First Progress Report
/Primer Informe de Avance

Protected ÁreasThematic Network / *Red Temática de Áreas Protegidas*

Prepared by / *Preparado por:*

Eduardo Dalcin

03/08/2006

1. **A executive summary section of progress to date and challenges and/or difficulties encountered to the date of the report in both Spanish and English;**

The Protected Areas Thematic Network (PATN) starts with its first meeting, which occurs in March 27th, in Curitiba, Brazil. Fundação O Boticário de Proteção a Natureza, the Coordinating Institution, promote the meeting in parallel of the COP-8/MOP-3, in order to achieve important landmarks to the PATN:

- Define, together with our consortium members representatives, the polices, rules and governance of the PATN Consortium;
- Establish formally the Protected Area Thematic Working Group (PATWG), accomplishing our first planned activity
- Discuss and approve activities, indicators and outputs
- Discuss aspects of Parallel Financing (Matching Fund)
- Define a milestone: COP9 (2008)

The detailed minutes of the meeting are present in the Annex 1, at page number 7 in this document.

In this period we achieve a development of the “Business Process Mapping” to the Web Portal of PATN (Annex 2), and several aspects related of the build of the website was defined, such as the content and functionalities, general policies, hosting and platform options. After that, we call companies to present a technical implementation plan and budget, and proceed with the selection of the company. At this point, after the recent “no objection” from the World Bank, we are signing the contract.

Other achievements was related do the technical documents which are planned to be produced, fundamental basis to the action plan to the next years of the implementation of the Protected Areas Thematic Network. Related to this, we defined the Terms of Reference, in concordance and agreement with our PATWG Members.

Other important accomplishment for the period was the participation at the Technical and Executive IABIN Meeting (Washington, D.C., June) where we could discuss important aspects of the network implementation and work in a better integration with the Amazon Protected Areas Database.

Related with the difficulties encountered, we may comment the lack of experience with the OAS / World Bank Procurement Rules, and the requirements from the World Bank on the adjustments of the Annual Operational Plan.

2. Expected outputs and outcomes

- **Formation of a protected area thematic working group**

  It was entirely achieve at our First Protected Areas Thematic Network Meeting, in March 27th, Curitiba, Brazil.

- **Develop a draft website**

  Initially planned as a parallel financing, the Business Mapping Process pointed out to a website that includes the Expert Database and other functionalities that showed more complexity than initially foresaw. Therefore, the necessity of resources required adjustments at the Annual Operational Plan, which arise timely administrative procedures with the OAS and World Bank.

  However, at this point, we have accomplish all the rules related to formal procurement process and already received the "no objection" of the World Bank, which enable us to contract the service and start the development of the website.

- **Identification of potential protected area data providers in all countries**

  At the Business Mapping Process of the Web Portal, we identify the functional parallel between the Expert Database and the database needed to hold the data of Potential Protected Areas Data Providers. Thus, we decided to start the catalog of the data providers as soon as the PATN Web Portal and the Expert Database get ready and on-line.

  Other aspect of this planned activity is that, as strategically agreed with the IABIN Secretariat, we are waiting for the IABIN Secretariat to initially contact the IABIN Focal Points. Consequently, we are expecting for the next period the implementation of this strategy.

- **Identify current Protected Area database formats, existing data types, systems used, etc.**
- **Develop an annotated document on a prioritized list of data needs and gaps through consultation with data providers and working group**

  Both the above outputs were planned as consultancy. Therefore, in this period, we defined the Terms of Reference, in concordance and agreement with our PATWG Members and discuss with the OAS the procurement process, under the rules of the World Bank.

3. Methodology employed and activities carried out

The only methodology applied to the activities on this period which we can cite is the “Business Mapping Process”. This methodology was used to build up the specification of the Web Portal and is standard methodology in the O Boticario Company, to any activity related system development.

4. Results (in relation to components and expected outputs);

As explained above, the main results achieved in this period were related with the component *Interoperability and access to data*. Related to this, we can cite the specification of the Web Portal (Business Mapping Process - Annex 2) and the 1st PATN Meeting, in Curitiba, Brazil, in March 27th.

As a tangible result in this period, we would like to report a Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Meeting, in Cambridge, 14-15 June 2006, with the participation of our key consortium members. The meeting was part of ongoing discussion about management effectiveness, with results and conclusions that will impact significantly the implementation of the Protected Areas Thematic Network and its first year activities and products.

5. Lessons learned, problems and possible solutions;

From PATN perspective, the lack of experience with the OAS / World Bank Procurement Rules, and the requirements of a “non objection” from the World Bank on the adjustments of the Annual Operational Plan represent the main problems for this period.

In other hand, in the face of some potential problems, like tax costs for consultancy hiring in Brazil, revealed a receptive OAS, in order to find out a joint solution for a better project development.

Other topic related with problems is the lack of participation of formal Consortium Members, as you can see at the Parallel Financing Report Summary below.

6. Parallel Financing Summary Report

		FBPN	WICE	WWF	TNC	IUCN-Sur	UNEP-WCMC	Humboldt	EcoCiencia	
2005	01 - Interoperability and Access to Data	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$6,934.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	02 - Data Content Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$218,900.00	$21,500.00	$0.00	$72,071.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	03 - Information Products for D-Making	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	04 - Sustainability of IABIN	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	05 - Project Administration	$35,333.19	$19,300.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$2,825.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	TOTAL	**$35,333.19**	**$19,300.00**	**$218,900.00**	**$21,500.00**	**$0.00**	**$81,830.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$376,863.19**
2006	01 - Interoperability and Access to Data	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$7,040.00	$3,848.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	02 - Data Content Creation	$0.00	$0.00	$144,600.00	$11,000.00	$0.00	$84,004.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	03 - Information Products for D-Making	$0.00	$75,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	04 - Sustainability of IABIN	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$9,616.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	05 - Project Administration	$38,374.82	$12,460.00	$0.00	$0.00	$3,176.00	$2,825.00	$0.00	$0.00	
	TOTAL	**$38,374.82**	**$87,460.00**	**$144,600.00**	**$11,000.00**	**$19,832.00**	**$90,677.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$391,943.82**
	TOTAL	**$73,708.01**	**$106,760.00**	**$363,500.00**	**$32,500.00**	**$19,832.00**	**$172,507.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$768,807.01**

7. Financial Monitoring Report (attached in Excel sheet)

Annex 1 – First Meeting Minutes

Protected Areas Thematic Network Meeting Minutes

Curitiba, March 27th 2006

Welcome from Dr. Miguel Milano – Fundação O Boticário

The executive meeting started with a welcome of Dr. Milano, from Fundação O Boticário. In his speech, Dr. Milano described and explained, briefly, the O Boticário company and the links between O Boticário and Fundação O Boticário. Dr. Milano describes the Fundação O Boticario History, structure, principal achieves, goals and vision.

Dr. Iván Valdespino and IABIN

Following the opening of Dr. Milano, Dr. Iván Valdespino, Director of IABIN Secretariat, made his opening speech.

Dr. Valdespino apologizes for the absence of Dra. Gladys Cotter, IABIN Executive Council member, and clarified the structure and composition of IABIN. Dr. Valdespino described the IABIN scope, objectives and goals, and emphasize that the IABIN represents a union of efforts of ONGs, acting as a facilitator in order to promote the organization and access to quality information about biodiversity in the Americas.

Dr. Valdespino explained as well the relationship between IABIN and OAS, governments, World Bank, GIBIF and other key institutions in the conservation and biodiversity scenario. According Dr. Valdespino, IABIN is focused on collaboration.

The IABIN Thematic Networks was enumerated and the challenges were pointed out, as the integration of different and heterogeneous databases trough a single interface at the Internet.

Specifically speaking about the Protected Areas Thematic Network (PATN), Dr. Valdespino detailed the main planed activities and the roles of the Coordinating Institution.

Dra. Malu Nunes – Governance and Policies

Dra. Malu Nunes, from Fundação O Boticário, presented a proposal to the governance structure and policies. Initially, a proposal of three committees was suggested:

- **Protected Area Thematic Working Group (PATWG)**

    - As a internal and coordination committee
- **Project Management Committee (PMC)**
    - As a monitoring and planning committee
- **Technical Advisory Group (TAG)**
    - An open technical committee

However, by suggestion of the consortium members, the committee names were changed and the final proposal, accepted by the consortium members, became as follow:

- **Consortium board (CB)**
  The **CB** will be made up of one representative of each institution member of the Consortium. Each institution may replace its representative on the **CB** designating it to the **CB** through email or written notification. The **CB** will have "coordination" and "decision" functions.

- **Project Management Committee (PMC)**
  As present at the agreement signed by Fundação O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza and GS/OAS/DSD, the **PMC** will be made up of one representative of each Party. Each Party may replace its representative on the **PMC** by advanced written notice to other parties. The **PMC** shall also include the IABIN Secretariat based at the Ciudad del Saber, Panama (comprised of the IABIN Secretariat Director, Thematic Network Coordinator, and Data Content Manager) and members of the IABIN IEC, and/or the IABIN Council as appropriate. In other words, the PMC will be formed by the **Consortium Board plus the IABIN Secretariat representatives**. The **PMC** will have "monitoring" and "planning" functions.

- **Protected Area Thematic Working Group (PATWG)**
  The **PATWG** will be made up by technical representatives of the Consortium institutions and will have "technical dialogue and advisoring" functions.

The Consortium Board is composed by the following institutions and its representatives:

- **Fundação O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza**
    - Leyde Y. Takahashi (Miguel, Malu?)
- **Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute**
    - Fernando Gast Hardes
- **Ecociencia**
    - Rossana Manosalvas (Galo Medina?)
- **The World Conservation Union – IUCN**
    - John Waugh
- **The Nature Conservancy – TNC**

    - Jamison Ervin
- **UNEP-WCMC**
    - Peter Hall (Stuart Chape?)
- **World Institute for Conservation & Environment - WICE**
    - Daan Vreugdenhil
- **World Wildlife Fund – WWF**
    - Leonardo Lacerda

Each institution member of the consortium must indicate one or more formal representatives to the CB, which can be or not the same representative to the PATWG.

