



## Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.  
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/WS-PA/SEASI/1/2  
21 January 2011

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

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SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR SOUTH, EAST, AND  
SOUTH-EAST ASIA ON CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF  
WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE  
CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY

Dehradun, India, 6-10 December 2011

**REPORT OF THE SUBREGIONAL WORKSHOP FOR SOUTH, EAST, AND SOUTH-EAST  
ASIA ON CAPACITY-BUILDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF  
WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS UNDER THE CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL  
DIVERSITY**

### INTRODUCTION

1. Both the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and the international protected area community have hailed the programme of work on protected areas (PoWPA)<sup>1</sup> as the most implemented of the programmes of the Convention on Biological Diversity and a successful initiative. The initiation of regional capacity-building workshops, the designation of PoWPA focal points, the creation of a Global Environment Facility (GEF) early-action granting window for PoWPA implementation, programming a major portion of the biodiversity portfolio of the fifth replenishment period of the GEF (GEF 5) for PoWPA, and the establishment of the LifeWeb Initiative are all important ingredients of the success of the PoWPA.

2. In decision X/2, the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity adopted the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, in which twenty headline Aichi Biodiversity Targets for 2015 or 2020 are organized under five strategic goals. In the same decision, the Conference of the Parties urged Parties to develop national and regional targets, using the Strategic Plan as a flexible framework. Under target 11, the Parties agreed that:

“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”.

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<sup>1</sup> Decision VII/28, annex.

3. As the elements of target 11 incorporate the tenets of the programme of work on protected areas, its further effective implementation holds the key for achieving target 11. Implementation of PoWPA also helps toward achieving other targets 1, 2, 5, 10, 12, 14, 15 and 18.

4. In paragraph 12 of decision IX/18 on protected areas, the Conference of the Parties encouraged Parties, other Governments, relevant intergovernmental organizations, and indigenous and local communities to enhance activities and resources towards organizing and forming regional technical-support networks to assist countries in implementing PoWPA. In paragraph 3 of decision X/31, the Conference of the Parties invited Parties to foster the formation of regional initiatives and formulate regional action plans, including through regional technical support networks, to coordinate funding, technical support, exchange of experiences and capacity-building for implementing the PoWPA. In paragraph 7 of the same decision, the Conference of the Parties requested the Executive Secretary to continue to hold regional and subregional capacity-building workshops, with special attention to element 2 of the PoWPA, and other identified priorities in collaboration with relevant partners.

5. Accordingly, the Executive Secretary, with the generous financial assistance of the European Union, and in collaboration with the Government of India, the Wildlife Institute of India, and the PoWPA Friends Consortium, organized a workshop for the South, East and South-East Asia region in Dehradun, India from 6 to 10 December.

6. The objectives of the workshop were to:

(a) Provide an overview and conduct assessments of requirements for capacity-building, tools and approaches needed for the implementation of the PoWPA and decision X/31 on protected areas, and to achieve target 11 and other targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020;

(b) Strengthen the skills and knowledge of protected area functionaries and others who implement the PoWPA, through an exchange of experiences, sharing of tools and available resources, and capacity-building in: (i) protected areas and climate change adaptation and mitigation, including integration of protected areas into wider landscapes and seascapes; (ii) developing or revising national action plans for the implementation of the PoWPA; (iii) marine protected areas; (iv) governance; (v) valuing protected area costs and benefits including their ecosystem services;

(c) Developing/updating action plans for implementing the PoWPA; and

(d) Creating awareness about funding opportunities available under the GEF 5 biodiversity portfolio, including funding for enabling activities for revising the national biodiversity strategies and action plans (NBSAPs).

7. The workshop was attended by 36 government-nominated experts from the following 19 countries in South, East, and South-East Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam. It was also attended by one representative of indigenous and local communities, and one representative of civil society.

8. The Wildlife Institute of India (WII), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), and the Convention on Biological Diversity Alliance and Kalparvriksh Environment Action Group provided resource persons.

9. The list of participants is presented in annex I.

## ITEM 1. OPENING OF THE MEETING

10. The workshop opened on Tuesday 6 December at 9.30 a.m. in parallel with the Second Regional Workshop for South, East, and South-East Asia on Updating National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans.<sup>2</sup>

11. Ruchi Badola of the Wildlife Institute of India warmly welcomed the participants and introduced the speakers.

12. P.R. Sinha, Director of the Wildlife Institute of India, opened the workshop and welcomed all participants to Dehradun. He thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Government of India for the opportunity to host these workshops. While taking stock of the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and activities related to updating NBSAPs, he noted that more issues needed to be addressed for the further implementation of programme of work on protected areas, such as using protected areas for climate change mitigation and adaptation, increasing marine protected areas as well as increasing protection outside protected areas. He also stressed that countries would need to revise/update their NBSAPs to chart actions for the next decade to meet the 2020 Aichi Targets. He believed that these workshops were held in time to facilitate national efforts in addressing these issues and charting a course of action for the future.

13. Mr. A.K. Srivastava, Inspector General (Wildlife), Ministry of Environment and Forests of India, also welcomed all participants, and noted that these workshops were good for preparations for the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He thanked the Wildlife Institute of India for hosting this workshop, and went on to describe the rich biodiversity of India as well as the pressures on biodiversity, particularly from human population growth. He said that India had established 668 national protected areas, with 24 per cent of land areas protected. He noted that India had signed all biodiversity-related conventions, and cited the Convention on Biological Diversity as the most comprehensive one. In implementing these conventions, he said, India had adopted a policy-mix approach and he stressed the need for all related conventions to work together to achieve the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets.

14. Mr. Keisuke Takahashi of the Japanese Ministry of Environment, made a statement on behalf of the presidency of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Government of India and the Wildlife Institute of India for their smooth preparations for these workshops. He said that these workshops were a series of activities to implement the outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties adopted in Nagoya, Japan, particularly the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. While he indicated Japan's own commitment to revise its NBSAP to implement these targets, he highlighted Japan's commitments to supporting the implementation of these outcomes at various levels. Among others, at the high-level segment of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, Mr. Naoto Kan, the Japanese Prime Minister at the time, announced that Japan would provide assistance totalling US\$ 2 billion over three years beginning in 2010 through the "Life in Harmony" Initiative to support countries in meeting the post-2010 targets. At the time, Japan had also set up the Japan Biodiversity Fund totalling 1 billion yen to support national efforts to update NBSAPs to achieve the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. At the time, Japan had announced the contribution of funds to support the early entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from Their Utilization to the Convention on Biological Diversity by proposing to establish the Nagoya Protocol Implementation Fund within the GEF. He noted that 2011-2020 is the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity, and indicated that Japan would take the lead as COP 10 Presidency to implement the Aichi Targets. In this context, he

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<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=CBWNBSAP-SEASI-03>.

said that Japan would host a global launching of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity in Kanazawa, Ishikawa Prefecture of Japan, on 17 December. He noted the need to enhance awareness-raising and improve understanding of the fundamental roles of biodiversity in our planet to achieve the Vision of “World Living in Harmony with Nature” in the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. In conclusion, he said that the Government of Japan would continue working with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other partners to implement the outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, and believed that the workshops in the next few days would have useful, informative and productive discussions.

15. Mr. Atsuhiko Yoshinaka, Global Coordinator for Japan Fund, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, delivered a statement on behalf of Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif, the Convention’s Executive Secretary. He began by thanking the Government of Japan for its support to the NBSAP workshops through the Japan Biodiversity Fund, and the European Union for its support to the PoWPA workshops, and the Government of India particularly the Indian Ministry of Environment and Forests for its strong support to inter-sessional activities leading to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties in India next year. He was happy to note that India was moving to ratify the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing, one of the key outcomes of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties. He also noted that the venue of the workshop, an ideal setting under the foothills of the Himalayas, endowed with rich natural heritage and the seat of learning for forestry, wildlife and biodiversity, provided the necessary impetus for deliberations. While highlighting the follow-up activities undertaken by the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity with the support of Japan, India and other partners to implement the Nagoya Outcomes, in particular 15 regional or sub-regional workshops organized since January 2011 to support countries in updating their NBSAPs, he stressed that this second regional workshop on updating NBSAPs represented another round of efforts by Convention on Biological Diversity and its partners to further support countries in setting national targets, mainstreaming biodiversity into relevant planning processes, mobilizing resources for implementation of NBSAPs and the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity, as well as developing relevant indicators for monitoring and reporting. He stressed that NBSAPs must be updated and implemented timely otherwise we will fail to meet the 2020 Aichi Targets, the costs of which our fragile planet cannot afford. He said that we cannot let biodiversity loss continue and we must act now. Recognizing the importance of protected areas, particularly the benefits and services provided by them, he stressed that an ecologically representative network of protected areas should be a cornerstone of all NBSAPs. He noted that the programme of work on protected areas is the most comprehensive global plan of action for effective implementation of protected areas, hailed by the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity as the most implemented of the Convention’s programmes. He thanked the Wildlife Institute of India and the Government of India for hosting three regional workshops on protected areas in the past few years. He also stressed the importance of implementing the programme of work on protected areas for achieving the 2020 Aichi Targets particularly target 11. He believed that these workshops would provide the necessary wherewithal and capacity to help countries in setting and achieving realistic targets. Calling for immediate action by all countries, he noted 2012 as an important year both for the Convention on Biological Diversity and for sustainable development when the world will gather again to develop a roadmap for green development 20 years after the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio. For the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2012 will mark the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of the Convention. More importantly the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties will be hosted here in India where further guidance will be provided for the implementation of the Strategic Plan, particularly on resources needed, and will start the second year of the United Nations Decade on Biodiversity which is a crucial time for implementing the Strategic Plan. Finally he called on countries to complete the revision of NBSAPs soon and start implementing them, as time is running out for achieving the 2020 Aichi Biodiversity Targets. He also hoped that 90 per cent or 100 per cent of countries would have their revised/updated NBSAPs ready by the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties.

