

IUCN - The World Conservation Union

WORLD PROTECTED AREAS  
LEADERSHIP FORUM

THIRD MEETING

DRAFT PROCEEDINGS



6-9 MAY 2002

SYDNEY

AUSTRALIA

DRAFT OF 16 MAY, 2002



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**Note**

1. Table of contents still to be added.
2. All PowerPoints (Annex A) and the Participants List (Annex B) to be included as Annexes.



## **INTRODUCTION**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> World Protected Areas Leadership Forum (WPALF) was held in Sydney, Australia for 6<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> May. A full list of participants is attached as annex A. All copies of PowerPoint presentations are attached in annex B. The text of this report covers key issues raised in presentations and in subsequent plenary discussions.

### **TUESDAY 7<sup>TH</sup> MAY. MORNING SESSION. CHAIR – DAVID SHEPPARD**

#### **Introduction**

David Sheppard and Kenton Miller welcomed participants to the third World Protected Areas Leadership Forum and paid tribute to the hosts of the first Forum (the United States National Parks Service) and the second Forum held in Tenerife, Spain (the Spanish Government and Organismo Autonomo Parques Nacionales (OAPN)). It was noted that the Second Leadership Forum had requested that the third forum focus on a limited number of issues relevant to participants, and, accordingly, a survey had been sent to participants and responses were reflected in the issues to be discussed at the Third Forum.

The objectives of the third WPALF were noted as:

- To update forum participants on planning for the 2003 World Parks Congress;
- To enable information exchange on critical issues for protected areas;
- To strengthen the network of world protected area leaders; and
- To learn from the Australian and New South Wales experience in relation to protected areas.

David Sheppard outlined the structure of the Forum programme:

- The forum will commence with an update on the World Parks Congress and progress since the 2001 WPALF;
- The core of the programme will focus on key issues for protected areas, including those to be covered in the programme of the World Parks Congress;
- A field trip will be conducted on Day 3 (Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> May); and
- An inaugural forum dinner will be hosted on Monday 6<sup>th</sup> May by the New South Wales Minister for the Environment.

#### **Update from WCPA on the World Parks Congress by Peter Shadie and Kenton Miller**

Peter Shadie and Kenton Miller provided an update on progress with the 2003 World Parks Congress. The following points were highlighted:

- the establishment of a World Parks Congress Steering Committee in November, 2001 under Kenton Miller's chairmanship, replacing the previous International Planning Committee. This reflected the shift from planning to implementation, for the World Parks Congress. The excellent work of the previous chair of the IPC Walter Lusigi, was noted with deep appreciation by Forum participants. It was noted that Walter Lusigi has taken responsibility for coordinating African conservation and PA inputs to the World Parks Congress;

- the development of the programme for the Parks Congress was noted, and the leaders of the workshop streams and cross-cut streams were introduced. It was noted that a world class team had been assembled to lead the development of the programme of the Congress and that individual components (workshops, break out groups etc.) within each workshop stream are currently being developed; and
- Progress with fundraising was outlined. It was noted that the fundraising target for the World Parks Congress was US\$8.3 million (including a US\$1 million endowment fund for Africa). As at May 2002, a total amount of cash/in-kind support of US\$3.3 million had been raised. It was noted that fundraising is a very high priority for the Parks Congress at present and the important role of the ambassador Bob Stanton in fundraising efforts, particularly in North America, was noted with appreciation by WPALF participants.

Kenton Miller, WCPA Chair, outlined the following elements of the opening plenary session of the World Parks Congress:

- the initial plenary session will cover: (a) an opening session to introduce the theme of "Benefits Beyond Boundaries"; (b) trends and status of protected areas, and review of progress in implementing the Caracas Action Plan; (c) the main elements of global change and their implications for protected areas; (d) the Millennium Assessment with focus on the elements of change in Southern Africa, with particular implications for protected areas in this region; and
- this plenary session will be followed by two concurrent symposia streams which cover the following areas: (a) **the business of parks** (possibly to be lead by Mohammad el Ashry, Chief Executive of the Global Environmental Facility) (b) **working at scale** – to present how the future of protected areas and life on Earth depends on broader bioregional approaches to planning for protected areas, (possibly to be lead by E.O. Wilson); (c) **new partnerships** – to introduce possible alliances with key sectors such as tourism and mining and with key partners such as Indigenous Peoples; (d) **a sustainable future** to outline the future issues associated with protected areas and poverty alleviation and sustainable development.