Dra. Malu Nunes presented as well a proposition of policies, as follow:

1. The Consortium Board and the Project Management Committee, by principle of the Consortium formation, are not open to institutional or personal additions.
2. The Consortium Board will accept new additions, only if:
    1. The Institution has notable regional representativeness or technical expertise and background;
    2. The addition doesn't represent any additional and unforeseen expense to the consortium;
    3. The candidate institution is invited by the Coordinating Institution or the candidate institution formally present its interest and commitment to be part of the Technical Advisory Group to the Coordinating Institution;
    4. The candidate institution indicates a representative.
3. The Consortium Board will decide the acceptance or not of the Institution candidate at the Technical Advisory Group;
4. All the consortium members are entitled to identify and suggest to CB institutions to be part of the PATWG;
5. The decision process at the Consortium Board will pursue the following steps, in this order:
    1. Consensus – general agreement
    2. Voting – majority
6. The Coordinating Institution will make sure that the terms of the Transfer Agreement are being respected and observed.

Therefore, the Protected Area Thematic Working Group was composed, in its opening arrangement, by the following institutions and its representatives:

- **Fundação O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza**
    - Leyde Y. Takahashi
    - Eduardo Dalcin
- **Alexander von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute**
    - Fernando Gast Hardes
- **Ecociencia**
    - Rossana Manosalvas

- **The World Conservation Union – IUCN**
  - Aracely Pazmiño Montero
- **The Nature Conservancy – TNC**
  - Yabanex Batista
- **UNEP-WCMC**
  - Helena Pavese
- **World Institute for Conservation & Environment - WICE**
  - Daan Vreugdenhil
- **World Wildlife Fund – WWF**
  - Leonardo Lacerda

Each institution member of the PATWG must indicate one or more formal representatives to the committee and one "Memorandum of Understandings" should be signed between the institution member of the PATWG and Fundação O Boticário, as Coordinating Institution in order to formalize the participation.

Following this definitions, agreed by the presents, Malu Nunes suggest the inclusion of two other institutions at the PATWG:

- Parks Watch
- Fondo de las Areas Naturales Protegidas (FANP)

Both institutions were approved by the presents and must be contacted by the PACI in order to offer the participation.

Some relevant remarks were pointed out by the presents:

- A better representation by the America's countries at the PATWG must be obtained;
- The IABIN Focal Points at the countries must be contacted in order to look for this better national representation;
- However, the PATWG must be kept manageable and, consequently, with a reasonable number of members. Other regional institutions should be invited to take part of the Protected Areas Thematic Network, as expert institutions;
- Institutions as IUCN have an established network which could be use in order to achieve a better regional and national representativeness;
- Promote the participation of institutions which have socio-economic data, such as ISA and FAO-Chile;
- The PATWG participants must always try to fill the national and regional representativeness gaps integrating institutions and experts at the Network;
- The PATWG must generate a list of potential institutions and send it to PACI.

Following Malu Nunes presentation, Dr. Eduardo Dalcin brought to discussion some financial and matching fund issues.

One important issue pointed out by Eduardo was the effort needed by the consortium members in order to report to PACI financial records related to activities concerning Protected Areas. Dr. Daan Vreugdenhil mentioned TNC activities with management effectiveness and IUCN project with management effectiveness at the Andes region, as examples.

The IABIN "Parallel Financing Reporting Form" was distributed to the presents and a recommendation was placed in order to every institution evaluate its activities carried on between July and December 2005 which could be considered as matching found. These financial records should be sent to PACI, as soon as possible. As normal routine, the PACI will request the matching fund records to the institutions with one, one month in advance, at least.

About financial and matching fund issues, some relevant remarks were pointed out by the presents:

- Dr. Daan Vreugdenhil mentioned standard values to consultancy: US$400 to national and US$500 to international consultancy;
- Dr. Daan Vreugdenhil mentioned as well that, according to an e-mail from Dr. Richard Huber, OAS will consider activities taken by the consortium institutions since July 2005;
- The standard currency to all financial records at PATN will be the US dollar;
- Dr. Leonardo Lacerda, from WWF; Helena Pavese, from UNEP-WCMC and Aracely Montero, from IUCN cited activities on management effectiveness that will be present as matching fund to PACI;
- A recommendation of Parallel Financing that represents the same rate (2:1) for the institutions members of the consortium hired in consultancy was presented and approved.

At this point, Dr. Leonardo Lacerda pointed out a key event that could be used as a project milestone: the COP-9, in 2008. Dr. Lacerda suggested a comprehensive report about Protected Areas in Americas at COP-9 as a goal to the PATN consortium members. Details of this report will be discussed in the future.

Dra. Helena Pavese explained briefly the actual structure of the World Database on Protected Area at UNEP-WCMC.

- UNEP-WCMC has a new head of protected areas, Charles Besançon, and a new director, Jon Hutton. Both are very committed to the World Database on Protected Areas and will bring a renewed emphasis to the WDPA which will in time:

- Restructure the database at UNEP-WCMC and test distributed approaches and potential for others to link data to (and add data to) the WDPA online;
- Ensure improved quality control processes and build or improve relationships with other organizations and processes to contribute to this;
- Review potential outputs from the database and how these can most effectively contribute to reviewing progress in achieving internationally adopted targets;

Dr. Dalcin presented a suggestion to quantitative performance indicators which was, in their majority, approved by the presents.

After this, the executive meeting was closed.

The technical meeting started, at afternoon, with a presentation of Dr. Crispen Wilson, from USGS.

Dr. Wilson presented the Project GITAN – Global Integrated Trends Analysis Network. The GITAN is a consortium which will provide data and informatics tools to organizations, governments, earth observation and conservation monitoring initiatives, and global conventions. GITAN is a multidisciplinary network of collaborators from governments and non-governmental organizations who are committed to understanding the types, rates, causes, and consequences of change on the landscape, and to delivering comprehensive, spatially referenced information on landscape change. Information Products and Tools GITAN will provide an institutional and spatial framework for integrating and delivering data on the status and trends of land cover, ecosystems, protected areas, and conservation threats.

After Dr. Wilson presentation, general discussion took place about the PATN first year activities. The most significant comments at this point were the following:

- The first task for the PATN will be the Experts Database – A directory of institutions and persons considered an experts on Protected Areas or potential data providers. The members of PATN should send all available information about this to PACI (Fundação);
- Andrea Nunes, from the Ministry of Science and Technology (MCT), commented the efforts of MCT in compiling and organizing information about the Brazilian biodiversity. Andrea confirmed also the interest of MCT in stay informed about the progress and activities of PATN and join efforts in overlapping areas and activities;
- Daan Vreugdenhil commented that the Invasive Species TN has a database about experts and institutions already and should be contacted by PACI;

- Alvaro Espinel suggested the evaluation of the Ecological Metadata Language (EML) as a metadata standard to PATN and Daan suggest John Morrison, from WWF-US, as a collaborator in this subject;
- Alvaro Espinel commented about the difference of protected area focal points and IABIN focal point. Iván Valdespino mentioned that IABIN focal points represents, frequently, governmental support at a specific country. The presents agreed that PATN should look for partnership with more comprehensive actors in the PA scenario, in each country.
- The IABIN Secretariat agreed in send a letter to all IABIN Focal Points in order to announce the beginning of the PATN, which are the institutions involved and inviting for participation, asking for the better contact person in each country;
- Alvaro Espinel remarked as well that Indigenous areas are not considered at Amazon Basin Protected Areas Project, sponsored by Moore Foundation.
- Leonardo Lacerda suggested fund raising to engage TNC, WCMC, WWF and IUCN to produce a recommendation of “minimum report fields” of Protected Areas Databases. Iván Valdespino recommended a proposal to OAS to carry out this assignment;
- Leonardo commented a meeting that will take place in Switzerland next June, in order to agree minimum fields report on management effectiveness. The report should be considered to the minimum field report to protected areas effort;
- Daan suggested new fund raising for PATN activities and Iván commented the existence of additional funds for protected areas activities and Daan suggested that PANT should be involved in decide the application of this funds and that IABIN should help PATN in raise new funds;
- Daan suggested that the data digitizing activities should prioritize Central and South Americas;
- Rossana Manosalva informed that a project about Conservation Gaps, sponsored by TNC, should be considered by PATN;
- Leonardo cited the Evaluation Matrix for Protected Areas, recently reviewed by CDB expert group as a document to be considered by PATN;
- Join meetings between PATN and Amazon Basin Protected Areas Project was proposed by Alvaro Espinel and Daan Vreugdenhil and agreed by the presents. However, a better national and regional representation must be achieved;
- A list of Technical documents, considered as outputs in the project plan, was presented by Eduardo Dalcin and suggestions of institutions and persons which could be responsible by the production of the first draft was made up by the presents, with the following result as a first approach:

Document	Activitie / Content	Proposed institution / names
Sustainability Plan		Fundação O Boticário / WICE Eduardo, Leide

		Daan
Data Providers List	Identification of potential protected area data providers in all countries and a list with complete contact information production.	ALL Eduardo, Leide
Metadata Specification and Standards	Develop PA Metadata to be accessed by IABIN Catalog	WCMC ($?) TNC (?) USGS
Existing Databases and formats	To identify current Protected Area database formats, existing data types, systems used, etc. in 2 countries in each of the six (6) IABIN sub-regions.	Humboldt / IUCN / WCMC / USGS
Data Quality Criteria	Analyze existing criteria for PA data quality or develop them as needed to be validated during workshop.	Fundação O Boticário / Humboldt Eduardo Dalcin
Data needs and gaps	Develop an annotated document on a prioritized list of data needs and gaps through consultation with data providers and working group.	WWF (management effectiveness) Fundação O Boticário
Minimum data set	Propose a minimum set of reporting fields in consultation with the PATWG.	WCMC / OEA Alvaro
Management Effectiveness Tools	Analyze existing Protected Area Management Effectiveness Tools and propose the most appropriate one to be used consistently by IABIN.	TNC / WWF / Wice Jamie Ervin Leonardo Daan
Protected Area Experts Database Structure	Propose and develop the structure for Expert Database in collaboration with other TNs	Ecociencia Rossana
Protected Area Experts Criteria and Policies	Develop criteria for selection of PATN Experts to be included in PATN Expert Database	ALL Eduardo / Leide
Biodiversity Monitoring Tool		Parks Watch / WICE / TNC / ECOCIENCIA / Humboldt / FBPN

- According the Technical documents listed above, the participants agreed to consult theirs institutions in order to confirm the commitment in taking the responsibility to produce the first draft of the listed documents;