16. Mr. M.F. Farooqui, Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India, also welcomed all participants. He began by stressing that these workshops, along with two other meetings the following week in Dehradun, were important intersessional meetings, the outcomes of which would feed into the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be held in Hyderabad, India in October 2012. While noting that the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties would be the first opportunity to review progress in initiating actions to implement the Strategic Plan adopted at the tenth meeting, he said that these two workshops were directly linked to the implementation of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020, particularly targets 11 and 17. He underlined that the NBSAP workshop would facilitate the development of national targets and the national processes of updating or revising their NBSAPs in line with the Strategic Plan, and more importantly the use of NBSAPs as an effective instrument for mainstreaming biodiversity into sectoral and broader strategies and plans. While highlighting the importance of protected areas, including their contribution to local livelihoods and poverty alleviation, he noted that the Convention on Biological Diversity programme of work on protected areas was the most implemented of all the Convention's programmes, which would be crucial for achieving target 11 of the Strategic Plan. He believed that the regional capacity-building workshop on protected areas would provide the training needed by countries in the region in this regard. In conclusion, he said that both workshops provided an opportunity for countries in the region to review what has been achieved so far and identify what more needs to be done, including opportunities and constraints in the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and updating NBSAPs. Finally he was confident that deliberations at these two workshops would help translate capacities gained into actions on the ground.

17. Mr. N.S. Napalchyal, Chief Information Commissioner, Government of the State of Uttarakhand, while welcoming participants from around the region to Dehradun, noted that these workshops were held as run-up to the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties to be hosted by India in Hyderabad next year. He also noted that the twin strategies of conservation and sustainable development are major challenges for human society as pressures on natural resources are increasing. Protected areas, he said, was the cornerstones for the conservation of rich biodiversity. However, the twin challenges, he noted, were of reconciling imperatives of conservation of biological resources and of meeting the needs and aspirations of the resource-dependent human population. To meet these challenges, he said, it would be crucial to develop appropriate strategies to conserve resources not only for the present generation but also for future generations, following the principle of "think globally, act locally". While noting the need for economic growth and development, he stressed that economic growth at the cost of ecology would not be sustainable. Therefore he suggested that ways and means need to be developed and implemented to harmonize developmental imperatives with conservation priorities, and confront the fallacy that an emphasis on nature conservation compromises the fight to eradicate poverty. He called on all participants to articulate this belief effectively to their political constituencies, particularly on the implementation of the programme of work on protected areas and updating and implementing NBSAPs and using them as an instrument for mainstreaming biodiversity. In conclusion, he said that he was very pleased to have these workshops in the State of Uttarakhand, which was endowed with bountiful gifts of nature stating, that Uttarakhand was the first State in the country to establish two "conservation reserves". Finally he hoped that the workshops would lead to concrete actions, reiterating the resolve to conserve and effectively manage biological resources.

18. Dignitaries sitting on the podium were invited to light the lamp, which is a symbol of peace and cooperation.

19. Mr. Hem Pande, Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forests of India, proposed a vote of thanks. On behalf of all participants he thanked the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Government of Japan, the European Union, the Ministry of Environment and Forests of Government of India, the Wildlife Institute of India, the Government of Uttarakhand and other partners

for their support and contributions. He also thanked Dr. Farooqui for his important role and guidance. He concluded by welcoming all participants to attend the second meeting of the Inter-governmental Committee of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-sharing next April and the eleventh meeting of the Conference of the Parties next October.

20. In a separate session and after a brief self-introduction by the participants, the PoWPA workshop unanimously elected Mr. Vinod Mathur, Dean of the Wildlife Institute of India as its Chair. Participants then adopted the provisional and annotated agenda including the organization of work.

21. As a complement to the consideration of the organization of the work and to set the tone of the workshop, Mr. Sarat Gidda of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity described the purpose and expected outputs of the workshop, decision X/31, and other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties.

**ITEM 2. STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR: (a) ADAPTING AND MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE, INCLUDING INTEGRATION OF PROTECTED AREAS INTO WIDER LAND- AND SEASCAPES; (b) DEVELOPING NATIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS; (c) MARINE PROTECTED AREAS; (d) GOVERNANCE; (e) VALUATION OF THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF PROTECTED AREAS, INCLUDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES; AND (f) FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES UNDER THE FIFTH REPLENISHMENT PERIOD OF THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF 5)**

22. Under each of these sub-items, a resource person or Secretariat staff introduced the topic and exercise by reviewing the critical steps and associated tools. Topics were also introduced prior to the workshop in the form of online e-learning modules on the goals of the PoWPA and an online course room on protected areas and climate change. To work on interactive exercises, the participants organized themselves into break-out groups consisting of country representatives and resource persons and a rapporteur from each group made a presentation on the outcome of each interactive session to the plenary.

23. In the break-out groups, participants were given key framing questions to guide their discussions on the state of each activity under consideration, for example, opportunities, challenges and needs. Discussions in the break-out groups allowed the participants to enhance their knowledge and exchange their views and practical experiences. The break-out group sessions were also an opportunity for each country to consider these issues in the creation of national action plans for the PoWPA which contribute toward creation or revision of their NBSAPs.

24. The presentations under these sub-items can be found in PDF format at <http://www.cbd.int/doc/?meeting=WSCBPA-SEASI-01> and participants were provided with a CD-ROM containing relevant documents and e-learning modules and another CD ROM of all the presentations and photos from the workshop.

**A. *Adapting and mitigating climate change, including integration of protected areas into wider land- and seascapes***

25. On the afternoon of Wednesday, 7 December, Ms. Jamison Ervin presented an overview of how site-level management, and spatial and sectoral integration of protected areas contributed to climate

change adaptation and mitigation thereby promoting resilience and directly contributing toward achieving Aichi Targets 2, 11 and 15.

26. Thereafter, participants worked on an exercise on methods to build resilience. Participants split into groups according to interest (site-level planning, sectoral mainstreaming, or spatial integration), and in these groups identified the 1-3 most important strategies for building resilience. The results of the group discussion are presented in annex II.

***B. Developing national action plans for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas***

27. For participants to work on throughout the week, blank templates of the action plans and the reporting framework were distributed on to country delegates prior to the workshop by email along with background materials for completing the action plans. These materials were again distributed on CD ROM on Tuesday, 6 December at the workshop.

28. On the afternoon of Tuesday, 6 December, Mr. Gidda made a presentation defining the qualitative and quantitative elements of target 11 and the relevance of the national implementation of the programme of work on protected areas towards many of the targets of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity. He also presented the status of protected area coverage in the region at the time and emphasized the creation of national PoWPA action plans as a key component of NBSAPs.

29. Thereafter, participants worked on proposing realistic area-based national targets for terrestrial and marine-protected areas and providing an example of targets to address the qualitative aspects of target 11: (i) connected and ecologically representative; (ii) effectively managed; (iii) diversified governance and recognition of ICCAS; (iv) sustainably financed; (v) integrated into wider land & seascapes and sectors. The results of this exercise are presented in annex III.

30. On the afternoon of Friday, 9 December, Mr. Gidda made a presentation outlining the action plan template and decision X/31 of the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties, indicating sources of information for completing the action plans.

31. The countries completed the action plans and submitted them to the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity in draft form at the end of the workshop on Saturday, 10 December, with the understanding that a formal submission would be made before the end of March 2012. Countries that submitted their reporting framework and/or action plan on the PoWPA are: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Viet Nam. The Secretariat awaits submission of the action plans from the remaining countries.

***C. Marine protected areas***

32. On the morning of Tuesday, 6 December, Mr. B.C. Choudhury, Professor at the Wildlife Institute of India, made a presentation on global and national approaches to setting up protected areas in Asia and the unique management aspects of marine protected areas. A ridge-to-reef approach was recommended looking at multiple scales of effectiveness of marine-protected areas (MPAs).

33. On the afternoon of Tuesday, 6 December, Mr. Kuppusamy Shivakumar, Scientist at the Wildlife Institute of India, ran through the Convention on Biological Diversity e-learning module on marine-protected areas.

