



BIOPAMA REGIONAL INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA 17TH TO 20TH APRIL 2018



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The Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management Programme (BIOPAMA) is an initiative of the ACP Group of States funded by the European Union's 11th European Development Fund.

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List of acronyms

AC	Action Component
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation
BIOPAMA	Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CORDIO	Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean
DOPA	Digital Observatory for Protected Areas
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
ESARO	Eastern and Southern African Regional Office
EU	European Union
EWT	Endangered Wildlife Trust
FZS	Frankfurt Zoological Society
GBIF	Global Biodiversity Information Facility
GD-PAME	Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GPAP	Global Protected Area Programme
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMET	Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JRC	Joint Research Centre
MEE	Management Effectiveness Evaluation
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
METT	Management Effectiveness Tracking Tool
MIKE	Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
OECM	Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures
PA	Protected Area
PAGE	Protected Area Governance and Equity
PAME	Protected Area Management Effectiveness
PoWPA	Programme of Work on Protected Areas
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RAPPAM	Rapid Assessment and Prioritisation of Protected Area Management
RCMRD	Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development
REC	Regional Economic Commission
RO	Regional Observatory
RRIS	Regional Reference Information System
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SANBI	South African National Biodiversity Institute
SANParks	South African National Parks
SAWC	Southern African Wildlife College
SoPA	State of Protected Areas
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP-WCMC	United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre
WCPA	World Commission on Protected Areas
WDPA	World Database on Protected Areas
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WIOMSA	Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1. Overview

In order to launch the second phase of the Biodiversity and Protected Areas Management (BIOPAMA) programme, a regional inception workshop for Southern Africa was held at the OR Tambo Southern Sun Hotel, Johannesburg, South Africa, in April 2018. The first part of the workshop included government and intergovernmental participants (30 participants from 14 Southern African countries) and was held on the 17th and 18th April; followed immediately by sessions with technical partners (33 participants from 7 countries) on the 19th and 20th April. The focus of the government part of the inception workshop was to set regional priorities and for the technical partner workshop sessions to identify potential collaborators and partners to assist in working towards achieving the identified priorities.

The aim of the inception workshop was to ensure that all 14 countries in the Southern Africa region covered by the IUCN Eastern and Southern African Regional Office (ESARO) were engaged. The heads of protected area authorities, Transfrontier Conservation Area (TFCA) coordinators, and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) focal points were invited from each country as appropriate. It was not possible to invite all the technical partners working on protected areas in the region and therefore only those working in multiple countries were invited. A broad range of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in different areas, marine and terrestrial, were selected as well as a few resource persons with special technical skills and experience.

The main objectives of the regional inception workshop were:

- 1) To enhance understanding of the objectives and expected results from the BIOPAMA programme;
- 2) To identify key priorities for BIOPAMA in the Southern African region;
- 3) To identify focal points for the implementation of BIOPAMA.

The inception workshop consisted of a series of technical and information presentations followed by plenary and participatory group work discussions. The agendas for the two parts of the workshop are included as Annex F and Annex G to this report. The main points from presentations and discussions are summarized in the report but copies of the full presentations are available in the Dropbox folder:

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/s7kckbyq8bzvpjp/AAC9Wq-zqDsut2ugy7h3E07Ra?dl=0>.

As the presentations were largely the same for both workshops this report begins with an overview of these followed by separate reporting for each workshop on the participatory session outcomes. Photos from the workshop can be found here:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/88700622@N05/albums/72157690043287320>

As was emphasised throughout the workshop BIOPAMA is a programme designed to address the needs of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States, and therefore the focus of this workshop was on gathering regional priorities and perspectives from Southern Africa. Both workshops were facilitated by Dr Holly Dublin.

The objective of the first workshop with the government participants was to capture priorities for the region, particularly as relates to national and regional commitments to multilateral environmental agreements. It was deemed appropriate that these should come primarily from government agencies. The objective of the technical workshop was to discuss areas for collaboration based on the identified regional priorities. Due to logistical constraints, a planned half day overlap workshop with both groups participating, could not be accommodated. The regional workshop for Southern Africa is part of a consultative inception phase which will include a regional workshop for Eastern Africa, scheduled for May 2018, and subsequent additional consultations with governmental and technical partners. The

inception phase will culminate in a detailed work plan to guide the implementation of BIOPAMA in the ESARO region. The lists of participants at each of the workshops can be found in the annexes.

The BIOPAMA programme is an initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States financed by the European Union's 11th European Development Fund (EDF), jointly implemented by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC).

IUCN is grateful to our donors for supporting the funding of this regional inception workshop.

2. Official opening

The regional BIOPAMA inception workshop for Southern Africa began on the morning of the 17th April 2018, with an official opening by Dr Marcus Cornaro, European Union (EU) Ambassador to South Africa, who emphasised the EU's continued support to biodiversity in the region and hope that Southern African countries will see BIOPAMA as an opportunity to build capacity and get support for biodiversity conservation and to honour commitments under international conventions, in particular the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). He highlighted that among the many global challenges that our planet is facing, a particularly dramatic one is the decline of biodiversity, because sustainable development and human well-being is so strongly dependent on healthy ecosystems and the services they provide. He noted that Southern Africa has many of the oldest and largest conservation areas in Africa, including a unique network of Transfrontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs) and has also been a pioneer of community-based natural resource management and other innovative conservation approaches. The European Union and its member states have a long history of supporting biodiversity conservation efforts in the region with major European initiatives focusing on the illegal wildlife trade and sustainable wildlife management, but also include the BIOPAMA programme. He outlined the four main components of phase two of BIOPAMA and that it will build on the successful activities of the first phase to further support the management and governance of the region's protected and conserved areas.

Next, Mr Edmund Jackson from the ACP Secretariat on behalf of Dr Patrick Gomes the Secretary-General of the ACP Secretariat, highlighted that IUCN and JRC are the implementing partners for the ACP Secretariat. He also discussed the different components of phase two of BIOPAMA and its capacity building aims. He requested that participants provide input on mechanisms for distributing grants in the region to support the Action Component and the development of the operational manual for this.

IUCN Regional Director for ESARO, Luther Anukur, then emphasised the importance of BIOPAMA's role in effective management, improved governance, and data management and that BIOPAMA is designed to meet the needs of the countries in the region so the workshop has been deliberately structured to listen to the countries to help prioritise the interventions under BIOPAMA. He highlighted that the various IUCN Commissions are networks of experts and that in Eastern and Southern Africa, the IUCN works in 24 countries.

On behalf of the Joint Research Centre (JRC), Stephen Peedell, stressed the importance of science supporting policy, and the role BIOPAMA can play to support decision making on biodiversity and protected areas. He mentioned the recent JRC Africa report titled *Building knowledge for sustainable development* and the importance of using data to drive better decisions. He left the participants with three questions to think about in the BIOPAMA context: How can JRC support data sharing? How can JRC help provide technology? How can JRC help take the step from knowledge to action?

For the technical partner workshop, the official opening was done by Lidia Afonso, from the EU delegation to South Africa. She also highlighted that the EU and its member states have a long history

of supporting conservation initiatives in the region. There are currently 11 grants to civil society organizations to support community organisations that fight illegal trafficking. She explained the four components to BIOPAMA and that there is a total budget of Euro 60 million. The EU will continue to support conservation as it has been shown to also support sustainable development through ecosystem services, tourism, and related livelihoods.

3. Setting the scene

3.1. Global context for BIOPAMA

Trevor Sandwith, Director of the IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme, gave the first presentation to provide the global context for the BIOPAMA programme. He highlighted the importance of BIOPAMA to IUCN and explained that BIOPAMA is a major part of the work of IUCN. He then gave a timeline of developments related to protected areas (PAs) and the relevant agreements related to PAs, as well as highlighting how BIOPAMA relates to and aligns with these. Details of this are in the presentation in the Dropbox folder.

The below figure shows the alignment of IUCN's aims of achieving quality, justice and solutions and the BIOPAMA programme.

	IUCN ACHIEVING QUALITY, JUSTICE and SOLUTIONS Enable decision-making based on knowledge and information on the status of protected and conserved areas globally in relation to international and national goals and objectives	BIOPAMA ...application of data and information ...monitor and report
Knowledge		
Completeness	Ensure that systems of protected and conserved areas represent the most important areas for biodiversity and ecosystem services globally	...improved PA and biodiversity management
Performance	Set global standards for management effectiveness and equitable governance, resulting in conservation and social outcomes	...inform and strengthenmanagement and governance
Capacity	Professionalize the capacity of protected and conserved area managers and institutions through qualifications, learning programmes, competence and resources	...institutional and technical capacity ...tools and services
Influence	Influence public policy, public funding and private investment to enable more effective and equitable protected and conserved areas	...inform and strengthen policy decisions

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

The IUCN has high expectations of the BIOPAMA programme:

- ✓ To achieve the ambition of the European Commission (EC) member states to achieve significant progress in halting biodiversity loss and maintaining ecosystem services supporting human livelihoods globally;
- ✓ To leverage the expertise and capacity of the IUCN and WCPA globally, in conjunction with strategic partners, in this case EC-DEVCO;
- ✓ To strengthen the partnership with the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, and the regional Regional Reference Information Systems (RRIS) hosts;
- ✓ To facilitate implementation of national priorities for nature conservation towards commitments and goals (e.g. NBSAPS, road maps);
- ✓ To apply standardized assessment processes for management effectiveness, governance and ultimately for tracking the performance of protected areas through RRIS, Protected Planet for decision-making;
- ✓ To address implementation and capacity gaps, revealed through assessments, through the Action Component;
- ✓ To make a very significant contribution to developing professional capacity among a wide range of protected area professionals and institutions; and
- ✓ To collectively build capacity to influence policy and public funding.

3.2. What is BIOPAMA?

Leo Niskanen, Technical Coordinator for the Conservation Areas and Species Diversity Programme for Eastern and Southern Africa, gave an overview of the BIOPAMA programme. The key points from the presentation are given below.

The **overall objective of BIOPAMA** (2017-2023) is:

To contribute to improving the long-term conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and natural resources in protected areas and surrounding communities through better use and monitoring of information and capacity development on management and governance.

3.2.1. *An overview of what BIOPAMA is and isn't*

BIOPAMA:

- ✓ Covers all PA management categories and governance types
- ✓ Covers all biomes including marine and freshwater protected areas
- ✓ Works at different scales from individual protected area level to national protected area systems
- ✓ Focused on strengthening the governance and management of PAs through the provision of information, capacity and targeted small and medium-sized grants
- ✓ Builds on existing initiatives and works through partners

BIOPAMA is not

- ❖ Restricted to one type of protected area
- ❖ A financing mechanism for government-managed PAs
- ❖ A general biodiversity conservation programme
- ❖ Intending to 'reinvent the wheel'.

