions and agencies to promote inter-regional dialogue and influence sharing.
- Identify, engage with and promote the participation of mountain communities in IUCN, CBD and UNFCCC activities and events.

- Raise funds necessary to implement projects and help promote key messages at site level and in global policy forums.



Terms of Reference

**TILCEPA Social Policy Specialist Group
concerning Marine Protected Areas & related Locally Managed Marine Areas
(TILCEPA Marine social policy SG)**

March 2011

Overview: This is a proposal to TILCEPA members, WCPA and CEESP for TILCEPA to create a Specialist Group on social policy in relation to Marine Protected Areas or equivalent institutionally conserved seascapes. There is currently a WCPA Marine Specialist Group. We are proposing that TILCEPA Marine Social Policy Specialist Group would be autonomously formed, choosing its own members, and would cooperate closely with WCPA Marine. In addition, the TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG would work with IUCN Secretariat, Regional offices, with civil society organisations – particularly representing fishing and coastal peoples - and with the UN CBD Secretariat to promote good practices in Marine Protected Areas or Locally Managed Marine Areas, including issues of governance, ethics, participation, benefit-sharing, integrity of bio-cultural diversity, respect for traditional knowledge and local institutions of governance and human rights. The motivation arising from the CBD to create new Marine Protected Areas is an opportunity to put into practice the '*new paradigm*' of conservation as articulated in the Durban Accord of the Vth World Parks Congress and other international instruments on human and peoples' rights, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). The aim is that TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG would add value to WCPA Marine and inspire positive norms and standards in MPA / LMMA processes and practices.

Rationale: The core rationale for TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG would be the promotion of the sociological and scientific evidence that local governance and decision making need to be foundations for developing national, sub-regional and regional strategies in marine and coastal Protected Areas. This juncture of good science and good sociology needs to be supported by good management processes. Countries in the North and the South may need advice and access to methodologies of *how* to consult rights holders and stakeholders and to understand the facilitating role of national Protected Areas agencies rather than adhere to more top-down policing or military administrative models which still exist in many countries. The Specialist Group would be a repository of expert knowledge on social policy, social assessment, human rights and strategic approaches for promoting an integrated social and biological approach to

effective marine and coastal biodiversity conservation, drawing on good procedural methodologies, participatory planning tools and approaches, and inter-sectoral, intercultural mediation competences.

The crisis of biodiversity loss and the impacts of climate change are particularly acute for marine and coastal ecosystems across the globe. The CBD is strongly encouraging its signatories to extend Protected Areas to Alliance for Zero Extinction sites (AZE) and Endangered Bird Areas (EBAs), particularly in relation to conservation of coral reef systems, coastal zones with threatened sea-grasses and mangrove ecosystems, as well as marine faunal breeding areas. States have agreed to extend Protected Areas to 10% of their national marine and coastal territory, with attention to particularly vulnerable and representative species and ecosystems.

Pressure is on States to proclaim, improve or extend Marine Protected Areas as urgent conservation measures and to redesign their integrated coastal management systems to address waste, nutrient run-offs and other forms of pollution which are particularly dangerous for marine biodiversity near urban areas and other human settlements. Fish and other marine populations are affected by over-exploitation by industrial fisheries, undersea mining, oil spills, industrial harbour developments and other economically motivated activities which in practice place marine biodiversity at risk of degradation or extinction.

These noble goals of marine protection and their related CBD targets are a valuable response to a major lacuna in many national and regional conservation policies. However, inappropriate implementation of marine protection measures may pose serious challenges to the vast numbers of people who rely on marine and coastal resources. Marine and coastal ecosystems are globally important for human well-being, livelihoods and food security. Fishing provides protein to about one billion people on Earth, and is the main livelihood for over one hundred thousand peopleⁱⁱ. Any sustainable solution needs to find a common ground between biological conservation measures and systems, and the equitable and sustainable use of biodiversity – principles which are the foundation of the CBD itself. Marine conservation needs to address the real drivers of marine biodiversity loss, rather than shift the 'cost' of marine protection onto the most vulnerable human populations who may be the victims rather than the drivers of the biodiversity loss. Poorly conceived Marine Protected Areas risk spreading poverty, human migration and other forms of vulnerability (malnutrition, conflict, gender inequality, problems of drugs and alcohol) without effectively addressing the major drivers of marine biodiversity loss or degradation.

Human rights organisations and networks representing fishing peoples are voicing concerns about top-down decision making which threatens human livelihoods and undermines key principles of equity, participation, sustaining traditional knowledge systems and the right to sustainable use and active stewardship of local ecosystems by local communities and indigenous peoples. The Durban Accord and other instruments such as the CBD Addis Ababa Guidelines and Principles on the Sustainable Use of Biodiversity call on states to follow due process, to decentralise stewardship and governance over biodiversity, within a coherent national and regional framework, strategy and legal system.