34. Thereafter, the participants worked on an exercise to identify country-specific key marine assessments and actions as well as the capacity required to achieve target 11. Results of this exercise were received from Bangladesh, India and Singapore and are presented in annex IV.

#### ***D. Governance***

35. On the morning and afternoon of Thursday, 9 December, Mr. Ashish Kothari representing the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Theme on Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities, Equity and Protected Areas (TILCEPA), and the Convention on Biological Diversity Alliance and Kalpavriksh Environment Action Group, presented the topic of governance of protected areas, including the range and history of governance types, the need to ensure participation of indigenous and local communities and other stakeholders, and the linkages with the tenth meeting of the Conference of the Parties decision on protected areas. Participants engaged in an exercise assessing the national implementation of governance issues, the results of which are presented in annex V.

#### ***E. Valuation of the costs and benefits of protected areas, including ecosystem services***

36. On the morning of Wednesday, 7 December, Prof. R. Sukumar of the Centre for Ecological Sciences, Indian Institute of Science, made a presentation on integrating biodiversity into landscape management using examples of initiatives and projects in India where corridors and stakeholder engagement had been successful. He emphasized the need to redesign protected areas taking into consideration possible changes in ecosystem structure and function as a result of climate change.

37. Thereafter, Mr. Anil Bhardwaj of the Wildlife Institute of India made a presentation on the experiences from Periyar on linking biodiversity conservation and livelihoods of local people. He outlined the management approach for biodiversity in Kerala, the eco-development programme in the Periyar Tiger Reserve, and an assessment of this programme.

38. Ms. Ervin made a presentation outlining the benefits of valuing biodiversity in order to reduce impacts on biodiversity thereby promoting a virtuous cycle of development and protection. Examples of under-valuation resulting in the loss of critical ecosystem services were presented and the role of protected areas was emphasized as a societal investment, with a step by step approach of valuation as the tool to understand the true value of this investment.

39. Ms. Ervin then led the participants in an exercise to identify opportunities and develop targets for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values by following a step-by-step approach: (i) clarifying the context; (ii) identifying benefits and services; (iii) choosing methodology; (iv) identifying indicators; (iv) assessing protected area and biodiversity values; (v) communicating results. The results of this exercise are presented in annex VI.

#### ***F. Funding opportunities under the fifth replenishment period of the Global Environment Facility (GEF 5)***

40. On the morning of Saturday, 10 December, to supplement the preparation of the action plans for the PoWPA, Mr. Gidda discussed with the participants their GEF 5 funding in STAR and in enabling activities mentioning national GEF 5 allocations under both the climate change and biodiversity portfolios.



### **ITEM 3. OTHER MATTERS**

41. On the afternoon of Wednesday, 7 December, Mr. S.P. Subudhi, LES, Director of Rajaji National Park, made a presentation on the biodiversity and management of the park as a precursor to the field trip on Thursday.

42. On the morning of Saturday, 10 December, Mr. Takahashi presented the plans for the IUCN Asian Parks Congress including the possibility of the Government of Japan hosting the event.

43. Also on the morning of Saturday, 10 December, Mr. Gopal S. Rawat presented the work of the International Center for Integrated Mountain Development and how it supported countries in the implementation of the PoWPA.

### **ITEM 4. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE MEETING**

44. The workshop was closed at 1 p.m. on Saturday, 10 December, with closing remarks by the representative of the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Wildlife Institute of India and the Government of India.

*Annex I*

List of Participants.

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*Annex II*

**RESULTS OF EXERCISE ON ADAPTING AND MITIGATING CLIMATE CHANGE,  
INCLUDING INTEGRATION OF PROTECTED AREAS INTO WIDER LAND- AND  
SEASCAPES**

Country	Description of Strategy	Proposed national target	Potential Indicator
<p>Exercise: Building Climate Resilience through site level planning and management</p> <p>Sundarban Management Ecosystem (India-Bangladesh) - Transboundary PA</p>	<p>Tiger Conservation and the umbrella approach to serve the overall biodiversity of this area as Tigers are a flagship species which moves between these two countries in this ecosystem. By protecting tigers, which are the highest in the pyramid food chain, it will in turn conserve the whole ecosystem and will allow for building climate resilience.</p> <p>Economic incentive through co-management (government – local communities) and through AIG and tourist receipts.</p>	<p>By 2020 maintain current ecosystem health and tiger population -zero extraction of timber</p>	<p>Status of poaching and tiger populations</p>
<p>Exercise: Building climate resilience through sectoral mainstreaming</p>	<p>Integrating or mainstreaming biodiversity and PAs into sectoral policies, plans and practices through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watershed management;</li> <li>• Carbon sequestration;</li> <li>• Using funds for carbon offset for management of PAs;</li> <li>• Food security and livelihood;</li> <li>• Low carbon emission technology;</li> <li>• Landscape/seascape level planning &amp; management.</li> </ul>	<p>Short-term target for 2015</p> <p>Long-term target for 2030</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Water quality and quantity;</li> <li>2. Forest cover, % of forest, biomass, quality, forest composition;</li> <li>3. Management effectiveness of parks;</li> <li>4. Governance issues/benefit-sharing;</li> <li>5. Quality of air/alternative energy;</li> <li>6. Corridor connectivity/buffer zones and existence of integrated planning</li> </ol>
<p>Exercise: Building Climate Resilience through site level planning and management</p> <p>Haycock Proposed Forest Reserve-an isolated cloud forest surrounded by tea estates</p> <p>The tea estates are moving up the mountain. Haycock is a local biodiversity hotspot containing many amphibian point endemics. It is necessary to involve private public partnerships in order to conserve this forest and assist to mitigate climate threats. Temperature increase, reduction in precipitation, change in moisture levels and humidity are climate change threats and other indirect threats are the spread of invasives and reduction of canopy cover.</p>	<p>It is proposed to build “amphibian corridors” along the tea estates, legally prohibit encroachment at a particular elevation of the mountain, and to provide “amphibian-friendly certification” for use of organic fertilizer in the tea estate.</p>	<p>Restoration of cloud forests in 30% of the isolated mountains.</p>	<p>Change in seasonal patterns on the onset of the breeding season (amphibians)</p> <p>Variation on breeding calls</p> <p>Variation on amphibian composition (altitudinal)</p> <p>Diversity of amphibians within the tea estates</p>



*Annex III*

**RESULTS OF THE EXERCISE ON DEVELOPING/UPDATING NATIONAL ACTION PLANS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF WORK ON PROTECTED AREAS WITH A VIEW TO CONTRIBUTING TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR BIODIVERSITY 2011-2020 (SETTING NATIONAL TARGETS TO ADDRESS THE QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS OF AICHI TARGET 11)**

	<b>A. Representative</b>	<b>B. Effectively Managed</b>	<b>C. Diverse Governance</b>	<b>D. Sustainably Financed</b>	<b>E. Integrated into land-/sea- scape and sectors</b>	<b>F. Terrestrial and Marine Target</b>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	BY 2020 all PAs will be connected by at least one corridor  All IUCN red list species included in more than 2 PAs	For Bangladesh 2000ha is a large patch of PA	Governance mechanism will be established in all the protected areas by 2020	At present 50% of the cost for landscape development that comes from core funding will be increased gradually	Already an integral component will be integrated more by 2020	
<b>Bhutan</b>	-Develop management plan for biological corridors  -gap analysis	-develop management plans for remaining 3 PAs of 10	-5% community forest  -3% private forest	Meet 20% from Bhutan trust fund and 10% from eco-tourism	Mainstream biodiversity issues into development plans	To maintain 60% of forest cover at all times to come
<b>Cambodia</b>	By 2020, at least 25% of PAs are conserved.	By 2020, all PAs have a management plan	By 2020, the PA system includes community conservation area (CCA) and indigenous and local community conservation area (ILCC)	By 2020 PAs financial mechanism have been established and applied	By 2020, NBSAP is revised and integrated into sectoral planning and effectively implemented	
<b>DPR Korea</b>	40% of all PAs are linked by at least one ecological corridor. IUCN red list species at 5 areas	More than 3 rangers for a PA -60% of PAs have written management plan	PA network includes 4 examples -State owned PAs network	70% of PAs are secured by a trust fund	PA-related sectors including forestry, agriculture, fisheries, etc., enhance PA management -PAs are recognized and integrated to component of CC study	12% of terrestrial and 5% of coastal and marine