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ✓ BIOPAMA is an initiative of the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Group of States financed by the European Union (EU)'s 11th European Development Fund.
- ✓ There are two implementing and coordinating organisations:
 - International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) – global protected areas and the biodiversity conservation expertise
 - Joint Research Centre of the European Commission (JRC) – scientific expertise
- ✓ Implementation is in close collaboration with the regional, national and local actors in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific countries.
- ✓ It is a six-year programme (2017-2023).
- ✓ BIOPAMA is a 60 million Euro investment to improve the long-term.
- ✓ The Eastern and Southern African Regional Office part of the BIOPAMA programme covers 24 countries.
- ✓ The first phase of BIOPAMA ran from 2011-2017.
- ✓ The aim is to support ACP countries to achieve, monitor and report on their global biodiversity commitments and targets. There is a focus on effective management and equitable management.
- ✓ BIOPAMA aims to support the implementation of relevant existing regional and national strategies and action plans.
- ✓ BIOPAMA provides tailored support to PA actors in the ACP countries to address their priorities for improved management and governance of biodiversity and natural resources, through three main activities: regional observatories and information systems; capacity building and the Action Component.
- ✓ BIOPAMA has a partnership approach, including regional, national and local conservation actors: relevant regional inter-governmental organisations; Ministries of Environment and National agencies leading on biodiversity conservation; Protected Area agencies; local communities living in and around protected areas and civil society.
- ✓ The Regional BIOPAMA Coordinator is Dr Sue Snyman and the Programme Administrator is Evelyn Chivero; other programme positions are still to be recruited.

KEY DISCUSSION POINTS

- The lessons from the first phase of BIOPAMA were not communicated as well as should have been when the phase ended, but they were taken into account in the development of the second phase of BIOPAMA, and this will come out in later presentations/sessions. A stronger Monitoring and Evaluation component has been incorporated into the second phase of Phase.
- BIOPAMA is looking to support, acknowledge and recognize all forms of conservation. Thus the second phase of BIOPAMA has a strong focus on community involvement and communities benefitting and the new focus on governance and equity also focuses on communities.
- It would be useful for BIOPAMA to collect information on what areas are managed and owned by communities. Many Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas (ICCAs) are quite fragile: there is a need to recognise and support them appropriately.
- The SADC TFCA Portal is organised by the TFCA Network and is a priority of the region. SADC would like to see continued BIOPAMA support for the portal and as BIOPAMA is about integrating with existing projects and using data to support and enhance decision-making, it would be useful to continue collaboration.
- BIOPAMA will support the collection of new data where needed; but an important focus is on better integrating, and making better use of, existing data.
- The BIOPAMA workplan will be developed after both inception workshops (Southern and Eastern Africa) in order to incorporate the priorities, expertise and comments of all stakeholders. The development of the workplan will involve more consultation going forward: using the focal points identified in Annex B and Annex D as contact. The next steps for the workshops, consultation, etc. will take approximately six months.

4. Lessons learned from the first phase of BIOPAMA

Lessons learned in the first phase of BIOPAMA	Responses in the second phase of BIOPAMA
Very broad, unrealistic objectives & expected results	Clearer focus on PAME & PAGE
Too much of a top-down approach – many activities were not linked to regional & national needs	Bottom-up approach to needs assessment, data collection & development of tools & services
Lack of coherence of many IUCN & JRC activities & slow progress with regional observatories	Better communication & coordination among IUCN, JRC, regional observatories & partners
Difficulties to translate knowledge into action & to link better data & information to better decisions	More effective delivery of data & information for improved decision making
No resources available for site-based actions	Inclusion of Action Component as grant mechanism

There are specific examples of projects in the first phase of BIOPAMA on the BIOPAMA website, including successes, history, links to resources, etc. www.biopama.org

5. Protected area governance and equity

5.1. Key points from presentation on protected area governance and equity (PAGE)

Jenny Kelleher, Programme Officer for Governance, Equity and Rights from IUCN Headquarters, gave a presentation on protected area governance and equity. The word govern comes from the Greek word 'to steer': who is steering the ship, how are they doing it and to where?

5.1.1. Different levels for assessing governance in terms of equity and justice

System level: which is used to assess a system of governance. See the IUCN publication: *Governance of protected areas: from understanding to action*

- ❖ English <https://portals.iucn.org/library/node/29138>
- ❖ French [Gouvernance des aires protégées : de la compréhension à l'action](#)
- ❖ Spanish [Gobernanza de áreas protegidas : de la comprensión a la acción](#)
- ❖ Portuguese [Governança de áreas protegidas: da compreensão à ação](#)

Site level: Assess governance and improve action at the site level. 1. Guarantee legitimacy and voice; 2. Achieve transparency and accountability, 3. Enable governance vitality and capacity to respond adaptively.

Household level: Social assessments to improve social outcomes at the household level.

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ✓ Equity is a way to address justice and fairness in conservation.
- ✓ Governance helps to bring concerned local people into conservation in a number of ways:
 - by respecting their rights
 - by involving them in decision making, their knowledge, values, ideas and perspectives
 - by ensuring fair sharing of benefits
 - by building capacities
 - by using all of this data to make bigger changes in the larger system
- ✓ Governance and social assessments help to uncover practical, workable and context appropriate solutions from the legal system right down to the household level.
- ✓ There has been a shift, in the last 15 years, since 2003, in international policy and agreements. Moving from *conservation with justice*, and needing to respect international human rights, statutory rights and customary rights, with a need now to go further than conservation with development. This requires embracing protected and conserved areas within the wider landscape. Governance links directly to management effectiveness.
- ✓ Conservation needs equity. Equity needs the following: the recognition of rights (different types of knowledge, and values); procedure (participation in decision-making, transparency, accountability, and processes for dispute resolution; and the distribution of benefits (the fair sharing of costs, burdens and benefits).
- ✓ Conservation must consider governance. Governance is the “*interactions among structures, processes and traditions that determine how power and responsibilities are exercised, how decisions are taken and how citizens or other stakeholders have their say for the given protected area*” (Institute of Governance, Canada, 2002). Further, it is “*the process of developing and exercising authority and responsibility over time*”.
- ✓ There are important differences between governance and management which need to be taken into consideration and were highlighted in the presentation.
- ✓ A distinction was made between governance diversity and governance quality. Governance diversity refers to the governance that is appropriate to its context. There are four governance types: 1) governance by government; 2) Shared governance; 3) private governance; 4) Indigenous peoples and community conserved areas (ICCAs). The difference between type 1 and 4 is that Type 1 is de jure, which alludes to legality and relates to protected areas or official conservation; Type 4 is de facto, which relates to in practice, and refers to conserved areas or voluntary conservation.
- ✓ Governance quality is a set of good governance principles, which draws on the work of the UN and includes: legitimacy and voice; direction; performance; accountability and fairness and rights.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- Human-wildlife conflict is being integrated into the PAGE assessments.
- In PAME assessments – management implies leadership and leadership plays a big role in management effectiveness. The term leadership is embedded in nuances of governance types, especially types 2 and 4.

6. Protected area management effectiveness

6.1. Key points from presentation on protected area management effectiveness (PAME)

Trevor Sandwith, Director of the IUCN Global Protected Area Programme, presented on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME). There has been a great response by governments to establishing PAs but biodiversity is still, however, being lost. This global growth in PAs is one of the best-known responses to the conservation ‘crisis’.

Protected Area Management Effectiveness Evaluation is:

‘...the assessment of how well a protected area is being managed – primarily the extent to which it is protecting values and achieving goals and objectives’ (WCPA PA Guidelines, no 14, 2006).

It includes consideration of

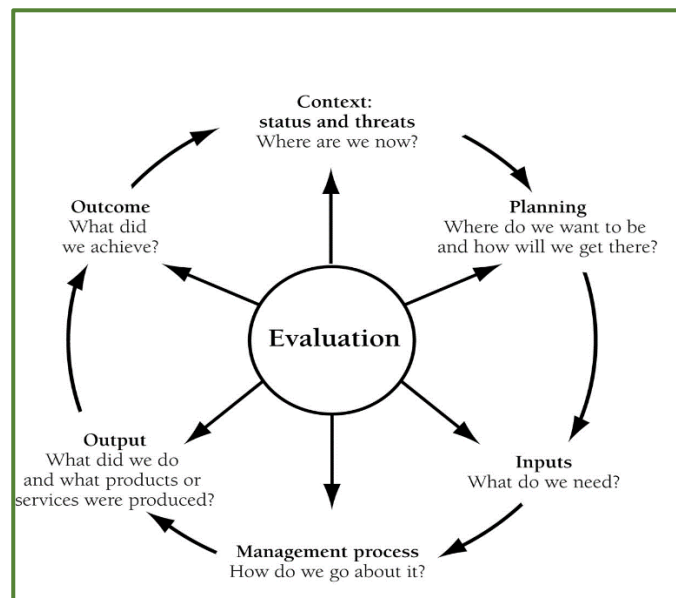
- design issues;
- the adequacy and appropriateness of management systems and processes; and
- the delivery of protected area objectives including conservation of values.

6.1.1. Purposes of Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE)

Evaluation can:

- Help us manage better (adaptive management)
- Help reporting (promote accountability and transparency)
- Help allocate resources efficiently (prioritising)
- Help build a supporting constituency (stakeholder participation and understanding)

6.1.2. The PAME Evaluation Framework



The main attributes which contribute to PAME were presented and can be found in the presentation or in the IUCN Guidelines described above.

Overall effectiveness of PA management: Of global PAs that have been assessed: 21% of PAs are doing well (‘sound’ management); 14% are doing so badly that they can be characterised as a crisis. The

highest correlations with outcomes from a *biodiversity point of view* include: skills of staff; resolution of tenure issues; achievement of the work programme and the effectiveness of law enforcement. In terms of *community outcomes*, a communication programme, a programme of community benefits and the involvement of communities and stakeholders were found to be the most significant factors.

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ✓ Systematic conservation planning is more widely applied so progress towards 17% goal is better targeted to areas of biodiversity importance but there is limited global knowledge of the effectiveness of protected areas or information that could be used as a basis for adaptive management or policy establishment.
- ✓ There are a diversity of methodologies: approximately 100 different forms. Methodologies vary in terms of:
 - Level of detail in assessment (rapid, intermediate, in-depth)
 - Scale (single site, system)
 - Type of data collected (qualitative, quantitative, mixed)
 - WCPA elements assessed
 - Management dimensions addressed
 - Self-assessment vs External assessment
 - Internal or public reporting
- ✓ In order to choose the right methodology one needs to consider the capacity and resources of the site to carry out the assessment and to consider the long term capacity to repeat assessments every few years in order to identify trends and what issues need to be addressed.
- ✓ The methods vary from simple to quite complex. It is important to consider the reasons you are undertaking PAME to ensure that the methodology suits the purpose.
- ✓ Four methodologies and tools, including their strengths and limitations were presented. These included Advanced METT, Enhancing our Heritage, IMET and the Green List.
- ✓ In order to promote principles of good PAME, methodologies should be:
 - Part of an effective management cycle, linked to defined values, objectives and policies and part of strategic planning, park planning and business and financial cycles;
 - Practical to implement with available resources, giving a good balance between measuring, reporting and managing;
 - Useful and relevant for improving protected area management; for yielding explanations and showing patterns; and for improving communication, relationships and awareness;
 - Logical and systematic: working in a logical and accepted framework with a balanced approach;
 - Based on good indicators, which are holistic, balanced and useful;
 - Accurate: providing true, objective, consistent and up-to-date information;
 - Cooperative and participatory: with good communication, teamwork and participation of protected area managers and stakeholders throughout all stages of the project wherever possible, and
 - Focused on positive and timely communication and application of results

7. Regional Observatory and information systems for protected areas

7.1. What is a regional observatory for protected areas?

The BIOPAMA Regional Observatory for protected areas is intended to be a repository/hub for data and analyses, to support reporting, monitoring, and decision-making customized to the needs of the region. It provides analytical tools, products and other services to the region, e.g. guidelines, policy briefs, assessment tools, identification of emerging priorities for capacity building. It can also promote the networking of experts, link to key partners working on relevant issues in the region, provide information on training opportunities and funding opportunities, to identify priorities for funding from the BIOPAMA Action Component, etc. The Regional Observatory can assist in the development of State of Protected Area (SoPA) reports including providing information on the current state of protected areas in the region, highlighting the key needs and guiding strategy and funding decisions.