Executive Meeting Participants

Fundação O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza	Miguel S. Milano Malu Nunes Leyde Y. Takahashi Eduardo Dalcin
IABIN	Iván Valdespino
Ecociencia	Rossana Manosalva
The Nature Conservancy	Yabanex Batista
The World Conservation Union	Aracely Pazmiño Montero
UNEP-WCMC	Helena Pavese
World Institute for Conservation & Environment	Daan Vreugdenhil
World Wildlife Fund	Leonardo Lacerda

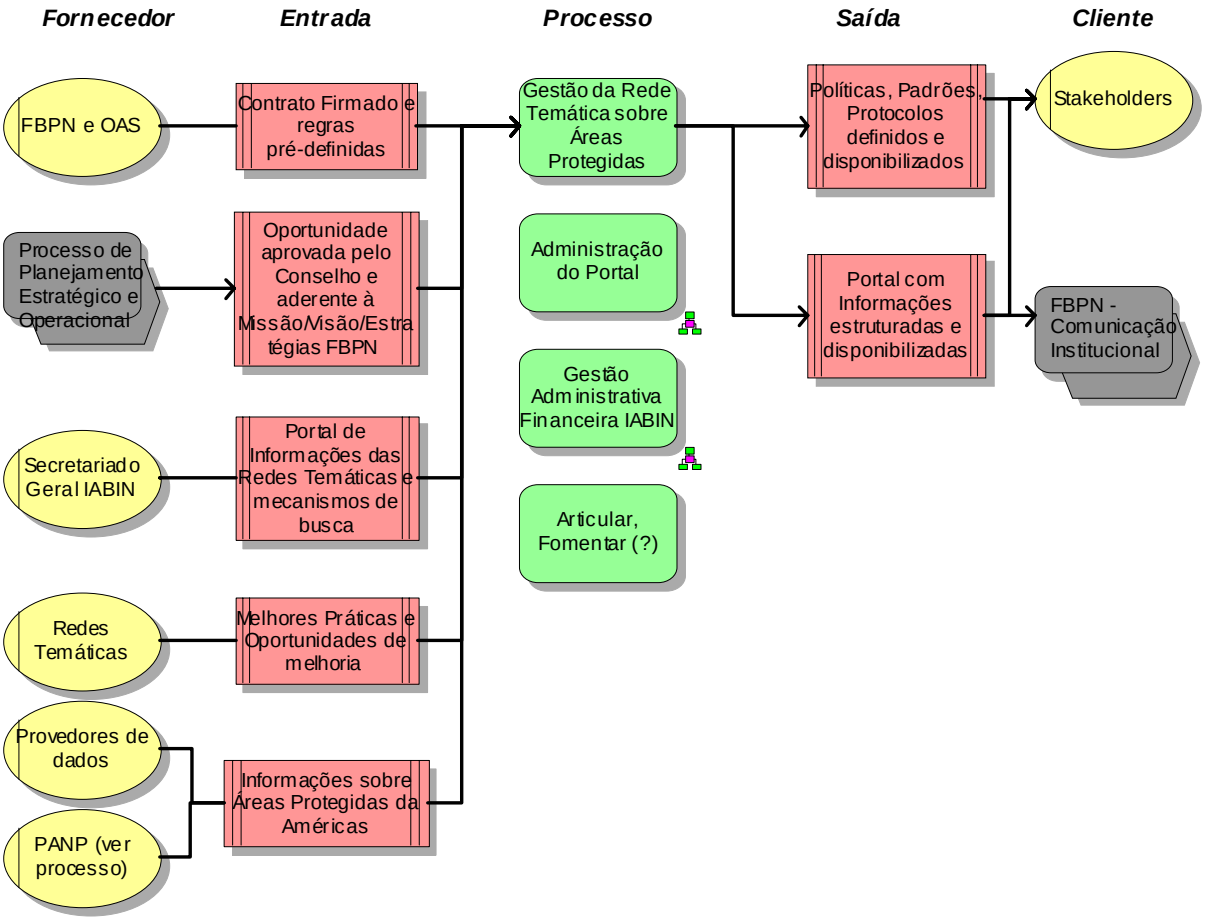
Technical Meeting Participants

Fundação O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza	Miguel S. Milano Malu Nunes Leyde Y. Takahashi Eduardo Dalcin
IABIN	Iván Valdespino
Ecociencia	Rossana Manosalva
The Nature Conservancy	Yabanex Batista
The World Conservation Union	Aracely Pazmiño Montero
UNEP-WCMC	Helena Pavese
World Institute for Conservation & Environment	Daan Vreugdenhil
World Wildlife Fund	Leonardo Lacerda
Ministry of Science and Technology - Brazil	Andrea Nunes
Organization of American States	Alvaro Espinel
United States Geological Service	Crispen Wilson

Annex 2 – PATN Web Portal Process Mapping

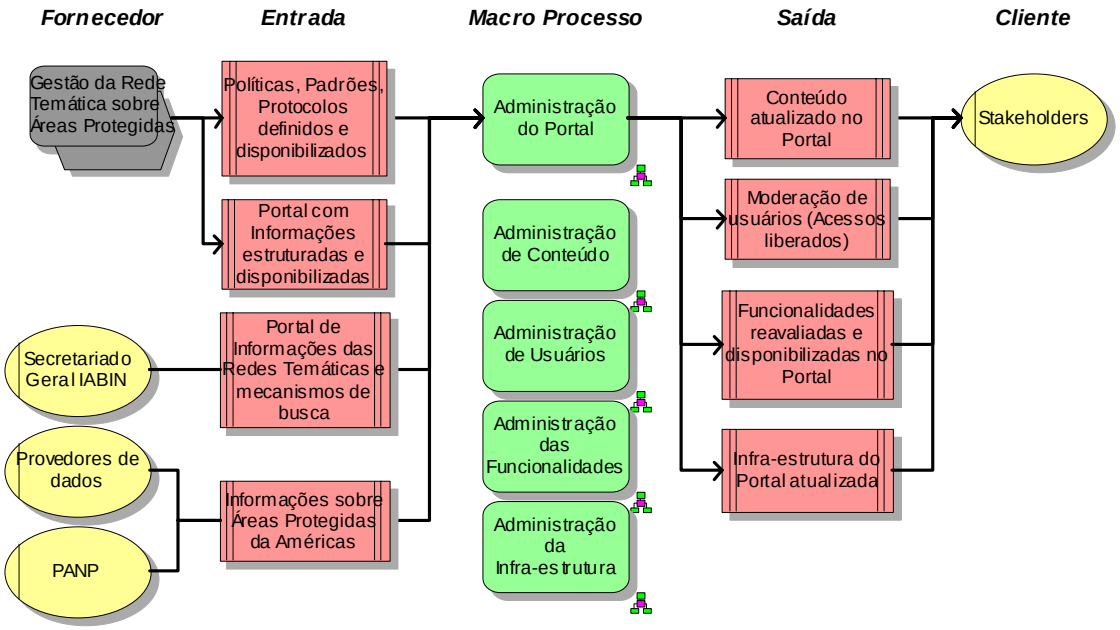
Gestão da Rede Temática sobre Áreas Protegidas

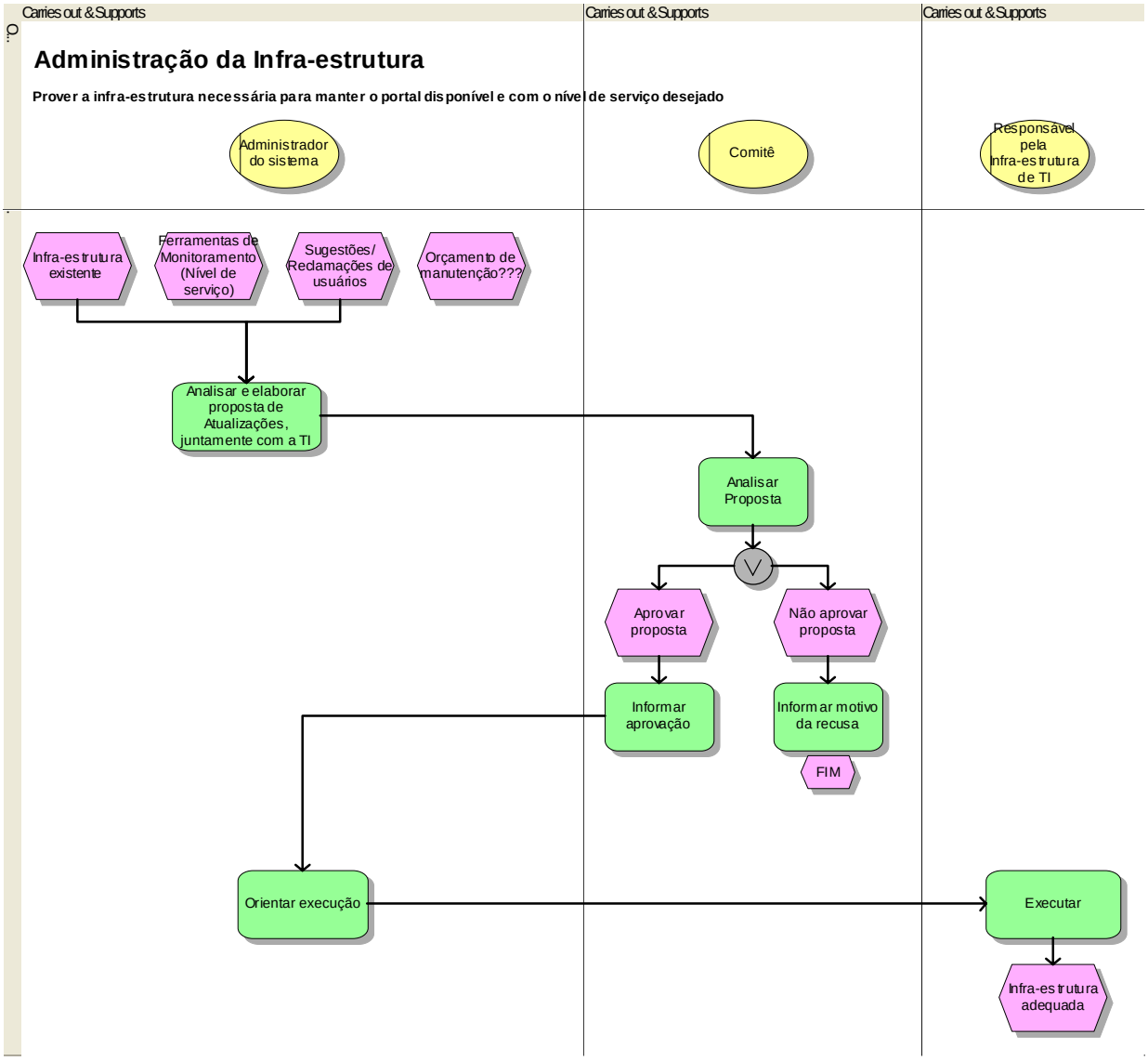
OBJETIVO/MISSÃO:
Promover o compartilhamento de informações sobre áreas Protegidas, através de uma rede aberta e auto-sustentável, baseada na Internet.