In some parts of the world, there are localised traditional governance systems which have regulated human behaviour in relation to specific marine resources for decades, sometimes for centuries. These include seasonal or ritual 'no-take' zones or cycles and these systems may have long established governance institutions which are inherent to the local culture and closely aligned with the capacity of the ecosystem to reproduceⁱⁱⁱ.

The situation varies widely in different parts of the globe with uneven capacity or robustness of local and / or traditional management systems. Nonetheless, the CBD affirms in a number of policy instruments the centrality of involving local users of biodiversity in the effective conservation of local resources. Further, in the review of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) ahead of COP10, there is an evident problem with the poor performance of State parties to the CBD reporting on Element 2 of the PoWPA – suggesting that there is a major capacity gap in the area of governance, participation and equitable benefit sharing. Moreover, many governments seem challenged about how to marry centralised conservation authority with local governance and decision making.

It is arguable that communities which rely on marine resources are legally more vulnerable than those relying on terrestrial resources. Marine natural resource rights may be less elaborated in legislation and more precarious in practice than terrestrial land rights. Few countries have legal frameworks that affirm the territorial usage rights of mobile fishing communities.

The overall pattern appears to be a decrease in traditional governance systems in marine and coastal areas, and a surge in privatisation and overexploitation by larger industrial interests, including industrial fishing, industrial aquacultures, oil and gas extraction, undersea diamond mining, building of commercial harbours, and rapid spread of tourism infrastructure at the expense of both biodiversity and local livelihoods. As such, the TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG is also invited to consider how macroeconomic policies may be creating a context for the failure of Marine Protected Areas and marine and coastal conservation. Social policy should also take into account a conscious recognition of economic policy and disproportional power relations between artisanal fishing communities and industrial interests and multinational extractive industries. Governance thus applies not only to the site, but to the wider context of who has power and how government recognises and meditates the different roles, interests and rights of different scales of human interests.

Composition: The TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG is to be composed of a core group of a Chairperson and up to 30 core members with expert experience in marine conservation, MPAs, LMMAs, PA social policy, sustainable use and related regulatory and tenurial frameworks, and / or seascape governance (traditional or otherwise) of marine resources. The goal would be to have a mix of various social scientists (anthropologists, economists, sociologists, legal practitioners, people with experience in governance, policy making and management), NGO workers, people with fishing backgrounds and / or a role in fishing advocacy networks, indigenous peoples with policy and governance experience related to marine and coastal issues and MPA managers or staff, as well as marine biologists and people working in marine conservation.

TILCEPA's team would include interested members of WCPA Marine as well as non-members who would be CEESP members, particularly those representing fishing communities. The members of TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG would represent diverse regions, constituencies, institutions and be gender equitable.

Mandate: TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG would have as its mandate to study and promote effective participation of local communities and indigenous peoples in seascape (marine and coastal) conserved areas (MPAs and LMMAs). Attention would be given to promoting good practices, articulating the importance of working with local and traditional institutions, and adherence to IUCN and CBD guidelines on governance, participation, equity, livelihoods, traditional knowledge and sustainable use. This would be further embedded in an awareness of broader norms and standards on both Protected Areas and human rights, including new generation standards such as the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

The SG would concentrate on helping States and conservation NGOs understand the sociology, economics and culture of peoples who rely on marine resources, and supporting marine resource users and stewards to articulate their needs, values and strategies on sustainable use and conservation.

The specialist group would work to encourage marine protection solutions which draw on traditional, indigenous and / or local governance and management systems which have endured over time and could create win-win situations in marine conservation. . Appropriate legal arrangements may turn out to be Locally Managed Marine Areas or other forms of sustainable use seascapes, rather than centralised Marine Protected Areas, but with the obligation that sustainability, equity and conservation are at the heart of the endeavour.

TILCEPA's mandate and function is to encourage or facilitate access by indigenous peoples and local communities who are rights-holders and interested parties to be directly engaged in decision-making, policy-making and assessment and review of Protected Areas.

Attention would be given more to process over outcomes, allowing national rights holders and stakeholders to find their own solutions, while encouraging good process, intersectoral and intercultural mediation and the use of participatory planning tools and methodologies.

The focus would likely be on creating inter-regional synergies – for example drawing on positive norms in the Pacific to influence North East and South East Asian countries where there are currently opportunities for embedding good practices or challenging harmful practices. In terms of the VIth World Parks Congress, the focus would be on global norms, standards and assessment tools.

Particular attention would be given to the new International Partnership for the Satoyama Initiative (IPSI), with a focus on *Satoumi* principles of sustainable use and effective conservation^{iv}.