	<b>A. Representative</b>	<b>B. Effectively Managed</b>	<b>C. Diverse Governance</b>	<b>D. Sustainably Financed</b>	<b>E. Integrated into land-/sea- scape and sectors</b>	<b>F. Terrestrial and Marine Target</b>
<b>India</b>	-Ecologically representative – 100% covered  - Connectivity	All PAs are being managed as per approved written M.P.	Already 100% achieved	100% covered through federal and state funds	100% achieved	Terrestrial PAs  About 19% already under various categories of protection  MPA  3.2% by 2015 from 1.6% at present
<b>Indonesia</b>	1. all protected areas in one eco-region are joined by at least one ecological corridor by 2015 2. starting to develop coastal conservation area by 2014 3. endemic species are protected along with its habitat as PA	All protected areas have legal basis, planning documents, and have minimum number of staff and equipment by 2015.		-cost-sharing between central and local government by 2015  -continue existing mechanism to obtain direct financial assistance= in kin support for PA management through NGO, or multilateral donor – increase 5% per year.  -establishment of sustainable financing by 2015	Protected areas are integrated with local and community development programs	Marine=6.5% from (310mha) by 2020  Terrestrial=11% by 2020
<b>Japan</b>	17% of all sub eco-regions are designed as PAs	Effectively manage PAs, MEE are conducted in all PAs	In all PAs local community participation is secured  Promote conservation and restoration of coastal areas: consider effective systems of self-imposed resource management, and protected areas that support both marine diversity and sustainable fisheries.	Funds from private sectors are introduced and maintained	In land use plan around PAs effect to PAs are taken into consideration  Promote various types of forestation.  Form networks of water and green spaces in urban areas; and construct integrated watershed networks that include rivers, wetlands, paddy fields, etc.	17% for terrestrial PAs  10% for marine/coastal PAs
<b>Lao PDR</b>	By 2020, at least 22% of PAs are conserved.	By 2020, all PAs have a management plan	By 2020, the PA system includes community conservation area (CCA) and indigenous and	By 2020 PAs financial mechanism have been established and applied	By 2020, NBSAP is revised and integrated into sectoral planning and effectively	

	<b>A. Representative</b>	<b>B. Effectively Managed</b>	<b>C. Diverse Governance</b>	<b>D. Sustainably Financed</b>	<b>E. Integrated into land-/sea- scape and sectors</b>	<b>F. Terrestrial and Marine Target</b>
			local community conservation area (ILCC)		implemented	
<b>Malaysia</b>	By 2015, two PAs linked by smart green infrastructure	By 2020, all protected areas have a management plan	By 2015, one PA managed by the local community	By 2020, 25% increase in funding for PA	By 2013 NBSAP updated to further enhance land/seascape management	Terrestrial – 18% Marine- 10% by 2020
<b>Maldives</b>	Considering that 2% of total area of Maldives is terrestrial land:  -Less than 17% of terrestrial  -more than 10% of coastal and marine  -zoning: core area, buffer zone, transitional zone.	Through management plans/regulations for each PA (5% of PAs have management plans)  For all PAs trained and active rangers on site.	Community managed, in collaboration with private sector, local councils to monitor governed by EPA, advisory board to oversee.	Self-sustaining conservation fund e.g., biosphere reserve fund to be established.	Eco-tourism, sustainable fishery CC adaptation, renewable energy	Refer to first column: Considering that 2% of total area of Maldives is terrestrial land:  -Less than 17% of terrestrial  -more than 10% of coastal and marine  -zoning: core area, buffer zone, transitional zone.
<b>Mongolia</b>	Protected areas cover at least 5% of each ecosystems  At least 2 transboundary PAs	All PAs have management plan	At least 3 PAs are managed by NGOs or CBOs	At least 2 PAs full funding is secured by Trust Fund	CBOs enhance PA management  -traditional use of natural resources is in line with PA management	
<b>Myanmar</b>	By 2020, at least 10% of PAs are conserved.	By 2020, all PAs have a management plan	By 2020, the PA system includes community conservation area (CCA) and indigenous and local community conservation area (ILCC)	By 2020 PAs financial mechanism have been established and applied	By 2020, NBSAP is revised and integrated into sectoral planning and effectively implemented.	
<b>Nepal</b>	Gap analysis -Mid Hill PA-1 -North-South and East West corridors (Chitwan-ACAP; Mountain Parks)	All PAs have management plans - consultative process - Participatory approach	Encourage local councils to manage -50% park benefits to local communities	Government to pay for staff; infrastructure, protection cost - 15% from tourism -less than 50% from Trust Fund	Landscape level conservation: -TAL, SHL, Kailash; -Middle mountain corridors	At least 27% -Inland water 5% -No sea

	<b>A. Representative</b>	<b>B. Effectively Managed</b>	<b>C. Diverse Governance</b>	<b>D. Sustainably Financed</b>	<b>E. Integrated into land-/sea- scape and sectors</b>	<b>F. Terrestrial and Marine Target</b>
<b>Philippines</b>	By 2017, 5 PAs are joined by at least 3 ecological corridors	By 2016, 8.85% terrestrial areas and 0.62% of marine PAs effectively managed through National Integrated Protected Areas System	By 2016, 10 PAs covering 9 KBAs are managed as community-conserved areas	By 2016, 50% of core funding is secured by the Integrated Protected Area Fund	By 2016, biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed into local agricultural landscape. By 2020, National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies integrated into at least 3 KBAs/PAs	By 2020, at least 15% of terrestrial and inland water areas and 5% of coastal and marine areas are effectively managed
<b>R of Korea</b>	By 2020, all riparian habitats along main 4 rivers are designated as protected areas for corridors	Most protected areas have enough buffer zones for their edge		By 2020, 50% of funding for protected areas is secured by ecotourism and national trust		
<b>Singapore</b>	Ecological representation – all major habitat types in Singapore represented as a Nature Reserve, except for sub-tidal. We aim to get a MPA by 2020. Currently, all Nature Reserves are not connected. We aim to achieve 50% connectivity between NRs by 2015	By 2020, all 4 protected areas have a written biodiversity conservation management plan (currently only 3 protected areas have management plans)				By 2020, to maintain 4.5% of terrestrial area protected as Nature Reserves. By 2020, to designate one marine protected Nature Reserve. (Currently, Singapore does not have any MPA)
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Terrestrial: Review the existing gap by incorporating the updated threatened flora and fauna by 2015;  By 2020, to declare at least 60% of the gap identified areas  Marine:  Identification of marine species and an identification of	50% of PAs have a written management plan  Sub targets: to assess visitor carrying capacity of main PAs targeted for tourism to be developed  -reduce human-animal conflict by 25%	Inclusion of more governance categories within the PA network – increased by 15%  Preparation of guidelines to enable community conserved areas	50% of revenue earned by protected areas directed for its sustainable management establishment of private sector participation in protected area management	The forestry, agriculture, fisheries, plantation and watershed management sectors enhance protected area management  Protected areas are integral component of the national climate adaptation strategy	

	<b>A. Representative</b>	<b>B. Effectively Managed</b>	<b>C. Diverse Governance</b>	<b>D. Sustainably Financed</b>	<b>E. Integrated into land-/sea-scape and sectors</b>	<b>F. Terrestrial and Marine Target</b>
	breeding and feeding areas. Assess their national status.  Declare 5% of representative diverse ecological marine system  Private sector participation and community involvement for development of corridors					
<b>Thailand</b>	3 site of forest complex area with the similar ecological characteristics are linked	The similar nearest PA are linked by integrated management plan	At least 10 PAs recognized ICCA	At least 10% of funding for maintaining PAs supported by business sector, local government		Terrestrial 18%  Marine 5%
<b>Timor Leste</b>	20% of gap assessment of PA will be protected by 2020	50% of PA will have a written management plan by 2020	35% of identified PAs will enable community conservation areas	By 2020 will increase 20%	Integrated land and seascape and sectors will involve all stakeholders including local community (30%?)	25% of quantitative terrestrial and marine will be protected
<b>Viet Nam</b>	By 2020, at least 10% of PAs are conserved	By 2020, all PAs have a management plan	By 2020, the PA system includes community conservation area (CCA) and indigenous and local community conservation area (ILCC)	By 2020 PAs financial mechanism have been established and applied	By 2020, NBSAP is revised and integrated into sectoral planning and effectively implemented	

*Annex IV*

**RESULTS OF EXERCISE ON MARINE PROTECTED AREAS**

**1. Bangladesh- PoWPA Actions Plan Targets for Marine Protected Areas**

<b>Key Marine Assessments and Actions</b>	<b>Capacities required to fully implement the PoWPA Target</b>
What is the progress on assessing marine <b>gaps in the protected area network</b> ? (1.1)	Marine-vulnerable areas are to be assessed.
What is the progress on filling marine <b>gaps in the protected area network</b> ? (1.1)	Needs study.
What is the progress in assessing marine <b>protected area integration</b> opportunities? (1.2)	Fisheries, forestry, environment and water development are working; integration opportunities to be assessed.
What is the progress in implementing marine <b>protected area integration</b> ? (1.2)	In Bangladesh different agencies are working for coastal development, coordination between agencies are in place.
What is the progress in establishing marine <b>transboundary areas &amp; regional networks</b> ? (1.3)	Marine transboundary areas with India are being established.
What is the progress in developing <b>site-level MPA management plans</b> ? (1.4)	Site level management plan has been prepared and submitted for approval.
What is the progress in assessing marine <b>threats</b> and opportunities for marine <b>restoration</b> ? (1.5)	Different development programs, overfishing, ship breaking are the threats; policy interventions are in progress.
What is the progress in mitigating marine <b>threats</b> and implementing marine <b>restoration</b> measures? (1.5)	Environmental law has been amended to mitigate threats.
What is the progress in assessing and improving <b>equitable marine benefit sharing</b> ? (2.1)	Benefit-sharing has been recognized and relevant rules and Acts are already proposed.
What is the progress in assessing and diversifying marine protected area <b>governance</b> ? (2.1)	Co-management of marine protected areas has already been proposed for approval.
What is the progress in assessing indigenous and local community <b>participation</b> for MPAs? (2.2)	Already framed and submitted for approval.
What is the progress in improving protected area <b>participation</b> for MPAs? (2.2)	Under the process of approval.
What is the progress in assessing the <b>enabling marine policy environment</b> for establishing, managing and financing protected areas? (3.1)	Government already approved 50 % share of the entry fee for financing. More share is likely to be in place soon for MPA (Sundarbans).
What is the progress in improving the protected area <b>marine policy environment</b> ? (3.1)	Policy is being updated.
What is the progress in assessing the <b>marine values</b> of protected areas? (3.1)	Needs projects to assess the values.
What is the progress in assessing marine protected area <b>capacity</b> ? (3.2)	Capacity of different agencies needs to be evaluated.

