



**Preparing for the 6th IUCN World Parks Congress 2014:  
A draft background discussion paper**  
*Zoe Wilkinson, Supported by Trevor Sandwith*

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

This document aims to provide a situation analysis to inform and facilitate IUCN's initial planning sessions on the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress (IUCN-WPC) to be held in 2014.

With 2014 three years away it is timely to start planning for the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN-WPC 2014 in order to enable good preparation and importantly allow fundraising efforts to begin.

To date there has been some initial input from various groups including the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA) Steering Committee, the World Protected Leadership Forum (WPALF) and the IUCN union as a whole via an online survey, as well as from the evaluation mission of Australia's bid to host the congress.

In order to focus and move this work forward a day-long planning session at the 2011 IUCN-WCPA Steering Committee has been scheduled. This document aims to inform this session by providing a synthesis of available information and thinking on the IUCN-WPC narrative to date and to identify some of the potential next steps and challenges ahead in the upcoming decade that the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN WPC 2014 could rise to and seek to address.

## 2 IUCN'S WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS

### 2.1 Foundations of IUCN's protected area work

Protected areas are the cornerstone of global biodiversity conservation and have been a major focus of attention of IUCN's work almost from its origin in 1948. Over many decades since then IUCN has developed and maintained a strong global reputation for its work and leadership role on protected areas. Key elements contributing to this reputation include the decadal IUCN World Parks Congress, the World Commission on Protected Areas (IUCN-WCPA), IUCN's Protected Area Programme and IUCN's authoritative role in providing the UN List of Protected Areas.

The origins of the **IUCN World Parks Congress** go back to the sixth IUCN General Assembly in 1958 in Athens, Greece that recommended the organisation of the **First World Conference on National Parks**. This first conference was held in Seattle in July 1962 and was jointly organised by the US NPS, IUCN, UNESCO and FAO. There have been 5 congresses held to date with the latest in Durban, South Africa in 2003. The World Parks Congress is well established as the forum for setting the global agenda for protected areas and each congress has been a milestone in the development of the global protected area movement.

The sixth IUCN General Assembly also recommended establishment of an **International List of National Parks and Equivalent Reserves**. First produced in 1962 the quality and completeness of the list have progressively improved as more information is provided by national protected areas authorities and the secretariats of international conventions. Now called the UN List of Protected areas it has been produced a total of 13 times between 1962 and 2003 and is the accepted definitive reference of protected areas globally. By the time of the Convention on Biological Diversity's (CBD) 7<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Parties (COP) in 2004, when the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (POWPA) was adopted, the list was formally endorsed as a key tool for the global monitoring and assessment of protected areas. The list and its parent database, the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), now have an ongoing role providing the data for indicators (coverage of protected areas) of progress towards the CBD Biodiversity Targets and on Millennium Development Goal 7.

The seventh IUCN General Assembly established the **International Commission on National Parks** in 1960 to strengthen international co-operation in matters relating to national parks and equivalent reserves in all countries. Now called the **IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas** (IUCN-WCPA) this network of

professional volunteers provides a global resource working in support of IUCN's mission. The IUCN-WCPA mission is **'to promote the establishment and effective management of a world-wide representative network of terrestrial and marine protected areas as an integral contribution to IUCN's mission'**

IUCN first established a **Protected Areas Programme** in 1963, although the first full time staff member only started in the early 1970s. Today the **Global Protected Areas Programme (GPAP)** is part of IUCN's Biodiversity Conservation Group working alongside the recently created World Heritage Programme, the Species Programme and the Global Invasive Species Initiative. Across IUCN's distributed secretariat there are approximately 55 staff working as part of IUCN's Global Protected Areas Programme. The headquarters based programme has always worked in close collaboration with IUCN-WCPA on an integrated programme of activities and with IUCN's regional protected area programmes, although integration with the latter could be strengthened.

## **2.2 Achievements of IUCN's efforts on protected areas**

The many diverse achievements of the combined efforts of IUCN's Global Protected Area Programme and the IUCN-WCPA over the past 50 years can be grouped under the following five areas of work:

- Influencing global policy and national governments actions for protected areas
- Addressing global challenges and opportunities for the role of protected areas
- Establishing standards, improving data and promoting effective management for protected areas
- Creating a global network of protected area professionals
- Implementing direct, on-ground project work on protected areas, mostly via the regional IUCN offices

Ten highlights of IUCN's protected area achievements follow:

### **i) Official Advisory Body Status for UNESCO World Heritage Centre on natural World Heritage Sites**

IUCN co-drafted the World Heritage Convention text with UNESCO in 1972 and has maintained a strong involvement with the convention ever since. IUCN is the sole official advisory body to the World Heritage Committee on natural World Heritage sites and receives an annual contract to facilitate this. Specifically IUCN evaluates all nominations under the natural criteria and monitors the state of conservation of existing sites. Additionally IUCN is involved in prioritising the conservation of the sites that are already listed, implementation and follow up on management effectiveness assessments, the role of World Heritage Sites in communicating global conservation issues and opportunities, and also exploring the need for adaptive management of World Heritage Sites in the face of climate change. IUCN also contributes to capacity building, particularly at regional and field levels, and contributes to the Global Strategy of the World Heritage Committee by preparing a series of global overviews, often in partnership with UNEP-WCMC. Since 2009 IUCN's work on World Heritage has been managed by a separate dedicated programme although the Global Protected Area Programme and IUCN-WCPA continue to make significant contributions to this work.

For consideration

- IUCN's advice to the World Heritage Committee has been challenged on several occasions recently.

### **ii) Policy advocacy achievements for protected areas from global to local levels**

IUCN has been involved in all the principle multi-lateral conventions that relate to the protected areas contributing directly to the drafting of several of these such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and the World Heritage Convention. The 5<sup>th</sup> IUCN WPC in 2003 effectively mainstreamed protected areas as a globally agreed response for conserving biodiversity through the production of the 'Message to the CBD' that recommended adoption of a Programme of Work on Protected Areas (POWPA). The POWPA was duly adopted at the subsequent CBD COP 7 in 2004 and is widely considered to be one of the most successful of the CBD's programmes of work. At a national level IUCN has supported many countries in developing their National

Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs). Regionally IUCN has contributed to regional technical and capacity building efforts.

For consideration

- What will be the major contribution to global policy of the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress?
- How does IUCN distinguish its ongoing role vis a vis the CBD secretariat?

### **iii) Established the UN List of Protected Areas as the definitive reference for protected areas globally**

As described more fully in section 2.1, IUCN was asked by the UN Secretary General to organise a UN List of National Parks and equivalent reserves. Today the parent World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) that produces the UN List of Protected Areas is a well known and highly credible joint product of IUCN and UNEP-WCMC. The scope and reporting capacity of the WDPA is expanding as it progressively includes details of management effectiveness assessments, trans-boundary areas, and a registry of indigenous and community conserved areas. The new portal for the WDPA, [www.protectedplanet.net](http://www.protectedplanet.net), expands the data collection capacity further by providing a geo-wiki open to all and encouraging contributions of descriptive, boundary and photographic information. Protected Planet offers IUCN a new tool for engaging with existing protected area communities as well as creating new constituencies.

For consideration

- How can the potential of the Protected Planet be best utilised?

### **iv) Established the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories as the globally accepted standard**

Recommended by the inaugural World Conference on National Parks the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories were first published in 1978 thereby allowing a global classification of the various types of protected areas to be undertaken. Revised versions were published in 1994 and 2008 further strengthening the categories by introducing a range of governance descriptors that has helped recognition of the contribution of indigenous and locally community conserved, co-managed and private protected areas. CBD COP 7 endorsed the categories in 2004 when the Programme of Work on Protected Areas (POWPA) was adopted. The categories are also approved by the UN General Assembly (UN GA) and are now used in the majority of countries as a standard management tool. Associated with this work is the actual definition of a protected area itself. The IUCN definition is widely accepted as an authority on this term.

For consideration

- The categories are one of the most prominent achievements of IUCN's protected area efforts
- How can the categories accommodate classification of protected areas within urban conurbations?

### **v) Knowledge sharing via the Best Practice Guidelines series and many other publications**

In 1998 IUCN published the first in an ongoing reference series called 'The Best Practice Guidelines'. Drawing on the expertise of the IUCN-WCPA network, each volume addressed topical issues for protected areas further solidifying the role of IUCN as an authoritative voice on protected areas management. The partnership with Cardiff University was instrumental in the first 12 guidelines. Since 2004, James Cook University, Australia have taken the academic lead and a further 5 guidelines have been produced bringing the total to 17. Another 4 guidelines are currently in preparation, mostly in response to direct requests from the CBD, further demonstrating IUCN's reputation in this area (See Annex for list). IUCN has also published many other key resources for the protected areas community such as **Protected Area Management – A global guide** and **Connectivity Conservation Management**.

For consideration

- The series is dating
- There are new topical issues that are not being addressed
- The series is not widely translated
- Although a widely acknowledged reference series there are no figures on how much the series is used
- A closer connection is needed with CBD technical guidance

#### **vi) Helped to grow the global protected area estate.**

Whilst human protection of certain areas can be traced back thousands of years, the number and extent of protected areas designated or recognised by national governments has increased dramatically in almost all countries of the world over the last century. Today protected areas total 12% of the global land surface but of the global oceans only 1% are protected. Although it is not possible to quantify directly IUCN's contribution to this, the creation of the CBD POWPA, as recommended by the 5<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress in 2003, has led to the accelerated creation and expansion of protected areas in many countries.

For consideration

- Protection of marine areas, both within and beyond areas of national jurisdiction, remains inadequate
- At a national level many protected area networks don't meet the aim of being representative in terms of protecting 10% of each existing biome.
- Many areas important for biodiversity conservation such as those identified by the Alliance for Zero Extinction, Important Bird Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas remain unprotected.
- Most existing protected areas were designated without climate change in mind. Boundary shifts and connectivity initiatives are likely to be required as part of overall adaptation strategies to maintain viability.

#### **vii) Developed the methodology and mainstreamed management effectiveness.**

Promoting effective management of protected areas emerged as priority issue for the IUCN protected area programme and WCPA in the 1980's. Whilst significant progress has been achieved in growing the protected area estate, many areas designated are still simply 'paper parks' that lack adequate staff, legislation of other resources to ensure they are effectively managed to meet the objectives for which they were set up. Today IUCN has effectively raised awareness of the issue of management effectiveness and developed methodology that has become the accepted standard for measuring it. Targets for 60% of the global protected area estate to have their management effectiveness measured have just been adopted by the CBD COP X in 2010.