TILCEPA Marine Social Policy SG would work closely with WCPA Marine, identifying strategic opportunities, promoting awareness of social policy within WCPA Marine networks, publications and events, and keeping regular electronic and face-to-face contact between coordinators.

Objectives & Outputs: All things in the IUCN Commissions are constrained by meagre budgets. The goal here would be primarily to operate as a think-tank, to share information, and to target certain policy forums to get messaging out about good practices in social justice and equity in combination to biodiversity conservation targets.

- Build policy momentum through a series of conference events, publications and policy forums with the target of impacting on the 2012 IUCN World Conservation Congress and the 2014 IUCN VIth World Parks Congress;
- Prepare a suite of recommendations for the 2014 VIth World Parks Congress to promote ethical, appropriate and sustainable social policy with regards marine and coastal conserved seascapes (as MPAs, LMMAs or equivalent formalised and institutionalised practices);
- Review and promote social assessment tools relevant to marine and coastal conserved seascapes in cooperation with IIED, UNEP WCMC, University of Queensland, WWF, CBD and PAEL;
- Organise side-events at influential policy forums (e.g. WCC, WPC, SCB, CBD, UNFCCC) to promote positive case studies and awareness of the ‘new paradigm’ for Protected Areas as a foundation for Marine Protected Areas;
- Promote socially progressive principles amongst influential actors, including scientists, economists, policy makers, civil servants, indigenous peoples and fisherfolk networks and organisations, UN agencies and the IUCN global and regional networks. This would include promoting awareness of case studies on local and traditional seascape conservation / management / regulatory frameworks and governance.
- Identify inter-regional opportunities for promoting transfers of good practices from one region into a neighbouring region. Engage with regional institutions and agencies to promote inter-regional dialogue and influence sharing.
- Engage with and promote the participation of fishing, marine and coastal communities in IUCN, CBD and UNFCCC activities and events.
- Consider and promote effective linkage of international rights standards and norms in mountain conservation, including the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the relevant components of the UN CBD, and the recently approved CBD Programmes of Work;
- Identify sub-regional and regional opportunities for promoting transfers of good practices from one country into neighbouring countries. Engage with regional institutions and agencies to promote inter-regional dialogue and influence sharing.
- Raise funds necessary to implement projects and help promote key messages at site level and in global policy forums.

ⁱ IPSI : Satoyama / Satoumi: <http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/>

ⁱⁱ See for example:

http://www.mrag.co.uk/Documents/PolicyBrief4_Livelihoods.pdf

<http://www.fauna-flora.org/initiatives/why-ffi-is-diving-into-the-oceans/>

<http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G00448.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ For a detailed study of Pacific Locally Managed Marine Areas and case studies of traditional governance and conservation see: Vierros et al (2010) Traditional Marine Management Areas of the Pacific in the Context of National and International Law. Darwin, Australia: UNU – Traditional Knowledge Initiative. Website at:

http://www.unutki.org/downloads/File/Publications/Traditional_Marine_Management_Areas_Sept_2010_webversion_v2_two_page_spread.pdf

^{iv} IPSI : Satoyama / Satoumi: <http://satoyama-initiative.org/en/>

IUCN WCPA: PROPOSED TASK GROUP ON GEODIVERSITY AND PROTECTED AREAS

Steering Committee action

1. The WCPA Global Steering Committee is asked to agree to the establishment of a WCPA Task Group on Geodiversity and Protected Areas.
2. The Steering Group should invite those WCPA members listed in para 14 to constitute the initial group and request that they invite other relevant WCPA membership should be drawn from WCPA and representation from the relevant international geological and geomorphological societies.
3. Formal terms of reference should be produced by the group (including timescales, programme and priorities for activity, resources required and potential funding sources) for approval by the WCPA Executive Committee and the Head of the PPA.