Mavuso Misimang, CEO of South African Parks, outlined progress with the planning and implementation of the Parks Congress from the perspective of the host country. He highlighted:

- good progress in the engagement of professional conference organisers. It was noted that seven tenders had been received and an offer had been made to one company to be the successful tenderer.
- engagement of an in-country fundraiser is progressing, although progress on this front has been hindered by a limited number of applications for the position. This will be further discussed at a future meeting in South Africa, to involve the IUCN Development Officer, Julian Hopkins and relevant South African staff; and
- it was noted that considerable emphasis in South Africa is being placed on the planning and implementation of World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) to be held in Johannesburg in August 2002. This may involve participation of up to 60,000 people and this has obviously involved considerable effort and attention for all relevant agencies within South Africa in 2002. The possibility of involving a side event at the WSSD to promote the Parks Congress, perhaps involving WPC Patrons: Nelson Mandela and Queen Noor, was noted.

David Sheppard summarised progress with the World Parks Congress, based on the presentations and discussion from Forum participants, noting:

- excellent progress has been made in planning for the Parks Congress and that momentum and excitement is growing. Programme content is developing well, particularly in relation to the workshop stream and plenary symposium structure.
- progress has, however, been slow in some areas and these indicate where more attention is required. Specifically, development of the UN List is progressing very slowly and this must accelerate as this information is fundamental for many of the presentations and outputs which will be delivered at the Parks Congress; (b) work on strategic alliances with

sectors has progressed slowly and more work is required; (c) work on some of the identified products such as those relating to African Protected Areas also required more attention; and

- the critical role of the World Protected Area Leadership Forum was highlighted, particularly in relation to developing the structure for the congress and also for providing specific resource support to elements of the congress programme.

### **Presentation on Sustainable Financing by Carlos Quintela**

Carlos Quintela from the Wildlife Conservation Society, noted a range of issues relating to sustainable financing and outlined progress with the development of the WPC Workshop Stream on this topic. The following points were noted:

- costs of conserving biodiversity are considerable greater than the amounts currently allocated. Estimates of costs to protect biodiversity range from estimates by James et al. (2000) who estimated the amount needed to protect the global reserve network covering 15% of each continent would be US\$30 billion per year, to Pimm et al. (2001) who estimated the amount needed to protect 70% of global biodiversity is US\$18.4 billion per year. The challenges of securing adequate financing for protected areas are exacerbated as the resource itself is undervalued, particularly in relation to its ecosystem services, and the lack of adequate policy frameworks for protected areas within national governments. It was noted that protected area systems are rarely considered in decision making or national accounts, and this is a constraint to accurate valuation of the benefits of protected areas.
- the need to better understand ecosystem services and to ensure that such information is factored into decision-making. Also the need to reform national development policies to adequately allow for the effect of subsidies. The underlying difficulty in financing protected areas was summarised by Carlos Quintela, as follows: "We are trying to conserve an undervalued resource, in an inadequate policy framework, under distorted global market conditions"; and
- the introductory comments above provided the context for discussion of the Sustainable Finance Workshop stream at the World Parks Congress. This workshop stream will focus on financing protected areas and also the issues of sharing the benefits beyond the boundaries of protected areas, including the creation of economic opportunities for all stakeholders. The general objectives of the finance workshop stream will be to: (a) manage parks like business enterprises; (b) build capacity, particularly through the development of sustainable financing tools; (c) establish and expand strategic alliances relating to sustainable financing, including the expansion of the constituency for sustainable financing; (d) promote policy reform; (e) apply sustainable financing solutions to real world examples. The workshop stream will include plenary sessions on day 1 and then concurrent workshops on day 2 and day 3 dealing with specific topics relating to sustainable financing. These will be distilled in the concluding session of day 3 and the field trip on day 4 and day 5 will run concurrently with short courses on topics such as developing business plans for protected areas. Emphasis throughout will be on tackling major topics and ensuring that all sessions are run in an interactive manner.

WPALF participants noted:

- the importance of "hands-on" training in topics such as business planning and the importance of developing practical tools such as a generic toolbox for business planning. It was noted that considerable work has been done on this topic by organisations such as The Nature Conservancy and Conservation International, and that the World Parks Congress should build on this work while seeking to promote application to broader audiences;
- an offer of support from the US National Parks Service in relation to business planning, drawing on their experience with the "Natural Resource Challenge Programme" (developed jointly with Yale and Harvard Universities) was noted with appreciation by the WPALF. The possibility of highlighting case studies from Bhutan, such as in relation to

the Trust Fund for Conservation, was also suggested. The need to include sessions on traditional systems on raising park finance such as through user-fees was noted.