For consideration

- Capacity development remains a striking need and methods lack depth to achieve both individual competence and institutional capability.
- There is inadequate use of social and economic criteria or follow-through is addressing weaknesses.

#### **viii) Raised awareness of the benefits of the protected areas**

IUCN has a unique status and many opportunities in global policy processes for promotion of the multiple roles of protected areas that it has utilised successfully. IUCN's major co-ordinating role in the production of 'The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity' (TEEB) report that included a chapter dedicated to protected areas is one recent example. Natural Solutions – Protected Areas – Helping people cope with climate change is another example. Joint efforts on the WWF led 'Arguments for Protection' series is a further example. IUCN's work will continue to grow in this area as CBD COP10 specifically requested IUCN to evaluate protected area cost benefit analysis methodologies and communicate the outcomes to parties.

For consideration

- How can the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress best promote the many benefits of protected areas?
- How can IUCN use sectoral initiatives such as Healthy Parks Healthy People be used to better position protected areas?

**ix) Convened a global protected area constituency and shared information and built capacity within this**

IUCN is uniquely qualified to convene a global protected area constituency with the IUCN-WCPA network connecting scientists, experts and organisations into global and local protected areas programmes, providing the necessary linkages between the various scales of intervention. The IUCN-WCPA network has grown over the past 50 years to 1500 members from approximately 150 countries today and is widely recognised as a source of best practice and a provider of advisory and capacity building services for protected area management.

For consideration

- Achieving greater gender (currently 73% male) and youth (currently 95% > 35 years old) balance in overall IUCN –WCPA membership are current priorities.
- A better geographical representativeness is also highly desirable as there are currently disproportionately large number of members from the IUCN Regions of Oceania (approximately 300 out of a total of 1500), Europe (approximately 300) and North America (approximately 250).
- What tools and approaches could be used to better network and engage the potential of IUCN-WCPA?
- What capacity building legacy can the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress leave?

**x) Established the World Parks Congress as the forum setting the global protected area agenda**

The 1962 World Conference on National Parks was a global first in terms of convening the protected areas constituency. Since then the 5 World Parks Congresses have each served as milestones in the development of the global protected movement. The following summary and matrix highlights the progression of these World Park Congresses and the protected area milestones associated with each of these.

Table 1

<b>A summary of the 5 IUCN World Park Congresses to date</b>	
•	<b>1962, US. The first World Conference on National Parks</b> began a more formal worldwide movement in support of protected areas. It made an initial assessment of definitions and management requirements calling for a UN List of Protected Areas and recommended a category system.
•	<b>1972, US. The second World Conference on National Parks</b> was themed ‘National Parks – A heritage for a better world’. It provided key input into World Heritage Convention creation and produced a first version of protected area management categories. It also promoted development assistance for protected areas in the tropics.
•	<b>1982, Bali. The third World Congress on National Parks</b> was themed ‘Parks for Development’. It promoted an articulated case on the importance of linking protected areas with local peoples’ needs leading to the initial ideas on co-management. It also produced the landmark publication “Managing Protected Areas in the Tropics” subsequently used to guide a capacity- building of at least two generations of protected area managers and is still broadly used.
•	<b>1992, Venezuela. The fourth World Congress on National Parks and Protected Areas</b> themed ‘Parks for Life’ saw the first effort to guide global protected area agenda via the ‘Caracus Action Plan’ that promoted regional action plans and gap analysis. Revised protected area management categories were published and the first regional protected areas review providing gap analysis to guide enhancement of national protected area systems was undertaken.
•	<b>2003, South Africa. The fifth World Parks Congress</b> themed ‘Benefits beyond Boundaries’ produced the Durban Accord and Action Plan and the ‘Message to CBD’ that led to POWPA. It also promoted management effectiveness and increased indigenous and local community involvement. The landmark publication “Managing Protected Areas – A Global Guide” was produced which outlined management requirements to address the new paradigm for PAs in the 21st century.

Table 2

<b>Chronological matrix of the key topics of the 5 IUCN World Parks Congresses to date</b>						
	<b>1962</b>	<b>1972</b>	<b>1982</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2014?</b>
Convene Constituency						
UN List						
Categories						
World Heritage						
Parks and local people						
Reg Action Plans & Gap Analysis						
Global PA Agenda Setting						
Beyond PA boundaries						
Management Effectiveness						
Best practice & Global PA Mgt Guide						
CBD POWPA						

### 3 THE STATE OF PROTECTED AREAS GLOBALLY

#### 3.1 The IUCN-WCPA led review of the CBD POWPA

Despite the major achievements outlined in the previous section, there are many issues still remaining and new challenges emerging for protected areas around the world. As the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (POWPA) is the global guiding framework for protected areas, an assessment of implementation progress of POWPA can therefore be considered a valid way of looking at the state of protected areas globally. At the request of the CBD, in preparation for the in depth review of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas scheduled for COP X, IUCN convened an international workshop held in Jeju, Republic of South Korea, in September 2009, and a series of regional workshops following on from this, thereby bringing together POWPA experts from as many countries as possible to formally review the POWPA. A technical report, '**IUCN-WCPA 2010 Next Steps in the CBD's Programme of work on Protected Areas**', consolidated the output from these workshops in January 2010. Some key extracts from this report follow.

Table 3

<b>IUCN-WCPA 2010 Next Steps in the CBD's 'Programme of work on Protected Areas' Key overview points from 'Progress in implementing the CBD POWPA'</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The PoWPA is seen as the <b>most successful CBD initiative</b> and was the first to set measurable targets so that progress can be monitored, although <b>implementation remains incomplete and variable</b>.</li><li>• It has generally been <b>more effective with "technical" issues</b> (e.g. gap analysis) <b>than social targets</b> (e.g. governance and participation)</li><li>• Progress has been <b>slow in much of Africa</b> and <b>parts of Asia</b>, and <b>only partially integrated with existing initiatives in Europe</b>.</li><li>• <b>Several of the technical elements</b> of PoWPA, including developing tools and methodologies, <b>remain incomplete and this is hampering progress</b> in some areas.</li><li>• <b>Long-term, sustainable financing</b> of management continues to be a <b>core underlying problem</b> and funding levels have fallen far behind the levels identified as necessary within PoWPA.</li><li>• Where <b>citizen awareness</b> of the values of protected areas is <b>high</b>, <b>implementation</b> of the PoWPA is often in an <b>advanced state</b>.</li><li>• Progress has been <b>best in areas and on issues where there are "champions"</b>; individuals or institutions that take a lead and coordinate <b>and where several countries have agreed to work together on mutual goals</b>. Effectiveness also increases when many partners – governments, local communities, indigenous peoples, NGOs and donors – all work together.</li><li>• The first phase of PoWPA ends in 2010 for terrestrial and 2012 for marine areas. Most of the Phase 1 targets are unlikely to be met, although the results summarised in this paper show clearly that there has been significant progress. Encouragingly, there appears to be <b>recognition of the need for PoWPA and commitment to continue implementing PoWPA into the future</b>.</li></ul>

Table 4

**IUCN-WCPA 2010 Next Steps in the CBD's 'Programme of work on Protected Areas'  
Opportunities for future developments of the POWPA**

**8 Issues that need greater attention**

- Marine protected areas
- Broadscale approaches and connectivity
- Restoration
- Climate Change
- Governance Issues
- Wider Services from protected areas
- Biodiversity and protected areas
- Monitoring and Reporting

**8 Strategies for strengthening implementation**

- Develop a global implementation strategy
- Strengthening regional initiatives and identifying new partners
- Improve national co-ordination mechanisms
- Increase linkages across CBD programmes
- Make links with other conventions – get POWPA embedded in their programmes, website and publicity
- Improve communication of values of protected areas
- Improve capacity of practitioners
- Build on and strengthen existing global support mechanisms such as POWPA focal points and Friends of POWPA

**Funding Opportunities**

- GEF – Biodiversity portfolio – some issues with having the capacity to access and use these funds
- LifeWeb
- Potential ongoing PA commitments from parties to the CBD – eg min %of GDP dedicated to PAs at home and abroad
- Emphasise values and incentives – to encourage governments to invest and not destroy natural capital – use TEEB report
- Climate finance – protected areas could benefit from emissions trading permits, offsets and adaptation funds
- Mitigation offsets from development projects

### 3.2 A gap analysis of the CBD COP X outcomes and the IUCN led review of POWPA

The results of the IUCN-WCPA led review of POWPA were provided to the SCBD and directly informed the Protected Areas Background Paper tabled at CBD SBSTTA XIV in Nairobi in May 2010. The final Protected Areas Decision resulting from CBD COP X in Nagoya has, to a large extent, taken up this input however some issues remain for the future. An analysis undertaken of the COP10 outcomes highlights those areas where input from the IUCN-WCPA led review has clearly been taken on board as well as issues outstanding that should be the subject of future influencing work by IUCN. There are also cases where the final protected areas decision went further than expected and delivered some unexpected wins. A summary of this analysis follows. This provides a focussed guide to the key areas where IUCN should direct its efforts in further support of the implementation of the POWPA in the coming years.

Firstly it should be recognised that IUCN, IUCN-WCPA and UNEP-WCMC have been specifically requested in the COP X protected areas decision to provide support as follows:

Table 5

<b>Specific asks of IUCN, IUCN-WCPA and UNEP-WCMC in the Nagoya CBD COP X Protected Area Decision</b>
<b>1 Use of standard criteria for the identification of sites of global biodiversity conservation significance</b> , when developing protected area systems drawing on the IUCN Red List etc. <i>IUCN could potentially take a lead here recommending a methodology and best datasets to use focusing on those countries that have most need to improve their systems</i>
<b>2 Undertake regional workshops to further develop capacity to implement POWPA</b> with a particular focus on Element 2
<b>3 Develop technical guidance</b> on ecological restoration, monitoring and evaluation of the status of biodiversity in protected areas, governance of protected areas, connectivity, representativity with a regional approach, management effectiveness, conservation corridors, and adaptation to and mitigation of climate change;
<b>4 Management Effectiveness</b> – A goal of 60% of the total area of the global protected area estate to have had management effectiveness assessments undertaken by 2015 and for the WDPA to be used to collate information on progress towards this goal.
<b>5 Undertake an evaluation of existing methodologies and guidelines for measuring values, costs and benefits</b> (of protected areas) including TEEB and then communicate the results of this.
<b>6 Integrate the online reporting tool with the World Database on Protected Areas</b> in order to facilitate the reporting process and promote the joint use of both tools by the Parties.