Need for activity

4. Geodiversity has tended to take a second place to biodiversity in the development of thinking and guidance on protected areas in IUCN. With the revised definition of a protected area in IUCN *Guidelines for Applying Protected Areas Management Categories* there is a need to raise the profile of the geodiversity component and to determine what further advice and guidance is needed to raise capacity in the network to deal with geodiversity issues and whether the links with the international geological societies require to be strengthened to improve overall performance and specifically on IUCN input to World Heritage sites. A resolution on conservation of Geodiversity and Geological Heritage (4.040) was also passed by WCC Barcelona in 2008 and calls on IUCN's Commissions, especially the World Commission on Protected Areas, to support the Secretariat of IUCN in requested actions. The present paper proposes the establishment of a Task Force of WCPA to address these issues and develop appropriate outputs.
5. The *Guidelines* gave some limited guidance on the geo components of nature and it was recognised that more work was required to codify the application of geodiversity to the Categories system.
6. WCPA members engage in providing advice on earth heritage sites considering World Heritage nomination and on the evaluation of nominations when submitted. IUCN also relies on international geological organisations for expert input to review of nominations. The guidance on this input is in need of review to ensure that those putting forward the cases and those independently commenting on the case are as well informed as possible.
7. UNESCO is actively developing its Geoparks programme and an increasing number of sites are being designated around the world under this scheme, especially in Europe. IUCN is represented in the governance of this initiative, however, there is no formal WCPA input at present and no obvious connection made between Geoparks and protected areas. Guidance on this issue is needed as a matter of some urgency.
8. More generally, the excellent Good Practice Guidelines Series has only covered earth heritage and geodiversity incidentally. There is an argument for suggesting that a Good Practice guide on geodiversity would be helpful to WCPA members and to protected areas professionals in the field in building their capacity to deal with this component.
9. Finally, the connection between geodiversity and biodiversity is not adequately understood in wider IUCN circles. Given the recently established Species Survival Commission/WCPA group on links, adding a geodiversity dimension, particularly in terms of earth's systems and processes which are a fundamental underpinning of biodiversity, should be useful.
10. For the above reasons some action in WCPA is called for. Issues to be dealt with in order of priority from the initial assessment are: guidance in relation to application of the Categories, link with Geoparks, capacity building materials for PA staff, protected areas and biodiversity in general, and geodiversity and WHSs.
11. The paper has been drawn up in consultation with other WCPA members and Protected Areas Programme staff.

Proposal for a WCPA Task Group on Geodiversity and Protected Areas

12. An obvious way to take these issues forward is to establish working group (or whatever other mechanism is appropriate) of WCPA. Its task would be in the first instance to review the issues and determine how they should be addressed, identify the individuals to take the lead and to deliver the outcomes, the resources required and the timescales.
13. The ultimate outcome of activity should be to increase the types and areas of coverage of geodiversity in protected areas globally through the provision of
 - ✓ capacity building materials for protected staff on geodiversity/earth heritage and protected areas, including a Best Practice Guideline;
 - ✓ an appendix to the Categories Guidelines on geodiversity akin to Marine Protected Area guidelines currently being prepared;
 - ✓ an updated WCPA approach to providing assessments on WHS candidate sites under criterion viii and the relationships with international geological and geomorphological organisations; and
 - ✓ the WCPA perspective on UNESCO Geoparks.
14. The following WCPA members have expressed an interest in participating: Paul Dingwall, Paul Williams, Nigel Dudley, Graeme Worboys, Patrick MacKeever and Roger Crofts. Input on behalf of GPAP/WHP through Tim Badman has also been offered. Involvement of members of the international geological and geomorphological bodies would be valuable.

Roger Crofts
March 2011

Sacred Natural Sites

Conservation of Biological and Cultural Diversity

Key points

- Highlight the importance of sacred natural sites and landscapes as a broad concept in providing ecosystem services, biodiversity conservation and continuation of cultural practices
- Advocate endogenous development approaches and best practices to support custodians and their communities to exercise their conservation commitments
- Create recognition for custodians and communities rights to biocultural conservation in the context of national and international regulatory and legal frameworks.
- All these actions will contribute to halting biodiversity loss and climate change.

Summary

Sacred Natural Sites (SNS) are considered nodes of biological and cultural diversity that form a global, natural as well as a social conservation network. SNS are not sufficiently understood or recognized, generally under-funded and increasingly under threat.

The Millennium Ecosystems Assessment and The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) studies show the earth's biodiversity and ecosystems are seriously threatened and many are beyond or almost at their tipping points. The resilience of interconnected biological and cultural systems underscores the vitally important role local and indigenous communities and faith groups in maintaining Sacred Natural Sites. These areas, as part of territories, land and seascapes, encode important ethical and moral behaviours related to sustainable ways of living and therefore hold very important lessons for wider humanity in the face of global change.

Sacred mountains, rivers, forests and groves, caves, wells and islands are the world's oldest conservation areas known to mankind. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) recognises the importance of SNS and has developed the Akwé Kon Guidelines. Several high level symposia have been organised on sacred sites and landscapes by the CBD with UNESCO, FAO and IUCN. The current CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA), including Indigenous Communities Conserved Areas (ICCAs) has made progress to support the recognition, protection, conservation and restoration of sacred natural sites. Yet, their potential should also be made more explicit in future refinements of the programme.



Custodians and supporters at the 2009 Custodian Dialogues (see Custodian Statement 2008 in Verschuuren et al. 2010).