### **Poverty Alleviation and Protected Areas – by Asheem Srivastav, Deputy Inspector General, Wildlife, Indian Ministry of Environment and Forestry.**

Asheem Srivastav provided a detailed presentation on the topic of poverty alleviation and protected areas. This presentation noted that poverty is a vitally important issue in many countries, and is often exacerbated by high population growth rates with associated increasing pressures on the use of natural resources. Poverty alleviation is also a priority area for many international development assistance agencies at present. Within this context, the values of protected areas and their specific links to poverty alleviation are often either unclear or poorly communicated to local communities. It was noted that the topic of the 2003 World Parks Congress, "Benefits Beyond Boundaries" must address the issue of poverty alleviation and this is proposed as a major area of emphasis in the introductory plenary presentation.

The key challenge for protected areas is to identify the benefits from protected areas in relation to poverty alleviation. These can be both direct, such as through tourism revenues associated with protected areas, as through the provision of clean water and flood mitigation, associated with protected areas. It is important that these benefits are identified and that benefits are equitably shared with local communities, thus leading to a greater level of ownership and commitment of local communities towards protected areas. In many countries, this "ideal" is not being achieved at present. It was suggested that protected areas should be included within rural development programmes as one important element. The importance of linking protected areas to capacity building for local communities was also noted, as was the need to develop more effective mechanisms for the participation of local communities in protected areas management.

The Leadership Forum thanked Asheem Srivastav for his excellent presentation and for providing valuable input on this important topic. It was noted that the World Parks Congress will address this in detail and including reviewing the linkage between protected areas and poverty alleviation. The importance of clearly defining the message and target groups in relation to this topic was also emphasised by Leadership Forum participants.

### **TUESDAY 7 MAY AFTERNOON SESSION – CHAIR, KENTON MILLER**

#### **The Durban Accord led by David Sheppard**

Discussion on this topic was led by David Sheppard, who outlined background to the Caracas Accord and Action Plan (adopted at the IVth World Parks Congress) and also reviewed the success and utility of other Accords, or comparable documents arising from similar conferences or meetings. Five questions were posed for the Leadership Forum: (a) do we need an accord from Durban?; (b) what should it cover?; (c) how do we maximise the impact of the accord?; (d) who should be the target audiences for the accord?; (e) who can lead on the preparation of the accord? Discussion centred on these five questions, with the forum providing the following responses to each question.

#### Is there a need for a Durban Accord?

Forum participants were unanimous in agreement that an Accord should be one of the key products from the World Parks Congress. It was noted that the Caracas Action Plan, from the IVth World Parks Congress, was very useful from the perspective of WPALF participants, and that the Durban Parks Congress provides a unique opportunity to make a similar statement for protected areas in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

#### What should the Accord cover?

It was agreed that there should be two parts to the statement from Durban. Firstly an Accord and secondly, an Action Plan. It was agreed that the **Accord** should be a short statement of principles, and it should be:

- Visionary;

- Long-term, setting out a vision for the 21<sup>st</sup> century; and
- Identifying priority areas of focus.

The **Action Plan** was seen as a more strategic action planning document which should include clear and measurable targets to achieve the objectives and principles set out in the Accord. Forum participants noted that the Action Plan should focus on the Congress theme of "Benefits beyond Boundaries" and should identify specific targets in relation to the areas which will be addressed at Durban particularly in relation to ecosystem services, sustainable financing and poverty alleviation. It was suggested the Action Plan should avoid too much detail but it should set out a clear "road map" for protected areas in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. It was noted that this would not be a government endorsed document and that it should not be constrained by what governments may or may not be expected to approve. However, both the Accord and the Action Plan should be developed with a view to potential application and endorsement, with suitable amendment at the 2004 CBD COP7 meeting in Malaysia.

#### How can we maximise the impact of the Accord?

The Forum noted that the effective implementation of the Accord requires widespread, targeted promotion to ensure that the message in the Accord and Action Plan are transmitted to the widest possible audience. The Forum considered that the Accord and Action Plan would have the most effective impact if they included clear measurable targets which were capable of achievement and were then circulated through appropriate web based means. The importance of linking the Accord and Action Plan to the CBD COP7 was noted, with a potential objective that the substance of both documents could be potentially incorporated in any programme of work for the CBD that may be adopted in relation to protected areas. It was also noted that the Accord would provide the basis of WCPA's post Congress Programme.