7.2. Information Systems for Protected Areas

A presentation was given by Stephen Peedell, JRC Senior Scientific Officer. The key message from this presentation was that JRC's role in BIOPAMA is to help the ACP countries to address their data and information needs through the development of the BIOPAMA information systems for the Regional Observatories, in partnership with the participants and for the participants.

Both the EU and JRC have long-standing relationships with conservation actors in Southern Africa. There are 20 JRC staff working on BIOPAMA and the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA).

JRC's BIOPAMA Objectives for 2017-2023 are:

- ✓ Standardised tools, indicators and metrics on protected areas globally – Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA)
- ✓ A dedicated information system focused on the protected areas of the ACP – BIOPAMA Reference Information System
- ✓ Regional systems, within operational observatories, driven by regional needs
- ✓ A comprehensive approach to the issues of protected area management effectiveness and governance
- ✓ Bringing the results of these systems closer to the decision-making process, at all levels

The Regional Reference Information Systems' (RRIS) core functions are designed to allow users to connect, contribute, analyse, explore, learn (see the brochure or the presentation in the Dropbox folder for more information on each of these elements).

ACTION: JRC will send all participants an invitation to join the Yammer network to promote sharing and learning.

7.2.1. UNEP-WCMC Overview

Elise Belle and Heather Bingham from United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) gave a presentation on their programme and the links with BIOPAMA.

UNEP-WCMC, the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) and the Global Database on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (GD-PAME) are based in Cambridge, UK. UNEP-WCMC is a unique

collaboration between UN Environment and UK charity WCMC. The WDPA is a joint initiative between UN Environment and IUCN, and the only global authoritative database on terrestrial and marine protected areas. The GD-PAME is also managed by UNEP-WCMC.

There are many time lags and discrepancies between national and global databases. Is the data currently used accurate? The BIOPAMA Regional Observatories (ROs) could help solve this issue through: 1) better knowledge of appropriate contact points; 2) better integration into regional networks; 3) more frequent and continuous analysis; 4) better communication.

The role of UNEP-WCMC in BIOPAMA is to improve the capacity of ACP countries to collate, manage and analyse protected areas data by:

- a) Providing training to the ROs on PA data collection, management and analysis;
- b) Improving the WDPA data that feeds DoPA; and
- c) Streamlining data collection and data sharing processes among ACP countries.

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATIONS

In summary, the Regional Observatory (RO) is:

- ✓ An open platform
- ✓ Designed to link to other datasets and platforms, focus on integration
- ✓ Driven by regional needs
- ✓ Improving databases at global, regional, national and site level
- ✓ Terrestrial and marine
- ✓ Combining geospatial and non-geospatial (management, governance....)
- ✓ Same architecture across regions, but customised content and interfaces
- ✓ A hub for PA data and WDPA reporting
- ✓ Supported by JRC
- ✓ From data to analysis
- ✓ From knowledge to action

And the RO will:

- ✓ Provide better knowledge of appropriate contact points
- ✓ Allow for frequent and continuous lines of communication
- ✓ Allow for more availability to discuss national and regional problems
- ✓ Allow for data contributor agreements

8. Establishing the Regional Observatory for Protected Areas: criteria and requirements

Lessons learned from the first phase of BIOPAMA in terms of the Regional Observatory:

- A fragmented approach is not cost-effective
- Sustainability questions
- Capacity constraints
- Overlap in membership of countries in the Regional Blocks (EAC-IGAD)
- Overlap in IUCN Regions (Burundi & DRC Congo – covered by Regional Observatory for Central Africa – OFAC)

In the first phase of BIOPAMA the main focus was on the Regional Economic Commissions (RECs): East African Community (EAC), SADC, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and Indian Ocean Commission (IOC). The first phase laid the foundations for strengthening the data

management systems in the RECs with varying level of engagement and success. However, it was challenging to deal separately with the four RECs and it was not possible to successfully establish or operationalize observatories in all the RECs. There is also much overlap between the RECs in terms of their member states. The RECs have capacity constraints particularly with regard to in-house experience and expertise in data management. It is highly unlikely that multiple observatories in different RECs serving the Eastern and Southern Africa region could ever be sustained after the end of the project. In light of these lessons, the second phase of BIOPAMA aims try to establish a single observatory to serve all the 24 countries in the ESARO region.

The criteria used for selecting the Regional Observatory host institution to serve the ESARO region were explained. They include:

1. Governmental mandate
2. Geographical coverage
3. Relevant thematic expertise
4. In-house technical capacity in data management
5. Experience in hosting similar regional initiatives
6. Sustainability
7. Interest in hosting

Over the past few months, informal consultations were held with several institutions and assessment was made against the criteria. The Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD) came out as the only institution to meet all criteria.

8.1. Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development

A presentation was given by Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza, the Director General of the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD), in order to familiarise participants on the organisation, their core mandate, their capacity, their regional context and coverage and aspects related to their long-term sustainability. Below are the key points from the presentation, which can be found in the Dropbox folder.

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ✓ The Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development was established in April 1975.
- ✓ It is an intergovernmental organisation with 20 member states, who own and govern the organisation.
- ✓ It is a non-profit and is funded by member states and from projects which generate revenue (70%).
- ✓ Governing council meets annually to approve annual plans, budgets and they do recruitments and large expense approvals.
- ✓ Its core mandate includes project development and implementation, advisory services, capacity development, research and development, servicing and calibration of surveying and mapping equipment and data and information dissemination.
- ✓ Capacity building is a main focus; general as well as tailor-made trainings. Experience with similar initiatives in protected areas can be found in the presentations.
- ✓ RCMRD has over 20 technical staff in GIS/Remote Sensing some experienced in environment natural resources and biodiversity; a dedicated section for application and data management as well access/procurement to satellite images and technical expertise in undertaking capacity building in this area.
- ✓ In terms of sustainability, RCMRD presented a list of facts and figures highlighting factors which contribute to their long-term sustainability.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- RCMRD has capacity and skills in analysing across countries, for example for TFCAs, and working at the regional level.
- RCMRD holds an annual conference focusing on ways to use data. The next conference is in August 2018 and a call for abstracts can be found online.
- The Director General of RCMRD is in the position to commit his organisation to the hosting of the BIOPAMA Regional Observatory for Eastern and Southern Africa.

9. Action Component

9.1. Key points from the presentation on the BIOPAMA Action Component

The presentation was given by Roxana Bucioaca, IUCN's Manager for BIOPAMA Communications and External Relations. The aim of the presentation was to present the basic principles and objectives of the Action Component as outlined in IUCN's contract with the EU and to get the participants' input on the proposed criteria and to capitalise on the learning from other grant mechanisms. Once the operational manual is finalised and approved, further details on the mechanism will be provided to all participants. The total Action Component is Euro 20 million for all 79 countries.

9.1.1. Objectives of the Action Component

The main objectives of the Action Component include to:

- Enhance the management and governance of priority protected areas by addressing existing limitations (e.g. strengthening on-site infrastructure/equipment for patrolling, poaching control, developing capacity of staff);
- Enforce the legal framework required to achieve effective biodiversity conservation; and
- Support local community initiatives aiming to enhance the livelihoods of local people whilst effectively contributing to protected areas management.

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ✓ The action component is a grant making facility.
- ✓ The application of the BIOPAMA management and governance assessment tools and data/information from the Regional Observatories will help identify where management action is necessary.
- ✓ The grants will support activities on the ground, by enabling protected area agencies, NGOs, local communities and other key actors to effectively implement their field projects.
- ✓ The rationale for the Action Component is that it was identified in phase one of BIOPAMA that assessments implemented in a number of PAs showed that with some limited interventions the management and governance problems affecting those areas can be addressed so as to better achieve their conservation and sustainable development objectives.
- ✓ The expected results from the Action Component, eligibility of activities, different types of interventions, list of eligible third parties and the different types of grants were presented and information can be found in the presentation in the Dropbox folder.
- ✓ BIOPAMA can't do everything everywhere – narrow and deep vs broad and superficial – focusing on catalytic activities/bang for your buck – e.g. developing PAGE component of PAME; data tools that could benefit multiple sites.

ACTION: Participants can sign up on the BIOPAMA website to receive information and updates about the Action Component.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- The details of the granting mechanism has not yet been developed. Feedback from the workshops will be incorporated into the development of the mechanism and the operational manual.
- There needs to be emphasis on the catalytic nature of proposals which should target catalytic activities in order to make the most of the limited funds available. It was also emphasized that all components of BIOPAMA need to be catalytic.
- There are also resources that can go to PAGE and PAME projects over and above the Action Component funds e.g. resources for capacity building and tools.
- The Action Component grants should align with co-financing and identify 'low hanging fruit', considering existing activities and building synergies with other funding mechanisms.
- Grantee exchange meetings to share best practices and learning should be considered provided they are funded from operational budget, and not from the grant allocation.
- All lessons learned through the BIOPAMA projects will be shared through webinars, the PANORAMA online platform, etc.

10. Government Priority Setting Sessions

In order to identify government priorities for Protected Area Governance and Equity and Protected Area Management Effectiveness, the following process was followed for each in different sessions over the two-day workshop. Participants were presented with the top three priorities identified through a desk review of policies and strategies which countries are committed to (for example NBSAPs, SADC Biodiversity Strategy, etc.). These priorities are commitments by government and were, therefore, not negotiable. Participants were then presented with other priorities identified through an online survey given to the government participants. These priorities were up for discussion and debate. Participants were also encouraged to add any other priorities which they felt should be included. Participants were subsequently divided into six groups, with five people in each, to discuss the priorities. A total of five priorities were agreed upon within each break-away group. These were presented back to the whole group and voted on, to provide a total of five priorities. A ballot was then held where participants ranked the five selected priorities. These five ranked priorities are presented in each section below, as well as key points from the discussion sessions.



10.1. Protected Area Governance and Equity (PAGE) Government Priorities

The agreed upon, ranked regional government priorities for PAGE, in order of priority were:

- 1) Strengthening of implementation and enforcement of laws and policies relevant to PA Governance and Equity.
- 2) Strengthening practical action on governance and equity.
- 3) Strengthening the integration of PA Governance and Equity into multiple sectors, relevant policies, and across political boundaries.
- 4) Improving protected area policy and legislation to strengthen governance and equity.
- 5) Strengthening assessment of governance and equity of protected areas and protected area systems.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- There was support for the idea of mainstreaming governance into policies and strategies. Mainstreaming is, however, a broad term (and potentially long process) and would need to be specified further to give BIOPAMA a focus in terms of priorities and to start with focus.
- Strengthening of enforcement was also raised by several groups. One group emphasised the need for implementation of laws and policies, rather than enforcement which implies punitive action.
- Information management exchange and capacity for communities was identified as a key priority.
- Harmonisation of laws and policies for transboundary activities are important but difficult to achieve in a short time horizon.