What is the progress in improving marine protected area <b>capacity</b> ? (3.2)	Capacity of existing MPAs are being addressed though different projects.
What is the progress in assessing marine-specific <b>appropriate technology</b> needs? (3.3)	Co-management method has been decided to be applied.
What is the progress in developing marine-specific <b>appropriate technology</b> ? (3.3)	The procedure to involve local people through co-management has already started.
What is the progress in assessing marine protected area <b>sustainable finance</b> needs? (3.4)	Government has decided to share the revenue earnings.
What is the progress in improving marine protected area <b>sustainable finance</b> ? (3.4)	Procedure of using the revenue share is being formulated.
What is the progress in conducting marine protected area <b>public awareness</b> campaigns? (3.5)	Public awareness campaigns are in progress.
What is the progress in developing marine <b>best practices and minimum standards</b> ? (4.1)	Studies to be carried out.
What is the progress in assessing marine protected area <b>management effectiveness</b> ? (4.2)	Needs study to assess the effectiveness.
What is the progress in improving marine protected area <b>management effectiveness</b> ? (4.2)	Different projects and work-plans are being implemented to improve management.
What is the progress in establishing an <b>effective MPA monitoring system</b> ? (4.3)	
What is the status of assessing marine <b>research</b> needs for marine protected areas? (4.4)	Yet to be done.
What is the status of developing a marine <b>research program</b> for protected areas? (4.4)	Necessary to...
What is the status of incorporating <b>climate change</b> aspects into marine protected areas?	Climate change issues have been incorporated into management plans.

## 2. India - PoWPA Actions Plan Targets for Marine Protected Areas

Key Marine Assessments and Actions	Capacities required to fully implement the PoWPA Target
What is the progress on assessing marine <b>gaps in the protected area network</b> ? (1.1)	Assessing gaps in the marine protected areas in India has been completed. Six more potential MPAs and 106 Important Coastal and Marine Biodiversity Areas (ICMBA) have been identified by the Wildlife Institute of India.
What is the progress on filling marine <b>gaps in the protected area network</b> ? (1.1)	Required actions in this regard have already been initiated and expected to be completed by 2015.
What is the progress in assessing marine <b>protected area integration</b> opportunities? (1.2)	One model has been established (Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park) and opportunities for other MPAs being assessed and shall be completed by 2015.
What is the progress in implementing marine <b>protected area integration</b> ? (1.2)	One model has been established (Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park) and opportunities for other MPAs being assessed and shall be completed by 2015

/...

What is the progress in establishing marine <b>transboundary areas &amp; regional networks</b> ? (1.3)	Two trans-boundary MPAs have been in progress (Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park with Sri Lanka, Sundarbans Tiger Reserve with Bangladesh) and will be finalized by 2015 with mutually agreeable bilateral agreements.
What is the progress in developing <b>site-level MPA management plans</b> ? (1.4)	80% of MPAs have been managed with written Management Plans and remaining MPAs will have by 2013.
What is the progress in assessing marine <b>threats</b> and opportunities for marine <b>restoration</b> ? (1.5)	About 50% of MPAs in India have been assessed for threats and opportunities for marine restoration and remaining MPAs shall be assessed by 2015.
What is the progress in mitigating marine <b>threats</b> and implementing marine <b>restoration</b> measures? (1.5)	About 50% of MPAs those with Management Plans. Remaining MPAs shall be completed by 2015.
What is the progress in assessing and improving <b>equitable marine benefits sharing</b> ? (2.1)	About 20% being attempted that too in Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park and few more MPAs. By 2018, it is expected to be completed all MPAs in the country.
What is the progress in assessing and diversifying marine protected area <b>governance</b> ? (2.1)	Only one model so far in progress that is in the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park. However, Conservation/Community Reserves in MPAs Network being examined and will be completed by 2017.
What is the progress in assessing indigenous and local community <b>participation</b> for MPAs? (2.2)	Less than 20% of progress. Expected to be completed by 2015.
What is the progress in improving protected area <b>participation</b> for MPAs? (2.2)	About 50% completed as stakeholders participation while management plans development. Expected to be completed by 2014.
What is the progress in assessing the <b>enabling marine policy environment</b> for establishing, managing and financing protected areas? (3.1)	Initiated and will be completed by 2014.
What is the progress in improving the protected area <b>marine policy environment</b> ? (3.1)	Required marine PAs policy already exists. 100% completed, however, necessary amendments shall be carried out as required.
What is the progress in assessing the <b>marine values</b> of protected areas? (3.1)	100% completed as all existing and proposed MPAs have been identified based on marine values.
What is the progress in assessing marine protected area <b>capacity</b> ? (3.2)	25% completed and will be completed fully by 2015. However, it would be a continuous process.
What is the progress in improving marine protected area <b>capacity</b> ? (3.2)	25% completed and will be completed fully by 2015. However, it would be continuous process.
What is the progress in assessing marine-specific <b>appropriate technology</b> needs? (3.3)	Nascent stage. Expected to be completed by 2018.
What is the progress in developing marine-specific <b>appropriate technology</b> ? (3.3)	Nascent stage. Expected to be completed by 2018
What is the progress in assessing marine protected area <b>sustainable finance</b> needs? (3.4)	Multiple options being explored and it would be expected to be completed by 2015.



What is the progress in improving marine protected area <b>sustainable finance</b> ? (3.4)	10% completed. Expected to be completed by 2018.
What is the progress in conducting marine protected area <b>public awareness</b> campaigns? (3.5)	About 70% of MPAs management conducting marine protected area public awareness campaigns and it is expected be covered in all MPAs by 2015. However, it would be a continuous process.
What is the progress in developing marine <b>best practices and minimum standards</b> ? (4.1)	One MPA, for example, Gulf of Mannar National Park, managed with best practices and minimum standards.
What is the progress in assessing marine protected area <b>management effectiveness</b> ? (4.2)	Yet to be initiated and expected to be completed by 2016.
What is the progress in improving marine protected area <b>management effectiveness</b> ? (4.2)	Yet to be initiated and expected to be completed by 2018.
What is the progress in establishing an <b>effective MPA monitoring system</b> ? (4.3)	All protected areas including marine protected areas have already been monitored by the Federal Government.
What is the status of assessing marine <b>research</b> needs for marine protected areas? (4.4)	Completed. Documents in this regard are available with the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India and website of Wildlife Institute of India.
What is the status of developing a marine <b>research program</b> for protected areas? (4.4)	About 20% of MPAs are managed with developed research programme and all remaining MPAs will have the same by 2015.
What is the status of incorporating <b>climate change</b> aspects into marine protected areas?	Initiated in East Godavari Estuarine (Coringa MPA) and GOMNP. Climate change aspects into marine protected areas will be incorporated in all MPAs by 2015.

### 3. Singapore - PoWPA Actions Plan Targets for Marine Protected Areas

NOTE: Singapore currently has no MPAs, but we are still trying to have one designated

Key Marine Assessments and Actions	Capacities required to fully implement the PoWPA Target
What is the progress on assessing marine <b>gaps in the protected area network</b> ? (1.1)	Marine vertebrates are well documented, but MPAs not established for various reasons.
What is the progress on filling marine <b>gaps in the protected area network</b> ? (1.1)	
What is the progress in assessing marine <b>protected area integration</b> opportunities? (1.2)	
What is the progress in implementing marine <b>protected area integration</b> ? (1.2)	
What is the progress in establishing marine <b>transboundary areas &amp; regional networks</b> ? (1.3)	
What is the progress in developing <b>site-level MPA management plans</b> ? (1.4)	
What is the progress in assessing marine <b>threats</b> and opportunities for marine <b>restoration</b> ? (1.5)	Threats come from shipping and reclamation. Threats and opportunities are well defined.