Custodians of SNS bear unique responsibilities within local, indigenous and religious communities. They are also guardians of biological diversity and knowledgeable about healing, livestock breeding, plant diversification, agricultural cycles and systems. They play a vital role in the governance of their community and their relationship to the earth. Before all, many custodians are shamans, monks, ascetics, religious and spiritual leaders and keepers of unique cultural and spiritual wisdom and traditions. They contribute to universal values that maintain human relationships with the earth.



Issues Paper

SNS, a global conservation network

Today a network of undetermined magnitude and importance in terms of biocultural diversity spans the globe: a network of nodes of sacred natural sites (SNS). These sites are found in every country, also in Europe and USA, though some are more acknowledged than others. Although overlap exists, SNS make a significant contribution to extending the global conservation network. Approximately 80 % of the world biodiversity and 95% of the world's cultural diversity is found on indigenous lands that constitute 20% of the earth's surface (7% of which is legally owned by indigenous peoples, but not necessarily included nor recognised in conservation designations (Sobrevila 2008 ; UN Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues 2009). An additional 7% of the earth's surface is governed by mainstream religion's organisations to which over 80% of the earth's populations is known to adhere (O'Brien & Palmer, 2007). Protected areas cover around 12%, and according to some estimates Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas possibly would add up to an approximate 20% (Chape et al., 2008). As these designations may overlap, SNS networks exist throughout and beyond these designations and serve as a vehicle for nature conservation (Montserrat Statement, in Mallarach & Papayannis, ed. 2007).

Biodiversity benefits of SNS

SNS have drawn attention from the conservation movement as reservoirs of biodiversity (Dudley et al 2005; 2010). They provide for the protection of biodiversity but also for continuation of cultural practices and as such provide many unique conservation benefits:

- SNS in indigenous societies have especially trained custodians who are responsible for the guardianship of the sites and related customs and practices (Custodian statement, 2008 in Verschuuren et al. 2010).
- SNS protect a wide variety of habitats (including coasts, agricultural landscapes, forests, mountains etc.) in all continents, but Antarctica (Dudley et al.

Policy recommendation to the CBD

Sacred natural sites have to be fully integrated in the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas through the following strategies:

- Recognise and support custodians' and communities' contributions to conserving biological diversity,
- Strengthen protective measures and application of the precautionary principle and Free and Prior informed Consent (FPIC),
- Dialogue with and give support to the custodians of SNS from the indigenous and faith communities to develop protective cross-sectoral policies and legislation that properly recognises the values and customs which their SNS and landscapes embody,
- Best practice management and policy guidance based on sound knowledge of custodians and communities, with support from policy makers, conservation experts, lawyers and academics,
- Create spaces for of policy dialogue, from the local to the international level, about protection, management and reconciling sacred and other values of SNS,
- Recognise SNS as being suitable indicators of biocultural diversity and traditional knowledge from custodians under article 8j, 10c and in the ABS negotiations where appropriate,
- Improved understanding of and support for indigenous and local community led endogenous and academic action research to demonstrate the biological and cultural diversity values of SNS, their resilience mechanisms, their governance structure and how they can adapt to ecological and socioeconomic changes,
- Develop guidelines for researching, documenting and inventorying SNS that respect fundamental rights of indigenous peoples and religious freedom,
- Promote public awareness of the unique contribution of SNS to human culture and biodiversity conservation,
- Support the creation of a cultural appropriate Fund for SNS and develop solutions for sustainable finance.

- 2005).
- SNS occur in all IUCN categories of protected areas (Verschuuren et al., 2007).
- Sacred groves provide biodiversity benefits to many local communities and indigenous peoples in the face of climate

- SNS provide powerful incentives for mutual respect and conservation (Aanaar/Inari Statement, Mallarach et al., in press).

Threats to SNS

Globally, SNS are increasingly under

Recognizing SNS and territories as valuable to biodiversity conservation could support custodians efforts to reduce loss of culture and nature.

- change (Wild et al. in press).
- Many local and indigenous communities understand SNS and landscapes to be interdependent networks or systems, which maintain the resilience and integrity of the sacred territories in which they are embedded (Custodian Statement, 2008 in Verschuuren et al 2010; Dobson and Mamyeve 2010,).

pressure from intensifying contemporary development activities and social change (Schornaker et al 2008), in particular materialism and secularisation. Although to indigenous people and mainstream religions the whole earth is sacred, the SNS networks are especially sensitive (Barcelona dialogues statement, 2008). Examples of threats are: tourism, industrial forestry,

infrastructure development, extractive and energy industries, large scale agriculture, industrialisation, urbanisation, inappropriate archaeological research, inappropriate representation by national museums, cultural and religious subordination, neoliberal market approaches. Many SNS are hotspots of biocultural diversity (Verschuuren et al, 2010b). As most threats to SNS affect both cultural and biological values (Persic and Martin, 2008), they weaken the resilience and interconnectedness of humans with nature.