10.1.1. Government capacity and data needs for PAGE identified

Government participants were again divided into five different groups, with six participants in each, and asked to list the regional needs in data and capacity in terms of PAGE. After identification of various needs, they were asked to identify three key priorities per group. There was a large variety in terms of both data and capacity needs, with very little overlap in terms of capacity needs. The list of needs in terms of capacity related to PAGE is presented below:

Government capacity needs related to PAGE
Training related to finances, conflict resolution and leadership for PA staff and communities & local government structures
Training on good governance, resource management & mobilisation, economic valuation and partnership management
Capacity building for communities on PA governance structures, their compliance to legal provisions and best practice
Mapping (GIS)
Capacity for data collection and management, sharing and use for decision-making
Capacity to better understand PAGE and articulate it better
Capacity gaps in community engagement (both from community and government side)
Capacity building on improved stakeholder engagement and relationships
Validation and integration of indigenous and traditional knowledge into governance
Training for communities as to how they can benefit from PAs
Natural resources accountants to capture value of ecosystems
Law and governance training – both formal and transferred to the local level (“Centres of excellence”)
Training related to data collection and analysis for understanding PA governance and equity (for SoPAs)
Create awareness on existing institutional frameworks and networks, standards, tools and guidelines
Understanding of access and benefit-sharing (Nagoya Protocol)



KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- Capacity building can be done through south-south exchanges related to community engagement – using examples of good practice to help those with less experience.

In terms of data needs, below is a list of the identified regional government priorities. Overlapping or similar needs are grouped together and highlighted in the same colour.

Government data needs related to PAGE
Data related to existing and potential private sector contributions to conservation
Data related to community capacity and skills and potential value chain impacts
Data regarding community needs and livelihoods
Dual knowledge approach: scientific and indigenous knowledge
Natural resource use and spatial governance assessments are needed. Participatory mapping.
Data on land-use management by communities
Monitoring system for natural resource management and wildlife management in PAs
Exchange of data and best practice re good governance amongst communities (including exchanges in person)
Community of Practice on PAGE for and about communities
Data on PA legal instruments, policies, strategies (SADC M&E, etc.)
Data/information on relevant laws, rights and responsibilities
Data on PA governance types, status, actors and stakeholders, performance, etc.
Standardised format for collecting and exchanging PAGE data at the regional level
Data and tools on the economics and economic value of PAs: contributions to livelihoods, national and regional economy (e.g. natural capital accounting); benefit-sharing; PA resourcing and revenue retention mechanisms

ACTION: BIOPAMA to consolidate all ideas and engage in further consultation in order to get more detail on the needs and to link with the relevant technical partners guided by the identified potential areas for collaboration presented later in the report.

10.2. Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) Government Priorities

Through the same process as for the PAGE priorities, below are the identified, ranked, regional government PAME priorities, in order of priority:

1. Strengthening management planning and implementation for protected areas and protected area systems.
2. Involving local communities, and strengthening their capacity for, the management of protected areas.
3. Developing innovative finance solutions and business capacity for sustainable protected area systems.
4. Strengthening the knowledge base (including scientific research, monitoring and PAME assessments on biodiversity, economic and social elements) and its use and uptake.
5. Strengthening protected area policy and legislation

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- There was emphasis placed on adding implementation to priority one as this is key.
- Communities should be a stand-alone stakeholder group as they have different requirements and have not been taken into account enough in the past. Communities should be involved in as many areas as possible: research, business, management, etc. There is a clear need for more engagement with communities: capacity building, empowerment, etc.

10.2.1. Government capacity and data needs for PAME identified

The same process for identifying capacity and data needs for PAME was used as for PAGE above. Below is a table showing the capacity building needs for PAME identified by government participants. Overlapping or similar needs are grouped together and highlighted in the same colour.

Government capacity needs for PAME
Knowledge management (awareness, outreach, learning, peer-to-peer, strengthen institutions)
Capacity to use tools and equipment for monitoring and evaluation assessments for all stakeholders (incl. data capturing, mapping, etc.)
Capacity for data collection at all levels and for different stakeholders (incl. community)
Build in-house capacity of PA agencies and other partners for resource mobilisation
Skills in resource mobilisation and different mechanisms (and the use of this funding)
Develop capacity for innovative PA financing and business partnerships (e.g. concessions)
Build co-learning capacities of park managers and local knowledge holders
Negotiation skills for PA managers (incl. enterprise development, conflict resolution, resource mobilisation)
Build capacity of local people to negotiate on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS), beyond environmental outreach
Develop and strengthen management skills (leadership, stakeholder engagement, awareness raising, conflict resolution)
Customise capacity building to address needs of different PA management authorities/actors (government, community, PA manager)
Institutional (PAA) capacity to engage communities and other stakeholders in planning, implementation, M&E and knowledge exchange
Strengthen the capacity of PA managers for comprehensive and holistic planning, incorporating a results-based approach (for all levels – site to senior)
Build capacity of PA managers to develop and adapt management plans
Strengthen capacity for development and implementation of management plans (incl. PAME assessment tools)
Resource management (law enforcement, planning, implementation, data collection and analysis, financial management)
Capacity related to development and implementation of PA laws and policies and ways to raise awareness of these with all stakeholders

Below is a table showing the identified government data needs for PAME. Overlapping or similar needs are grouped together and highlighted in the same colour.

Government data needs for PAME
Overview of PA actors, institutions, inventory of PAME methodologies, tools, resources
Data and results from PAME assessment tools and other evaluations
Norms and standards for PAME assessments (+ recommendation for capacity development)
Standardised, cost-effective systems for data collection
Create data-sharing platforms to link different users and needs
Data on PA finance solutions – best practice, success stories, etc.
Data on revenue generation and funding for PAs (including all sources) and consolidation of this data for planning
Data collection on wildlife movements to reduce human-wildlife conflict and build capacity of communities
Bio-ecological data: natural resource inventories and trends
Data on shared species, spatial and other inventories, wildlife population dynamics and status of species (terrestrial and marine)
Clear, visible data sets on site data available for improved PA management and research
Data on PA visitation
Data related to pressures/threats to PAs
Data related to community rights, capacity and needs
Community-based data collection systems (e.g. MOMS)

10.3. Regional observatory group session results

Government participants were divided into working groups. A World Café session was organised to discuss needs in terms of State of Protected Area (SoPA) Reports; other regional observatory services and other analyses and analytical outputs. In the World Café sessions, the participants were divided into groups, with each group spending 15 minutes at each of the stations. When each group moved to another

station, the station facilitator explained the contributions of the previous group and grouped these contributions in terms of similarity in order to highlight themes or areas where there was overlap. A summary of the identified key needs in each category are presented below:

10.3.1. Priority themes and content for State of Protected Area Reports

- ✓ Region wide report on status of protected areas
- ✓ Thematic reports
 - For example:
 - State of Community Conserved Areas
 - State of Marine Protected Areas
 - State of Transfrontier Conservation
 - State of World Heritage sites
- ✓ Content
 - For example:
 - Legislation and policy
 - Governance types
 - Coverage, gap analysis
 - Funding
 - Status of species and ecosystems
 - Threats analysis

10.3.2. Other Regional Observatory Services

- ✓ Real Time Information Services – Alerts, response, early warning
- ✓ Bureau functions – mapping, reporting, communications, lobbying
- ✓ Document and publications repository
- ✓ Software/tools pooling
- ✓ Expertise/competence registers
- ✓ Funding trends
- ✓ Standards, data validation

10.3.3. Other analyses and analytical outputs

- Which PAME assessments have been done (where, when, which methodology) and how to use the data from these assessments to identify needs and priorities for support
- Analyses of law enforcement effectiveness
- PA funding sources and needs
- Capacity building needs
- PA threat analysis, e.g. land use change, wildlife crime
- Analyses of human-wildlife conflicts (e.g. identifying hot spots) and mitigation measures
- Economic valuation – value of PA.

It was suggested that BIOPAMA analyses should focus in particular at a regional and sub-regional level rather than at a site or national level.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- A key deliverable for BIOPAMA is to establish a Regional Observatory (RO).
- Some concerns were raised about the proposed host institution for the RO as there is already an approved framework for TFCAs through the TFCA Portal. It is important to consider the role of SADC in information on TFCAs. There is a lot of overlap between the RO and the TFCA Portal, and efforts must be made to build on synergies and avoid duplication or conflicting strategies. *Response from SADC Secretariat:* RO mandate and geographical scope is broader, beyond SADC member states, and thus the RO hosting would be a challenge for SADC as there would be non-member states involved.
- There needs to be feedback and harmonisation between different data collection systems (e.g., SADC TFCA Portal) and harmonisation of these.
- The Director General of RCMRD stated that the institution is interested in hosting the RO.
- Feedback on the process of establishing the RO will be given to everybody through the BIOPAMA focal points. After the Eastern Africa inception workshop, IUCN will send information and ask for feedback. The process of formally establishing the RO will then be finalised.
- JRC and the RO host institution have a role to ensure that there is no duplication of effort in terms of data collection.

10.4. Action Component Group session results

After the presentation on the Action Component, government participants were asked to provide a list of potential additional criteria which should be considered for the grant mechanism. They were then asked to provide information on successes and challenges that they have had with various granting mechanisms in the past, in order to provide information for developing the Action Component grant mechanism manual. The results of both of these exercises are presented below.

10.4.1. Further suggestions and issues raised

The below are suggestions and issues raised by the government participants for consideration in the development of the Action Component (AC) manual:

- The AC could/should provide additional funding or co-funding for projects and programmes in line with the BIOPAMA programme (an enhancement to an ongoing programme);
- It needs to be made clear whether co-financing is required;
- The AC could also consider supporting Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) that aim to improve PA management;
- Activities supported should link to activities already identified in NBSAPs and other policy documents approved by national government relating to PAs (meet country's priorities);
- The proposed project impacts should demonstrate contributions to national and regional objectives in PA contexts;
- BIOPAMA focal point endorsement of proposal could be made a requirement although this may not be practical;
- Funding should ideally go to a national institution;
- Process/application should be endorsed by government;
- The need for a PAGE or PAME assessment should not be a pre-requisite to access funding;
- Local/regional expertise should be used.

- Key priority areas for funding that were suggested included:
 - Capacity development on data management;
 - Cross PA peer learning and exchange;
 - Knowledge sharing (exchange programme, peer learning, etc.);
 - Partnerships involving local communities;
 - Livelihood support interventions and benefit-sharing strategies for communities in and around PAs;
 - Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
 - Strengthening institutional frameworks (policy and legal);
 - Alternative community livelihoods;
 - Community capacity building;
 - Capacity building for government institutions;
 - Synchronisation of land use policies in TFCAs;
 - Identification and mapping of wildlife corridors;
 - Resource protection and management;
 - Field monitoring and data collection toolkits;
 - Law enforcement and anti-poaching equipment;
 - Development and deployment of a data and monitoring tool for PAs;
 - Setting priorities and measures for implementation of a wildlife protection and law enforcement strategy;
 - Development and implementation of park management plans; and
 - Awareness creation within and around PAs, e.g. communication tools and materials.