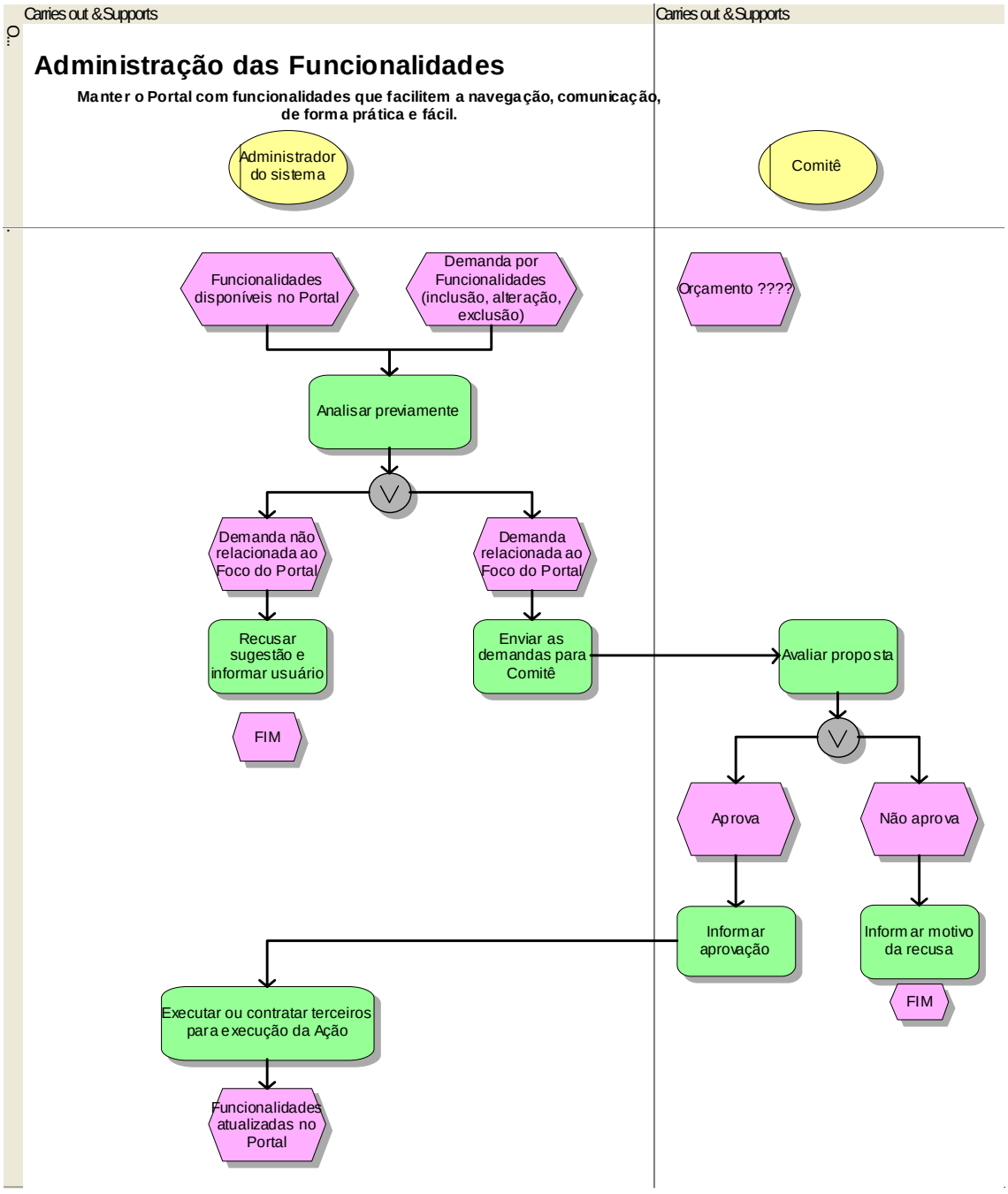


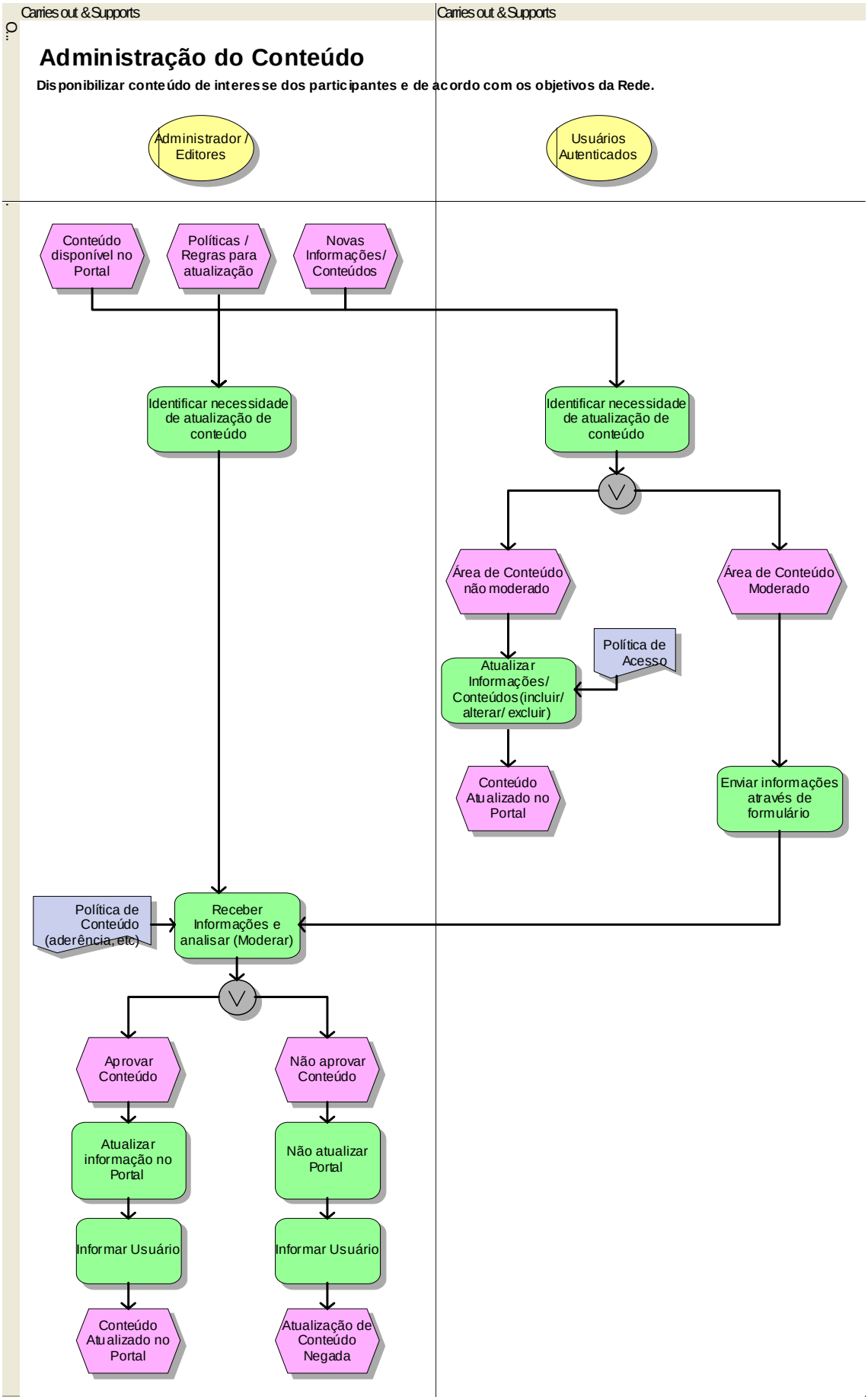
Administração do Portal

OBJETIVO/MISSÃO:
Manter Portal disponível, com conteúdo de interesse dos participantes e de acordo com os objetivos da Rede, administrando acessos e mantendo as funcionalidaes e infra-estrutura necessária. .




Carries out & Supports
Carries out & Supports
Carries out & Supports
Administração da Infra-estrutura
Prover a infra-estrutura necessária para manter o portal disponível e com o nível de serviço desejado
Administrador do sistema
Comitê
Responsável pela Infra-estrutura de TI
Infra-estrutura existente
Ferramentas de Monitoramento (Nível de serviço)
Sugestões/ Reclamações de usuários
Orçamento de manutenção???
Analisar e elaborar proposta de Atualizações, juntamente com a TI
Analisar Proposta
Aprovar proposta
Não aprovar proposta
Informar aprovação
Informar motivo da recusa
FIM
Orientar execução
Executar
Infra-estrutura adequada


Carries out & Supports
Carries out & Supports
Administração das Funcionalidades
Manter o Portal com funcionalidades que facilitem a navegação, comunicação, de forma prática e fácil.
Administrador do sistema
Comitê
Funcionalidades disponíveis no Portal
Demanda por Funcionalidades (inclusão, alteração, exclusão)
Orçamento ????
Analisar previamente
Demanda não relacionada ao Foco do Portal
Demanda relacionada ao Foco do Portal
Recusar sugestão e informar usuário
Enviar as demandas para Comitê
Avaliar proposta
FIM
Aprova
Não aprova
Informar aprovação
Informar motivo da recusa
FIM
Executar ou contratar terceiros para execução da Ação
Funcionalidades atualizadas no Portal