Secondly a summary of a gap analysis undertaken by GPAP on the IUCN led review compared to the final COP X protected area decision is presented in the following table.

Table 6 Summary of analysis of the IUCN led review of POWPA and the COP X Protected Area Decision

Achieved	Extra Wins	Missed? Still to do
<b>Marine</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Exclusive Economic Zone/Areas of national jurisdiction – Parties encouraged to establish/strengthen a range of measures for MPAs in these areas</li> <li>✓ Areas beyond national jurisdiction - Highlighted slow progress/major gap in establishing MPAs in these areas and absence of a global process for this.</li> <li>✓ Invites UN GA to request convening an adhoc open-ended informal working group to expedite process for conservation and sustainable use of areas beyond national jurisdiction</li> <li>✓ Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas -All relevant actors encouraged (<i>not urged as IUCN wanted</i>) to identify and adopt appropriate measures for conservation and sustainable use of Ecologically and Biologically Significant Areas based on best scientific info available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ MPAs are for biodiversity primarily and secondarily, where appropriate for fisheries management tools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ No mention of having a workshop to address lack of MPAs in Exclusive Economic Zone/Areas of national jurisdiction</li> </ul> <p><i>? Did the Marine &amp; Coastal POW address goals and targets for Areas beyond national jurisdiction? It said :</i> Further efforts on improving the coverage, representativity of the global system of marine and coastal protected areas, in particular identifying ways to accelerate progress in establishing ecologically representative and effectively managed marine and coastal protected areas under national jurisdiction or in areas subject to international regimes competent for the adoption of such measures, and achieving the commonly agreed 2012 target of establishing marine and coastal protected areas, in accordance with international law, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and based on the best scientific information available</p>
<b>Broadscale approaches and connectivity</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parties urged to increase efforts to use connectivity approaches to increase effectiveness of protected area networks.</li> </ul>		
<b>Restoration</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IUCN-WCPA invited to develop technical guidance on ecological restoration</li> </ul>		
<b>Climate change</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IUCN-WCPA invited to develop technical guidance on adaptation and mitigation to climate change.</li> <li>✓ Parties invited to enhance their knowledge and understanding of protected areas in climate change adaptation and mitigation and to facilitate sharing and communication of this knowledge.</li> <li>✓ Establish partnerships through workshops with relevant sectors that affect or are affected by impacts of climate change on ecosystems and (e.g. health, tourism, fisheries, energy, forestry, mining, agriculture) to promote understanding and develop complementary responses</li> <li>✓ Parties to support and finance protected areas as part of overall national climate change strategies</li> <li>✓ COP highlights to UNFCCC the role of protected areas in climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies and that climate related financial mechanisms should direct funding for expanded protected area systems</li> <li>✓ Parties to better manage protected areas for resilience against climate change so as to ensure the biodiversity values they are set up to protect are protected.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Parties to explore how funding opportunities under climate change strategies could directly contribute to POWPA implementation</li> <li>+ Request the Exec Sec to ensure inclusion of protected area role in the proposal to develop joint work programmes of the 3 Rio Conventions as per Decision X/33 Biodiversity &amp; CC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ No specific mention that Least Developed Countries, through National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) should support and finance protected areas as part of overall national climate change strategies but this is covered by generic parties reference.</li> <li>✗ No mention that expanded protected area systems should focus on protect carbon stocks in forests, mangroves and other carbon-rich biomes</li> </ul> <p><i>But note that Marine and Coastal Decision included:</i> <i>to further integrate climate change-related aspects of marine and coastal biodiversity into relevant national strategies, action plans and programmes, including, inter alia, national biodiversity strategies and action plans national adaptation programmes of action national integrated marine and coastal management programmes, the design and management of marine and coastal protected areas, including the selection of areas in need of protection to ensure maximum adaptive capacity of biodiversity, and other marine environment and resource management-related strategies:</i></p>

Governance		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parties encouraged to enhance co-ordination between POWPA and the Forest and Marine and Coastal POW , ABS work, Sustainable Use work and recommend joint actions to enhance implementation</li> <li>✓ Promote integration of access and benefit sharing in the governance of protected areas and support initiatives for sustainable livelihoods</li> <li>✓ Parties are invited to take note as appropriate of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples in the further implementation of the programme of work on protected areas;</li> <li>✓ Invites parties to establish clear mechanisms and processes for equitable cost and benefit-sharing and for full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, related to protected areas,</li> <li>✓ Invites parties to consider voluntary in-depth reporting using standardized indexes and taxonomies including the proposed global registry of indigenous and community conserved areas, where applicable;</li> <li>✓ Include indigenous and local communities in multi-stakeholder advisory committees, in consultations for national reporting on the programme of work on protected areas, and in national reviews of the effectiveness of protected area system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Conduct, where appropriate, assessments of governance of protected areas using toolkits prepared by the Secretariat and other organizations, and conduct capacity-building activities for protected area institutions and relevant stakeholders, with support from international organizations, non-governmental organizations and donor organizations, on the implementation of Element 2, and especially on governance aspects of protected areas, including issues such as environmental conflicts;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ CBD to establish a time bound cross programmatic working group on the first point to the right – not mentioned, just encouraging parties to do this</li> <li>✗ No specific mention of CEESP and WCPA involvement on 4<sup>th</sup> point but that shouldn't stop their involvement!</li> <li>✗ Indigenous and community conserved area reporting is only voluntary and it doesn't say that it is UNEP-WCMC!</li> <li>✗ No mention of having an indigenous and local community national focal point chosen by indigenous and local community through their own procedures</li> </ul>
Wider services from protected areas		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Parties invited to assess and communicate role, importance, costs and benefits of protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ IUCN to evaluate existing methodologies for measuring the costs and benefits of protected areas</li> <li>+ Requests Executive Secretary to develop guidelines on protected area cost benefit analysis based on IUCN work</li> <li>+ Parties to advance innovative methods (ie HPHP) for communicating values of protected areas and inspiring support for ongoing protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ No mention of including cost/benefit analysis of protected areas into national planning and development decisions linked to reporting on MDGs</li> </ul>
Biodiversity		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ When developing protected areas systems use standardized criteria for the identification of sites of global biodiversity conservation significance drawing on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species and...</li> <li>✓ Encourages parties to recognise the role of indigenous community conserved areas in biodiversity conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Established criteria in other relevant processes including those of the UNESCO Man and Biosphere Programme, the World Heritage Convention, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, threatened ecosystem assessments, gap analysis, Key Biodiversity Areas and Important Bird Areas, and other relevant information;</li> <li>+ Recognise the contribution of indigenous and community conserved and co-managed areas and private protected areas through acknowledgement in national legislation or other effective means.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ IUCN to work with holders of all data on marine biodiversity to develop integrated datasets for application to the identification and gap analysis of marine sites of biodiversity conservation significance</li> </ul> <p><i>Marine and Coastal decision said something close to this:</i> to facilitate availability of the best available marine and coastal biodiversity data the SCBD should work with Parties, other Governments, (FAO (UNESCO) - (IOC), in particular the (OBIS), the Central Data Repository run by (ISA), and (UNEP-WCMC), and the (GOBI),</p>
Monitoring and information		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Integrate the online reporting tool with the World Database on Protected Areas, in order to facilitate the reporting process and promote the joint use of both tools by the Parties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✗ Renewed mandate sought from the UNGA by the CBD for the UN List to be used as key mechanism for reporting on POWPA progress and MDG</li> </ul>

### 3.3 The CBD Strategic Plan and implications for protected areas

The review and adoption of a new Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2011 was a major outcome of CBD COP X, setting out the overall roadmap for Parties for the next decade. The fact that numerous other multi-lateral agreements have now decided to align with and use the CBD Strategic Plan as their overall guiding framework further endorses the significance of the plan. A noteworthy outcome of the strategic plan is the recommendation that the UN General Assembly declare 2011-2020 the UN Decade on Biodiversity. This recommendation has already been taken up.

The Strategic Plan includes 20 headline targets, organized under five strategic goals. Target 11 is of direct relevance to protected areas setting out the target percentages for coverage of both marine and terrestrial protected areas at a national level, as well as the quality of this protection. Although the final decision targets were lower 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%) these still represent significant increases on the previously agreed targets. Encouragingly the target also made reference to the importance of effective management and equitable governance for protected areas.

***Target 11: By 2020, at least 17 per cent of terrestrial and inland water areas, and 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, especially areas of particular importance for biodiversity and ecosystem services, are conserved through effectively and equitably managed, ecologically representative and well connected systems of protected areas and other effective area-based conservation measures, and integrated into the wider landscapes and seascapes.***

In addition to Target 11 there are a number of other targets that have some relevance to protected areas. These are listed below:

Table 7

#### **Selected targets from the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2010-2011 of relevance to protected areas**

***Target 6:*** By 2020 all fish and invertebrate stocks and aquatic plants are managed and harvested sustainably, legally and applying ecosystem based approaches, so that overfishing is avoided, recovery plans and measures are in place for all depleted species, fisheries have no significant adverse impacts on threatened species and vulnerable ecosystems and the impacts of fisheries on stocks, species and ecosystems are within safe ecological limits.

***Target 12:*** By 2020 the extinction of known threatened species has been prevented and their conservation status, particularly of those most in decline, has been improved and sustained.

***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.

***Target 15:*** By 2020, ecosystem resilience and the contribution of biodiversity to carbon stocks has been enhanced, through conservation and restoration, including restoration of at least 15 per cent of degraded ecosystems, thereby contributing to climate change mitigation and adaptation and to combating desertification.

***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.

**Target 19:** *By 2020, knowledge, the science base and technologies relating to biodiversity, its values, functioning, status and trends, and the consequences of its loss, are improved, widely shared and transferred, and applied.*

**Target 20:** *By 2020, at the latest, the mobilization of financial resources for effectively implementing the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 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 resource needs assessments to be developed and reported by Parties*

### **3.4 Key points from the CBD Marine and Coastal Biodiversity Decision**

An in-depth review of this programme was also undertaken at COP. The discussions proved fairly contentious. The main points of concern were: i) specifying the roles of CBD and parties in the application of the CBD criteria for the establishment of 'Ecologically and Biologically Significant areas' ii) marine protected areas in areas beyond national jurisdiction; and iii) linking marine biodiversity and climate change. Finally the delegates agreed a common sense process that recognizes the core competences of the CBD as well as the UNGA with respect to biodiversity conservation and marine protected areas beyond national jurisdiction with the final decision recommending COP X urge the UNGA to expedite consideration of new mechanisms for areas beyond national jurisdiction (IUCN COP X Report, 2010).