What is the progress in mitigating marine <b>threats</b> and implementing marine <b>restoration</b> measures? (1.5)	Various projects are underway for both
What is the progress in assessing and improving <b>equitable marine benefits sharing</b> ? (2.1)	n/a
What is the progress in assessing and diversifying marine protected area <b>governance</b> ? (2.1)	n/a
What is the progress in assessing indigenous and local community <b>participation</b> for MPAs? (2.2)	n/a
What is the progress in improving protected area <b>participation</b> for MPAs? (2.2)	n/a
What is the progress in assessing the <b>enabling marine policy environment</b> for establishing, managing and financing protected areas? (3.1)	
What is the progress in improving the protected area <b>marine policy environment</b> ? (3.1)	
What is the progress in assessing the <b>marine values</b> of protected areas? (3.1)	
What is the progress in assessing marine protected area <b>capacity</b> ? (3.2)	
What is the progress in improving marine protected area <b>capacity</b> ? (3.2)	
What is the progress in assessing marine-specific <b>appropriate technology</b> needs? (3.3)	
What is the progress in developing marine-specific <b>appropriate technology</b> ? (3.3)	
What is the progress in assessing marine protected area <b>sustainable finance</b> needs? (3.4)	
What is the progress in improving marine protected area <b>sustainable finance</b> ? (3.4)	
What is the progress in conducting marine protected area <b>public awareness</b> campaigns? (3.5)	
What is the progress in developing marine <b>best practices and minimum standards</b> ? (4.1)	
What is the progress in assessing marine protected area <b>management effectiveness</b> ? (4.2)	
What is the progress in improving marine protected area <b>management effectiveness</b> ? (4.2)	
What is the progress in establishing an <b>effective MPA monitoring system</b> ? (4.3)	
What is the status of assessing marine <b>research</b> needs for marine protected areas? (4.4)	
What is the status of developing a marine <b>research program</b> for protected areas? (4.4)	
What is the status of incorporating <b>climate change</b> aspects into marine protected areas?	

*Annex V*

**RESULTS OF EXERCISE ON GOVERNANCE**

*Abbreviations:*

ICCA: Indigenous Peoples' and Community Conserved Territories and Area (see [www.iccaforum.org](http://www.iccaforum.org))

IUCN: International Union for Conservation of Nature

PA: Protected Area

PPA: Private Protected Area

Country	Governance status <sup>3</sup>	Key recommendations	Hurdles and opportunities <sup>4</sup>	Next steps
Bangladesh	Individual PAs: Mostly government-managed, several moving towards co-management; some community-governed with government inputs; some ICCAs & PPAs but under other laws or unrecognized  PA System: government governed	Design governance methodology appropriate for each PA; identify and recognize ICCAs; empower truly dependent communities	Hurdles: political unrest; population pressure; inadequate regional cooperation  Opportunities: communities willing to conserve, government positive towards participation	Detailed governance assessment with stakeholder participation; assignment of PAs into IUCN matrix
Bhutan	Individual PAs: mostly government-managed, some consultation; some community-managed forests under shared governance; some NGO-managed wetlands  PA System: government-governed, some community involvement	Involve communities and other stakeholders in management planning	Hurdles: Lack of capacity in communities  Opportunities: Communities could benefit with enhanced livelihoods; ecotourism, zoning, and Integrated Conservation & Development programmes (ICDPs); hydropower from protected watersheds	Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder participation  Preparing roadmap for changes including zonation and awareness

<sup>3</sup> This table presents a synthesis of the responses; more details are available in each country's exercise sheets. One clarification: While it was explained that the term "protected areas" does not necessarily refer only to sites within the current PA system, but rather to all sites that could fit the Convention on Biological Diversity definition (including sites governed by private agencies/individuals and indigenous peoples or community communities), several respondents restricted their answers to the current PA system.

<sup>4</sup> Some hurdles and opportunities were stated orally by participants, and were not written in their exercise sheets.

Country	Governance status <sup>3</sup>	Key recommendations	Hurdles and opportunities <sup>4</sup>	Next steps
Cambodia	Individual PAs: mostly government-managed, some moving towards shared governance through consultations; some ICCAs (e.g., community forests) and PPAs, not within PA system  PA System: Government-governed; multi-stakeholder committee with community members in minority	Changes in laws to empower communities; before this, assessment and building of community capacity	Opportunity: proposed prioritized action plan on PAs includes governance improvement and recognition of ICCAs	Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations  Preparing roadmap for changes  Making legal/policy changes
DPR Korea	Individual PAs: mostly government-managed, some initial movement towards shared governance  PA System: government governed; multi-stakeholder committee with community members in minority	Legal and policy changes to involve communities, recognize ICCAs  Re-assessment of PA system  Public awareness		Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations  Preparing roadmap for changes
India	Individual PAs: mostly government managed, some shared governance, some ICCAs	Strengthen participatory initiatives, & build capacity for this; identify and recognize more ICCAs as Community Reserves, Conservation Reserves, or informally; strengthen landscape level conservation	Hurdles: lack of information on conservation sites outside PAs; lack of conservation attitude; inappropriate financial allocations  Opportunities: new laws such as Forest Rights Act, Right to Information Act, Biodiversity Act; Panchayat Raj System; growing conservation awareness	Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations  Preparing roadmap for changes  Making legal/policy changes
Indonesia	Individual PAs: mostly government-managed, but several tending to shared governance; private PAs, and ICCAs also, recognized through non-conservation laws or administratively  PA System: government-governed, some consultation; multi-stakeholder committee with community members in minority	Legal changes at PA system level to enable public hearings and consultation, and diversify the PA system and recognition of sites outside the PA system	Hurdles: socio-economic factors  Opportunities: PPAs and ICCAs could use village regulations for legal backing	Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations  Identification of ICCAs and PPAs

Country	Governance status <sup>3</sup>	Key recommendations	Hurdles and opportunities <sup>4</sup>	Next steps
Japan	Individual PAs: mostly government-managed, but in collaboration with local government and community consultation; one park is co-managed; some NGO-managed PAs; some ICCAs e.g., community fishery management areas are recognized as PAs, with government oversight; other ICCAs recognized through non-conservation laws  PA System: government-governed; multi-stakeholder agency with community members in minority	Legal changes at PA system level; other non-legal measures for PPAs		Making legal changes
Lao PDR	Individual PAs: mostly shared governance, some government-managed  PA System: shared governance	Legal and policy changes to promote ICCAs		Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations
Maldives	Individual PAs: mostly government-managed, recent moves towards shared governance  PA System: government governed	Legal and policy changes towards more community empowerment	Hurdles: inadequate capacity and funding	Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations  Making legal changes
Malaysia	(Only Peninsular Malaysia)  Individual PAs: mostly government-managed but communities allowed to continue traditional practices inside; some ICCAs recognized under non-conservation laws related to indigenous rights  PA System: government-governed; multi-stakeholder agency with community members in minority	Changes in non-conservation laws (land code), and in legal provisions at PA system level	Opportunities: Land law changes under consideration, can help recognize ICCAs	Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations
Mongolia	Individual PAs: all government-managed  PA System: government-governed	Community governed sites should be recognized	(no information)	(no information)

Country	Governance status <sup>3</sup>	Key recommendations	Hurdles and opportunities <sup>4</sup>	Next steps
Myanmar	<p>Individual PAs: all government-managed, but moving towards shared governance; several unrecognized ICCAs</p> <p>PA System: government-governed, some consultation</p>	<p>Recognition of rights and participation is necessary; ICCAs need recognition; policy changes towards co-management are underway, other changes are needed for above recognition</p>	<p>Opportunities: greater democratic governance in country</p>	<p>Legal and policy measures for co-management and ICCAs</p> <p>Collection of information on various aspects of land use, ecosystems, ICCAs, etc.</p>
Nepal	<p>Individual PAs: mostly government-managed, but buffer zones and conservation areas tend to shared governance, and one recognized site tends to ICCA; community forests as ICCAs</p> <p>PA System: government governed; multi-stakeholder committee with community members in minority</p>	<p>Legal changes at PA system level, and to recognize ICCAs</p> <p>Ecological gap assessment, management-effectiveness assessment, PA valuation assessment</p>	<p>Hurdles: inadequate political commitment, inadequate community empowerment, top-down planning</p> <p>Opportunities: new political environment</p>	<p>Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Preparing roadmap for changes</p> <p>Making legal/policy changes</p>
Philippines (annex 2 missing)	<p>Individual PAs: mostly government-managed but with some community role in decision-making through multi-stakeholder boards; some ICCAs recognized through non-conservation laws</p> <p>PA System: government governed; multi-stakeholder committee with community members in minority</p>	<p>Legal changes (based on UNDP funded project, see next column); registration of ICCAs in global database (ICCA Registry at World Conservation Monitoring Centre); need support of National Indigenous Peoples' Council</p>	<p>Opportunity: Ongoing UNDP funded project on PA system review and recognition of ICCAs</p>	<p>Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations</p> <p>Making legal/policy changes, especially to recognize ICCAs</p>
Singapore	<p>Individual PAs: all government-managed, some role of researchers/NGOs (no local communities in Singapore); one private estate (unrecognized, informally supported by government)</p> <p>PA System: government-governed, some consultative role as above</p>	<p>None</p>	<p>Hurdles: land scarcity</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>

