



## **Reporting on Canada's Protected Areas Performance under the Convention on Biological Diversity's Programme of Work on Protected Areas**

**Presentation to the CCEA  
2009 National Conference**



## **The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)**

### **Purpose**

*"Support the establishment and maintenance by 2010 for terrestrial and by 2012 for marine areas of comprehensive, effectively managed, and ecologically representative national and regional systems of protected areas..."*



## The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)

- Negotiated in 2004
- The “most successful” accomplishment of the CBD
- Regular requests for national reporting on PoWPA progress
- Efforts underway to standardize PoWPA national reporting



## The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)

### 16 Goals and Associated Targets

**Goal 1.2:** To integrate protected areas into broader land- and seascapes and sectors so as to maintain ecological structure and function

**Target:** By 2015, all protected areas and protected area systems are integrated into the wider land- and seascape, and relevant sectors, by applying the ecosystem approach and taking into account ecological connectivity and the concept, where appropriate, of ecological networks.

**Goal 1.4:** To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management

**Target:** All protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012, using participatory and science-based site planning processes that incorporate clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes, drawing upon existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with active stakeholder involvement.



## The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)

### 16 Goals and Associated Targets

**Goal 2.2:** To enhance and secure involvement of indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders

**Target:** Full and effective participation by 2008, of indigenous and local communities, in full respect of their rights and recognition of their responsibilities, consistent with national law and applicable international obligations, and the participation of relevant stakeholders, in the management of existing, and the establishment and management of new, protected areas

**Goal 3.4:** To ensure financial sustainability of protected areas and national and regional systems of protected areas

**Target:** By 2008, sufficient financial, technical and other resources to meet the costs to effectively implement and manage national and regional systems of protected areas are secured, including both from national and international sources, particularly to support the needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and small island developing States.



## The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)

### 90+ Activities

**Goal 1.4:** To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management

**Target:** All protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012, using participatory and science-based site planning processes that incorporate clear biodiversity objectives, targets, management strategies and monitoring programmes, drawing upon existing methodologies and a long-term management plan with active stakeholder involvement.

#### Suggested activities of the Parties

- 1.4.1 Create a highly participatory process, involving indigenous and local communities and relevant stakeholders, as part of site-based planning in accordance with the ecosystem approach, and use relevant ecological and socio-economic data required to develop effective planning processes.
- 1.4.2 Identify appropriate measurable biodiversity conservation targets for sites, drawing on criteria laid out in Annex I to the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant criteria.



## The CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA)

- 1.4.3 Include in the site-planning process an analysis of opportunities for the protected area to contribute to conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity at local and regional scales as well as an analysis of threats and means of addressing them.
- As appropriate, but no later than 2010, develop or update management plans for protected areas, built on the above process, to better achieve the three objectives of the Convention.
- 1.4.5 Integrate climate change adaptation measures in protected area planning, management strategies, and in the design of protected area systems.
- 1.4.6 Ensure that protected areas are effectively managed or supervised through staff that are well-trained and skilled, properly and appropriately equipped, and supported, to carry out their fundamental role in the management and conservation of protected areas.
- Suggested supporting activities of the Executive Secretary**
- 1.4.7 Compile and disseminate through the clearing-house mechanism current relevant approaches, frameworks and tools for site planning and promote and facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned in applying and adapting them in different ecological and social settings.
- 1.4.8 Disseminate information on successful management models of protected areas which serve to further the three objective of the Convention and may also contribute to poverty reduction and the pursuit of sustainable development.



## Reporting Frameworks for the CBD PoWPA

- Countries asked to report on PoWPA progress every two years
- An evolving reporting framework has been used to solicit national progress reports
- An evolving approach to reporting has been used by Canada



## 2004 CBD PoWPA Reporting Framework and Canada's Response

**7. Have the principal threats to protected areas and the biodiversity that they contain been assessed, so that programmes can be put in place to deal with the threats, their effects and to influence the key drivers?**

5% (2) of jurisdictions have no assessment of threats to protected areas and biodiversity; 23% (3) are planning one; in 38% (5) of the jurisdictions an assessment is underway; in 30% (4) of the parks jurisdictions the assessment is completed; and for e) 30% (4) of jurisdictions, indicated that there are programs and policies to deal with threats are in place. CWS reported that an assessment has been partially completed.

**10. Is there wide stakeholder involvement in the establishment and management of protected areas?**

**Answer:**

Some jurisdictions are required by law to carry out extensive stakeholder involvement. 46% of jurisdictions (6) reported that they always carry out wide stakeholder involvement and 46% indicated they involve stakeholders in some but not all of their protected areas. One jurisdiction is not involving stakeholders because its protected areas strategy is on hold. CWS reports there is wide stakeholder involvement in the establishment/management of some of their areas.