## **4 UNDERLYING DRIVERS OF CHANGE**

As part of planning for a new IUCN quadrennial programme a situation analysis has recently been drafted by IUCN's Science and Knowledge Management unit in order to provide the global context for IUCN's work. Some key issues raised in this report are included in the following section below for ready reference.

### **4.1 Demography**

The human population quadrupled during the 20<sup>th</sup> century increasing from about 1.5 billion in 1900 to about 6.9 billion in 2010 (US Census Bureau, 2011) with the majority of that growth in developing countries (Fig 2). Global population is expected to plateau somewhere between 8 and 10.5 BN in the year 2050 according to the UN. The population growth of the 49 least developed countries is still the fastest growing in the world, at 2.3% per year. By 2030 India's population is expected to surpass that of China to become the world's most populous nation. Note that India will need to feed the same number of people as China on 1/3 of the land area. Life expectancy at birth is expected to rise from 68 years in 2005-2010 to 76 years in 2045-2050.

The number of older persons is expected to exceed the number of children for the first time in 2045. The number of persons aged 60 or over is expected to triple between 2009 and 2050, increasing from 739M to 2 billion. By 2050 one third of the developed world population will be over 60, compared to only 20% in developing countries. However because the developing world has so many more people, this 20% accounts for almost 80% of the total global population over 60. The number of children (1.6 billion UN, DESA 2009) and young people (1.0 billion) in less developed regions is currently at all time high numbers. The situation in the least developed countries is even more pressing because children and young people make up 60% of their entire population.

For consideration

- Population seems to be missing from global debates and dialogues at the moment. Why?
- Land use competition will increase and protected areas will come under pressure
- It is likely that mega diverse countries and other high value biodiversity areas will also be countries seeing the greatest increase in population and also the least economically able to manage therefore the highest value biodiversity areas are likely to be at the greatest risk
- Increasing population will increase land pressure forcing settlement into in areas prone to natural disasters such as flooding and landslips as well as removing ecosystem buffers that previously provided disaster risk reduction.
- Developed countries will have increasingly older populations and overall population will be naturally shrinking without significant inward migration. Enormous pressure will be placed on healthcare and aged pension schemes. This could result in a reduction of investment in other public goods such as environmental management.
- Developing countries will have high percentages of younger people and overall naturally growing overall population without any other interventions such as mass outward migration. These countries will be under pressure to provide enough food, education and employment for their populations so natural resources and protected areas will come under increasing pressure.
- An analysis of threats to World Heritage sites reports that key threats affecting World Heritage properties are: 'development and infrastructure' and 'management and legal issues' for cultural properties and 'development and infrastructure' and 'other human activities' for natural properties. In 25% of State of Conservation reports for natural sites, mining is noted as a threat (UNESCO, 2010).

#### 4.2 Socio Economic Changes

Today Brazil, China and India stand out as increasingly important global players on political, economic and environmental agendas. While foreign direct investment (FDI) flows decreased globally in 2008, the FDI from emerging markets of Brazil, China and India actually increased. By 2014, China is expected to invest \$70 billion, up from \$49.5 billion in 2009 and much of that investment will be by firms engaged in extraction of natural resources (Reuters, 2010). In addition, China dominates world trade in many market segments, holds over US\$2 trillion in foreign reserves, and is an increasingly important player in global capital markets (Sauvant et al., 2010).

Poverty levels are reducing globally. In 2009 the majority of the world's population were classed as 'middle income'. However there are still 2.6 billion people who live on less than \$2 per day and of these almost 2 billion live in rural areas. Overall though, human populations are becoming increasingly urbanised. By 2008 more than half of global population lived in towns and cities meaning that more than 50% of the world's population lived on less than 4% of the earth's surface. The number of cities of one million or larger was 76 in 1950, 522 in 1975, 1122 in 2000 and is set to exceed 1600 in 2015. There is also a trend towards a lower number of people per household.

Food and water security will remain as fundamental issues for human well-being. By 2030, 47% of the world population will be living in areas of high water stress and more than 5 billion people, 67% of the world population, may still not be connected to public sewerage systems. At the recent Stockholm Water Week the World Bank and the UN were promoting investment in major infrastructure like big dams in order to respond to climate change, control flood waters, provide water for irrigation and provide for clean energy projects. World Energy demand continues to increase. The most recent World Energy Outlook (2010) projects that between 2008 and 2035 there will be a total growth in demand of 36% equating to 1.2% a year. 93% of the increase is projected to be from OECD countries (mainly China and India). Contribution by renewable is expected to be 14% with oil remaining the dominant fuel. Currently 1.4 billion people equivalent to one fifth of

global population do not have access to modern energy sources and 2.7 billion people, 40% of the population, depend on tradition biomass such as firewood for cooking.

For consideration

- Increasing spending power is leading to increased consumption on natural resources leading to higher per capita resource use.
- Coupled with overall population growth, overall global human ecological footprints will continue to increase, placing the natural resources and biodiversity of the planet under increasing pressure. It is likely there will be high profile extinctions within 20 years, such as the tiger, as countries such as India see enormous land use pressures.
- There is likely to be conflict ahead over the issue of dams.
- Urbanisation is already leading to an increasing disconnect with nature as increasing numbers of people become removed from living amongst natural systems. There is already an associated diabetes and obesity crisis underway and this will get worse. Proactive relearning of healthy lifestyles will be required on a huge scale with access to urban parks becoming increasingly important as peoples first contact with nature and protected areas

#### 4.3 Technology

As a primary factor driving the development of human civilization, technology developments have guided and are likely to continue to exert a strong influence on the story of humanity and our relationship with global biodiversity. In particular advances in energy and power and information technology look set to continue to accelerate. Solar and battery technology is fast becoming more affordable, more practical and more efficient. The combination of solar power and long life batteries can transform access to computers and other devices in areas with unreliable or no national grid. In developed countries electric cars are already becoming increasing viable. Mobile computing has already transformed economic and information transactions in developing countries and will increasingly offer creative technological solutions to support communication and service provision especially in developing countries. Public access to information has been transformed by the internet. Used well the internet offers the opportunity for greater public awareness and knowledge of biodiversity, greater involvement of many more people in decision-making and also, very importantly, a powerful tool for environmental and social justice campaign work.

For consideration

- There is great potential to be realized in developing countries through the use of rapidly improved and more affordable solar and battery technology providing access to power without the need for costly national infrastructure investments.
- Technology could solve some expected issues such as fresh water shortages that can actually be regarded merely as problems of energy supply (e.g. use of desalination plants) .
- Access to information and the use of social networking can effectively flatten traditional hierarchies of power as can be seen in the recent national uprisings
- Remote sensing has become a mainstream environmental management technology and can provide global monitoring of environmental threats and environmental changes

#### 4.4 Catastrophic Events

Whilst technology advances and population changes can be anticipated to some extent other less predictable forces could shape the future context of the IUCN WPC 2014 such as a major event or series of events that potentially cause global conflict and require global co-operation to solve. From reports such as the CBD's Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (GBO3) and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's (IPCC) 4<sup>th</sup> Assessment Report (AR4) the evidence is all but irrefutable that global biodiversity is still declining and that the world's climate continues to change. However, whilst humanity and nature are inextricably linked, large proportions of the world's population continue to live within the 'Environmentalists' Paradox' (Raudsepp-

Hearne et al 2010) wherein human wellbeing continues to improve while the state of the environment declines. Whatever the reasons for this paradox according to (Rockström et al, 2009) (Fig 3) we have reached our 'planetary boundaries' when it comes to biodiversity loss, climate change and global nitrogen cycles. This practical approach to viewing humanity's impact on the environment identifies 9 boundaries that define a 'safe operating space for humanity'.

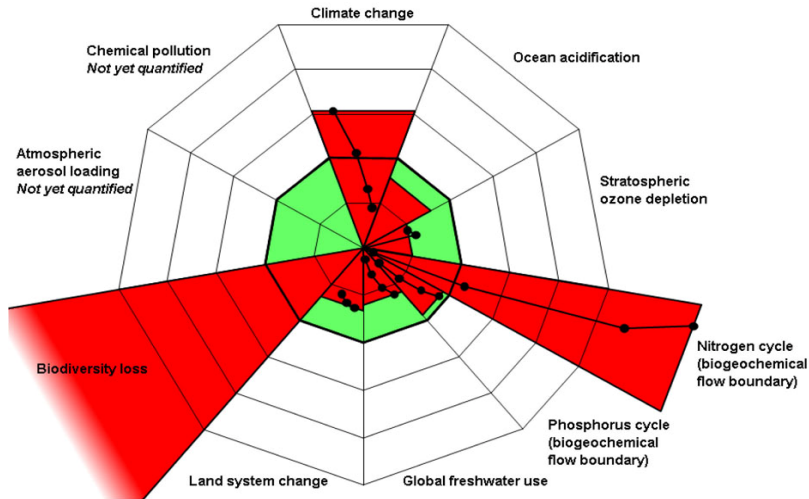


Fig 3 Status of planetary boundaries from Rockström et al., 2009

**For consideration**

A list of potential catastrophic events that could shape the content of the 6<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress:

- Final exhaustion of the oceans resulting in major protein shortages for a large proportion of the global population e.g. Pacific Tuna stocks close to the point of collapse.
- Major drinking water shortages due to reduced rainfall and shrinking glaciers resulting from deforestation and climate change that could easily lead to water wars e.g. Himalayas role crucial for India and China populations.
- A global pandemic of flu that greatly reduces population regionally or globally.
- A mass migration of people from one place to another as a result of sudden acceleration of climate change or a major natural disaster or a war.
- Major crop failure on a massive scale caused by volcanic eruption or a crop disease

**4.5 Politics and Institutions including the upcoming timetable of global multi-lateral events**

Biodiversity is both a global and a local good that often spans geopolitical boundaries and environmental governance through multilateral action is an important means of achieving conservation. In the past few years the ability of multilateral fora to be effective has certainly been called into question with the failure of the UNFCCC talks in Copenhagen and the continuing challenges to reach agreement at the WTO. Tense discussions at CITES COP XV over the listing of bluefin tuna and contentious discussion at the World Heritage Committee meeting over site nominations demonstrate that while biodiversity is increasing in profile, it is also getting mired in political and economical priorities. However a more positive outcome was achieved when agreements were reached at CBD COP X on the Nagoya package and then, a few weeks later at Cancun with agreements on reduced Emissions from Deforestation and the role of ecosystems in adaptation. Progress is considerably slower than hoped but multilateralism continues to be an important process of achieving political commitment.