#### Who should the Accord target?

The Forum agreed that there were a number of key target audiences including:

- protected area managers and agencies, particularly as these are in the position to deliver on the targets outlined in the Action Plan and these are the person/agencies who are directly accountable.
- Governments, in general, particularly in the context of the CBD COP7 approach.
- key business sectors, particularly those that will be targeted at Durban, including tourism and mining.
- youth audiences, particularly linked to the concept of the Accord and Action Plan leaving a legacy for future generations.
- finally, it was agreed that the whole world community is also a generic target audience for Durban.

#### Who should lead on the development of the Accord?

The Forum agreed that a small drafting group should be formed as soon as possible to take a lead in relation to the preparation of the Durban Accord. Expressions of interest in the Accord were noted from Tom Lee (Parks Canada) and Asheem Srivastav (Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests). It was agreed that these agencies/individuals would work with the Programme on Protected Areas in developing a programme for the development of the Accord and Action Plan. It was noted that the Leadership Forum itself could play a very valuable role in both the development of the Accord and in measuring progress against the targets to be included in the Action Plan.

#### **Application of the CBD in Protected Areas, led by Kenton Miller**

Kenton Miller introduced the Convention on Biological Diversity, noting the Convention of the Parties (COP) meeting in 2004 (COP7) will be focused on protected areas, specifically articles 8A and 8B of the CBD which focus on systems of protected areas. Kenton Miller noted that WCPA has had input to each CBD COP and SBSTTA (the primary technical body for CBD) meetings

since 1998, usually through implementation of a focused workshop at each specific meeting. Within WCPA a Task Force has been formed to coordinate input to the CBD, under the leadership of Martha Chouchena Rojas. The agenda for COP7 was discussed at the recent CBD meeting in the Hague (April 2002). This meeting noted that the World Parks Congress in 2003 would be the key preparatory event for COP7. Accordingly, WCPA, and also the Leadership Forum, is well placed to exert influence and leadership in relation to COP7. The challenge is how to ensure the most effective influence and also to ensure the best linkage between the Parks Congress and the CBD COP7.

The Leadership Forum discussed how to maximise the impact of the World Parks Congress in relation to COP7. It was agreed that the following were important elements of a future strategy:

- to ensure that quality products are developed at Durban which can be targeted at COP7;
- ensuring products are developed to match anticipated CBD products. For example, this would imply working towards the development of a "Programme of Work" for protected areas drawing from the examples of other comparable CBD programmes which have been developed in areas such as invasive species and plant conservation.
- the Leadership Forum noted the importance of including protected area <sup>1</sup>representatives on country delegations to COP7. It was suggested that Forum members should seek to influence this process;
- the importance of providing effective and professional input to all aspects of the preparatory process was also noted.

In terms of issues that could be highlighted at COP7, Kenton Miller noted the five programmatic elements of the Ecosystems Protected Areas and People (EPP) project<sup>1</sup>, which are all reflected in the workshop streams at the Durban Congress. This provides a programmatic framework for (WCPA) input to the COP7. In addressing these issues, it is important to link recommendations from the WPC Action Plans/Durban Accord to COP7 and also to ensure that WCPA is working with a range of sectors, whose activities can impact on protected area interests e.g. mining and tourism.

### **Contributions and support for Leadership Forum**

It was noted that a number of protected area agencies, including many Leadership Forum agencies, are actively involved in the Parks Congress and are providing direct support. The Forum noted that support for the Congress can be both "cash" as well as "in kind" and it is particularly important at present the moment that support be found in at least three areas: (a) for further development of the programme, particularly in relation to developing a critical mass of support for the workshop streams and cross-cut workshop streams; (b) support for products where there is limited support or funding at present, such as the UN List of Protected Areas; and (c) support for participation at the Congress, particularly from developing countries. The Forum noted that support from protected area agencies can come from both national and provincial/state levels, particularly from federated nation states such as Canada, Australia, and South Africa, where protected area agencies at the state or provincial level can be very effective. It was also noted that Russia may develop 2003 as the "Year of the Protected Areas" and this may be a useful initiative for other Forum participants to consider for application in their countries.

The Leadership Forum agreed that a list of items where assistance specifically is required should be quickly prepared and circulated to Leadership Forum representatives, along with other agencies and individuals. This list should be as specific as possible and should set out clear support requirements both in dollars and person months.