Carries out & Supports
Carries out & Supports
Administração do Conteúdo
Disponibilizar conteúdo de interesse dos participantes e de acordo com os objetivos da Rede.
Administrador / Editores
Usuários Autenticados
Conteúdo disponível no Portal
Políticas / Regras para atualização
Novas Informações/ Conteúdos
Identificar necessidade de atualização de conteúdo
Identificar necessidade de atualização de conteúdo
Área de Conteúdo não moderado
Área de Conteúdo Moderado
Política de Acesso
Atualizar Informações/ Conteúdos (incluir/ alterar/ excluir)
Conteúdo Atualizado no Portal
Enviar informações através de formulário
Política de Conteúdo (aderência, etc)
Receber Informações e analisar (Moderar)
Aprovar Conteúdo
Não aprovar Conteúdo
Atualizar informação no Portal
Não atualizar Portal
Informar Usuário
Informar Usuário
Conteúdo Atualizado no Portal
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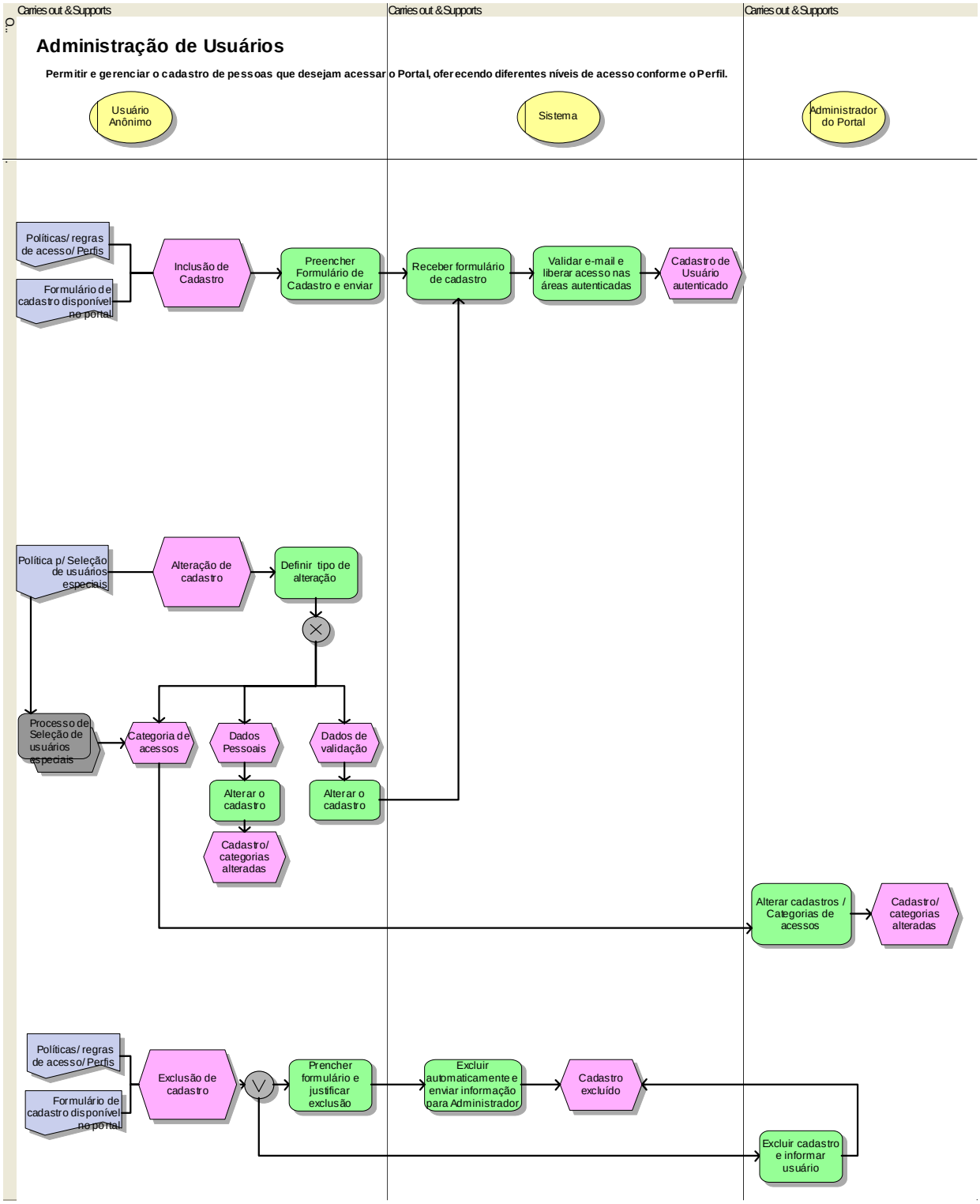
Carries out & Supports
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Administração de Usuários
Permitir e gerenciar o cadastro de pessoas que desejam acessar o Portal, oferecendo diferentes níveis de acesso conforme o Perfil.
Usuário Anônimo
Sistema
Administrador do Portal
Políticas/ regras de acesso/ Perfis
Formulário de cadastro disponível no portal
Inclusão de Cadastro
Preencher Formulário de Cadastro e enviar
Receber formulário de cadastro
Validar e-mail e liberar acesso nas áreas autenticadas
Cadastro de Usuário autenticado
Política p/ Seleção de usuários especiais
Alteração de cadastro
Definir tipo de alteração
Processo de Seleção de usuários especiais
Categoria de acessos
Dados Pessoais
Dados de validação
Alterar o cadastro
Alterar o cadastro
Cadastro/ categorias alteradas
Alterar cadastros / Categorias de acessos
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Políticas/ regras de acesso/ Perfis
Formulário de cadastro disponível no portal
Exclusão de cadastro
Prencher formulário e justificar exclusão
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Excluir cadastro e informar usuário

Gestão Administrativa Financeira IABIN

OBJETIVO/MISSÃO:
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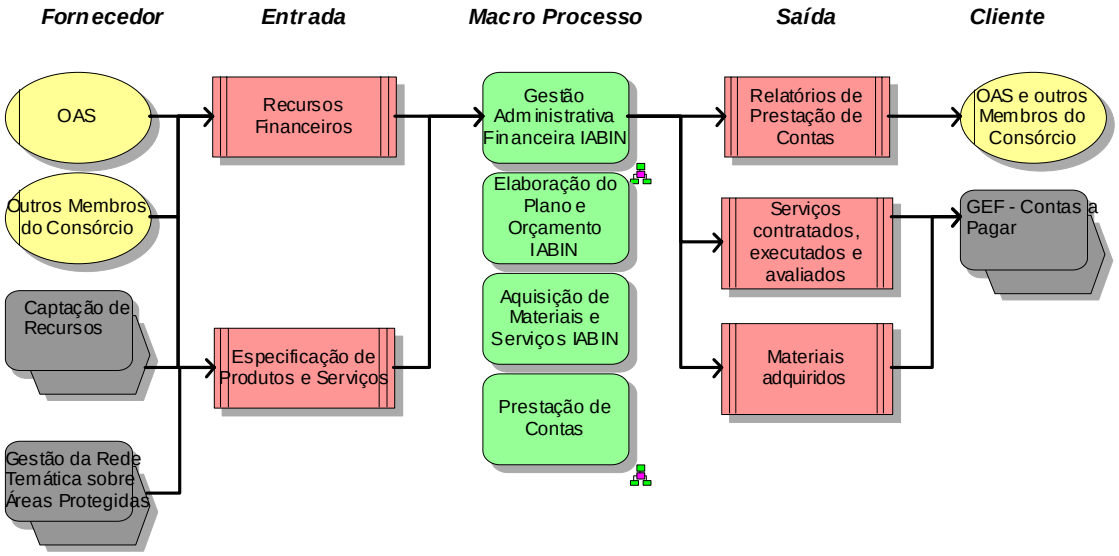

Annex 3 - Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Meeting Minutes

DRAFT Protected Areas Management Effectiveness Meeting

14-15 June 2006

UNEP-WCMC

Meeting objective:

Define the issues and next steps for global and regional tracking of Protected Areas Management Effectiveness.

Expected outputs:

- ✓ Agreed indicators of PA management effectiveness (minimum data set);
- ✓ Common reporting format (to translate results of various methods to the agreed indicators);
- ✓ Agreement on global management effectiveness data hosting;
- ✓ Agreement on data management - data submission procedures, verification process, data updating etc.
- ✓ Development of a sustainable funding model.

Participants

BirdLife International	Martin Sneary, Lincoln Fishpool
Conservation International	Elizabeth Kennedy, Hari Balasubramanian
Equilibrium consultants	Nigel Dudley, Sue Stolton
Global Environment Facility	Mark Zimsky
University of Cambridge	Andrew Balmford, Ian Craigie
University of Queensland / IUCN WCPA	Marc Hockings, Fiona Leverington
IUCN / Conservation International	Silvio Olivieri
The Nature Conservancy	Jamie Ervin
UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre	Jon Hutton, Kaveh Zahedi, Charles Besançon, Philip Bubb, Helena Pavese, Igor Lysenko, Lucy Fish
World Bank	Kathy MacKinnon, Tony Whitten
WWF International	Leonardo Lacerda, Alexander Belokurov

Background to the meeting

The meeting built on the results of a workshop at UNEP-WCMC in January 2005 on 'Protected area management effectiveness – Delivering on CBD Targets. Global reporting, analysis and implementation of key recommendations'. The participants in this workshop were, Stuart Chape (UNEP-WCMC), Nigel Dudley (Equilibrium), Jamie Ervin (TNC), Jerry Harrison (UNEP-WCMC), Marc Hockings (University of Queensland), Leonardo Lacerda (WWF), Kathy MacKinnon (World Bank), Sue Stolton (Equilibrium) and Mark Zimsky (GEF).

The June 2006 meeting was first planned as a result of an informal meeting by many of the participants at the CBD CoP-8 in Curitiba, Brazil in March 2006. The context for the meeting includes the following:

- Large datasets are being produced from the results of protected area management effectiveness assessments in many parts of the world, with different systems, purposes, scales and organisational arrangements. Much of this work is being carried out or guided by the IUCN- WCPA Management Effectiveness Theme, the World Bank/WWF Alliance, The Nature Conservancy, and GEF (among many others).

- The '2010 Biodiversity Target' includes an indicator called 'management effectiveness of protected areas', which will be calculated at the global and national scales. A Full-sized Project Proposal has been submitted to the GEF to support the '2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership', including the calculation of this indicator. The Inter-American Biodiversity Information Network (IABIN) is planning to link national databases on protected areas information, and to include management effectiveness information in this.

- The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas includes the Target, 'By 2010, frameworks for monitoring, evaluating and reporting protected areas management effectiveness at sites, national and regional systems, and transboundary area levels adopted and implemented by Parties.'

- Dr Marc Hockings, IUCN WCPA Chair of the Management Effectiveness Thematic Programme, is leading a project, with Fiona Leverington to produce a global review of management effectiveness evaluation of protected areas, in partnership with IUCN WCPA, WWF International and TNC. This will collate available information from PA assessment systems and analyse it to improve understand of the status, threats and influence on PA conservation and management status, identify the most commonly used indicators, and work with UNEP-WCMC to develop a system for integration of the information into the WDPA.