Country	Governance status <sup>3</sup>	Key recommendations	Hurdles and opportunities <sup>4</sup>	Next steps
Sri Lanka	Individual PAs: mostly government-managed, some consultations; private and temple lands as PPAs and community marine fisheries/home gardens as ICCAs but not recognized as PAs  PA System: government-governed	Legal changes at individual PA level and in conservation laws	Opportunities: forums of dialogue	Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations  Detailed assessment of diversity of sites and need for conservation  Making legal/policy changes
Timor-Leste	Individual PAs: presently all government-managed, but propose to move to shared governance  PA System: government-governed	Need to assess sites outside PAs		Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations
Thailand (annex 2 missing)	Individual PAs: range from government-managed to shared governance; community forests are ICCAs but recognized outside PA system  PA System: government-governed, some consultation with communities	Legal changes at PA system level to enable co-management and recognize ICCAs	Hurdles: Attitude of PA managers and government agencies towards local communities; frequently changing PA managers; inadequate community empowerment; law enforcement as hurdle to research  Opportunities: national PA plan being finalized	Making legal/policy changes and taking other measures
Vietnam	Individual PAs: mostly government-managed, with some community involvement in decisions; community forest management as ICCAs, recognized outside PA system under land law  PA System: government-governed, some consultation	Empowerment of community forest management; review of PA system to categorise		Detailed governance assessment, with stakeholder consultations

## Annex VI

**EXERCISE ON VALUATION OF THE COSTS AND BENEFITS OF PROTECTED AREAS, INCLUDING ECOSYSTEM SERVICES.**

	<b>Step 1: Clarify the context</b>	<b>Step 2 :Identify the benefits and services</b>	<b>Step 3: Choose the methodology</b>	<b>Step 4: Identify indicators</b>	<b>Step 5: Assess the PA and biodiversity values</b>	<b>Step 6: Communicate the results</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Sector / planning process</b>	<b>Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of protected areas and biodiversity values</b>
<b>Bangladesh</b>	A thermal power plant is to be set up at the periphery of Sundar Ban, the most imp PA of Bangladesh	-livelihood of the people living there -fish production -minor forest production -protection from natural disaster -forest production (timber) -carbon sequestration	-market price -replacement cost	-fish prod'n per year -MFP prod'n per year -# of tourist reduced -unemployment -biodiversity loss -pollution	-valuation of the mangrove ecosystem in next 2 years -2 million USD -MOEF (FD 2 DOE)	-government -local people/shareholders -politicians -dev. Partners -academics -civil society	By 2015 Bangladesh will complete the assessment of valuation of mangrove ecosystems that will be integrated into the 7 <sup>th</sup> five year plan and PRSs within 2020.	Energy, Disaster, Water, Environment, Agriculture, Community involvement	Coordination meeting under Ministry of Environment & Forests, Community involvement
<b>Bhutan</b>	Wetlands are being degraded, lost due to development activities impacting on water resources/biodiversity	-safe drinking water -hydropower -wetland biodiversity	-market price -value comparison studies	-volume of water flow -revenue generation	-TOR development by the government -consultant	-policymakers -communities -government agencies	Demarcate all wetland by 2015  Protect 80% of all critical wetland areas by 2020 through incorporation into national laws/policies	Ministry of Economic Affairs  Ministry of Agriculture & Forests	Master plan of hydropower development  Policies/laws
<b>Cambodia</b>	BNP  Hydro power dam plan	-prevent flooding -water supply for agriculture -eco-tourism, NTFP, agricultural land -community livelihood	-market price -damage cost -replacement cost -willingness to pay	-number people collect NTFP -number people affected by flood/drought -total cost of damages -total cost of water supply -number ha of agriculture land -total resettlement cost	-responsibilities -work plan -time frame -budget -awareness and publication	-government agencies: MoF, MoPlanning, Parliament, etc. -private sector -NGOs/ROs -local community	By 2020 PA and biodiversity value including ecosystem services are recognized and mainstreamed into sectoral plans, especially hydro dam development schemes.	Agriculture, (technology?), Road development  REDD+, poverty reduction, water supply	Integrate PA, biodiversity value, and ecosystem services into national development policy, EIA policy, and national legislations  National budget planning



<b>DPR Korea</b>	Forest management and conservation (watershed management.)	Water security and disaster mitigation, food security	According to participation by people	Livelihood, forestry and marine improvement	Invest by government and internalization	Ministry organ -country -community -publications -reports and newsletters and related sectors	PA: 10% of territory  Re/afforestation: 1.5 m/ha	Forestry  Fishery, Agriculture	National forestry planning, National land-use planning  National land-use planning
<b>India</b>	Shayadri Windmill	-Seismology impact -Recyclage function -Water supply -Endangered flora and fauna -NTFPs	-Market for NTFPs/Water/S oil -Need-qualified livelihoods -Willingness to pay for hydroelectric	-Volume of water flow -Forest based livelihoods -Biodiversity monitoring tools	-Management plan -TCP in process -Research and monitoring -Assessment by local communities	All stakeholders plus policymakers	By 202, all identified values are integrated into district/state plans and Koyna is securely protected for its biodiversity water and livelihoods benefits	Inter-Departmental ...	Planning process
<b>Indonesia</b>	A road plan is planned through a protected area	-Local economic growth -Have the highest economic value -It has linkage with national target/priority poverty reduction	-Damage cost avoided, including ecosystem services - Biodiversity/live stock -Willingness to pay	-Land-use charge per year -Number of events + loss caused by natural disasters	-Establishment of evaluation team -Assessment of valuation -Dissemination to buy stakeholders	-Local governments -Ministry of Forestry -Ministry of Public Works -Ministry of Transportation -Local communities -Ministry of Environment -NGO	Integrating biodiversity value into development of infrastructure/involve nt through SEA feasibility study by 2015	-National Agency on Natural Disaster Management -Ministry of Forestry -Ministry of Environment -Ministry of Public works	-National/Local long-term Planning Development -National/Local Midterm Planning Development - Sectoral Action Plan
<b>Japan</b>	The area of coral reef is decreasing by pouring drainage into the sea	-Place for marine activities -Breakwater to protect from tsunamis -Good fishery point	-Replacement cost avoided -Damage cost avoided	-Number of visitors -Income concerned with sight-seeing -Volume of fish-catch	-Scientific research -Visitor survey	-Community members (stakeholders) - Visitors	By 2020, all stakeholders play their role on coral conservation By 2050, the are of coral reef increase 120% than one in present	1. Citizen 2. Government	1. Discuss the role of each stakeholder in the local meeting regularly 2. Overall plan to protect the coral reef

<b>Lao PDR</b>	Biodiversity assessment is practiced as a compulsory element in the EIA of investment projects	NBSAPs are incorporated into 5 year national economic & social development plan	Piloting PES and REDD+ in key PAs	Increased forest cover to 60% through sustainable forest management conservation and protection (including community/village forestry)	Strengthen capacity and network of PA management (human & finance resource)	-Creation stakeholder WG & taskforce for PA management by expanding to CSO, local association, private sectors, etc.	By 2020, biodiversity assessment is incorporated into investment development projects		
<b>Malaysia</b>	Building a resort in National Park	-water catchment -ecological character maintained (lake, tourism value) -nesting ground for turtle -livelihood of fishermen	-market price (tourism) – willingness to pay -damage cost avoided -aesthetic value socio-economic value	-#international tourist arrival -hectares avoided of erosion -volume of water flow -number of people involved in coastal fishing	-expert groups to undertake study -publish results -budget & timeline -communication strategy	-National Parks steering committee -state government -NGOs & local communities -researchers	By 2020, all PAs have a management plan that incorporates clear provisions for mainstreaming biodiversity that guides land-use management in the PA.	Infrastructure for ecotourism	Common vision on biodiversity
<b>Maldives</b>	Under-valued biodiversity  -bait fishery in MPA -unregulated diving in MPA	-GDP from tourism, number of tourist visits to the area. -Associated with national goals on poverty reduction and income generation.		-income per household (fisheries) -live coastal cover -number of divers and snorkelers -employment from tourism and fisheries	-implementation plan regulation -funding mechanism (self-sustaining)	-policymakers, Parliamentarians -local councils -private sector -local communities and fisher folks	By 2015: Biodiversity valuation for all major categories of PAs completed and communicated to all relevant sectors.  By 2020: All national plans have incorporated biodiversity conservation and biodiversity values are being incorporated into national accounting, as appropriate and reporting systems.	Tourism  Fisheries	Eco-tourism opportunities  Increase in fish stock due to protected spawning

