



From Knowledge to Action for a Protected Planet



BIOPAMA REGIONAL INCEPTION WORKSHOP REPORT FOR EASTERN AFRICA

22nd to 25th MAY 2018



www.biopama.org

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.

Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS.....	1
1. OVERVIEW.....	3
2. OFFICIAL OPENING	4
3. SETTING THE SCENE.....	6
3.1. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES.....	6
3.2. GLOBAL CONTEXT FOR BIOPAMA.....	6
3.3. WHAT IS BIOPAMA?.....	7
3.3.1. <i>An overview of what BIOPAMA is and isn't.....</i>	7
3.4. LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE FIRST PHASE OF BIOPAMA	8
4. PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY.....	10
4.1.1. <i>Different levels for assessing governance in terms of equity and justice.....</i>	10
5. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS.....	12
5.1.1. <i>Purposes of Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE).....</i>	12
5.1.2. <i>The PAME Evaluation Framework</i>	13
6. REGIONAL OBSERVATORY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR PROTECTED AREAS.....	15
6.1. WHAT IS A REGIONAL OBSERVATORY FOR PROTECTED AREAS?	15
6.2. INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR PROTECTED AREAS.....	16
7. ESTABLISHING THE REGIONAL OBSERVATORY FOR PROTECTED AREAS: CRITERIA AND REQUIREMENTS.....	20
7.1. REGIONAL CENTRE FOR MAPPING OF RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPMENT.....	20
8. ACTION COMPONENT	23
8.1. KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION ON THE BIOPAMA ACTION COMPONENT.....	23
8.1.1. <i>Objectives of the Action Component</i>	23
8.2. ACTION COMPONENT GROUP SESSION RESULTS.....	24
8.2.1. <i>Successes and challenges from previous funds/grants and the related mechanisms.....</i>	24
9. PANORAMA	25
10. NEXT STEPS.....	26
12. GOVERNMENT PRIORITY SETTING SESSIONS	27
10.1. PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY (PAGE) GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES	27
10.1.1. <i>Government capacity and data needs for PAGE identified.....</i>	28
10.2. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS (PAME) GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES.....	29
10.2.1. <i>Government capacity and data needs for PAME identified.....</i>	30
10.3. REGIONAL OBSERVATORY GROUP SESSION RESULTS	31
10.3.1. <i>Other Regional Observatory Services, including SoPA.....</i>	31
10.3.2. <i>Other analyses, analytical tools and outputs.....</i>	32
10.4. CLOSING COMMENTS FROM IUCN COUNCILLOR, ALI KAKA	33
11. COMBINED SESSIONS: GOVERNMENT AND TECHNICAL PARTNERS.....	33
11.1. PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY (PAGE)	33
11.2. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS (PAME).....	34
12. TECHNICAL PARTNER COLLABORATION AND SUPPORT SESSIONS.....	35
12.1. PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY (PAGE) TECHNICAL PARTNER COLLABORATION OPPORTUNITIES.....	35
12.1.1. <i>Key points from working group sessions.....</i>	35
12.2. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS (PAME) TECHNICAL PARTNER COLLABORATION OPPORTUNITIES.....	37

12.2.1.	<i>Key points from working group sessions</i>	37
12.3.	REGIONAL OBSERVATORY GROUP SESSION RESULTS.....	38
12.4.	KEY BIODIVERSITY AREAS (KBAs)	40
12.5.	WHAT IS THE ONE MAIN THING YOU OR YOUR ORGANISATION CAN CONTRIBUTE?	40
ANNEX A: LIST OF GOVERNMENT AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL PARTICIPANTS		42
ANNEX B: LIST OF GOVERNMENT AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL BIOPAMA FOCAL POINTS		44
ANNEX C: LIST OF TECHNICAL PARTNER PARTICIPANTS		45
ANNEX D: LIST OF TECHNICAL PARTNER BIOPAMA FOCAL POINTS		47
ANNEX E: LIST OF IUCN AND JRC TEAM		48
ANNEX F: PAGE BROAD AREAS OF COLLABORATION AND SUPPORT IDENTIFIED IN COMBINED SESSION		49
ANNEX G: PAME BROAD AREAS OF COLLABORATION AND SUPPORT IDENTIFIED IN COMBINED SESSION		53
ANNEX H: AGENDA FOR GOVERNMENT AND INTERGOVERNMENTAL INCEPTION WORKSHOP		57
ANNEX I: AGENDA FOR TECHNICAL PARTNER INCEPTION WORKSHOP		60