10.4.2. Successes and challenges from previous funds/grants and the related mechanisms

Next, the government participants discussed, in plenary, both positive and negative experiences which they have had with various granting mechanisms. The relevant positive and negative experiences related to various granting mechanisms are presented below:

10.4.2.1. Positive examples

- ✓ Allowed new organisations to be supported by capacity development activities.
- ✓ Targeted support to World Heritage Sites, with specific, clear selection criteria.
- ✓ Provided support to enabling activities.
- ✓ A system that allows for direct discussions with potential grantees and allows them to amend proposals, etc. This allows for interaction and the ability to guide applicants.
- ✓ A flexible process, where applicants were allowed to develop their own criteria and work alongside NGOs and communities to develop proposals and follow-up mechanisms. This process contributed to the development of local community capacities.
- ✓ The provision of information sessions to applicants prior to calls for proposals. This included provision of guidelines for proposals. It helps to know exactly what the selection criteria are. The donors work through direct grants to organisations that meet these criteria. This allows for the possibility of exchange to improve proposals and ensure alignment between donor and recipient.
- ✓ Where groups of countries are applying together, they agree collectively what projects will be funded – this promotes transparency, equitable sharing of resources; minimises delay when funding is received (as it has already been agreed which projects will be implemented).
- ✓ Funding is provided when needed rather than having to wait to receive funding based on reporting.

- ✓ If NGOs who are already working in the relevant areas, who have an understanding of context and community needs, are engaged it can strengthen institutional capacity and promote positive impacts on community livelihoods.

ACTION: BIOPAMA team should look at evaluations of UNDP/GEF small grants programme which contain valuable lessons learned that could be incorporated into the Action Component manual development.

10.4.2.2. *Negative examples*

- A long process with many steps involved before approval.
- If monitoring is done directly at site level it can be time-consuming.
- Reporting has been onerous relative to the size of the grants: this is a burden for small NGOs;
- If it is required that the private sector pays co-financing into the grantors account to then be distributed to the grantee and a management fee (taxation for private sector) is also taken, it can be burdensome and negatively impact the project.
- A change in the project objectives once the money is received – moving of goal posts by the donor during implementation to a direction which was not intended.
- Open call for proposals for NGOs and non-state actors: the two step system which includes a concept note that goes through a series of evaluations and then a full proposal if pass the first step can require a series of lengthy evaluations. The number of documents required were many and they are not helpful to the NGO, small or large.
- Where the reporting requirement is to account for expenditures prior, then one doesn't receive more funds as they are paid in instalments; this can result in shortfalls.
- Bureaucracy and costs to meet requirements for the grant, i.e. engage consultants, get approvals, etc. - can be a huge cost and one may not get the grant in the end.
- Can over-condense criteria which ends up missing site-specific needs. Criteria that favour non-regional programmes lose national context and details. They may miss local needs. Looking for 'low-hanging fruit' can have problems with not meeting local needs.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- The granting mechanism and criteria should not be burdensome to the beneficiaries.
- For community beneficiaries: the mechanism should be developed taking into consideration the specifications of communities to allow them to benefit.
- Many previous EU grants have strict eligibility criteria which limits the ability of community-based organisations (CBOs) and smaller local NGOs to apply.
- Criteria and mechanisms used to access money should be user-friendly.
- There should be a guard against most of money going to overheads of technical partners. A secure % should go directly to projects.
- It was suggested that the information from the session needs to be taken on by IUCN and the mechanism should be adapted accordingly.
- The selection criteria and the process for selection are still to be determined and as many of the workshop comments as possible will be taken into account in the development of the Action Component manual.

10.5. Closing comments from IUCN GPAP Director

Trevor Sandwith made the following closing comments:

- There was a great spirit of co-operation with people from different countries and institutions in the workshop.
- Government priorities and perspectives have been identified and on behalf of IUCN he gave commitment to honouring and respecting those priorities.
- Issues flagged are also important and part of the process.
- Emphasised that this is an inception meeting, so is only the start of the process.
- Critical comment and willingness to make critical comment has also been important and useful.

11. Technical Partner Collaboration and Support Sessions

11.1. Protected Area Governance and Equity (PAGE) technical partner collaboration opportunities

Participants were given a presentation relating to how the government participants identified regional PAGE priorities. This included the desk review, the survey (government representatives), the two-day inception workshop, which included deliberation and voting on, and ranking of, priorities. Based on the identified government priorities, technical partner participants were asked to provide ideas as to where and how they could collaborate with and support in the meeting of these priorities. Included in this report are an overview of the main categories identified as well as the key discussion points in the plenary sessions. A more detailed analysis will still be conducted on the specific areas for collaboration and matching these to the identified priorities. A World Café process was used to identify areas for collaboration and the various group summaries are presented below.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- It was mentioned that governments often do not like consultation. Civil society and communities are frequently not engaged. Priorities need to be done in collaboration and should be done at a country level. *Response from IUCN:* In the government workshop there was deep discussion and a strong focus on communities and their needs. Priority 5 identified by the governments (Strengthening assessment of governance and equity of protected areas and protected area systems) means a multi-stakeholder process which would engage all stakeholders and is actually the starting point. This is a start of a six-year process and these discussions will be part of the process.
- It was noted that landscape level governance is integrated into the priorities and fits well with the landscape approach of the CBD and other initiatives in the region.
- Governments said that they need capacity to set up benefit-sharing arrangements. They also asked how they can engage the private sector more. There was concern about understanding community needs and understanding and incorporating indigenous and traditional knowledge.
- Capacity building is a major cross-cutting issue in the BIOPAMA programme.
- Corruption is included in the governance assessments and is a challenge.



11.2. Key points from World Café sessions

In the World Café sessions, the participants were divided into groups, with each group spending 15 minutes at each of the stations: law and policy; capacity building, data and other. When each group moved to another station, the station facilitator explained the contributions of the previous group and grouped these contributions in terms of similarity in order to highlight themes or areas where there was overlap. The aim of these sessions was to see where the technical partners felt that they could contribute to, or support, in meeting the below identified regional government PAGE priorities:

- 1) Strengthening of implementation and enforcement of laws and policies relevant to PA Governance and Equity.
- 2) Strengthening practical action on governance and equity.
- 3) Strengthening the integration of PA Governance and Equity into multiple sectors, relevant policies, and across political boundaries.
- 4) Improving protected area policy and legislation to strengthen governance and equity.
- 5) Strengthening assessment of governance and equity of protected areas and protected area systems

11.2.1. Law and policy session

The concerns and work for law and policy played out on a multi-level scale, from international right down to community level. The technical partners identified areas where they could provide support for law and policy. The main points can be summarised as follows:

- i. International law and supporting the implementation of the Nagoya protocol on access and benefit sharing.
- ii. Regional level, namely, cross-border across countries, and harmonising laws especially with regard to TFCAs and marine areas.
- iii. National level and the harmonisation of law on natural resources across sectors, e.g., forest, water, etc. with the protected area laws.
- iv. National level and the strengthening of protected areas legislation, vertically, so creating opportunity for strengthening protected areas law and the dialogue around protected areas law from the government level down to the site level.
- v. Strengthening the laws around community land ownership and their rights to access natural resources (link to the international at (i) above).
- vi. A focus on respecting human rights and the idea of restorative justice for draconian measures by the government enforcement agencies.
- vii. A focus on strengthening dialogue on law and policy around sustainable use for example hunting.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- Protected areas are surrounded by people and there is a need to strengthen law and policy in this arena, with a specific focus on identifying key cultures, traditions and conservation practices.
- With regard to TFCAs, instead of harmonisation, there could be a shift to the idea of enabling – i.e. thinking about how legislation in different sectors could actually enable sustainable use and conservation in other sectors, which can ultimately contribute to protected areas across borders.
- BIOPAMA should have a focus on helping community groups – by bringing these stakeholders into the conversation.

11.2.2. Capacity building session

An entire suite of capacity building for governance and equity options was identified:

- i. Law enforcement training which is closely linked to anti-poaching and also the idea that law enforcement should not be heavy handed.
- ii. Training to build capacity for conducting governance assessments.
- iii. Training for protected area managers within protected areas agencies on how to identify governance types at the ground level.
- iv. GIS mapping and the idea of community based mapping, empowering them to achieve the collection of data and provide information about the local environment.
- v. Training on governance & equity regarding TFCA issues across borders.
- vi. Leadership training for leaders at all levels within protected areas.
- vii. Conflict management and dispute resolution as part of strategic and long term planning.
- viii. Conservation and business development.
- ix. Communication and media training – Protected area laws and why we need to protect what we protect – environmental outreach to local people who are not aware.
- x. Biodiversity training for local people and one of the ideas was to provide training on systems of invasive species.
- xi. Natural capital mapping and analyses and assessment.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- There was concern on some forms of training and capacity building, and a recognized need to move away from experts coming in and doing top-down, formal training. Other forms of training should be explored with a major emphasis on co-learning opportunities within the region, such as peer learning, mentorship, cross-sectoral exchange, etc. This should also include the knowledge coming out of communities.
- There was a comment that governments might have hesitation about non-accredited courses and gaining accreditation is a lengthy and laborious process, particularly in South Africa. There is a need to openly discuss with government the idea of less formal training opportunities to maintain a professionalization of the industry.
- It is important to note that the natural capital space sometimes known as green accounting operates differently when conducted by governments, and can result in a monetisation which is controversial – the question is how can conservation professionals who want to do this, ensure how to do it in a way that keeps conservation as a key outcome.



11.2.3. Data session

	Tools for data collection	Data collection	Monitoring and tracking	Mapping	Analysis and assessment	Modelling and planning	Data sharing	Data integration	Information portal and systems
Data that exists	Spatial monitoring and reporting especially by local communities and citizen science	Human demographics, governance and human-wildlife conflict TFCA database on community livelihoods	Domain Awareness system	Mapping ICCAs Mapping land use cover change	Data on tenure, land use and landscape level for integrated land use planning Socio-economic baselines	Geo-spatial and bio economic Business plans	Open data sharing – RCMRD tools Information on wildlife crime ESRI storyboards and maps	WDPA incl. on ICCAs and PAME, integration of OECM data	Regional Forest Observatory Regional TFCA Portal GBIF related platforms
Data on the wish list	Consistent and regular, uniform data collection systems Assess what data gaps there are Simplified and hands on data collection tools	How communities benefit, wildlife numbers, and drivers of human wildlife conflict Maps of OECMs	Data on tourism impacts, numbers, wildlife and ecosystem valuation and accounting Volume and value and impact of tourism in TFCAs	Stakeholder mapping Indigenous knowledge systems	Performance assessment of laws Civil society organisations tracking tool				Creation of open source data files

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- BIOPAMA could identify experts and knowledge holders, which will help to bring an added value and this could be a piece that could be transported around the regions.
- Need for data collection to be simple, easy and effective, for example, through the use of smartphones and apps, and training on these basic toolkits could have a huge impact. However it was noted that this is a sustainability issue (can BIOPAMA provide such resources?) and also how equitable or practical is this (regarding the fact that many might not have smartphones)?
- It was noted that there is major expertise within the region, and it is a question of understanding the breadth of what data is out there and how it can be harnessed.
- There is a need for capacity building and the learning needed to use the tools, data management and analysis, how to use to data and feed it into policy and decision making. It was noted that the Regional Observatory will act as the repository with is meant to inform decision making.