While discussions on environmental issues in international venues continue, today's international political agenda is largely focused on economic and security issues. Armed conflict today is particularly prevalent in areas important for biodiversity with current protracted civil conflict in mega-diverse countries such as

Colombia, Philippines and the Democratic Republic of Congo as examples. Over 80% of the major armed conflicts in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century happened in biodiversity hotspots, areas that contain the entire populations of more than half of all species of plants and more than 42% of all vertebrates. Two thirds of the worlds thirty four hotspots experiences warfare during this time (Hanson et al 2009). The impact of recent political upheaval in North Africa and West Asia remains to be seen.

#### The upcoming timetable of global multi-lateral events and meetings and protected areas

2012 will be an important year for IUCN with the World Conservation Congress along with several other important global meetings most notably Rio+20. The following table lists the key events that will be providing the global context and producing outcomes that shape and influence the IUCN WPC 2014.

Table 7

Global Conservation and Development Agenda and other relevant events	
2010	<b>IPBES Establishment-</b> <i>Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services. The independent platform will mirror the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) which has assisted in catalyzing worldwide understanding and governmental action on global warming. The new body will bridge the gulf between the wealth of scientific knowledge on the accelerating declines and degradation of the natural world, with knowledge on effective solutions and decisive government action required to reverse these damaging trends. Quote from Neville Ash – from CSAB ‘IPBES: An IPCC for nature’. <b>IPBES should be a tool we can use to help raise awareness and support for protected areas.</b></i>
2011	<b>UNFCCC COP XVII, Durban, 28<sup>th</sup> Nov - 9<sup>th</sup> Dec, 2011</b> <i>Pressure for a successor to the Kyoto agreement and recognition of the role of ecosystems in mitigation and adaptation to be addressed here.</i>
2012	<b>Rio + 20, UN Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio de Janeiro 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> May, 2012</b> <i>Focusing on greening the world economy and a review of the multi-lateral environmental agreement architecture 20 years on from the 1992 Earth Summit. Review of securing Political Commitment to Sustainable Development. Assessing Progress Towards Internationally Agreed Commitments –Agenda 21 targets, WSSD Targets Addressing New and Emerging Challenges – The Financial Crisis, Food Crisis, Migration, Energy Crisis, Water Scarcity, Biodiversity and Ecosystem loss, Desertification, Natural Disasters and the ability to prepare for and recover from them, Achievement of the MDGs, Globalisation, Health Security, Increased resilience at the national and global level, Climate Security. <b>Can protected areas be positioned as a central part of a green and sustainable economy?</b></i>
	<b>Olympics, London, 27<sup>th</sup> July – 12 Aug, 2012</b> <i>Legacy after the Games – After the Games the Olympic Park will be transformed into one of the largest urban parks created in Europe for more than 150 years. The new park will be connected to the tidal Thames Estuary to the south and the Hertfordshire countryside to the north. <b>This is an opportunity to raise the profile of the role of parks, especially urban ones, and health</b></i>
	<b>IUCN WCC, Jeju, Republic of Korea, 6- 15th Sept, 2012</b> <i>Congress Slogan: Nature+ / Nature+ / Naturaleza+. Conservation for a new era – responding to the Earth Summit Outcomes. Work required on ‘Nature + protected areas’ positioning</i>
2012	<b>CBD COP XI 2012 India , Oct TBC</b> <i>Innovative financial mechanisms focus? 2020 Vision and targets progress review in 2014? ABS implementation?</i>
2013	<b>IUCN Asia Parks Congress, 2013 – More details sought on this. What other Regional IUCN parks congresses are being proposed?</b>
	<b>IMPAC3 Marseille, 2013 - An important opportunity to review progress on marine issue. Key contacts French National Protected Area Agency and Dan Laffoley.</b>
2014	<b>VI WORLD PARKS CONGRESS 2014, 30<sup>th</sup> Sept- 9<sup>th</sup> Oct, Melbourne, Australia TBC</b>
	<b>CBD COP XII 2014 – Dates not available yet but normally October so likely it will be just after the WPC</b>
2015	<b>Millenium Development Goals, Sept/Oct, 2015 – 8 anti-poverty goals that all 192 United Nations member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015</b>
	<b>End of decade on water</b>
2020	<b>CBD Strategic Plan expires - 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. End of UN Decade on Biodiversity</b>

## 5 SOME PERSPECTIVES ON THE 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN WORLD PARKS CONGRESS

### 5.1 Objectives for the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congresses

The **2003 IUCN WPC** had 5 objectives:

- To review and learn from protected area gains and setbacks of the preceding 10 years.
- To build a more diverse and effective constituency for protected areas, redefining and reinforcing their relevance into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.
- To integrate protected areas into the broader economic, social and environmental agenda.
- To provide a technical focus for professionals working on protected areas, to exchange ideas and learn from each other.
- To take the opportunity to focus on African protected area issues and recommend action
- 

The general **objectives of the IUCN WPC 2014** as stated in IUCN's 'Statement of Requirements' for the IUCN WPC 2014 are to:

- Review the global status of protected areas and assess critical issues and opportunities
- Articulate a long term collective vision and deliver a series of global policies and recommendations on protected areas for the next decade and beyond.
- Provide a technical focus for professionals working on protected areas to exchange best practice and facilitate networking
- Focus on protected areas of the host region and develop a range of lasting initiatives for these.

### 5.2 IUCN future protected area commitments

IUCN's response to the current state of the global protected area network was set out in the brochure prepared for CBD COP X 'Putting plans to work: IUCN's commitment to protected areas' as follows:

#### Supporting POWPA implementation

- Regional Action Plans – Continue to participate with partners in plans such as Caribbean Challenge and Micronesia Challenge
- Regional and sub-regional workshops and capacity building.
- Develop a full protected area training syllabus and associated accreditation system by the Rio + 20 meeting in 2012
- Cost benefit methodologies for protected areas – Develop an agreed cost-benefit methodology by 2013
- Monitoring biodiversity – Report on the role of category V protected areas in biodiversity conservation by 2011 and complete a full study of biodiversity and protected areas and lessons learned and advice by 2013.
- Connectivity – Establish critical new connectivity conservation areas by 2014 and put in place systems for management and data recording.
- Management effectiveness – Develop, test and refine social indicators and indicators relating to climate change impacts and responses in protected area management, and develop and implement assessments in marine protected areas.
- Publish Restoration Guidelines in 2012
- Publish Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation management guidelines by 2012

### Other IUCN protected area commitments

- Expand Marine Protected Areas: Work with governments to support expanded coverage of representative MPA networks and their integration into large scale ocean conservation management; implement MPAs on the high seas and areas beyond national jurisdiction by 2013
- Engage Youth: Increase proactive and meaningful participation of young conservation and sustainability professionals in the work of IUCN through facilitating a Task Force on Intergenerational Partnership for Sustainability.
- Highlight benefits of protected areas including their ecosystem services: Provide guidance on identifying and managing for multiple benefits and building protected area networks that provide the widest range of possible benefits without compromising biodiversity conservation.
- Governance, equity and benefit sharing: Ensure that protected areas do not unfairly disadvantage particular communities and allow those managers of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas who want to be incorporated into national protected areas systems to have the tools and advice to achieve this.

### 5.3 Summary of lessons learned from the V IUCN World Parks Congress, Durban 2003

A comprehensive 'Lessons Learned Matrix' was prepared following the V IUCN World Parks Congress in Durban 2003 by Peter Shadie, IUCN Congress Executive Officer. Peter's shorter summary of 10 key lessons learned is provided below.

#### 10 key lessons learned from the 5<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress 2003

##### 1 Decide if it's the World Parks Congress or World Congress on Protected Areas

In Durban (and Caracas) a deliberate move was to use the term World Parks Congress in favour of the official title World Congress on Protected Areas. The former is a more brandable event in terms of the public, however, many countries prefer the term PA to park. On the flip side is the broadening understanding of the word park which goes beyond the IUCN Categories. This is especially an issue in Parks Victoria as their philosophy embraces many types of parks with values beyond biodiversity. A more fundamental issue is the messages that the term 'protected' implies.

##### 2 Ensure the WPC is clearly and unambiguously positioned

The WPC is not an intergovernmental meeting, however, it carries considerable political punch. Clear positioning is needed by IUCN/WCPA, reinforced by the Host Country to emphasize that it is an independent and scientifically credible gathering which represents the collective views of PA experts worldwide. If correctly marketed this is a powerful strength of this event not a weakness. The legitimacy and binding or non-binding nature of the WPC in Durban was vague.

##### 3 Recognize and reconcile 3 different perspectives in planning and staging the WPC.

The flavor of the WPC will be determined by who dominates in planning and shaping the event. It is important to find mechanisms to ensure balance between the three influencing forces behind the event: IUCN Secretariat (HQ and the Regions); WCPA; and the Host Country. Each will have a different perspective. It is important to have these three elements present and balanced at the beginning and constantly active throughout. In Durban WCPA dominated most of the planning phase with the Host Country active in the last 12 months and the IUCN Secretariat (HQ only) active in the last 6 months.

##### 4 Be realistic about accommodating multiple objectives and 10 years of built-up expectations

WPC has multiple objectives: a celebration; technical innovator; agenda setter; awareness raiser; catalyst, report card etc. It also needs to meet 10 years of expectations. It is more realistic to accept this than fight it. Design the event to accommodate these objectives through different but linked mechanisms – perhaps a year

of Parks events culminating in the WPC. Durban struggled to accommodate all these in a 10 day event which was probably too long.

#### **5 Be clearer about the impact of the last WPC and what progress has or hasn't been made**

Durban relied on anecdotal or workshop-by-workshop analyses of progress since the previous WPC in Caracas, 1992. It would be better to commission a more formal and comprehensive analysis of progress and impact as well as failings since Durban. This can then be the platform to launch WPC VI. It can be the 'Report Card' on the world's PAs. The extent to which WPC's have shaped change is a powerful message.

#### **6 Make sure there is stronger regional buy-in**

Explicit regional engagement should be a part of the next WPC. This ensures real world issues are being addressed and, importantly, that WPC outcomes are followed up at regional, national and local levels. Ideally the WPC should be driven through regionalized planning and programme development, say through a series of Regional PA Congresses in the lead up to WPC with well-prepared delegations bringing their work to the WPC. Other vehicles for Regional profile could be provided such as centrally funded Regional Exhibition space or identifying specific themes to be developed by different regions and showcased at the WPC.