List of acronyms

AC	Action Component
ACC	African Conservation Centre
ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific
ARCOS	Albertine Rift Conservation Society
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
CWMAC	Community Wildlife Management Consortium
DOPA	Digital Observatory for Protected Areas
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
EoH	Enhancing our Heritage
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
GRAA	Game Rangers Association of Africa
ICCA	Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas
ICPAC	IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre
IFAW	International Fund for Animal Welfare
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IIED	International Institute for Environment and Development
IMET	Integrated Management Effectiveness Tool
IOC	Indian Ocean Commission
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JRC	Joint Research Centre
KWCA	Kenya Wildlife Conservancies Association
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
OECD	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 Communities

RO	Regional Observatory
RRIS	Regional Reference Information System
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SMART	Spatial Monitoring and Reporting Tool
SoPA	State of Protected Areas
TFCA	Transfrontier Conservation Area
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
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 Eastern Africa was held at the Hotel Intercontinental, Nairobi, Kenya in May 2018. The first part of the workshop included government and intergovernmental participants (30 participants from 9 Eastern African countries) and was held on the 22nd and 23rd May; on the 24th May a combined workshop was held with government and intergovernmental participants, as well as technical partners. Late in the afternoon of the 24th May and on the 25th May sessions were held with technical partners only (36 participants). 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 countries in the Eastern Africa region covered by the IUCN Eastern and Southern African Regional Office (ESARO) were invited and engaged. The heads of protected area authorities and agencies 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 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 Eastern 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 H and Annex I 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/5c1o7k7052rpve2/AAbppAp3x0easGl2reO2whWFa?dl=0>

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

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/88700622@N05/albums/72157694657372262>

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 Eastern Africa. All workshop sessions were facilitated by Dr Sam Kanyamibwa.

The objective of the first session of the 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 combined session on the 24th was to allow for networking between government and technical partner participants, as well as to identify broad areas for collaboration in terms of the regional priorities identified on the 22nd and 23rd May. The objective of the technical workshop sessions was to discuss in more detail areas for collaboration based on the identified regional priorities. The regional workshop for Eastern Africa is part of a consultative

inception phase which also included a regional workshop for Southern Africa, held in April 2018, and subsequent additional consultations with governmental and technical partners which will be held in the coming months. 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 Eastern Africa began on the morning of the 22nd May 2018, with an official opening by IUCN Regional Director for ESARO, Luther Anukur, giving the welcoming remarks. He spoke about IUCN's 70-year anniversary this year and that IUCN is the leading and largest conservation organisation in the world. He mentioned how BIOPAMA Phase 2 is different from Phase 1 in that it is more focused on regional priorities. He highlighted that the various IUCN Commissions are networks of experts and that in Eastern and Southern Africa, IUCN works in 24 countries. He emphasised that it is important to combine scientific knowledge with traditional knowledge. He thanked our partners, the EU and ACP Secretariat for their support and wished everyone a productive workshop.

On behalf of the Joint Research Centre (JRC), Stephen Peedell, mentioned the long history of the EU working with Africa and in conservation. He highlighted the strong partnership with IUCN and that work on BIOPAMA is a team effort. He discussed the role of the JRC in helping to establish the Regional Information Systems (RIS) for Protected Areas (PAs) to support the key objective of linking biodiversity and livelihoods. He ended with a few questions for participants: How can we ensure that improved knowledge of PAs drives better decisions? How can data and information be delivered to the people who need to make the decisions?



For the government workshop, Myra Bernardi, EU delegation to Kenya, speaking on behalf of the DG of the EU in Brussels said that amongst many global challenges, one of the main ones is the loss of biodiversity. She emphasised that conservation concerns people and referred to the EU document: *Larger than Elephants*, highlighting that the EU has long been a supporter of biodiversity conservation. In Eastern and Southern Africa, 11 grants have been given by the EU to civil society organisations to

support projects fighting wildlife trafficking. She highlighted the four main programme elements of BIOPAMA: the Regional Observatory (RO); the RIS hosted in the RO; capacity building and the Action Component. She expressed the hope that the Eastern and Southern African region will see BIOPAMA as an excellent opportunity to support biodiversity conservation and natural resource management and capacity in monitoring and data management.