11.2.4. *Any other topics session*

This session was intended as a catch all for any other topics that fell outside the other themes. It was a mosaic of interventions and identified key areas for collaboration.

Major themes that emerged were:

- The need for information collection on governance and equity across the region.
- Integration and mainstreaming of the elements of governance and equity at all levels.
- A need to address the social science and policy interface and how BIOPAMA can better integrate science and policy at national and regional levels.
- The need to think carefully about how to advocate for the recognition of rights, the crucial work that will defend rights holders.
- The need to come up with site specific governance actions.
- The need for very targeted site based actions that are strategic and involve local communities engagement.
- There was point on investment and financing and the need for long term sustainable business development, two sub points were:
 - Targeting investment opportunities to meet priorities;
 - Using business development funds and direct it towards governance and equity.
- There should be a focus given to awareness, capacity building, collecting information and best practices and how those are spread around and shared.
- The need for improved collaboration and engagement at the local level, the national level and across borders.
- A point about the need to bridge ideas – specifically talking about governance systems and governance types, across marine areas – an opportunity to identify governance diversity and share information, especially across the marine areas.
- A final point was to make a difference between collaboration amongst the region and project partners on the one hand and then extending that to stimulate other similar partnerships in the region.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- There is already an immense knowledge base in the region so it is a question of organising what we want to do with what we have, and strategically planning that.
- This is about understanding the various forms of knowledge out there, from social sciences to natural sciences, from maps specialists to protected areas managers, to people who understand financing, to lawyers, to local indigenous knowledge holders.
- We need to get smart about who is doing what and use that to understand the jigsaw. This needs to be mapped quite carefully to the issues and to what BIOPAMA can realistically achieve.
- There is also a need to carefully think about pulling out local knowledge and how that can act as a way to restore integrity, contribute to local governance, data sets, improve poaching issues, etc. however this diverse knowledge base is both a strength and a weakness.
- Two particular things that came out are the need for people to learn about the laws around rights, and also protected areas law. There could be a chance to promote university exchange to build this up. There is also a real opportunity to have innovative mapping that captures both PAME and governance.

11.3. Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) technical partner collaboration opportunities

Participants were given a presentation relating to how the government participants identified regional PAGE priorities. This included the desk review, the survey (government representatives), the two-day inception workshop, which included deliberation and voting on, and ranking of, priorities. Based on the identified government priorities, technical partner participants were asked to provide ideas as to where and how they could collaborate with and support in the meeting of these priorities. Included in this report are an overview of the main categories identified as well as the key discussion points in the plenary sessions. A more detailed analysis will be conducted on the specific areas for collaboration and matching these to the identified priorities. A World Café process was used to identify areas for collaboration and the various group summaries are presented below.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- There is always an issue to get information from a high level (government) to the people on the ground. It is important to ensure that information does reach those on the ground, particularly communities.
- For all projects and funding, IUCN needs to manage expectations of all participants.
- Communities are included in PAME, but this involvement has been weak in the past. BIOPAMA could specifically support this and ensure that communities are included and engaged.
- It was emphasized that IUCN is trying to consult before developing the BIOPAMA workplan, to ensure that there is a bottom-up approach. The only set requirements are those of the donor, everything else is being decided through consultation and participation. Consultation has also been done to find out what everyone is doing so as not to duplicate efforts.
- It is good for BIOPAMA to bridge the gap at a national level and to connect technical partners to national priorities.
- Participants queried as to how non-participants will be consulted and included? How do we move away from business as usual? How will the information filter up and down were required? IUCN should take these points into consideration when developing the workplan.
- There is a difference between capacity to do assessments and capacity to do the actual management.
- It was noted that law enforcement is a part of management effectiveness.

11.4. Key points from World Café sessions

In the World Café sessions, the participants were divided into groups, with each group spending 15 minutes at each of the stations: law and policy; capacity building, data and other. When each group moved to another station, the station facilitator explained the contributions of the previous group and grouped these contributions in terms of similarity in order to highlight themes or areas where there was overlap. The aim of these sessions was to see where the technical partners felt that they could contribute to, or support, in meeting the below identified regional government PAME priorities:

1. Strengthening management planning and implementation for protected areas and protected area systems.
2. Involving local communities, and strengthening their capacity for, the management of protected areas.

3. Developing innovative finance solutions and business capacity for sustainable protected area systems.
4. Strengthening the knowledge base (including scientific research, monitoring and PAME assessments on biodiversity, economic and social elements) and its use and uptake.
5. Strengthening protected area policy and legislation

11.4.1. *Law Enforcement session*

The session generated cards that can be categorised into five broad themes:

- i. Concrete actions on the ground
- ii. Broader level of activities, in this case two things:
 - Establishing wildlife units
 - Strengthening ICCAs and securing access to their land and resources
- iii. Generating guidelines on various themes:
 - Higher level activities with local level implications such as TFCAs and anti-poaching assessments and support
- iv. Supporting and strengthening collaborations across:
 - Communities
 - Strategically across institutes and borders
 - Supporting implementation and enforcement
- v. Concrete support for targeted but wide ranging things, such as provisions to support the purchase of equipment, drones, etc., and sustainable financing for law enforcement. Support need not be financial but other forms of support could be explored.

11.4.2. *Capacity building*

As with the PAGE session, a whole suite of activities were identified:

- i. Training related to PAME assessment, the tools and how to carry out assessment and crucially what to do with that information, and the application of that downstream. There was a general agreement that there should be opportunities for training in both the monitoring and the evaluation.
- ii. Law enforcement and a number of areas where technical partners are conducting trainings:
 - Ranger training
 - Law enforcement assessments
 - Crime scene investigation
 - Rapid reaction response units
 - Bush tracking
 - Poisoning training
 - Anti-poaching and wildlife crime
 - Training to enforcing laws
- iii. Communities and involving them in management, implementation, etc.
- iv. Park management training and field training across a broad spectrum of activities.
- v. High level training targeted at government including training of prosecutors in the judiciary.
- vi. Training on TFCAs.
- vii. Training on mapping for park management.
- viii. Huge gap in financial training – suggestion to give one or two courses on financial management models, and how parks can generate income.
- ix. Community courses that are driven by community needs, so the community is consulted first and then guidelines on certain issues can be rolled out.

KEY POINTS FROM DISCUSSION

- There is a specialised financial training at the African leadership university which is being set up by Fred Swaniker, this will likely be an MBA in conservation finance. There is also an Institute led by a Zambian – who has links with MIT and Oxford, which could be linked to BIOPAMA trainings. This is something that the BIOPAMA team could continue to keep people informed about.
- There is also a need to identify supporting institutions so as not to duplicate work.
- It is important to ensure that everything has been captured, but there may be things that didn't surface, so we need to continue brainstorming on capacity building. A key task for the BIOPAMA team is to collect all the points and come up with single or just a small number of activities that can address many of these needs.
- There is a need to build on all the monitoring, evaluation and learning that came out of the first phase of BIOPAMA.
- There should be an emphasis on the applied side of the training – so rather than just learning about management effectiveness, it could be rolled out during application – which can tick several boxes.
- Training that is carried out at the local site level, should be scaled up to the country level and regionally. Otherwise training will be patchy.

11.4.3. Data session

- i. There was a theme around PAME capacity building and data management of that. Some organisations use portals that host data about capacity building so could share this information and act as a hub for data on capacity development, tools, guidelines and expertise.
- ii. The second theme related to the data inputs required for PAME assessments:
 - Knowing where the data is, there is a real need to first take stock of where the data is, how to make it available and make good use of it
 - List and map organisations already holding relevant biodiversity data
 - Many of the organisations present have relevant information such as:
 1. Game counts
 2. Wildlife trends
 3. Land use change
 4. Data from specific tools such as SMART, Cmore, MOMS, that some communities and rangers are already using
 5. Data on management plans and the implementation capacity and resources
 6. Data around the socio-economic outputs of parks such as the numbers of school outreach activities but also on livelihood impacts
 7. At the regional level – SADC and/or TFCA for example – a uniform monitoring framework – could act as a repository for some info but also provide information themselves
- iii. The third theme focused on the data and results that come out of PAME assessments and how they can be used or are being used:
 - At the very minimum, information about the number of PAME assessments that have been done (where, when, methodology used and by whom) should be made available in the BIOPAMA RRIS, to show what data exists and how up to date it is.
 - This year UNEP-WCMC will publish a global progress report on PAME assessments based on the GD-PAME database, and they should make available the basic information on PAME assessments in the region for the BIOPAMA RRIS.

- Find out if there are cases where datasets on PAME assessments exist but the data is sensitive and cannot be shared, for example, some assessments of MIKE sites cannot be shared but at the very least, showing where they are and whether they have had assessments is important
- BirdLife has lots of information from their IBA monitoring and this data could be shared and used
- Data is also available already from a governance tracking tool.

KEY POINTS FROM DISCUSSION

- There are PAME assessments that have been conducted but the scores and indicators do not relate to, or reflect well, any of the biodiversity or socio-economic outcomes of the PA assessed.
- The provenance of the data is a real issue, there will have to be thought given to this and any sensitive or controversial items, e.g., illegal activities or corruption.
- There is also the issue that game counts can be very complex. There may be many organisations who contribute to this but the data may be fragmented and inconsistent. There is a need for uniformity and perhaps BIOPAMA can help to put all the information online and support countries to do these kinds of assessments.
- There needs to be a standardisation of data collection, and to come up with guidelines and training specifically for the people who will collect the data. A second aspect is pulling together resources to conduct the usual biodiversity surveys, and by thinking about using existing resources to save costs and build on existing data.
- If there is sensitive data, then there will be a need to build a system that can provide repositories for both open and closed data sets, and be sensitive about data that cannot be moved out of countries across the region.

11.5. Regional Observatory group session results

Feedback was provided from the results of the government priority sessions in order to see how the technical partners could collaborate or support these. The three main areas investigated in the government workshop and the main priorities identified in each are presented above in the government workshop section 10.3. World Café sessions on other observatory services and other analyses and analytical tools provided numerous areas for collaboration and provision of data and analyses. There were a number of areas where technical partners are already collecting and analyzing data, but there were also a large number of areas identified where data, analyses and observatory services could be added. These will all be analysed in more detail separately at a later stage to match with the identified government needs and priorities. IUCN and JRC will work together on this to identify areas where BIOPAMA could support these collaborations and/or the collection of new data and the provision of new analyses.

Some of the broad categories in terms of other observatory services where technical partners could provide information and support included:

- Data and maps for specific protected areas or types / systems of protected areas, key biodiversity areas, important bird areas, marine protected areas, etc.
- Alerts identifying real-time threats, etc.
- Success stories and best practice
- Registers of experts
- Legal information related to specific protected areas
- Different tools and models (for example ecosystem services assessments)

- Fact sheets and profiles of specific protected areas, important bird areas, etc.
- A document repository for documents related to terrestrial and marine biodiversity (e.g. State of Africa's Birds reports), SADC guidelines and frameworks, etc.
- Standards and protocols for specific protected areas, wildlife crime, etc.