## Global Synthesis of CBD PoWPA Progress by CBD Secretariat

**Goal 1.4** - To substantially improve site-based protected area planning and management

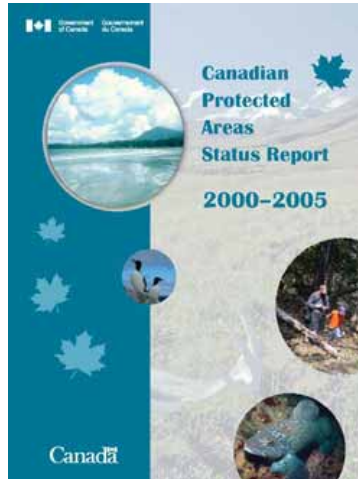
**Target:** All protected areas to have effective management in existence by 2012...

**Implementation:**

- About 30% of protected areas have management plans in place
- About 30% of protected areas are in the process of developing management plans
- Some notable exceptions (e.g. Colombia (98%), Sweden (75%))
- Most countries have guidelines and approaches in place to develop management plans



## 2006 CBD PoWPA Reporting Framework and Canada's Response



## Protected Areas Annex to the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report to the CBD (2008)

Parties are invited to:

- A. List national targets (including global targets adopted), as appropriate, established to achieve the targets adopted under the Programme of Work on Protected Areas;
- B. Provide an overview of progress towards these targets, by focusing on:
  1. National targets established (global targets adopted);
  2. Incorporation of targets into relevant strategies, plans and programmes;
  3. Actions taken to achieve the target;
  4. Obstacles encountered;
  5. Needs and future priorities identified.



## Protected Areas Annex to the 4<sup>th</sup> National Report to the CBD (2008)

### Canada's 4<sup>th</sup> National Report – Chapters

- Terrestrial Protected Areas
- Marine Protected Areas
- Partnership with Aboriginal Communities
- Integrated Management Planning
- Active Management of Protected Areas
- Connecting with Canadians
- Adapting to Climate Change



### 1.1 THE PROTECTED AREA NETWORK

1) What progress have you made in assessing the representativeness and ecological gaps of your protected area network?					
2) If you have completed an ecological gap assessment, please indicate the URL (or attach a pdf) of the report:					
3) Do you have specific targets and indicators for the protected area system?					
4) If yes, please provide a URL (or attach a pdf) of the targets and indicators:					
5) What actions have you taken to improve the ecological representativeness of the protected area network? Please check all that apply, and provide a brief description:					
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	Created new protected area/s				
	Expanded and/or reconfigured existing protected area boundaries				
	Changed the legal status and/or governance type of existing protected area/s				
	Other actions to improve representativeness of the network				



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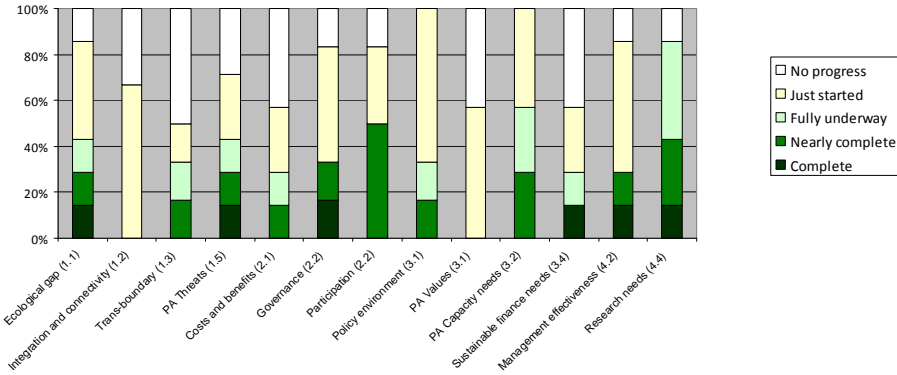


### 4.3 and 4.4 MONITORING AND RESEARCH

1) What progress have you made in identifying critical research and monitoring needs across the protected area system?																	
2) If you have completed an assessment of critical research needs, please indicate the URL (or attach a PDF):																	
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### Northern Africa -- Status of Key Assessments



## Some Final Observations

- CBD PoWPA has been successful in catalyzing considerable action on protected areas in some regions of the world
- Standardized CBD PoWPA reporting framework will likely be very useful for most countries to help identify national and regional progress, gaps and future priorities
- Canada's federated protected areas network makes national and international reporting problematic
- CBD PoWPA reporting framework could be improved by better differentiating progress on terrestrial and marine protected areas networks