#### **7 Ensure balanced, open and fair participation**

Past WPCs have always been by invitation to individuals. Whilst the individual aspect should be retained, participation only by invitation should be avoided at all costs. In Durban this caused confusion, additional bureaucracy and resentment. Targets and quotas should be set for geographic, gender, age, ethnic and professional balance. Quotas should be given to IUCN Secretariat Regions who, backed by WCPA Regional VCs, should identify suitable Regional participants. An open % of participant places should be retained to allow open attendance.

#### **8 Ensure strong links between IUCN, WCPA and Host Country**

Successful Congresses have usually benefited from the presence of an IUCN Secretariat Office in the Host Country. This may not always be the case so other measures should be put in place to ensure these links are strong. More use should be made of the National IUCN Committee as well as effective cross posted staff.

#### **9 Early development and promotion of congress programme and outputs**

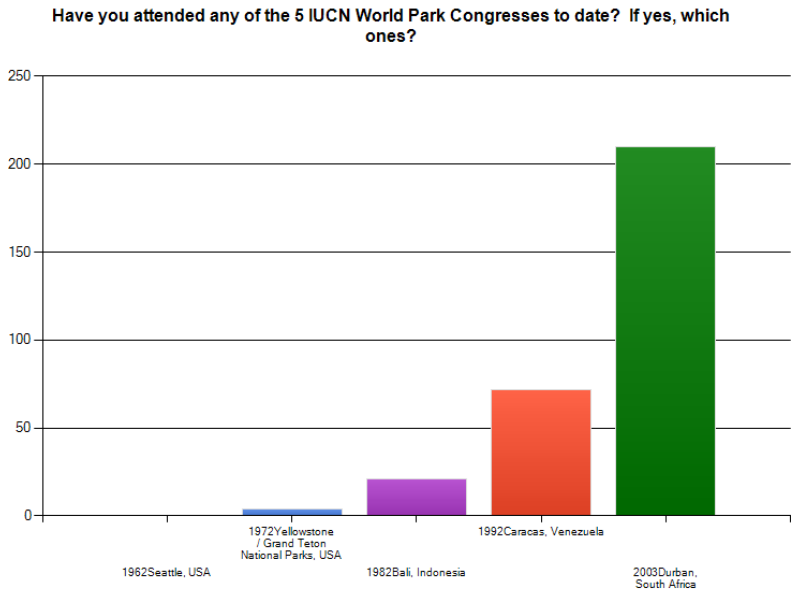
This is an essential tool to support fundraising and to generate buy-in. The programme, at least in outline and architecture, as well as the main Congress deliverables should be articulated no later than end 2011. The WPC also needs to strike the right balance between adequate preparation before the event and an open process of developing Congress outputs. The on-site consultative processes in Durban were not clear enough to ensure delegates felt they were contributing to all outputs. Important is the early identification of main outputs; clear consultative processes; inclusive on-site processes and anticipated outcomes.

#### **10 Employ specialist expertise**

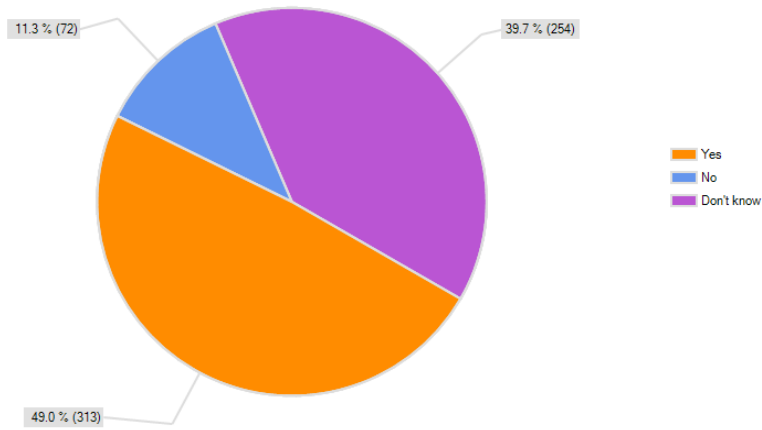
Specialist fundraising, communications, financial management and logistics support should be recruited early in the process. These are specialized jobs that need special skills. That said it is critical that people who are au fait with the technical material work closely with these specialists so that messages are credible.

**5.4 Key results from an online survey on the VI IUCN World Parks Congress**

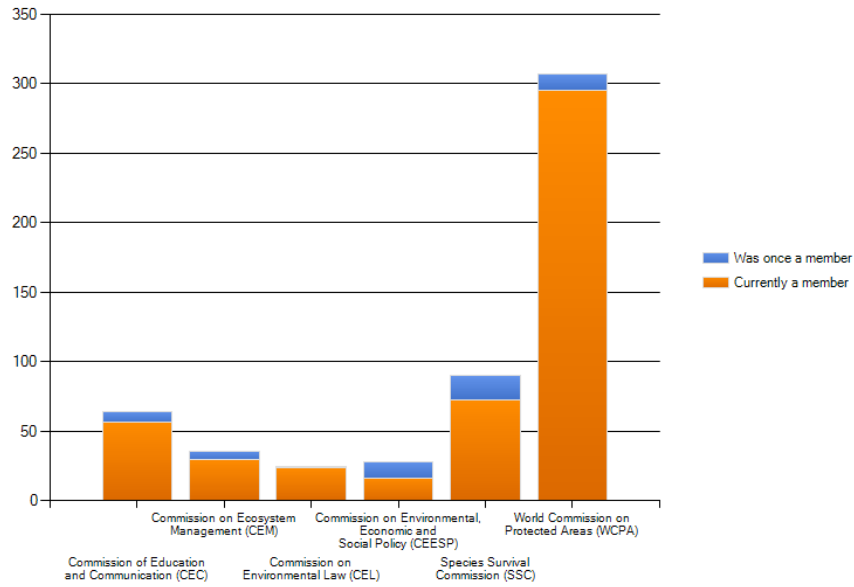
Input has also been sought from IUCN members, secretariat and commission members via an online survey on the objectives, format and other elements of the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN WPC 2014. Survey response was high (1000 respondees or roughly 8%) indicating a strong interest in the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN WPC 2014. Some selected highlights of the survey results follow. The full details, including all free text responses, can be found in the document survey on the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress 2014 – Results Analysis.



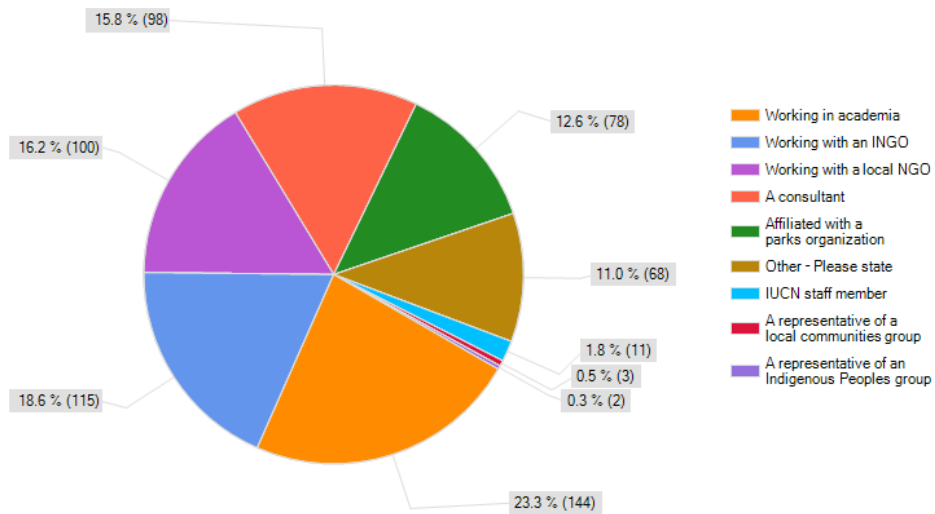
**Are you likely to attend the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress 2014?**



**Are you a member of the IUCN WCPA, or of any other IUCN Commission?  
Please select the Commission you are most actively involved in.**



**Are you...**



## Do you have any suggestions for an overall theme for the VI IUCN WPC 2014?

### Overall Congress Theme Suggestions

Free form text box answers generated 313 individual responses

Clustering of responses showed a primary and secondary, but interrelated theme emerging:



International Union for Conservation of Nature

#### What sub-themes do you think are of most interest and relevance for the VI IUCN WPC 2014?

One sub-theme stands out with 78% of respondents indicating it to be a key priority

- Protected areas and livelihoods – Management and involvement of local communities and indigenous people, protected areas and health and well-being, protected areas and development

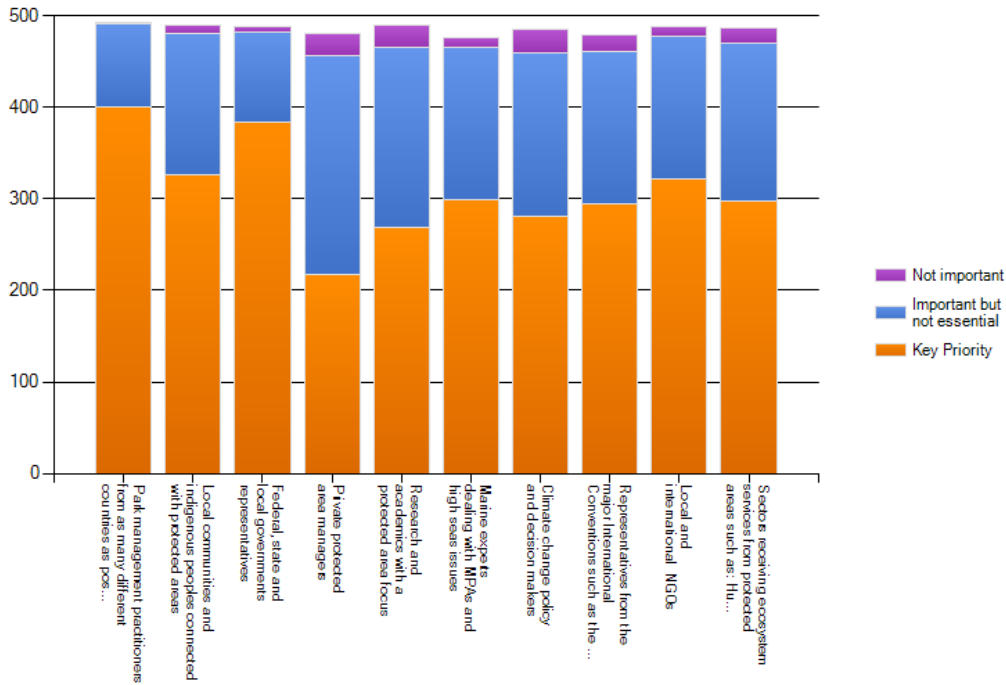
5 other sub themes had over 60% of respondents rating them as key priority

- Protected areas in the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change.
- Connectivity Conservation
- Engaging and involving future generations in protected area
- Rebuilding the abundant seas - MPAs including the High Seas
- Species and Biodiversity – The role of protected areas

100 individuals (20%) submitted additional sub-theme suggestions. A clustering exercise highlighted the following recurring sub-theme topics amongst these suggestions as follows:

- Legal / Governance / Participation
- Tourism
- Transboundary conservation
- Awareness raising regarding benefits / Communication / Engage other sectors
- Tourism
- Landscape Connectivity / Beyond Boundaries

**In terms of participation who should we be targeting for the VIth IUCN World Parks Congress 2014?**



**Q9 Nelson Mandela and Queen Noor of Jordan were the Congress Patrons for the IUCN V World Park Congress in Durban 2003. Do you have suggestions and/or personal contacts with high profile people who could be global and regional patrons or ambassadors for the VI IUCN World Parks Congress 2014? Please include your email if willing to assist contact potential Patrons and Ambassadors.**

188 respondees made 264 suggestions ,as some respondees had made several suggestions. 35 of these were comments indicating the respondee had infact no suggestions. The two most commonly suggested people were Al Gore and Obama who were both suggested 18 times. These were followed by David Attenborough who was suggested 10 times. There were also 10 suggestions that the Congress Patrons should actually depend on the location of the congress. 8 respondees made specific comments. A list of all those that were suggested multiple times along with a count of times suggested follows.