<p><b>Mongolia</b></p>	<p>Unsustainable infrastructure in regard to mining development is planned through biodiversity hot spot e.g., migration route and affects livelihood of local residents e.g., air pollution, dust, etc.</p>	<p>Associated with national goals on: -poverty reduction; -conservation of threatened species/wildlife;  Health benefits from improving air and water quality</p>	<p>-ecological &amp; economic value of wildlife -carbon sequestration (CDM) -demographic survey</p>	<p>-number and percentage of people moving to cities, due to land degradation -number of areas damaged or degraded or avoided -number of animals trapped ((op ed) by lack of corridor) -price of medicinal treatment by locals</p>	<p>-develop context of work (research, study, survey) -TORs for consultants -<u>timeline</u> -raise funding -implement -plan for dissemination of result/publication</p>	<p>Country-wide campaign (and TV show) just before election  -Communities -Wildlife experts -Government officials -Mining companies -NGOs -Parliament members -Health workers</p>	<p>By 2015, legal environment for sustainable mining is in place and operational  By 2020, sustainable mining practice is in place throughout the country and biodiversity is safe from mining operations</p>	<p>Mining</p>	<p>Government and Parliament will reconsider existing laws and decision. Accordingly mining companies will act.</p>
<p><b>Myanmar</b></p>	<p>- Development activities in PAs (road construction, dam construction, settlements, plantations) -Exploitation of natural resources in critical watershed area (timber, mines, etc.)</p>	<p>-Tourism -Drinking water -Irrigation water -Hydropower</p>	<p>-Market value -Replacement cost</p>	<p>-Income generation through the development of eco-tourism -Water quality -Water quantity -Trends of biodiversity</p>	<p>Team (personnel from forestry, development, agriculture, energy) - Budget (support from government and institutional organizations)</p>	<p>-local communities -forest mangroves -planners -IGOs -Institutions -NGOs -Ministries (MOECAF, MOF, MOAI, NPEP)</p>	<p>By 2022: -80% of critical watershed areas will be restored -Value of biodiversity will be interacted in poverty reduction and livelihood development schemes -60% of PAs from the PES in order to secure sustainable financial mechanisms for conservation</p>	<p>1.Agriculture/energy 2. Rural development tourism</p>	<p>1. Sustainability of water resources -long term ensuring energy sources 2. livelihood upgrade -increasing income from tourism business</p>

<b>Nepal</b>	-Mt. PAs are not effectively managed due to lack of sufficient funding ( e.g., Rara Lake-Nepal)	-rich biodiversity/endemis m -high eco-tourism potential -private companies willing to set up a 5-star hotel/golf course -home stay in communities	-land leasing as per Forest Act/Rule -per tourist entry fee -use of water/hydro power (per unit sale of power) -charge the Airlines going to Rara - agreement with business company.	-trend of poaching reduced  -encroachment – restored  -water quality maintained, siting of (indigenous fish, red panda, musk deer)  BD- Assessment & Monitoring  local participation - groups	-Annual report -BD local/ committees established --number of local people employed -amount of rev. generated	Village level BD fares -video documentary -benefit-sharing with local people ensured -policy brief	1. At least 5 of the mountain PAs which are not effectively managed due to lack of funding will be brought into effective management through eco-tourism.  2. Maintain current forest area under forest cover for long!! long	Free grazing reduced by half, stall feeding doubled in 10yrs  -NTFPs -Management plan developed and implemented. Econo-valuation of different ecosystems based forest land for non-forestry conversion	-less number of productive livestock -employment generation at local level; high park revenue  -value added processing – using public-community partnership  Status quo of forest land is a big challenge
<b>Philippines</b>	- Mining reservation inside a PA (Samar) - SINP is a KBA, the biggest PA in the Philippines, a low-land forest with high biodiversity -SINP is home to Philippine eagle, the national bird	-Provides water to the 3 provinces of Esamar -The area has high tourism potential -Research area for biodiversity -Source of medicinal plants	-Market price -Replacement cost	- Reduced agricultural yield Volume of water flow -Area of habitat loss for Philippine eagle -Pollution on rivers and streams -Biodiversity loss	-Conduct valuation studies * hire consultants -Prepare SINP management plans	-Develop communication and advocacy plan -Media campaign/advocacy for legislation of SINAP	By 2020, ecosystem services in 50% if KBAs are identified and priority ecosystem services are valued and mainstreamed in local development plans	1. Lobby the lawmakers for the prioritization and sustainable management of SINAP	-Coordination among key sectors: agriculture, energy, agrarian reform -Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation into land-use planning Processes of concerned sectors, especially the local governments -Policy development on integrating biodiversity in the sectoral plans
<b>R of Korea</b>	Protected areas near urban cities are overused by people for tourism	Urban protected areas provide clean water/air	-Water purification cost per person -Cost of health problems caused by air pollution	Possibility for air and water purification by per ha of protected areas	By normal park service and local government	Advertising by mass media for recognition by citizen	Increasing the number and size of urban protected area and decreasing overuse and crowding by tourism activities		

<b>Singapore</b>	Reclamation of offshore islands which contain sea-grass meadows, coral reefs and mangroves for residential areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- tourism</li> <li>- research</li> <li>- useful case-study to showcase balance between economic development and conservation</li> <li>-security</li> <li>-recreation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- revenue generated from tourism</li> <li>-revenue generated from commercialization of research and development</li> <li>-cost of relocating military installations</li> <li>- cost of recreating similar ecosystems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- absolute tourism revenue from the islands</li> <li>- number of research papers published</li> <li>- number of visits organized (government. visits)</li> <li>-number of exercises conducted</li> <li>-number of recreational trips per 1000 pp</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-more lining consultants</li> <li>-Consultations: agencies, NGOs, academies</li> <li>-by 2015</li> <li>-National Parks Board</li> <li>-Results and outcomes may be published in the revised NBSAPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Government. stakeholders – tourism sector, land-planning agency</li> <li>-NGOs</li> <li>-Academics</li> <li>-Private: Sentoca spc.</li> </ul>	Aim to enhance biodiversity considerations in all reclamation planning processes by 2020	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land use agency</li> <li>2. Tourism sector</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Master Planning Process: studies show that Singapore is a self-seeding coral reef com. Reclamation at this site may potentially affect other coral communities</li> <li>2. Tourism and recreational impact</li> </ol> <p>Recommend steps and actions to ensure development is environmentally and ecologically friendly</p>
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	Mangrove forests of Puttalam estuary is threatened due to haphazard development activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Livelihood and food security</li> <li>- Mitigate coastal erosion</li> <li>- Maintaining high biodiversity</li> <li>- Carbon sequestration</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of species</li> <li>- Annual fish/prawn yield</li> <li>- Annual community income generation</li> <li>- Number of PAs</li> <li>- Extent in ha.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Establishment of estuary management</li> <li>-Committee – jointly chaired by North-western provincial council and Environment Ministry</li> <li>-Preparation of assessment report</li> <li>-Assignment of responsibilities to relevant activities</li> <li>-Joint budget, Government. and private stakeholders</li> <li>-Joint report of all stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Preparation of a communication strategy</li> <li>-Stakeholder meeting</li> <li>-Media campaign</li> <li>-School awareness programmes</li> <li>-Mangrove planting</li> </ul>	Conserve 60% of the mangrove forests of the Puttalam estuary to ensure biodiversity protection and enhanced food security and livelihood	Establishment of an estuary authority	Biodiversity concerns are incorporated into: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-poverty reduction</li> <li>-land-use planning</li> <li>-other economic development activities</li> </ul>

<b>Thailand</b>	Conflict between government and local authorities Temporary water shortage Wetland conversion to unsustainable use (shrimp farming, etc.)	Participation of stakeholders Good water quality Leads to change in policies Leads to broad public support	Market price Damage cost avoided Willingness to pay	Volume of water storage Average income per household/year Water quality Area of mangrove forests in PA and wetlands	Focus group with key persons Situation analysis Set up plan and activities + fund raising Implementation Monitor & assessment	PA managers Local community Government officials Private sectors NGOs	By 2020 abandoned shrimp farms are converted to mangrove forests (at least 30%)	Agriculture planning Business strategy	Communicate to agriculture sector, sector use code of conduct for organic products Incentive measures such as green label, awards for biodiversity-friendly business
<b>Timor Leste</b>	Deforestation	Save water resources for agriculture and humans	Land degradation , soil erosion, climate change	- Per cent volume of water for agriculture - Number of people relying on water	-Eco-tourism -Cultural and traditional purpose -Research	-Law enforcement -Public awareness -Community and stakeholder participation	-60% of forest being cut down -Public awareness-raising – 75% by 2015 -Laws and regulations enforcement in whole territory, 75% by 2020 -2% of state budget will be allocated to reforestation and environmental protection by 2020 -By 2020, 25% id deforestation areas will be replanted	Forestry and other government stakeholders and local community	-Reforestation from department. of forestry and environment -Sustainable land-use planning -Stakeholders and community involvement and participation
<b>Viet Nam</b>	Hydropower plant construction proposed Forests destroyed Floods Habitats fragmented	Habitat wildlife Downstream water supply Recreation		Revenue from tourism Value of water supplied Value of medicinal plants and genetic resources	Implementation plan for biodiversity values	Letters, documents, leaflets Direct contacts, talking Consultations	By 2020 NBSAP is integrated into hydropower development plan. By 2020, biodiversity values are included in national statistical book.	Sector/planning process Socio-development plans Hydropower development plans	Opportunities for integration and mainstreaming of PAs High High

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