- UNEP-WCMC is investing major resources in the development of the WDPA as a tool and resource for the international conservation community, including developing means to integrate PA management effectiveness information.

Day 1 – Defining the issues in global tracking of PA management effectiveness and defining a minimum data set

The first day started with presentations of the work by the institutions on evaluation of PA management effectiveness (PA ME) and the identification of the issues for establishing a global system for reporting on PA ME. The day concluded with a first draft of a minimum common data set of categories for global reporting on PA ME.
The presentations will be viewable in .pdf format on the WDPA webpage http://sea.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/

The meeting was opened by Jon Hutton, Director, UNEP-WCMC
He emphasised that UNEP-WCMC is prioritising the development of the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA), with US$1 million being invested over the next 18 months to make it fully functional by the end of 2007. This funding is from the Proteus project, which is a

consortium of private sector partners investing in UNEP-WCMC's capacity. The WDPA Consortium will be revived, with the involvement of many of the institutions in this meeting, and this will include the development of a sustainable business model for the WDPA.

The WDPA will also be developed to be compliant with the Conservation Commons principles for open access to data.

UNEP-WCMC's interest is not to be a holder and manager of all the world's PA data, but to develop a decentralised approach.

UNEP-WCMC has recently launched its new Strategic Plan and Transition Plan, which aims to move the Centre from not only being data holders to also supporting policy, including working with UNEP and the MEAs. This will recognise the message from the new Executive Director of UNEP, Achim Steiner, that 'the mission is poverty'.

As part of its Project Vision 2020 the development of analyses using the WDPA will include measures of management effectiveness.

Charles Besançon - introduction to the meeting
Some of the benefits of global and regional data sets and tracking PA ME will be:

- data can be overlaid with other regional/ global datasets (Hotspots, Global 200 Ecoregions, WDPA, etc)
- greater understanding of PAs overall contribution to biodiversity conservation
- development of global standards making comparisons easier

The UNEP-WCMC Proteus Project is focused on the development of the WDPA and will support a dedicated team for database conversion from SQL to Oracle platform, with a focus on:

- database management and back end
- clean up of existing data
- queries
- web interface

This funding does not cover adding new data.

The project aims to develop a decentralized system for spatial and non-spatial data management. This will include the use of regional nodes (eg. IABIN, CDDA). New tools will be used, e.g. ESRI - ARC GIS Explorer, ARC GIS Server.

There will also be development of a new system to incorporate parallel "unofficial data" on:

- Management effectiveness
- Livelihoods
- Displacement
- Tourism
- Other NGO data

Wikipedia-type functions may be developed.

A WDPA Consortium meeting is planned for some time after 1st September 2006.
Proteus Phase II will begin in 2008, when it is intended that the commercial restriction on data in the WDPA will be lifted if a sustainable funding model is securely in place.

Initial discussion
The need for a sustainable finance plan for the WDPA to include management effectiveness was identified as a critical issue. The trend to decentralised data management was emphasised, which also increases problems of common standards and protocols. A key issue is a clear process for data management and flows.

An aim linking management effectiveness data to the WDPA is to have a common reporting framework, such as the IUCN PA management categories provide for PA designations. A challenge is that there are about forty PAME assessment systems. PAME data also reflects an opinion, rather than a data such as PA location, and so needs a different process for management.

Primarily countries and agencies are using assessments for their needs and the systems are adapted for this – a global common reporting format shouldn't be generating additional assessments.

In selecting a minimum data set or indicators there should be a distinction between needs for global reporting and for agencies conducting assessments.

WWF International - Alexander Belokurov
(summary of presentation) Reporting Progress on Protected Area Management Effectiveness: WWF experience

Large part of WWF's international network funds still go to Protected Areas. They needed a way to assess the effectiveness of their interventions.

The WWF/WB Alliance target on improved management of PAs
50 m ha of PAs secured under effective management (new target: 75 m ha)

WWF internal milestones:

- 40 PA system-wide assessments
- At least 50% of WWF's protected areas portfolio achieves an agreed minimum management effectiveness threshold by 2007

WWF use two tools:

- System wide assessments: RAPPAM
- Track progress in our portfolio: Tracking Tool (METT)

RAPPAM:

- Identifies strengths and weaknesses across PA system
- Analyzes range of threats across PA system
- Identifies high-priority areas
- Identifies strategic, system-level policy interventions
- Over 1000 protected areas assessed in 33 countries...

RAPPAM results are used to:

- Review budgets
- Communicate, raise awareness, and fundraise
- Identify knowledge gaps
- Develop or modify policies
- Prioritize areas at risk
- Strengthen threat prevention efforts
- Build capacity of protected area staff

World Bank/WWF ME Tracking Tool:
A simple, site-level tool developed initially for the World Bank and WWF to monitor management improvements at specific sites:

- Datasheet: contextual information
- Questionnaire: 4 alternative text answers to 30 questions and an associated score to summarise progress

- Text fields: recording justification for assessment, sources used and steps to be taken to improve the management issue
- Harmonised reporting for multiple sites
- Tracks progress over time
- Based on expert knowledge available at site
- Easily understood by non-specialists
- Provides useful information to managers

METT limitations:

- 30 questions
- Should be backed up by more detailed assessment system
- scoring system should not be used for comparison between sites
- limited evaluation of outcomes

METT has been useful to WWF:

- To measure progress against our target to improve management effectiveness
- What is the status of the PAs in which we are working?
- What are the main threats?
- What are the critical management activities?
- Do the two correspond?
- Can we find a minimum level of management effectiveness that all our PAs should reach?
- Are our projects making a difference?

206 Tracking Tools in 37 countries
Africa (28), Asia (65), Europe (74), Latin America (39)

	2003	**2005**
Africa	28 METTs	27 METTs
Asia	65 METTs	32 METTs
Europe	74 METTs	71 METTs
LAC	39 METTs	4 METTs
TOTAL	**206 METTs in 37 countries**	**134 METTs in 33 countries**
		+ 250 METTs from China and Brazil

How the results are used:

- Extremely useful for WWF International and for WWF staff throughout network
- Are Protected Areas Working? Publication
- Addressing weaknesses at international level (indigenous peoples, community PAs)
- Second round – identifying trends
- Minimum management effectiveness criteria…

Priority elements on a step-wise approach for ME improvement (WWF)

6 elements identified:

1. Legal designation
2. Demarcation of PA boundaries
3. Clear management objectives
4. Operational plan
5. Operational budget
6. Monitoring plan

METT application lessons learned:

- Defined list of threats and critical management activities
- Monitoring purposes Database of WWF Pas
- Web interface

<u>Management Effectiveness assessments: main conclusions:</u>

- Need for global set of indicators (minimum data set)

- Need for common reporting format (to translate…)
- Management Effectiveness indicators accessibility (link to WDPA)
- Need for data management procedures

TNC – Jamie Ervin
TNC recognizes the scope and severity of ineffective protected area management and embraces the WCPA Framework for assessing management effectiveness.

TNC is interested in assessing PAME because:
- Commitment to CBD signatories:
- Commitment to measuring progress toward TNC's Mission and 2015 Goal
- Commitment to improving conservation on the ground

TNC would like to see a common template for reporting on PA management effectiveness, including both Threats and Management Effectiveness.
TNC proposes to report on threats using the CMP/IUCN threats taxonomy, allowing for a variety of data sources (e.g. satellite imagery, qualitative data from workshops and experts, computer modelling and GIS cost surfaces), but a consistent four-point ranking system so that data can be analyzed and aggregated across systems.

TNC proposes a minimum set of reporting indicators that can be reported using a consistent scoring scheme so that scores, patterns and trends can be analyzed and aggregated.

<u>The ideal system for reporting PAME would be:</u>
- System housed by UNEP-WCMC
- Self-reporting by governments
- Easy to use interface with draw-down menus
- Allow for 'Wikipedia' approach of multiple entries
- Track trends over time
- Allow for more detailed PAME reports to be appended
- Inclusion of Threats? - use CMP/IUCN taxonomy

Next steps for TNC:
1. CBD Users guide on PA management effectiveness
2. IABIN project on reporting PAME
3. US PAME assessment
4. Support RAPPAM in key countries
5. Publish marine PAME study
6. Link RAPPAM with GIS threat assessments
7. Document case study on capacity linkages
8. Document case study on site-level methodology

Discussion
A question was raised about the extent to which RAPPAM results are going back to the donor community. The need to help the conservation community make more use of the assessment results was identified. Some assessments are not so appropriate for non-formal and private PAs, although the METT has been modified for community PAs.

World Bank – Kathy MacKinnon and Tony Whitten
The METT has been useful over time and will continue to be used, and is a GEF Sec. requirement for all PA projects. The questions are often revealing about PA management, including social aspects. Internally the METT is useful for supervision, to identify needs, and for the design and execution of projects.

It is hoped that METT results could be included amongst national development indicators, including as a contribution to the 2010 biodiversity target. It will be used for projects in the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund.

The METT is very useful at the site level and for tracking components (e.g. existence of a management plan), with its application three times during a GEF project. It is difficult in rolling-up results to a network level, and is not to be used for comparing PAs. It's greatest use is getting PA managers to look at the issues.

The METT has been useful for World Bank learning on project design and implementation, to identify the 'low hanging fruit' for improving PAME and a minimum set of achievable goals to secure a PA. The results can be used in meetings with the Ministry of Finance and reporting on the efficiency of use of budgets.

The meeting commented that a lot of the value in conducting a METT occurs in the process of doing the evaluation. This is an opportunity for managers to have time to assess and reflect, so it is important for the assessment to be relevant to managers.

There are benefits of encouraging national statistical offices to adopt PA management effectiveness indicators, including linked to the CBD Programme of Work, to create a national demand for PAME. Also seek PA management agencies adopting eg. METT, for their needs – beyond meeting donor needs.

Seek to build culture of management assessment – demonstrating the benefits, e.g. building support for 'investing in effective PA management'. Best indicators of effective financial investment – infrastructure, technical support, $/ha.

Identifying PAs needing more support, e.g. funding needs vs. capacity.

Would donors be interested in using this? Yes, at national level.

Mark Zimsky – GEF experience with the METT

The GEF 3rd Replenishment is now ending, with the Biodiversity Focal Area of $825 million and $450 million on PAs. The diverse portfolio of projects on PAs includes about 500 sites, and the METT has been developed over the last 3.5 years. Over 25 PA systems have been invested in, for which RAPPAM results are relevant.