The Principal Secretary, State Department of Natural Resources, Dr Margaret Mkawima, thanked the EU for supporting Phase I of BIOPAMA. She mentioned how Phase II of BIOPAMA will provide tools for data and information management and that improving knowledge and capacity for protected area decision making is important. Kenya has 8% of land under state protection and 11% under community ownership, with less than 1% under marine protection: the country is yet to meet Aichi Target 11. She emphasised that the plan is to align the country very closely with BIOPAMA II. Kenya will be launching a new Wildlife Strategy on 12th June. The new strategy aims to secure additional PAs and is a comprehensive strategy up to 2030, including a five year first phase implementation with high impact projects. She mentioned that through BIOPAMA providing unique and tailored support at the local level it can support the achievement of biodiversity goals and the meeting of targets. She highlighted that in the Eastern Africa region, wildlife is under severe threat and there is a need to purposively address drivers causing this decline. Kenya is looking to see how they can restore ecological integrity of PAs and enhance their sustainability after infrastructure developments such as in Tsavo and Nairobi National Parks. Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is also a major threat to biodiversity. The country has started a national dialogue – Kenyans for Wildlife and Wildlife for Kenya. The aim of the dialogue is for Kenyans to realise benefits from wildlife and to inform scientific-based decision-making. She highlighted the need to understand drivers of threats in order to manage conservation. Most PAs, fauna and flora, etc., are highly threatened, BIOPAMA should, therefore, promote transboundary initiatives to achieve greater ecological integrity and reduced fragmentation. A national report on corridors, which is now being implemented, aims to reduce fragmentation of habitats and dispersal areas. There is currently a task force on consumptive wildlife utilisation as hunting was banned in 1979. The task force was established with a scientific approach to support policy and decision-making, based on evidence. She highlighted that there is a place in conservation for sustainable use and that this is an approach which Kenya wishes to take. She mentioned that she is happy that BIOPAMA is strong in terms of the scientific approach to inform decision-making and that BIOPAMA offers a platform for Kenya and others to address some of the PA challenges, including building knowledge and feeding it into adaptive management. She formally welcomed visitors to Kenya and officially opened the BIOPAMA regional workshop, wishing everyone productive and fruitful discussions.



3. Setting the scene

3.1. Workshop objectives

Leo Niskanen, the Technical Coordinator of the Conservation Areas and Species Diversity programme for IUCN ESARO, welcomed Charles Oluchina, as the Regional Programme Coordinator for ESARO and introduced Sam Kanyamibwa as the workshop facilitator. He then presented the three main objectives of the workshop:

- 1) Enhance understanding of the objectives and expected results from the BIOPAMA programme.
- 2) Identify key priorities for BIOPAMA in the Eastern Africa region.
- 3) Identify focal points for the implementation of BIOPAMA.

He highlighted that objective two is the main objective so that BIOPAMA can align with regional priorities. The role of the focal point will be for follow-ups and to coordinate in-country stakeholders in terms of BIOPAMA going forward.

3.2. Global context for BIOPAMA

Marie Fischborn, Lead, Protected Area Solutions, IUCN Global Protected Areas Programme, gave the first presentation to provide the global context for the BIOPAMA programme. She presented the IUCN definition of a protected area, highlighting that management can also be a conscious decision to leave an area untouched, if that is part of the conservation strategy. She emphasised that the Protected Area (PA) management categories are important in terms of understanding PA fundamentals. It is important to ask whether or not a site meets the PA definition and then decide which category it fits into. All PAs fit into the governance matrix and BIOPAMA supports the full range of governance types and PA categories. She then gave a timeline of policy and strategy developments related to protected areas and the relevant agreements related to PAs, as well as highlighting how BIOPAMA relates to and aligns with these. She emphasized that the BIOPAMA programme aligns to all of IUCN's priorities in the global work on protected areas. Details of this are in the presentation in the Dropbox folder.

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ✓ BIOPAMA relates to and implements all four programmatic elements of i) Parks / quality (Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME; ecological representativeness); ii) People / governance (justice, equity and rights – protected area governance and equity (PAGE)); iii) Planet / solutions (PAs as 'natural solutions'; PANORAMA); and iv) Capacity (Best Practice Guidelines; professionalisation)

The IUCN has high expectations of the BIOPAMA programme:

- ✓ To support the ambition of the European Union (EU) 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.

3.3. What is BIOPAMA?

Dr Sue Snyman, Senior Programme Officer in the IUCN ESARO Conservation Areas and Species Diversity Programme and BIOPAMA Coordinator for ESARO, 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.