Legal recognition

In many cases, there is a clear lack of support for communities and custodians to exercise their traditional cultural, spiritual and religious responsibilities that they are entitled to



Cagaxanul Volcano (3772m), named Santa María in the Spanish language, is an active volcano in the Western Highlands of Guatemala, close to the city of Quetzaltenango. A large area of the mountain is heavily forested with cloud forest and has been declared a protected area. This has helped to secure the cultural and spiritual use of this sacred natural site, which contains a pilgrimage from the surrounding villages through the forests onto the mountain's summit.

Best practice guidelines and precedent

Conservationists, academics and lawyers should work with faith communities indigenous and local peoples to conduct appropriate and culturally sensitive forms of research and respectful, reciprocal intercultural work to support other cultures and faith groups to help conserve their SNS and landscapes. Examples of guidelines developed so far include guidance for conservation managers, planners and decision makers on SNS and landscapes has been developed in the international arena:

- **CBD: Akwé: Kon Voluntary Guidelines** for the Conduct of Cultural, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Regarding Developments Proposed to Take Place on, or which are Likely to Impact on, Sacred Sites and on Lands and Waters Traditionally Occupied or Used by Indigenous and Local Communities.
- **IUCN/UNESCO: Best Practice Guidelines No.16** "Sacred natural Sites, Guidelines for Protected Area Managers" (Wild and McLeod, 2008).
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- **Sacred Natural Sites; Conserving Nature and Culture** (Verschuuren et al, 2010). The research for the book also informs this Issues Paper and contains a detailed action plan for work on SNS it also includes a Custodians statement.
- **The Custodians Statement** is issued by custodians of SNS from four continents who participated in a dialogue organised by IUCN CSVPA. The statement voices issues of importance to safeguarding SNS (Custodian statement 2008 in Verschuuren et al 2010.).
- **UNEP-WCMC's ICCA Registry** can include SNS in order to ensure their appropriate recognition by policy makers and conservation planners. Custodians and communities choose, if, and the degree to which their information is made available to the database and to the public.
- **CBD's Code of Ethical Conduct** to ensure respect for the cultural and intellectual heritage of indigenous and local communities relevant to the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity (under consideration by the CBD in 2010).
- **Community Protocols**, when part of an endogenous process in which communities outline their aspirations for well-being are labelled Biocultural Community Protocols (Jonas & Bavikatte 2010), to facilitate an interface between their traditional ways of life, their rights and external entities such as private companies and governments (under consideration by the CBD in 2010).

rights under national and international law. Free and Prior Informed Consent, the right to self determination, right of religious freedom and of confidentiality of sacred sites and related knowledge, would be key concepts to such support and it is therefore essential that they be implemented and further championed by the CBD.

Challenges in documentation and registration

Most SNS are guarded by their custodians who determine the code of conduct for these places. Indigenous custodians often receive such teachings from their ancestral traditions, which are born of their territories. Religious custodians derive conduct from their spiritual teachings but are often also institutionalised and hence closely related to formal governance structures. Whilst respecting secrecy and protocol, local custodians and their (religious) communities can assist with documentation of their SNS but for any such development, Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) should be exercised, respecting the rights of self determination, religious freedom and cultural continuity including the right to refuse action.

Central documentation of SNS in local, national or global databases or registries could aid their protection and management if they help to empower their custodians and communities and the process is clearly agreed by them in order not to undermine their knowledge, rights and practices. There is a need to create

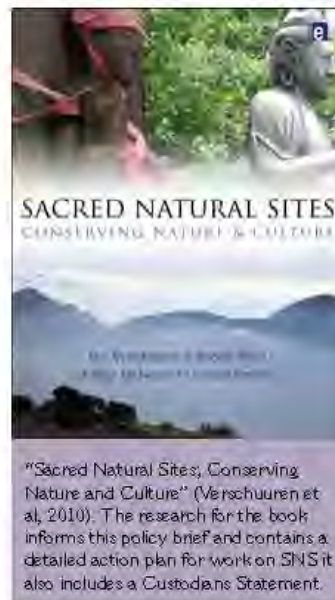
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understanding and respect for different cultural and legal systems and worldviews as well as a responsibility to recognise the dangers in exposing information which can enable unscrupulous interests. Synergies, agreements and procedures must be established on this basis between rights holders of land and knowledge and external or governmental organisations and institutes involved responsible for mapping and in designations, recognition, registration and data management.