Some of the broad categories in terms of other analyses and analytical outputs which could be provided by technical partners included:

- Gap analysis and coverage
- Surveys, land-use maps and maps of specific areas
- Wildlife crime and human-elephant analyses
- Economic valuation of specific protected areas
- Analyses related to specific PAME assessments
- Analyses specifically related to community assessments, land use, etc.

11.6. Action Component group session results

Technical partner participants discussed positive and negative experiences which they have had with various granting mechanisms. The relevant positive and negative experiences are presented below:

11.6.1. Successes and challenges from previous funds/grants and the related mechanisms

11.6.1.1. Positive experiences

- Short, succinct concept note for first approval before going to logframes.
- Rapid feedback on concepts.
- No ambiguity in terms of requirements (e.g. catalytic, thematic, regional).
- Partnering of proposals were relevant; cost effective to do a joint proposal.
- Process that encourages consultative engagement – more realistic input from stakeholders and partners; promotes synergies and who to partner with.
- Dedicated project offices in each country to assist with proposal writing, monitoring, etc. and who also understand context, requirements, etc.
- Consider already existing NGOs and funding mechanisms (e.g. Table Mountain Fund).

11.6.1.2. Negative experiences

- Some monitoring of processes in the project are lengthy and time-consuming. Time delays can impact on the project needs: things change between concept and implementation.
- Force you to engage government (clearing house) which can be negative because of corruption, kickbacks, overheads, etc. If they are forced to be your partners then accountability can be an issue in the long-run.
- Government clearing house can have capacity issues, heavy administration, and bad relationships can cause problems, etc. Important to have capacity building.
- Issues with reserve bank delays in receiving funding (can take up to three months).
- Technical notes and proposal should include monitoring and evaluation requirements that will need to be used; what is needed, how often, for how long, etc.?

- Reporting requirements should not be onerous: how to report and when should be clear? Reporting should be in line with the amounts of funding.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- Suggestion to have all grantees meeting at some stage to share best practices and learnings. The funds for this should not come from grant funds but should be part of the operating expenses.
- All lessons learned through BIOPAMA will be shared through webinars, the PANORAMA online platform, etc.

ACTION: Participants to share any other learnings to assist in the development of the manual.

11.7. What is the one main thing you or your organisation can contribute?

Technical partners were asked to indicate what they feel is the main area of collaboration/support that they or their institution could offer for the BIOPAMA programme. The table below provides the responses received:

Organisation	Main contribution
African Parks	Practical, PPP, boots on the ground, delegated management laboratory
African Wildlife Foundation (AWF)	Community enterprise development
BirdLife	Data
CITES-MIKE	Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants (MIKE) data analysis reports prepared for CITWA
Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean (CORDIO)	Marine biodiversity surveys/datasets
Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT)	Training and capacity building at multiple levels – from rangers on the ground to prosecutors/magistrates
Frankfurt Zoological Society (FZS) Zambia	Building capacity of communities in law enforcement planning and implementation
Game Rangers Association of Africa	Can bring training and support of rangers on the ground; bring assessment tools and evaluation skills to BIOPAMA that assist with management effectiveness
GIZ	Bringing partners together at SADC level; SADC TFCA Portal; data management Community of Practice
ICCA Consortium	Strengthening ICCAs as PA
International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW)	Law enforcement effort – on the ground training; disrupting illegal wildlife trade networks
KAZA Secretariat	Facilitate regional cooperation and ecosystem approach
RCMRD	Hosting the BIOPAMA Regional Observatory for PAs
SADC Secretariat	Coordination
Southern African Wildlife College (SAWC)	Quality capacity development and training for PA managers and field level staff including law enforcement
The Nature Conservancy	Science-driven innovation for conservation
UNEP	Access and convening different sectors of government

UNEP-WCMC	PA data for the region (from the WDPA/Protected Planet)
WCPA	Support, guidance and M&E in all capacity development initiatives
Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)	Professionalising PA management by using competency-based approaches
Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA)	Building capacity of marine PA professionals
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Protected areas expansion models/mechanisms

ACTION: BIOPAMA team to share various brochures (BIOPAMA; BIOPAMA RRIS; RCMRD) in the Dropbox Folder.

11.8. Closing comments from IUCN GPAP Director

The workshop has been tremendously useful for the BIOPAMA team and participants. Thanks were given on behalf of the IUCN Global team for all the input to shape the programme. The work with the government participants showed the regional priorities; and the work with the technical partners showed areas to align and work together (these workshops align closely with SDG 17). Through this, phase two of BIOPAMA can achieve conservation impact on the ground.

Annex A: List of government and intergovernmental participants

Country	Name	Organisation
Angola	Mrs. Marta Alexandre Zumbo	Head of Department of Conservation Areas, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente Angola
Angola	Mr Nascimento Antonio	Ministerio del Medio Ambiente National Focal Point CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, Ministerio del Medio Ambiente, Angola
Botswana	Ms. Sennye Neo-Mahupeleng	Principal Wildlife Officer I Department of Wildlife and National Parks Department of Environmental Affairs
Botswana	Ms Ingrid Otukile	TFCA Programme Coordinator, Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism, Botswana
Botswana	Ms Deborah Kahatano	Senior Programme Officer, Natural Resources and Wildlife, SADC FANR
Botswana	Mr Tawanda Gotosa	Technical Adviser, Transfrontier Conservation Areas, SADC FANR
Comoros	Ms Assani Moinahalima	Ingénieur écologue en environnement industriel at urbain Moroni, Comoros
IOC	Ms Gina Bonné	Chargée de Biodiversité Indian Ocean Commission, Mauritius
Kenya	Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza	Director General Regional Center for Mapping of Resources for Development
Lesotho	Mr Stanley Damane	Director, Department of Environment, Lesotho Ministry of Tourism Environment and Culture
Lesotho	Ms Mamasheane Motabotabo	National Focal Point, CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, Department of Environment. Lesotho Ministry of Tourism Environment and Culture
Madagascar	Mr Guy Suzon	Director of Parks, Madagascar National Parks
Madagascar	Mrs Ramanantsoa Sehono	CBD PoWPA Focal Point
Malawi	Mr Brighton Kumchedwa	Director, Department of Wildlife and National Parks, Malawi
Malawi	Mr Timothy Chana Maseko	TFCA National Desk Officer Department of National Parks and Wildlife, Malawi
Mauritius	Mr Vishnuduth Bachraz	Director, National Parks and Conservation Services
Mozambique	Mr Armindo Joao Araman	Head of Department, National Administration of Conservation Areas (ANAC), Mozambique
Mozambique	Mrs. Felismina A. Longamane Langa	National Focal Point, CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas, National Directorate for Conservation Areas, Mozambique

Country	Name	Organisation
Namibia	Mr Colgar Sikopo	Director, Directorate of Regional Services and Parks Management
Namibia	Ms Josephine Naambo Ipinge	TFCA and Landscape Management Coordinator, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Namibia
Namibia	Ms Selma Ipinge	CBD PoWPA Focal Point
Seychelles	Mr Selby Remy	Chief Executive Officer Seychelles National Parks Authority Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles
South Africa	Mr Property Mokoena	Chief Executive Officer, South African National Parks, Pretoria, South Africa
Swaziland	Mr Thulani Methula	Director of Parks, SWAZILAND NATIONAL TRUST COMMISSION National Museum Building D38 Road Parliament Drive PO Box 100 Lobamba H107
Swaziland	Mr Seth Maphalala	TFCA Programme Coordinator Swaziland National Trust Commission
Zambia	Prof. Andrew Nambota	Director TFCAs, Ministry of Tourism and Arts, Lusaka, Zambia
Zimbabwe	Mrs Daphine Madhlamoto	Ecologist Mushandike Sanctuary
Belgium	Mr Edmund Jackson	Programme Officer, Environment & Climate Change. ACP Secretary General
EU Delegation South Africa	Ambassador Marcus Cornaro	Head of the EU Delegation to the Republic of South Africa, Pretoria, South Africa
South Africa Delegation	Ms Lidia Afonso	Project Officer: Economic Cooperation and Infrastructure Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of South Africa

Annex B: List of government and intergovernmental BIOPAMA focal points

Country	Name	Institution/position
Angola	Marta Zumbo	Ministry of Environment, Head of Dept of PAs
Botswana	Sennye Neo-Mahupeleng	Dept of Wildlife and National Parks, Acting Head Wildlife Estate Management
Comoros	Moina Hali	Direction Generale de l'Environnement et les Forests
Lesotho	Mamasheane Motabotabo	Ministry of Tourism, Environment and Culture, Head of Biodiversity Conservation
Madagascar	Ramanantsoa Sehenon	Ministry of Environment, Ecology and Forests, Head of Sec of Creation and Management of PA, FNP PoWPA/World Heritage/WDPA
Malawi	Brighton Kumchedwa	Director National Parks
Mauritius	Vishnuduth Bachraz	National Park and Conservation Service, Director
Mozambique	Armino Araman	Conservation and Continuity Development (ANAC), Acting Director
Namibia	Naambo Josephine Ipinge	TFCA Coordinator
Seychelles	Alain De Commatmon	PS Environment
South Africa	Caiphus Khumalo	National Dept of Environmental Affairs, Director: Protected Areas Governance
Swaziland	Thulani Methula	Director of Parks
Zambia	Sydney Tembo	Department focal point
Zimbabwe	Matipano Geoffreys	Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Management Authority



Focal point still to be confirmed

Annex C: List of technical partner participants

Name	Country/institution	Designation
Ms Lidia Afonso	South Africa Delegation	Project Officer: Economic Cooperation and Infrastructure Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of South Africa
Ms Deborah Kahatano	Botswana	Senior Programme Officer, Natural Resources and Wildlife, SADC FANR
Mr Tawanda Gotosa	Botswana	Technical Adviser, Transfrontier Conservation Areas, SADC FANR
Ms Elise Belle	UNEP WCMC, Cambridge, United Kingdom	Senior Programme Officer Protected Areas
Ms Heather Bingham	UNEP WCMC, Cambridge, United Kingdom	Program Officer
Dr Nakedi Maputla	AWF, Pretoria, SA	Senior Partnership Manager, Southern Africa African Wildlife Foundation
Mr Onkemetse Nteta	WWF Land Programme, Newlands, Capetown	Programme Coordinator
Mr Frederick Dipotso	KAZA Secretariat	Programme Manager KAZA TFCA Secretariat
Mr Piet Theron	Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park & Conservation Area	International Coordinator, Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park & Conservation Area
Dr Kariuki Ndanganga	BirdLife International	Acting Head, BirdLife Conservation Division
Mr Craig Beech	Peace Parks Foundation	Information Systems Manager, Peace Parks Foundation
Dr. Joseph Okori	International Fund for Animal Welfare	Regional Director, Southern Africa and Program Director, Landscape Conservation
Ms Stephanie Brauer	African Parks	
Mr Ngugi Kimani	RCMRD, Kenya	Geospatial Information Technology Lead, Regional Center for Mapping
Mr. Vincent Ziba	Zambia	ICCA East and Southern Africa Regional Coordinator
Dr Rodgers Lubilo	Frankfurt Zoological Society	Frankfurt Zoological Society Zambia
Mr Michael O'Brien-Onyeka	Conservation International	Senior Vice President - Africa, of Conservation International
Dr. Victor Siamudaala	The Nature Conservancy	Country Director
Dr Harriet Davies-Mostert,	Endangered Wildlife Trust	Head of Conservation Endangered Wildlife Trust, Johannesburg, South Africa
Mr James Mbugua	CORDIO East Africa	Director