### **WEDNESDAY 8<sup>TH</sup> MAY, MORNING SESSION – CHAIR, PETER COCHRANE**

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<sup>1</sup> Gaps in the System; Global Change; PA Management Effectiveness; People and Equity; PA Capacity Building.

## **Governance of Protected Areas, led by Tom Lee and Jim Johnston of Parks Canada**

There has been considerable work on the WPC Governance Workshop Stream and this was outlined by Tom Lee and Jim Johnston. Further details are provided in the papers included in Annex A of this document. Governance is a key element of a number of the World Parks Congress workshop streams and it is important that there be close linkages between streams in relation to this topic. There will be three key outputs from this workshop stream at the Parks Congress:

- a framework for Governance of Protected Areas;
- case studies covering a range of models and approaches to governance of protected areas which draw out key issues and lessons;
- input to the Durban Accord, noting that Governance will be an important element of this Accord.

The Leadership Forum had a wide ranging discussion on this issue and the key points outlined included:

- governance is a rapidly changing area for protected areas and that a number of new and innovative models are emerging, particularly in relation to community-based and indigenous management of protected areas. It is important that the Governance workshop stream capture and analysis the range of experience on this topic, and distil key lessons and issues.
- this stream should be used as a basis for developing a future programme of work on governance, including targets to be achieved by the 6<sup>th</sup> World Parks Congress in 2013. It was noted that such a programme of work should aim to improve the way in which protected areas are established and managed.
- work on governance has to accommodate the range of models and circumstances that exist, particularly when one considers relative levels of resource availability between countries. It is important to learn from positive and negative experiences and models relating to governance.
- accountability is a very important issue relating to governance. It was noted that constituency based management is a key feature of 21<sup>st</sup> century protected area management and it is critical to define to whom those working in protected areas are accountable. This also brings in the need to consider accountability to future generations and also to ensure appropriate balance between the needs and requirements of local and more broader constituents for protected areas.

## **Management Effectiveness and Certification, led by Marc Hockings**

The Management Effectiveness WPC Workshop stream was presented by Marc Hockings, as were some initial thoughts on the topic of certification of protected areas. The increasing attention to management effectiveness reflects the need to improve management of the existing protected area estate and also reflects recognition of the many threats facing protected areas around the world.

Some concern was expressed by Leadership Forum participants that certification could be seen as a top down process and could distract from the primary objective of improving protected area management. Marc Hockings noted that a discussion paper on certification, setting out advantages and disadvantages and potential applications, will be prepared and submitted to the Durban Congress for review. It was also noted that any work on certification would also link with the work of the WPC Capacity workshop stream as it relates to management standards. This work, led by Julia Carabias, is examining the base line standards for effective protected area management.

The importance of developing clear standards and measures of performance assessment was agreed by Leadership Forum participants and it was agreed that management effectiveness is a vitally important aspect of protected area management in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## **WEDNESDAY 8<sup>TH</sup> MAY, AFTERNOON SESSION – CHAIR, BRIAN GILLIGAN**

### **Strategic Issues: Marine, led by Peter Cochrane and Margaret Tailby**

The Marine Cross Cutting workshop stream is being jointly developed by Environment Australia and NOAA. The vision of this work is to assist the more effective establishment of a global representative system of marine protected areas and to ensure that the values and benefits of marine protected areas are adequately identified and communicated. A range of potential products from this cross-cutting workshop stream were identified, including a range of practical tools for MPA managers and case studies which will demonstrate the economic contributions of MPAs.

Forum participants noted the importance of marine protected areas and suggested that the following areas should be emphasised at the World Parks Congress:

- the economic benefits of marine protected areas, particularly for fisheries; and
- the need to increase the overall protected area coverage in the marine environment as a major step towards the goal of establishing a global representative system of MPAs.

Margaret Tailby, Environment Australia, outlined elements relating to a potential alliance with the fisheries sector. It was noted that fisheries is a vital sector if marine protected areas are to be effectively established and managed and this sector needs to be convinced of the benefits of MPA establishment. It was noted that the development of an alliance with the fishing sector is constrained by a limited mutual understanding of issues from the conservation and fisheries sectors and also the fact that there is not one clear peak body with which to develop an alliance. Nevertheless, the importance of involving the fisheries sector at Durban was emphasised and this will be an objective which the marine stream will work towards.