Need for a policy review and national law

To date, a review of existing laws and policies (international and national, plus local political realities) that assist with the conservation of SNS and landscapes is still lacking. The review should include existing rights, but also of those laws that contravene with laws that help protect SNS. The review should also address gaps,

- 1989,
- World Heritage Convention – Cultural Landscapes (1992),
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- UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001),
- UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003),
- UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions. 2005
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP; 2007)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), article 8j, 10c & Akwé Kon Guidelines,
- The Ramsar convention on wise use of wetlands (1971). Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21.
- Declaration on the rights of Pacha



Sacred Natural Sites form a global, biological as well as a social conservation network which is largely unrecognized, underfunded and under threat

strengths and weaknesses (e.g. community/nation specific) as well as implementation of existing rights and provide specific legal/rights-based strategies for the protection of SNS and landscapes. Formal recognition that sacred sites form an interconnected and interdependent network is also lacking. Current international treaties that can support the protection of SNS and their custodians are:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),
- International Labour Organization Convention (No. 169) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, adopted

Mama (Mother Earth) (2010),
SNS Alliance
 An alliance with a wider network of traditional knowledge holders, conservationists, academics and others at this time of growing threats can be supportive of the protection of SNS and landscapes if it does not undermine the capacity of these systems to protect themselves and they maintain their integrity. Such alliance as well as individual researchers should, in addition to FPIC, not only follow research protocols applicable to their discipline but also contribute to creating new protocols that are in line with the wishes of the custodians and other best available information.

The CBD can play a key role in supporting this alliance and assist with developing protocols that need to be established to assure equity and respect for diversity and synergies of – cultural, religious and legal principles for example under article 8j. In addition a better understanding is needed of the biological and cultural diversity values of SNS, their resilience mechanisms, their governance structure and how they can adapt to ecological and socioeconomic changes. In return this can help to effectively mobilise religious and spiritual motivations for stewardship and custodianship of SNS custodians and faith leaders in order to motivate deliberate and mindful protection of biodiversity.

References

The references in this paper including a more elaborate version of this Issues Paper can be obtained from www.csvpa.org

This issues paper has been created by Bas Verschuuren, basverschuuren@gmail.com (Co-Chair of IUCN CSVPA, Programme Support at ETC-COMPAS), with contributions from Robert Wild (Chair, IUCN CSVPA), Claudia Rütte (University of Bern, coordinator of SaNaSi), Nigel Crawhall (Managing Director IPAC and Co-Chair TILCEPA), Nigel Dudley (WCPA and Equilibrium), Shonil Bhagwat (Oxford University), Liz Hosken (Director, Gaia Foundation), Canne Nadal (Earth Jurisprudence Programme, Gaia Foundation), Thyrio Papayannis and Josep-Maria Mallarach, (co-ordinators of The Delos Initiative, Steering Committee CSVPA), Colleen Corigan (IUCN-WCMC, ICCA Registry), Harry Jonas (Co-director Natural Justice), Holly Schnum (Natural Justice), Felipe Gomez (Oxlaju Ajpop and Coordinator COMPAS Meso-America), Wim Hjerstra (International Coordinator, ETC-COMPAS), Mburu Gathuru (Coordinator African Biodiversity Network), Christopher McLeod (Director Sacred Land Film Project), Dave Pritchard (International Treaties Adviser & Independent consultant), Gary Martin (Director Global Diversity Foundation).

Sacred Natural Sites

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NATURAL JUSTICE



Issues Paper

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- UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions. 2005
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP; 2007)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (1992), article 8j, 10c & Akwé Kon Guidelines,
- The Ramsar convention on wise use of wetlands (1971). Resolutions VIII.19 and IX.21.
- Declaration on the rights of Pacha



Sacred Natural Sites form a global, biological as well as a social conservation network which is largely unrecognized, underfunded and under threat

strengths and weaknesses (e.g. community/nation specific) as well as implementation of existing rights and provide specific legal/rights-based strategies for the protection of SNS and landscapes. Formal recognition that sacred sites form an interconnected and interdependent network is also lacking. Current international treaties that can support the protection of SNS and their custodians are:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),
- International Labour Organization Convention (No. 169) concerning Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries, adopted

Mama (Mother Earth) (2010),
SNS Alliance
 An alliance with a wider network of traditional knowledge holders, conservationists, academics and others at this time of growing threats can be supportive of the protection of SNS and landscapes if it does not undermine the capacity of these systems to protect themselves and they maintain their integrity. Such alliance as well as individual researchers should, in addition to FPIC, not only follow research protocols applicable to their discipline but also contribute to creating new protocols that are in line with the wishes of the custodians and other best available information.

The CBD can play a key role in supporting this alliance and assist with developing protocols that need to be established to assure equity and respect for diversity and synergies of – cultural, religious and legal principles for example under article 8j. In addition a better understanding is needed of the biological and cultural diversity values of SNS, their resilience mechanisms, their governance structure and how they can adapt to ecological and socioeconomic changes. In return this can help to effectively mobilise religious and spiritual motivations for stewardship and custodianship of SNS custodians and faith leaders in order to motivate deliberate and mindful protection of biodiversity.