Suggestion	Count
<i>No suggestion</i>	35
Al Gore	18
Obama	18
David Attenborough	10
<i>Depends on location</i>	10
<i>Specific Comment</i>	8
Prince Charles	7
Dalai Lama	6
Kofi Annan	6
Bill Clinton	5
Bill Gates	5
President Lula - Brazil	4
Prince Albert II of Monaco	3
Sir Nicholas Stern	3
Sultan Qaboos of Oman	3
Sylvia Earle	3
Ban Ki Moon	2
Brad Pitt	2
Denis Hayes	2
Elinor Ostrom	2
Helen Clark	2
James Cameron	2
Jane Goodall	2
Jeffrey Sachs	2
Leonardo DiCaprio	2
Muhannad Yunus Nobel Peace Prize Winner	2
Prince Phillip	2
Ted Turner	2
Wangari Mathai	2
Vladimir Putin	2
Carlos Slim	2
Angelina Jolie	2
The Ethiopian Prime Minister HE Meles Zenawi,	2
Prince Mostapha Zaher of Afghanistan	2

### 5.5 IUCN World Protected Area Leadership Forum paper

The following short paper, prepared by then IUCN WCPA Deputy Chair Trevor Sandwith, was tabled at the IUCN World Protected Area Leadership Forum, an annual gathering of a small number of protected area leaders of the world, at their August 2010 meeting. It was compiled following the IUCN WCPA Steering Committee meeting held in May 2010 where the topic was discussed in depth.

#### Setting the scene for the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress

At the IUCN-WCPA Steering Committee meeting held in June 2010, a brainstorming session was held to generate ideas for a transformative 6<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress. At each of the first five World Parks Congresses, there has been a progressive and incremental approach of continuous improvement. New issues have been added for consideration and each event has been regarded as a paradigm shift for conservation involving protected areas. At the 5<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress held in Durban in 2003, the purpose of the meeting was to move the agenda beyond the strict confines of protected areas, and to examine the “benefits beyond boundaries”. This resulted in the Durban Action Plan that set out an agenda of activities to achieve outcomes supported by targets and timelines. The Durban Action Plan AND THE Message to the CBD became the foundation of the Convention on Biological Diversity’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) adopted at COP7 in Kuala Lumpur in 2004.

#### The context of 2010 and the lead-up to the Rio +20 Summit

During 2010, the CBD’s COP10 to be held in Nagoya, Japan, will consider the In-depth Review of the Implementation of the Program of Work on Protected Areas, while at the same time considering the adoption of a new Strategic Plan and new Biodiversity Target for the Convention as a whole. The Global Biodiversity Outlook released earlier this year concludes that, despite notable successes, the global community has not been able to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss, and the 2010 Biodiversity Target will not be attained. The indicators for protected areas and for financing protected areas stand out as exceptions, with both showing considerable gains. The significant progress being achieved in protected areas is attributed to the commitment by parties to the PoWPA, and to the support that PoWPA has continued to receive from the myriad organizations that helped to create it at the 5<sup>th</sup> WPC, including IUCN members and the professional networks that constitute the IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas.

These findings are feeding into the United Nations General Assembly’s review of the Millennium Development Goals, including the review of the 2010 Biodiversity Target. They will be highlighted at the first ever UN Biodiversity Day (2010 is the International Year of Biodiversity) . This is a short step to the Rio+20 Summit to be hosted in Brazil in 2012 on the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the adoption of the three Rio Conventions and where the broader issues of sustainable development and poverty alleviation will once again be put in the spotlight. Following Rio+20, the conservation community will mount a series of crucial meetings to frame responses, including the World Conservation Congress in South Korea late in 2012, the International Marine Protected Areas Congress (IMPAC3) in 2013 and the 6<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress planned for 2014. Some questions being considered are:

- How can the WPC6 make a significant contribution towards halting biodiversity loss?
- What needs to be done between now and 2014 to engineer a transformative process that will result in WPC6 being a landmark event that will catalyze a successful outcome?
- What needs to happen at WPC6 to achieve the commitment required?
- What is the specific role of protected areas and the protected area community in driving these outcomes? Here we would include asking what role will be played by **IUCN-WCPA** and the **World Protected Areas Leadership Forum**.

In other words, what has to stay the same and what has to change? How should this be packaged to achieve the required commitment to action?

**Suggested themes**

To be effective, the programme for WPC6 needs to be condensed into a suite of approximately 6 streams and then some cross-cutting activities that would underpin all preparations. Strong leadership, and organization support for the streams, would work before, during and after the WPC6 to deliver the main products. There are likely to be many suggestions for streams. It might be possible to avoid this, by introducing some strong framing clusters such as the three spheres referred to above, and the carefully considering the placement of substantive and cross-cutting streams. These are just suggestions.

Achieving the standards	Meeting the challenges	Making a difference
Conservation science/information	Climate resilient PAs	Water security
Building connectivity	Climate proofing PA systems	Food security (agric and fisheries)
Management effectiveness	Restoration	Risk and disaster management
Governance	Integration into development	Climate mitigation
Capacity building	Addressing drivers of threats	Health
<b>Communication</b>		
<b>Strategic conservation finance</b>		

**5.6 Some ideas regarding input from Australia and the broader Oceania Region in to the IUCN WPC 2014**

The following ideas have come up in informal discussions with Australian colleagues, but at this stage do not imply any particular commitment by Australia.

**i) Potential private sector partnerships**

- Rio Tinto - Recently signed a partnership with IUCN. IUCN are providing best practice advice to Rio Tinto for some Australian mining operations. They could a good potential sponsor of IUCN-WPC. There are obvious challenges with working with a multi-national mining company.
- Medibank Private – Private medical insurance arm of the national health care provider Medicare. Parks Victoria’s Ex-CEO has negotiated an arrangement for funding stream to parks from Medibank.

**ii) IUCN-WPC themes that could work from an Australian perspective**

- Marine protected areas – Good progress has been made on a national network in Australia.
- Indigenous peoples co-management – Australia is considered a best practice leader.
- Health – The Parks Victoria-led Healthy Parks Healthy People initiative as a successful example of working with other sectors.
- Regional development – both in Regional Australia (as this is powerful lobby group politically) and also across the wider Oceania Region.

**iii) Legacy thoughts**

Australia could potentially sign up to a 10 year commitment for capacity-building in the greater Oceania region. AusAid (the Australian Government Overseas Aid Program) would be an obvious potential partner to approach to back this. SPREP would also be an important partner in such an initiative. New Zealand’s protected area agency, the Department of Conservation, have indicated their initial support for this idea. A precedent for this kind of capacity-building initiative has been set with the Australian Customs regional capacity programme that provides training for customs services within the region. It is likely to be more

effective to focus on technical capacity support rather than an unfeasible trust fund. However it should be noted that AusAid has a strong focus on food security and livelihoods. A strong case for the role of protected areas in addressing this would need to be made.

#### iv) Learnings from the Healthy Parks Healthy People initiative

There is an increasing recognition that more needs to be done on raising awareness and communication efforts on the cost-benefit analysis of protected areas. The HPHP experience of mainstreaming using the health sector could be a model of engaging with some other key sectors/issues, e.g. tourism, water, food, disaster risk reduction, climate change, culture and heritage.

##### Examples of HPHP initiatives from Parks Victoria

- Working with a health care insurer (Medibank) to develop up a pilot 'green scripts' project
- Meeting with local councils in Melbourne and across Victoria encouraging them to embrace HPHP and include it in their strategies (health and wellbeing plans)
- Working with VicPolice to secure a secondee to encourage multicultural groups into parks to help better police relationship and break down barriers to parks
- Promoting a great outdoor month (yet to be determined when)
- Working with Beyond Blue (National Depression initiative) to develop up activities for their awareness activities
- Working with Royal Talbot Rehabilitation Hospital to open up the Yarra Bend Park for accelerated rehabilitation works
- Inserting a HPHP Officer (funded by DPCD) in G21 (a strategic conglomerate of 5 councils) where they will work on developing volunteer programs in parks for health outcomes - engaging health sector in Geelong to demonstrate the health benefits of being in the parks
- Pitching to Variety Club for support for large scale regional size playscapes
- Working with VicHealth to scope 'Arts in Parks project'
- Secondment of Dr Rob Grenfell from Victorian Department of Health as Parks Victoria's Strategic Health Advisor.
- A 2 year HPHP secondment (Kathryn Campbell) to LifeWeb in the SCBD, Montreal.
- 4M AUD 'Go for your life!' funding received by PV from part of Vic Health budget

#### v) Some ideas for Australian ambassadors for the 6<sup>th</sup> IUCN World Parks Congress 2014

A regionally significant ambassador would be relevant. Following are some ideas for possible candidates:

- An 'Australian living treasure?' – These are 100 people listed by the Australian National Trust. eg Tim Flannery, Michael Leunig (national cartoonist)
- Tim Flannery has recently been appointed (Feb 2011) as Chief Commissioner of the new Australian Federal Government Climate Commission. Brendan Mackay has also been appointed to the commission <http://www.climatechange.gov.au/en/media/whats-new/climate-commission.aspx>
- Ross Garnaut – produces climate change review for gov <http://www.garnautreview.org.au/update-2011/about-review.html>
- An indigenous leader – Who?
- Federal Australian Government Senator (Green Party) Christine Milne – WCPA member and friend of IUCN.
- Australian Chief Scientist - <http://www.chiefscientist.gov.au/> However the current incumbent, Professor Penny D Sackett, just resigned.
- Head of CSIRO – Megan Clarke. The Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation is the national government body for scientific research in Australia

## 5.7 Some Ideas for WPC products

- **A new edition of Global Protected Area Management** - Graeme Worboys has submitted a proposal for a new edition of Global Protected Area Management to be produced for the IUCN WPC 2014. It is envisaged that this will not be just a hard copy production but will also be available online (potentially without charge) along with educational e-learning modules.
- **A global 'State of the Parks' Report** – An assessment such as this would perhaps be the best way to understand the current state of the system and thereby identify future priority areas of work for IUCN efforts on protected areas. It would also be an important communication tool for using in global policy influencing efforts.
- **Best Practice Guidelines** – A strategic review of the series would be timely given only 6 of the 17 existing BPG's will be less than 10 years old in 2014. A number of WCPA Task Forces and Specialist Groups have identified revisions of existing guidelines as current priorities. There may well be relevant topics that missing that should be addressed. For example is there is need for a best practice guideline for protected area information, analysis, technology use and knowledge management? One approach for tackling this work could be for WCPA to engage with members and the regional IUCN secretariat and divide up the revision and production of key BPGs in the lead up to the IUCN WPC 2014
- **Short Courses** – There was a heavy demand for these at the previous WPC in Durban and a program targeted at current priorities should be developed for IUCN WPC 2014
- **Protected Planet** – This portal offers great potential to be developed as the key communications and awareness raising tool for IUCN's protected area work. There is also potential to grow the data collection capacity of protected planet which could provide the basis of the data needed for a new global 'State of the Parks Report'.

## 6 NEXT STEPS

This draft discussion document provides some background and perspectives for the 6th IUCN World Parks Congress. In particular it is meant to provide a resource for the WPC planning day being convened by the IUCN WCPA. Some questions for consideration are:

- i) **What are the implications for protected areas globally given their current state, the trends for them combined with more general overall global drivers of change?**
- ii) **What are the responses at different levels to this situation?**
- iii) **What are the emerging conservation and development paradigms for protected areas?**
- iv) **What resource mobilisation has been undertaken?**
- v) **What are the current gaps and inadequacies in these responses?**
- vi) **How can the opportunity of IUCN WPC 2014 be maximised?**
- vii) **What will protected area funding and donor landscape generally look like in 2014?**

## References

- 50 Years of Working for Protected Areas – A brief history of IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas IUCN-WCPA 2010
- Responding to the challenge of Durban: Enhancing IUCN’s leading role on Protected Areas Strategy Paper prepared by the Global Programme on Protected Areas (Reference needed)
- Putting Plans to work: IUCN’s Commitment to protected areas (Brochure produced for CBD COP X)
- Global Biodiversity Outlook 3 (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity 2010)
- IUCN’s CBD COP X Final Report (IUCN, 2010)
- CBD COP X Decision 2 The Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets (CBD, 2010)
- CBD COP X Decision 31 Protected Areas (CBD, 2010)
- CBD COP X Decision 29 Marine and Coastal Biodiversity (CBD, 2010)
- CBD COP X Decision 30 Mountain Biodiversity (CBD, 2010)
- CBD COP X Decision 28 Inland Waters Biodiversity
- Next Steps: Convention on Biological Diversity’s Programme of Work on Protected Areas (2010)
- Conservation for a New Era, McNeely, J and Mainka, S (IUCN, 2009)
- The Green Web – A Union for World Conservation, Holgate, M (IUCN Earth Scan 1999)
- Protected Areas in 2023 – Scenarios for an uncertain future (IUCN, 2003)
- Global Situation Analysis for IUCN’s 2012-2016 Programme Planning (Draft, Mainka, S IUCN 2011)

## Annex 1 IUCN's Best Practice Protected Area Guidelines Series

Years old in 2014	#	Date	IUCN's Best Practice Protected Areas Series Name	Languages (note – this list is incomplete)
1		2013?	Cost benefit methodologies for protected areas – Develop a BPG on agreed cost-benefit methodology (Key Contact: ?)	
2		2012?	Climate Change Mitigation & Adaptation (Key Contact: Marc Hockings)	
2		2012?	Ecological restoration (Key contact: Karen Keenleyside)	
3		2011?	Legislation for protected areas (Key Contact: Ben Boer)	
3	17	March 2011	Protected Area Staff Training (no web link available yet)	English
6	16	05 Sep 2008	<a href="#">Sacred Natural Sites - Guidelines for Protected Area Managers</a>	English, Russian
7	15	06 Nov 2007	<a href="#">Identification and gap analysis of key biodiversity areas: targets for comprehensive protected area systems</a>	English
8	14	06 Nov 2006	<a href="#">Evaluating Effectiveness . A framework for assessing management of Protected areas 2nd Edition</a>	English, French
8	13	06 Jun 2006	<a href="#">Sustainable Financing of Protected Areas</a>	English
8	12	05 May 2006	<a href="#">Forests and Protected Areas: Guidance on the use of the IUCN Protected Area Management Categories</a>	English
10	11	05 Nov 2004	<a href="#">Indigenous and Local Communities and Protected Areas Towards Equity and Enhanced Conservation</a>	English
11	10	06 Mar 2003	<a href="#">Guidelines for Management Planning of Protected Areas</a>	English, Chinese
12	9	06 Mar 2002	<a href="#">Management Guidelines for IUCN Category V Protected Areas Protected Landscapes/Seascapes</a>	English, Chinese
12	8	2002	<a href="#">Sustainable tourism in protected areas : guidelines for planning and management</a>	Chinese, Russian
13	7	06 Nov 2001	<a href="#">Transboundary Protected Areas for Peace and Cooperation</a>	English, Chinese
14	6	06 Nov 2000	<a href="#">Evaluating Effectiveness : A framework for assessing the management of protected areas</a>	English, Chinese , Russian
14	5	06 Aug 2000	<a href="#">Financing protected areas : guidelines for protected area managers</a>	English
14	4	06 May 2000	<a href="#">Indigenous and traditional peoples and protected areas : principles, guidelines and case studies.</a>	English, Spanish
15	3	01 Jan 1999	<a href="#">Guidelines for Marine Protected Areas.</a>	English
16	2	Nov 1998	<a href="#">Economic Values of Protected Areas - Guidelines for Protected Area Managers</a>	English, Russian
16	1	05 May 1998	<a href="#">National System Planning for Protected Areas</a>	English, Chinese Russian

## Annex 2 Global progress in achieving PoWPA goals

Summary table from Next Steps: Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas (IUCN, 2010)

**Key:** ♦ very little progress; ♦♦ some progress; ♦♦♦ fair progress; ♦♦♦♦ good progress; ♦♦♦♦♦ excellent progress

Goal	Target	Target progress
1.1	To establish and strengthen national and regional systems of protected areas integrated into a global network as a contribution to globally agreed goals (by <b>2010 for terrestrial</b> and <b>2012 for marine</b> )	♦♦♦♦ globally for terrestrial; ♦ for marine areas
1.2	By <b>2015</b> , all protected areas and protected area systems are integrated into the wider land- and seascape, and relevant sectors, by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity / and the concept, where appropriate, of ecological networks	♦♦ likely to be achieved provided more systematic effort are put in place in next five years
1.3	Establish and strengthen by <b>2010/2012</b> transboundary protected areas, other forms of collaboration between neighbouring protected areas across national boundaries and regional networks, to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, implementing the ecosystem approach, and improving international cooperation	♦♦♦ could be achieved partially if current trends continue
1.4	All protected areas to have effective management in existence by <b>2012</b> , using participatory and science-based site planning processes that incorporate clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes, drawing upon existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with active stakeholder involvement.	♦♦♦ likely to be partially achieved; but effective implementation is poor
1.5	By <b>2008</b> , effective mechanisms for identifying and preventing, and/or mitigating the negative impacts of key threats to protected areas are in place.	♦♦♦ re identification of threat but mitigation and prevention is poor
2.1& 2.2	2.1: Establish mechanisms for the equitable sharing of both costs and benefits arising from the establishment and management of protected areas (by <b>2008</b> ); 2.2: Full and effective participation of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations, and the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new protected areas (by <b>2008</b> )	♦♦ for both the targets in some areas; way behind meeting the targets at global level
3.1	By <b>2008</b> review and revise policies as appropriate, including use of social and economic valuation and incentives, to provide a supportive enabling environment for more effective establishment and management of protected areas and protected areas systems.	♦♦♦ partially achieved at global level
3.2	By <b>2010</b> , comprehensive capacity building programmes and initiatives are implemented to develop knowledge and skills at individual, community and institutional levels, and raise professional standards	♦♦♦ partially achieved at global level
3.3	By <b>2010</b> the development, validation, and transfer of appropriate technologies and innovative approaches for the effective management of protected areas is substantially improved, taking into account decisions of the Conference of the Parties on technology transfer and cooperation	♦♦♦ partially achieved at global level
3.4	Target: By <b>2008</b> , sufficient financial, technical and other resources to meet the costs to effectively implement and manage national and regional systems of protected areas are secured, including both from national and international sources, particularly to support the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States.	♦♦ but way behind meeting the target at global level
3.5	By <b>2008</b> public awareness, understanding and appreciation of the importance and benefits of protected areas is significantly increased	♦♦♦♦ partially achieved at global level
4.1	By 2008, standards, criteria, and best practices for planning, selecting, establishing, managing and governance of national and regional systems of protected areas are developed and adopted	♦♦♦ standards, criteria and best practices but poor global adoption
4.2	By <b>2010</b> , frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national and regional systems, and transboundary protected area levels adopted and implemented by Parties	♦♦♦ further assessments being carried out so could be partially achieved at

		<i>global level</i>
<b>4.3</b>	By <b>2010</b> , national and regional systems are established to enable effective monitoring of protected-area coverage, status and trends at national, regional and global scales, and to assist in evaluating progress in meeting global biodiversity targets	◆◆◆ for coverage and trends monitoring in WDPA, <b>but status monitoring is poor</b>
<b>4.4</b>	Scientific knowledge relevant to protected areas is further developed as a contribution to their establishment, effectiveness, and management.	◆◆◆◆ good progress to date