GEF Sec. is developing a database with web interface for the entering of METT results, with Deepak Kataria, to assist in identifying trends and reporting to donors. This will enable tracking the GEF-3 cohort of projects.

Some comparative data on the qualitative results of the METT are being sought, such as remote sensing imagery of land cover and vegetation change.

For a global database there is difficulty in comparing across PAs and regions, with different criteria and priorities.

There is a risk of different people completing METTS for the same PA, often in ignorance.

Discussion

We should seek that the results of all PAME assessments should be linked to the WDPA through a common site code. This would include links to regional databases, e.g. IABIN.

WWF is also seeking to complement RAPPAM data with vegetation cover data in Cambodia.
Data ownership and management - GEF project contracts do not specify this, but all data is publicly available, including project proposals and METT results. This is an important issue,

and the motivations of data producers, owners and users need to be understood. In some cases the publishing of results stimulates countries to contribute data so as to be noticed.

The financial sustainability of the data flow process needs to be understood.

The METT is most useful to track if progress improving over time, and if not why not, rather than the score itself.

Marc Hockings and Fiona Leverington – WCPA / University of Queensland
A global analysis of protected area management effectiveness – progress report June 2006

Project purpose - To produce a global review of management effectiveness evaluations of protected areas.
Objectives:

1. Collection and analysis of available information from assessment systems, individual park assessments and other evaluations of management effectiveness that have been undertaken in protected areas.
2. Analysis of dataset to gain an understanding of most appropriate methodologies for different situations and protected area systems.
3. Analysis to gain as wide a picture as possible of status of parks, key threats, factors influencing effectiveness of management and necessary changes to management strategies and approaches.
4. Analysis of most useful and commonly used indicators for assessing management effectiveness of protected areas (i.e. what indicators are most reliable predictors of overall effectiveness)
5. Development of a system for integration of management effectiveness information into the World Database on Protected Areas.
6. (added objective) Development of indicator for Biodiversity Indicator Project – GEF funding obtained. Indicator Development (2006-2009), and Reporting (2009-2012).

Partners:

- The project is being conducted by a partnership of IUCN WCPA, UQ, WWF International and TNC. Funding will be sought from the World Bank (for workshop component of the project) as well as others.
- GEF funding (hopefully) for indicator component
- Partnership with WCMC for efficient data input into Management Effectiveness database linked to WDPA

Inter-agency co-operation

- Finding information
- Establishing contacts to access the largest number of experiences, tools and datasets
  WCPA Vice-chairs and network
  Game Ranger and International Ranger Federation newsletter
- Direct approaches to agencies
- WHAT's the advantage to them?

- Cooperation with other projects
- e.g. marine managed areas effectiveness research; Enhancing our Heritage
- Synergy from shared findings

- Ensuring feedback
- Websites etc
- Reports and published papers
- What other mechanisms are worthwhile?

Outputs
There will be four main outputs at the end of the project:

1. A report on the global status of management effectiveness evaluation, purpose and use of evaluation findings, methodologies used, analysis of indicators used to identify (i) most commonly used indicators, (ii) most useful and informative indicators and (iii) assessment methodologies used for indicators.

2. A book that provides the best possible picture of the state of the world's protected areas

3. Journal articles presenting key findings

4. Information on evaluating management effectiveness linked to the World Database on Protected Areas

a. Evaluation systems/ approaches

- 40 systems entered into database (need more details entered)
- Some only trialed
- Most applied – METT , RAPPAM, NSW State of Parks, EoH, ProArca, How is your MPA doing etc
- Include terrestrial and marine systems
- Database will record purpose, references, contacts
- ??best way to make this information freely available? -

b. Evaluation studies

- Entered as application of system at one time in one country (some complications)
- 189 studies entered so far; 82 countries
- Will be able to compare studies over time
- In some cases, we will only have access to data at this level

c. Evaluation site assessments

- Entering each individual protected area (terrestrial or marine) where a study (as defined previously) has taken place, linked to country-level entry
- 2711 sites entered so far – more assessments known (maybe 2000 in Australia alone). (note bias on graph of assessments of whole systems with many small reserves e.g NSW, Catalonia)
- Information taken from databases/ spreadsheets such as WWF; others entered individually
- Need to link spatial data, standard names etc with WDPA – no repetition of work
- Need to ensure sites are protected areas – not other reserve types

Questions and Indicators

- Entered per system; will be linked also to country-level studies to account for variation in applications
- Also recording how the indicator is reported and the standard scoring, where applicable
- Almost all systems use scoring at four or five point scales for many of their questions, mostly complemented by descriptive data
- Classified each indicator according to its subject…firstly according to the WCPA framework

Grid for analysis

- The grid is used to analyse data and group indicators according to similar topics
- So every indicator can be placed in a square of the grid.
- Some squares are not populated; some systems will use many questions for one cell – can subdivide further if we wish

- Advantage of this approach is that we can look at any results in terms of the WCPA framework, which will form the basis for future index development AND can also cut the other direction e.g. all questions related to biodiversity conservation or economic well-being.

A common list of indicators?

- From this diverse list of questions ('bottom-up') and from a logical analysis ('top-down'), is it possible to develop a limited list of indicators that cover the main elements and criteria that could be considered 'critical success factors'?
- It would be desirable to have a layered approach with common ways of drilling down from superficial to in-depth information.

Next Steps:

- Common reporting format

An agreed system for translating data from disparate assessment systems into a common data format for inclusion in global and regional databases

- Minimum ME data set

Agreed set of criteria and indicators that capture key aspects for assessing ME – does not assume a common assessment system but rather the criteria and indicators to be assessed. Use of the Common Reporting Format in combination with the Minimum Data Set will provide the core global data set for ME.

- Management effectiveness index

Components

A selected set of indicators and an agreed method of combining these indicators to form a PAME index – may be a single index or a related set of indices for key aspects of PAME (perhaps the 6 WCPA Framework elements)

Discussion from the global study project

There were questions about how to deal with ongoing studies and specifically how we as a global community would deal with trends analysis. How should we report on the global situation in regards to PA management effectiveness? Especially considering that is expected that 4-5000 studies from about 2,500 PAs will be in the database.

- Some data sets are already 'rolled-up' analyses of systems.
- Should we use 4 or 5 point scales for analyses?
- There is a low focus on outputs at system level, but more at site level, with few indicators on outcomes relative to other parts of the framework.
- Conserving natural integrity is an issue (biodiversity, ecosystem function, landscape and geology).
- Threats as a component of PAME should be classified using the common taxonomy of the Conservation Measures Partnership.

Kaveh Zahedi – 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership

The 2010 Biodiversity Indicators Partnership is:

- A global initiative to track progress towards achieving the 2010 biodiversity target.
- A collaboration between many organisations and agencies from around the world involved in indicator development, communication and use.
- The leading source of global indicator information to help decision-makers reduce biodiversity loss and alleviate poverty by 2010.

A Full Size Proposal has been submitted to the GEF to:

- Support the development of biodiversity indicators for comprehensive & consistent monitoring of global biodiversity.

- Coordinate and support the regular delivery of biodiversity indicators into a range of decision-making processes, with a focus on the 2010 biodiversity target.
- To link biodiversity indicator initiatives at national, regional, and global scales.
- To contribute to targets of many international mechanisms and initiatives, including CBD, Ramsar, CMS, CITES, and the MDGs.
- To ensure that the needs of users at national and international levels for biodiversity indicators are met

The Protected Area indicators at the global level will be produced according to the coverage in the WDPA and aim to include:

- Management effectiveness of protected areas
- Overlays with areas of key importance to biodiversity
- Other indicators of coverage of protected areas

Discussion on the role of UNEP-WCMC in the definition and reporting of the PA management effectiveness indicator, including for the 2010 BIP

- UNEP-WCMC seeks to be a data holder, conduct analyses, and be an interface between databases.
- The role of UNEP-WCMC in relation to other players and clear information flows needs to be clarified.
- Who is the 'owner' of the development of the indicator? This is needed for continuity.
- UNEP-WCMC as part of the UN system is linked to the MDGs process.
- IUCN/WCPA - Developing the idea of an index (i.e. global study), but sees UNEP-WCMC as the repository of the data. This will develop a common reporting format, for UNEP-WCMC to use.

Governments – national level reporting.
Who does the compilation of databases and analyses and reporting to the 'international community'

UNEP-WCMC responsibility? – proposed one field check-box or link in WDPA on whether an ME assessment has been done, and then link to a distributed country set could be accessed which has a minimum common set of indicators (20?)

Questions were raised about how this helps on-the-ground PA management and improves conservation impact?

UNEP-WCMC will promote harmonisation of common reporting formats to facilitate interfaces between databases and common linkages.

The new model of the WDPA having a decentralised model, with countries having own databases compatible with global database (UNEP-WCMC), or in some cases have their data hosted by UNEP-WCMC would be ideal.

Purpose of a global PAME database and analyses
WWF seeks representativeness and effectiveness of PAs analyses, e.g. for ecoregions.

A global PAME indicator is about judgement (not whether an assessment exists or not) and we need to recognise this.

Determine scale of analyses to be conducted – site, system / national, global → minimum set for global reporting
Thematic analyses (e.g. mangroves), considering some PA systems that don't fit into assessment systems.
Aim is to translate site and national scale indicators and assessment systems to regional/global analyses (not to create new indicators and assessment system).

Application of global analyses and have global products – why, more specifically? (considering avoiding league tables).
Identify trends in drivers of effective mgt., capacity development needs, trends in threats to PAs.

Promote standards for PA management - percentage of sites that reach these.

To say for the CBD PA PoW:
Are PAs being effectively managed?
Are PAs effectively contributing to conservation of biodiversity?

How to do roll-up of site-level data to national, regional and global scales?
Standards and thresholds.

Periodicity of update of information? – what is this, and what is the minimum data set required?

Draft Minimum Data Set for Global PAME reporting
The meeting reviewed and developed a proposed minimum data set of fields or categories for recording and analysing PAME. The proposal was based on a combination of fields identified from the WCPA global study (bottom-up approach) and proposed in January 2005 by TNC (top-down approach).