References

The references in this paper including a more elaborate version of this Issues Paper can be obtained from www.csvpa.org

This issues paper has been created by Bas Verschuuren, basverschuuren@gmail.com (Co-Chair of IUCN CSVPA, Programme Support at ETC-COMPAS), with contributions from Robert Wild (Chair, IUCN CSVPA), Claudia Rütte (University of Bern, coordinator of SaNaSi), Nigel Crawhall (Managing Director IPAC and Co-Chair TILCEPA), Nigel Dudley (WCPA and Equilibrium), Shonil Bhagwat (Oxford University), Liz Hosken (Director, Gaia Foundation), Canne Nadal (Earth Jurisprudence Programme, Gaia Foundation), Thyrio Papayannis and Josep-Maria Mallarach, (co-ordinators of The Delos Initiative, Steering Committee CSVPA), Colleen Corigan (IUCN-WCMC, ICCA Registry), Harry Jonas (Co-director Natural Justice), Holly Schnum (Natural Justice), Felipe Gomez (Oxlaju Ajpop and Coordinator COMPAS Meso-America), Wim Hjerstra (International Coordinator, ETC-COMPAS), Mburu Gathuru (Coordinator African Biodiversity Network), Christopher McLeod (Director Sacred Land Film Project), Dave Pritchard (International Treaties Adviser & Independent consultant), Gary Martin (Director Global Diversity Foundation).

UPDATE TO ANNUAL REPORT TO WCPA STEERING COMMITTEE

PROTECTED AREAS LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

BEN BOER

DAY FOUR 7 APRIL 2011			
11:45	13.2	PA and Legislation Task Force: PA legal frameworks	<i>Ben Boer</i>

1. The establishment of a Joint CEL/WCPA Protected Areas Law Specialist Group

As foreshadowed in my Report, negotiations concerning the establishment of a Joint CEL/WCPA Protected Areas Law Specialist Group were anticipated to be concluded by time the WCPA Steering Committee would meet.

I am pleased to report that the Commission on Environmental Law Steering Committee met last week, and decided to accede to my suggestion that a Joint CEL/WCPA Protected Areas Law Specialist Group be established. In effect, this is a reconstitution of the former Joint Taskforce on Protected Areas Law and Policy that was set up between the two Commissions in 2006.

Although precise details from the CEL Steering Committee meeting are not to hand at the time of writing, the CEL Steering Committee proposed that its Deputy Chair, Justice Antonio Herman Benjamin would be the Co-Chair of the Joint Specialist Group for the moment, and that a more permanent co-chair be appointed in the near future in consultation with me. In addition, it is proposed by CEL that the chairs of each of the CEL Specialist Groups that had a direct mandate on protected areas would form the CEL side of the Group.

I have already reported the names of those whom I have suggested should become members of the group from the WCPA side. My proposal is that each of those on the list, together those people put forward by the CEL Steering Committee, be invited to become members of the WCPA in addition to being members of CEL, so as to ensure stronger links and access to information from WCPA.

My intention is to now put this plan into action, and I seek comments and endorsement from the WCPA Steering Committee for this.

2. Objectives of the Joint CEL/WCPA Protected Areas Law Specialist Group

These objectives are tentative, and comments are invited on them. They will be work-shopped by the newly constituted group in due course

1. To provide guidance on identifying legal principles and concepts for the improved governance of protected areas: these will include, but are not limited to, issues of:
 - land tenure
 - traditional ecological knowledge
 - connectivity conservation

- management of private, and community owned or managed protected areas in order to accommodate rights and enforce responsibilities.
 - the effects of climate change, in particular through ecosystem-based adaptation approaches
 - translation of the IUCN categories of protected area into national legal frameworks using legislation, agreements, leases, and other mechanisms
 - protected areas on the high seas, in exclusive economic zones and in coastal environments
2. To be available as an expert interdisciplinary advisory body for activities of the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, the IUCN Protected Areas Programme and other component parts of the IUCN Programme
 3. To advise on legal and policy issues relating to protected areas raised through the work of other Specialist Groups of the Commission on Environmental law and WCPA
 4. To facilitate contact among, and, where appropriate, to conduct workshops involving the Specialist Group, protected area managers, legal researchers and other groups involved in developing and implementing legal and management frameworks for protected areas.
 5. To collaborate with the IUCN Environmental Law Centre, the Commission on Environmental Law, the Protected Areas Programme and the WCPA for capacity building projects concerning the newly published *Guidelines for Protected Areas Legislation*
 6. To collaborate with the Research Committee and member institutions of the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law concerning protected areas law research projects.

Ben Boer
1 April 2011