Name	Country/Institution	Designation
Mr Peter Mills	The Game Rangers Association of Africa	Chief Executive Officer
Ms Theresa Sowry	Southern African Wildlife College, Hoedspruit, South Africa	Chief Executive Officer
Dr Bezeng Bezeng	BirdLife South Africa	Manager Regional KBA and Red List programme
Ms Domoina Rakotobe	Wildlife Conservation Society	Coordinatrice du projet Réseau des Gestionnaires des Aires Protégées Terrestres de Madagascar
Mr Tapera Chimuti	CITES MIKES	Support Officer for Southern Africa
Mr Jeffrey Manuel	South African Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)	Director. Biodiversity Information and Planning
Ms Lisa Blanken	GIZ	TFCA Network Adviser
Ms Mareile Nganunu-Kroening	GIZ	TFCA Development Advisor
Ms Lydia von Krosigk	KfW	Principal Project Manager LA d5 Governance, Rural Development and Natural Resources Southern Africa Region
Doreen Robinson	USAID Southern Africa	Chief, Regional Environment and Energy Team
Dr Tim Andrew	WIOMSA	Director, Resource Mobilization and Outreach
Mr Sabelo Lindani	World Commission on Protected Areas	Deputy Vice Chair for Southern Africa
Mr Julian Blanc	UN Environment	UN Environment, Gigiri, Nairobi

Annex D: List of technical partner BIOPAMA focal points

Institution	Designation	Name
African Parks	Director of Conservation Development	Andrew Parker
African Wildlife Foundation	Partner Relations Manager	Nakedi Maputla
Birdlife International	Africa Secretariat	Kariuki Ndanganga
IUCN-SSC/Birdlife	South Africa Programme Officer	Simeon Bezeng Bezeng
CITES-MIKE	Sub-regional support officer for southern and eastern Africa	Tapera Chimuti
Conservation International	Head of Sustainable Production	Alice Ruhiweza
CORDIO East Africa	GIS Specialist and IT manager	James Mbugua
EWI	Head of Conservation	Harriet Davies-Mostert
Frankfurt Zoological Society	Senior Technical Advisor – CBNRM, Zambia. Chairperson CBNRM Forum, Zambia	Rodgers Lubilo
GIZ TUPNR-Project	TFCA Network Advisor	Lisa Blanken
Greater Limpopo TFCA	International Coordinator	Piet Theron
KAZA Secretariat	Programme Manager	Mbiganyi Frederick Dipotso
KfW	Senior Project Manager – Governance and Natural Resources Southern Africa	Nils Meyer
ICCA	East and Southern Africa Coordinator	Vincent Ziba
IFAW	Regional Director Southern Africa	Joseph Okori
PPF	New Technology Programme	Craig Beech
RCMRD	Geospatial IT Lead	Ngugi Kimeni
SANBI	Biodiversity Information and Planning Director	Jeffrey Manuel
SAWC	CEO	Theresa Sowry
The Game Rangers Association of Africa	Gauteng Chapter	Peter Mills
The Nature Conservancy	Zambia Country Programme Director	Victor M. Siamudaala
UNEP		Julian Blanc
USAID	Southern Africa Regional Environment Chief	Doreen Robinson
WCPA		Sabelo Lindani
Wildlife Conservation Society	Coordinator of national network of terrestrial PA managers	Domoina Rakotobe
WIOMSA	Director Outreach and Resource Mobilisation	Tim Andrew
WWF South Africa	Programme Coordinator Land Programme	Onkemetse Nteta

Annex E: List of IUCN and JRC team

Name	Country/institution	Designation	E-mail
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Mr Bastian Bertzky	EC Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy	Research Fellow & BIOPAMA Point of Contact for Southern Africa, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Ispra, Italy	Bastian.BERTZKY@ec.europa.eu
Mr Trevor Sandwith	IUCN HQ, Gland, Switzerland	Director, Global Protected Areas Programme, IUCN	Trevor.sandwith@iucn.org
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Annex F: Agenda for government and intergovernmental inception workshop

Day 1: 17th April 2018 BIOPAMA Regional Inception for Southern Africa <u>Governmental and Intergovernmental Delegates' Workshop</u> Room: Ilanga	
Time	
8.00-8.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration
SESSION 1. OPENING CEREMONY AND WELCOMING REMARKS	
8.30-9.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening remarks – EU Delegation, Republic of South Africa Opening remarks – ACP Secretariat Welcome address – IUCN Welcome address – JRC
SESSION 2: INTRODUCTIONS AND WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES	
9.00-9.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of workshop objectives and the agenda – IUCN Introductions of participants - all
SESSION 3: SETTING THE SCENE	
9.45-10.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global context for BIOPAMA – IUCN What is BIOPAMA? – IUCN
10.30-11.00	BREAK
SESSION 4 : PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY	
Session 4(a): Background	
11.05-11.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is protected area governance and equity? – IUCN
Session 4(b) Overview of Existing Priorities	
11.30-11.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of regional priorities from desk review and survey – IUCN
Session 4(c) Identifying Additional Priorities	
11.50-12.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying additional priorities for protected area governance & equity
12.40-13.40	LUNCH
SESSION 4 : PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY (continued)	
Session 4(d) Ranking of Priorities and Identifying Needs	
13.45-15.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ranking of priorities Identifying capacity and data needs
15.10-15.40	Group photo
BREAK	
SESSION 5 : PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS	
Session 5(a): Background	
15.40-16.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is protected area management effectiveness? – IUCN
16.10-16.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap of Day 1
16.40-17.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preview of Day 2
END OF DAY 1	

Day 2: 18th April 2018 BIOPAMA Regional Inception for Southern Africa <u>Governmental and Intergovernmental Delegates' Workshop</u> Room: Ilanga	
Time	
8.00-8.30	Daily attendance sign in
SESSION 5: PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS (continued)	
Session 5(b): Overview of Existing Priorities	
08.30-09.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap from Day 1 – facilitator Presentation of regional priorities from desk review and survey – IUCN
Session 5(c): Identifying Additional Priorities	
09.05-09.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying additional priorities for protected area management effectiveness
09.55-10.30	BREAK
Session 5(d): Ranking of Priorities and Identifying needs	
10.30-12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ranking of priorities Identifying capacity and data needs
SESSION 6: REGIONAL OBSERVATORY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR PROTECTED AREAS	
Session 6(a): Background	
12.00-12.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a Regional Observatory for Protected Areas – IUCN Information systems for protected areas – JRC
12.45-13.45	LUNCH
SESSION 6: REGIONAL OBSERVATORY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR PROTECTED AREAS (continued)	
Session 6(b): Establishing the Regional Observatory	
14.00-14.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing the Regional Observatory for Protected Areas: criteria and requirements – IUCN Observatory Host for BIOPAMA in Eastern and Southern Africa – RCMRD
Session 6(c): Identifying Priorities	
14.35-15.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying priorities for the focus of the Regional Observatory's work
15.35-16.00	BREAK
Session 6(c): Identifying Priorities (continued)	
16.00-16.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report back – IUCN
SESSION 7: ACTION GRANTS	
16.35-17.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation on the BIOPAMA Action Component – IUCN
SESSION 8: SUMMARY & CLOSING	
17.05-17.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary & Next steps
17.45-18.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing remarks
END OF GOVERNMENTAL AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL DELEGATES' WORKSHOP	

Annex G: Agenda for technical partner inception workshop

Day 1: 19th April 2018 BIOPAMA Regional Inception for Southern Africa <u>Technical Partners' Workshop</u> Room: Ilanga	
Time	
8.00-8.30	Registration
SESSION 1. OPENING CEREMONY AND WELCOMING REMARKS	
8.30-9.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opening remarks – EU Delegation • Opening remarks – ACP Secretariat • Welcome address – IUCN • Welcome address – JRC
SESSION 2: INTRODUCTIONS AND WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES	
9.00-9.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall objectives and overview of the agenda – IUCN • Introductions by all participants – Facilitator
SESSION 3: SETTING THE SCENE	
9.45-10.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Global context for BIOPAMA – IUCN • What is BIOPAMA? – IUCN
10.30-11.00	BREAK
SESSION 4 : PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY	
Session 4(a): Background	
11.05-11.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is protected area governance and equity? – IUCN
Session 4(b): Overview of Regional Priorities	
11.30-11.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of regional priorities for protected area governance and equity - IUCN
11.50-12.30	Group Photo
12.30-13.30	LUNCH
SESSION 4 : PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY (CONTINUED)	
Session 4(c): Identifying Areas for Collaboration	
13.30-15.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying areas of collaboration on protected areas governance and equity
15.25-16.10	BREAK
16.10-16.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report back – IUCN
SESSION 5. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS	
Session 5(a): Background	
16.40-17.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is protected area management effectiveness - IUCN
17.10-17.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preview of next day's sessions – Facilitator
END OF DAY 1	

Day 2: 20th April 2018 BIOPAMA Regional Inception for Southern Africa <u>Technical Partners' Workshop</u> Room: Ilanga	
Time	
8.00-8.30	Daily attendance sign in
SESSION 5. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS (continued)	
Session 5(b): Overview of Regional Priorities	
8.35-9.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap from Day 1 – Facilitator Presentation of regional priorities from desk review and survey - IUCN
Session 5(c): Identifying Areas for Collaboration	
9.00-10.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying areas of collaboration on protected area management effectiveness
10:50 – 11:20	BREAK
11.30-12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report back – IUCN
SESSION 6: REGIONAL OBSERVATORY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR PROTECTED AREAS	
Session 6(a): Background	
12.00-12.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a Regional Observatory for Protected Areas – IUCN Information systems for protected areas -JRC
12.45-13.45	LUNCH
SESSION 6: REGIONAL OBSERVATORY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR PROTECTED AREAS (continued)	
Session 6(b): Establishing the Regional Observatory	
14.00-14.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing the Regional Observatory for Protected Areas: criteria and requirements – IUCN Observatory for BIOPAMA in Eastern and Southern Africa – RCMRD
Session 6(c): Overview of Priorities for the Regional Observatory	
14.35-14.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation on priorities identified for observatory by government and intergovernmental actors – IUCN
Session 6(d): Identifying Areas for Collaboration	
14.55-15.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying areas for collaboration with the Regional Observatory
15.40-16.10	BREAK
16.10-16.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report back – IUCN
SESSION 7: ACTION GRANTS	
16.40-17.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation on the BIOPAMA Action Component – IUCN
SESSION 8: SUMMARY & CLOSING	
17.10-17.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary & Next steps
17.50-18.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing remarks
END OF TECHNICAL PARTNERS' WORKSHOP	