Minimum Data Set		Global study	Jan-05	explanation	rating one
CONTEXT	**Threat** [NC]	**X**	**X**	degree of threat, (values, condition)	
Background	**Values and significance** [NC]	**X**	**O**	key targets - what needs to be conserved	
	Enabling environment [NC]	**X**	**O**	suitable conditions external to park	external conditions make pa management extremely difficult
PLANNING	**Legal status / land tenure** [A]	**X**	**X**	security of legal status and tenure rights	insecure and causing problems
	PA site design [NC]	**X**	**O**	appropriateness of the design	design makes it very difficult to manage parks
	Management plan [A]	**X**	**X**	adequacy of management plan	no helpful plan to abate threats/ conduct critical management
	Biodiversity objectives [A]	**O**	**X**	clarity of protected area objectives (for biodiversity)	relevant objectives are not set
	Boundary demarcation [A]	**(X)**	**X**	adequacy of boundary demarcation	
INPUTS	**Staffing** [A]	**X**	**X**	adequacy of staffing including skills and training and motivation	staffing levels serious constraint to management
	Funding [A]	**X**	**X**	adequacy of funding	funding levels serious constraint
	Infrastructure/equipment [A]	**X**	**X**	adequacy of infrastructure and equipment	infrastructure and quipment serious constraint
	Information/inventory [A]	**X**	**X**	adequacy of information and inventory for planning and decisionmaking	
PROCESSES	**Governance and capacity** [A]	**X**	**O**	adequacy of administrative processes	poor
	Law enforcement [A]	**X**	**X**	adequacy of administrative processes	poor

Minimum Data Set		Global study	Jan-05	explanation	rating one
	Visitor/recreation mgmt [A]	(X)	X	adequate and appropriate visitor management	poor/ inappropriate
	Stakeholder relations [A]	(X)	X	processes to relate to stakeholders including community involvement in management	poor/ inadequate
	Natural resource management [A]	X	X	processes to manage natural resources (includes restoration, pest and fire management etc)	poor/ inadequate
	Biodiversity/threat monitoring [A]	(X)	X	monitoring of biodiveristy, other values, threats	very little undertaken or inappropriate
OUTPUT	**Achievement of work program** [LO]	X	X	adequacy of completion of work plan - group feels it should go back in	not much of it completed
OUTCOME	**Condition assessment (all values)** [A]	X	O	state of nominated targets/ values	? One measure of poor to very good or multiple fields?
	Threats status [NA]			(to be resolved if it is an Outcome measure)	
	Management plan objectives achieved [A]			achievement of other objectives such as improved community relations?	
				??? Where do we put questions relating to net impacts on community - positive to negative	
	NC - Necessary context				
	A - Agreed			X - exists O - gap (X) - lower order	
	LO - Leave out				

Minimum Data Set		Global study	Jan-05	explanation	rating one
	NA - Not agreed				

Thursday 15th June – Producing a vision and definitions of functions, roles and funding

The second and final day of the meeting produced a vision statement for a global database on PA management effectiveness and outlined definitions of institutional roles and governance and next steps. A sustainable funding mechanism for this was outlined. Update reports on IABIN and PALNet were also given.

A vision statement for a global database on PA Management Effectiveness:

The global database on PA Management Effectiveness is a system for tracking and reporting periodically on PA ME.

It was agreed that the global database on PA Management Effectiveness will be a linked data set to the core fields of the WDPA.

HOW

- Seamless, integrated system (with regional nodes where existing)
- Report using minimum data set
- Data collection will be at site-level and it will report trends over time
- PA data is linked explicitly to WDPA identification (site) code
- The full PAME reports are accessible (e.g. by pdf link) as available
- The system is self-reporting, with 'official' and 'non-official' fields
- WCPA could populate initial data in non-official fields
- The database will have clear guidelines and parameters for reporting (e.g. type of report/approach, ranking system)
- The entry system will be very user friendly (drop-down menus, etc.)
- There will be a formal data field – government source
- Ideally Wikipedia-type entries – for multiple entries, identifying source.
- The database will show whether governments and institutions have made their data available or not.
- Data entry will be 'self-reporting'.

WHO

Sources of ME data –

- National / subnational governments
- PA management authorities,
- Community and private PAs
- Any body is able to submit PAME data.
- Agreement of the official status of the data – countries can endorse a data set to make it 'officially sanctioned', through a formalised process managed by UNEP-WCMC. (1 – countries can agree, 2 – disagree, 3 – no response)

ROLES

IUCN/WCPA – strategic advice, convening and developmental. Pre-populate the initial database from the global study.

UNEP-WCMC are responsible (based upon the existence of a sustainable funding model) for the global data set and its compilation and its links to other databases, with a combination of housing data in Cambridge and links to databases in countries, institutions, etc, conducting PAME.

(who 'owns the data'?) (SSC Red List consortium is addressing these issues – individual agencies and an overall analysis)

- Management – functional database & interfaces, translation from site and system data to a global minimum dataset. Protocols and restrictions on sharing data and making it available. Developing relationships and architecture between existing national, regional (e.g. IABIN) and institutional databases and a global database.

- Authority for analyses. IUCN WCPA accredits the system, methodologies and the data inputs (not a certification) to meet a set of basic standards.

- UNEP-WCMC is also responsible for convening inputs to inter-governmental processes and communications.

International NGOs –

- ✓ WWF International is helping countries establish PAME systems (training, capacity dev, technical advice), generating and hosting PAME data on their results for their analyses. – with the WWF/World Bank Forest Alliance. (Don't have a database – Excel sheets). Advocacy of PAME in countries and internationally.
- ✓ WWF will attempt to get an employee seconded to UNEP-WCMC for global representation and effectiveness of PAs – feeding into the CBD process.

- ✓ TNC will conduct and catalyse PAME and reporting, including TNC's own sites. Ensuring that its data provided to current global study and WDPA. Supporting IABIN to include PAME.

- ✓ Conservation International will catalyse the generation of PAME data, provide technical input to certain fields, support 'cleaning of data' from their work for PAME, don't have a PAME database and keen to use existing tools and link this to the WDPA. GEF CEPF also using the METT in PAs.

Funding Agencies

- ✓ World Bank – funding, with WWF development and implementation of METT, reporting on results, capacity building, working with GEF, WCPA, TNC, CI, BirdLife, etc.

- ✓ GEF Sec – has a METT database which it is keen to share. PAME data providers for PAs where GEF operates. Tools and database for project lifetimes → not self-reporting after then. Won't require projects to do translation to common reporting format.
    - o Keen to support developing an automated system for translation from institutional PAME databases to common reporting format.

ISSUES

Who will be responsible for translating PAME data into common reporting format for inclusion/ linkage to the global database? What will be the incentives?

- Ideally have automated systems for this translation from institutional PAME databases to common reporting format. (XML)
- Ideally, PA managers want to use the common reporting format for their own needs, which also aids 'self reporting' to the global database.
- WCPA global study can identify the 'needs' or mechanisms for this translation (e.g. 4 or 5 point scales, selecting questions to match the min. data set, and how to combine questions to make these matches for all the PAME systems.
- UNEP-WCMC would do the technical work to create this automated system.

Mechanism for populating the global database?

How to deal with ME data for sites not yet in the WDPA?

Drivers/ motivations for doing PA MEE and contributing to a global analysis:
Donor requirements to do PA MEE → CBD PoW on PAs calls for MEE

Conservation Commons principles – public domain and commons

Capacity building is likely to be required for countries to make their assessments compatible with the Minimum Data Set for inclusion in global reporting and analyses.

Guidance to CBD Sec and PoW on national reporting on PA ME, using the minimum data set.

Thursday afternoon
The meeting initially split into two groups:

1. Discussion on 'data definitions', reviewing the minimum data set proposal This group established a working group by e-mail etc. of Elizabeth Kennedy, Fiona Leverington, Jamie Ervin, Alexander Belokurov, Helena Parvese, Nigel Dudley.

ACTION POINT: A first draft for translation for IABIN will be developed by end June, with a more complete version by end July.

Translation criteria should be decided indicator by indicator and in consultation with the people who designed the system.

2. Sustainable funding and resources for the 'Initiative' (include 2010 BIP funding request)

In plenary there was a discussion on having a 4 or 5 point scale for ranking data in the minimum data set fields, with an agreement on a 4 point scale.

Update on IABIN by Leonardo Lacerda
OAS programme, funded by GEF to develop systems to share information on biodiversity around 6 themes, including PAs. Supports countries to have their own databases. Current call for proposals out:

- Working with 'national biodiversity centres'.
- Compendium of available databases on PAs in the Americas.
- Identify and prioritise info needs and gaps
- Metadata standards
- Identify and verify available PA ME data in the region.

Felt that WDPA not sufficient for decision-making.

WWF seeks to ensure that PAME work in particular uses same standards as at global level. Opportunity for UNEP-WCMC to be involved, plus building on WCPA global study, to support countries and IABIN in their design work.

→ joint submission by WCPA global study and UNEP-WCMC to the IABIN call for proposals. Risk of IABIN going a separate way from WCPA → present benefits from WCPA and WCPA

PALNet update by Silvio Olivieri

- Re-design of PALNet in progress
- Move to ISP in California
- Development team in NY

- Leadership from WCPA/PPA in Gland
- Next version available by 9/2006
- Regional pilot project for LA based in Costa Rica

Report of the 'Sustainable Financing' Group

- The current funding situation for the global ME initiative is $200k secured from University of Queensland and WWF and TNC and hopefully a further ~200k from GEF. This will cover the next 2-3 years of work (which should include a sustainable financing strategy) after which a further injection from the phase 2 of the possible GEF support may be forthcoming, though at a likely lower level.
- In addition there is about 12k from the IABIN PA Thematic Network.
- This money represents support for a transitional phase, after which 'lowest possible' level entry of ME data should be achievable. Eventually the country level costs should be absorbed, and the WDPA costs to UNEP-WCMC won't be increasing and will represent a small incremental cost for UNEP-WCMC
- The possible second phase of GEF support and any other money absolutely depends on success and products and clear utility.
- Additional unmet needs best met through secondments as staff support to UNEP-WCMC to release pressure on existing staff.
- Actual costs cannot yet to properly assessed, BUT these should be known within the next year.
- The sustainable financing of the ME work is intimately linked to the development of the WDPA. This needs $1m per year.
- Possible to make an application to perhaps EU or KfW possibly GEF) for about $2m country level awareness raising, capacity building, data generation, analyses, national reports, CBD PoW. Country costs vary.
- At this point the system should fly on its own

Products generated by the global 'system' will support generating interest, getting more countries to contribute data.