### **Strategic Issues: Tourism , led by Paul Eagles**

Paul Eagles outlined the important role of ecotourism in protected area management and suggested that any alliance with the tourism sector should focus on umbrella organisations such as Green Globe, WTO or UNEP. The Cooperative Research Centre (CRC) for tourism in Australia, is also a potentially worthwhile and innovative partner for developing an alliance with the tourism sector. It was noted that the current focus of Green Globe activity is collaboration with different partners to develop practical and relevant accreditation systems and that this may be a useful point of focus for tourism involvement at Durban. It was noted that a programme of work leading to the WPC will be developed between Paul Eagles, Green Globe, and the CRC for tourism, in association with other relevant partners.

### **Strategic Issues: Mining led by David Sheppard**

A short presentation provided background on this issue, including issues associated with the development of the IUCN Statement on Mining and Protected Areas. Discussion amongst Forum participants noted the mining sector represents a huge industry which has the potential to engulf “small fish” of which protected areas could be seen as one of many actors. The critical importance of indirect impacts associated with mining, such as the development of roads and infrastructure associated with mining operations and the encouragement of human migration, was emphasised by participants. Within this context, the Leadership Forum, noted that it is very difficult to reach international consensus on many issues associated with this topic and that agreements often work more effectively at more localised levels. This may make the development of a formal alliance with the mining sector difficult. The “White Horse Agreement”, developed in Canada between protected area and mining interests was noted as a good example of a localised agreement, as was the MoU which Environment Australia has with the mining industry. The Forum noted that one task could be to formulate principles, criteria, and guidelines for use at national and local levels.

The importance of effective dialogue with the mining sector was emphasised, while noting that such dialogue should be focused on the development of clear products and agreements, such as those outlined in the recent MMSD report in relation to mining and protected areas. It was also noted that dialogue should expand on a common understanding of issues and seek to shift

industry perspectives towards greater appreciation of protected areas. The Leadership Forum strongly emphasised the importance of IUCN maintaining its position against mining in protected area categories I to IV, and noted that the international community needs to “stand up and be counted” on this issue.

### **Strategic Alliances: General**

The Leadership Forum noted that a number of strategic alliances had been fore-shadowed for the World Parks Congress. The Forum noted some concern about the term alliance, particularly where there are differing aims and objectives between protected area interests and other sectors. Notwithstanding this, the Forum agreed that it is very important to engage in effective dialogue with other sectors at the World Parks Congress while being open and explicit about differing points of views and perspectives. It was noted that key sectors with which protected areas should engage at the Durban Congress could include: mining, tourism, fishing, water supply and forestry.

### **Future of Leadership Forum led by Kenton Miller**

Forum participants discussed the future role and function of the Leadership Forum and the following were agreed:

- the Leadership Forum should be continued after the World Parks Congress. It was noted that the Leadership Forum has been particularly useful in designing the programme of the World Parks Congress and also in acting as a “sounding board” on issues of direct relevance for protected area Chief Executive Officers;
- It was agreed that future meetings of the Forum should have the following features:
  - informality;
  - restricted to Chief Executive Officers of major protected area agencies which are influential, active, and are dealing with substantial issues;
  - small, with no more than twenty-five to thirty participants;
  - allow for selected invitations, either relating to specific issues under discussion at Forum meetings or to address representational issues, such as in relation to increased involvement of youth and/or NGOs in Forum meetings;
  - the selection process for participants should be open and transparent and should ensure representation from all geographic regions of the world, including Latin America and Francophone countries;
  - the agenda for Forum meetings must come from the CEOs themselves. It was noted that the Forum could play an important role in both the development of the Durban Accord and also monitoring progress towards implementation of this Accord; and
  - ways to increase the leverage and impact of the Forum should be considered. It was noted there may be utility in meeting prior to the next World Parks Congress and if so, this should be at least six months prior to Durban. A decision on this will be taken at the next meeting of the World Parks Congress Steering Committee which will be held in Durban in the last week of October 2002.

### **A FINAL THOUGHT**

Bob Stanton, WPC Ambassador, shared a quote from a Native American which provided an appropriate note to close the Leadership Forum.

“Treat the Earth well, it was not given to you by your parents, it was loaned to you by your children”.



**ANNEX A**

**COPIES OF ALL PAPERS AND POWERPOINT PRESENTATIONS  
AT THE LEADERSHIP FORUM**



**ANNEX B**

**PARTICIPANT LIST**

**(including all contact details)**