3.3.1. *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

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 and IT 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). The first phase of BIOPAMA ran from 2011-2017.
- ✓ 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 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.

BIOPAMA is not

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

3.4. Lessons learned from the first phase of BIOPAMA

Stephen Peedell, Senior Scientific Officer and JRC BIOPAMA Coordinator, presented examples of initiatives under phase I of BIOPAMA and highlighted that information technology is only useful when applied to a real problem in the right way. He emphasised that the aim is not to dwell on the past but that we do need to take into account lessons learned and acknowledge what worked and what didn’t. The most important thing is getting information to decision-makers, who then use the information for improved decision-making. BIOPAMA’s strength is about integrating all that is out there and using it to improve PAs. Below is a table showing lessons learned in Phase I and how they have been integrated into Phase II.

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

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- ✓ There was a request that as we move forward with the workshop, participants are given ingredients to sell BIOPAMA II to their superiors to garner support.
- ✓ There is a need to learn from the past and clarify various outstanding issues from phase I of BIOPAMA: including ownership, communication, funding, etc.
- ✓ In addition to tools and communication about BIOPAMA, there is an important need to link to the regional priority lists, which will be identified in the workshops.
- ✓ In terms of unfinished business from BIOPAMA phase I, there were queries as to the way forward to ensure continuity.
- ✓ The EAC Secretariat felt that there is a need to include the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) in managing the Regional Reference Information Systems (RRIS) in such a way as to ensure ownership.
- ✓ The aim of the Green List is to keep costs as low as possible. It is a voluntary process and relies as much as possible on existing data. The Green List focuses on area-based conservation and recognises where PAs are doing well, but can also identify gaps.
- ✓ PA categories must be relevant to the area being conserved; some areas are so essential in terms of biodiversity and therefore do require stricter protection. All stakeholders should, however, be consulted and involved in management.
- ✓ BIOPAMA II should invest in a participatory approach and be linked to country strategies, as BIOPAMA I was not.
- ✓ The Action Component is about resource mobilisation.
- ✓ BIOPAMA should include the transboundary experiences of IGAD, including involving communities.
- ✓ BIOPAMA needs to take into account other initiatives in the region, for example IGAD's Biodiversity Programme.
- ✓ There is no information on how BIOPAMA I affected livelihoods, as there is no data.
- ✓ It was emphasised that a bottom-up approach requires needs assessment and data collection.
- ✓ Most information is from global datasets and it is important to develop regional datasets and to support these.
- ✓ It is important to ensure sustainability through ensuring that the RIS systems that are built are sustainable. There has to be a link to decision-making.
- ✓ JRC will cover costs of a web developer in the region, to support the development and maintenance of the RIS.
- ✓ Consultation in terms of the development of information systems tools will happen in BIOPAMA II, to assess what is available. The technology to bring various sources together is already available and it is important to see what data is already available and use that. It is not only a technology project, it is about bringing everything together to improve decision-making related to PAs.
- ✓ There is a need to understand what economic contributions wildlife makes to national development in order to get more funding from government.
- ✓ Co-investment should be part of BIOPAMA.
- ✓ BIOPAMA needs to have clear mechanisms of communication, especially with the RECs.
- ✓ **A more detailed list of the queries and responses related to phase I of BIOPAMA will be provided in a separate document.**

4. Protected area governance and equity

Akshay Vishwanath, Senior Programme Officer for the IUCN ESARO Conservation Areas and Species Diversity Programme, gave a presentation on Protected Area Governance and Equity (PAGE). The aim of this presentation was to give an overview of PAGE and to provide background for the working group sessions to follow.

Why bother about governance?

- because governance is the variable with the most potential to improve coverage;
- because governance is a determinant of appropriateness and equity of decisions;
- because governance is a determinant of effectiveness and efficiency of conservation;
- because governance can ensure that protected areas are well integrated in their wider ecosystem and society; and
- because governance can be improved and provide help in facing on-going challenges and global change.

4.1.1. *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.
- ✓ There is a need to recognise, support and engage across the entire diversity of stakeholders and rights-holders in the appropriate way.
- ✓ Need to help protected areas and protected area managers to improve through good governance and through the encouragement of more meaningful involvement of communities in state or privately owned or managed protected areas (through consultative and shared governance arrangements).
- ✓ Need to take a system-level approach and examine the entire system of protected area legislation and legal options for more diverse recognition and improved implementation of laws across sectors and borders.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- There was a question with regards to whether or not governance and equity are realistic as it is a complicated system and at the household level people are suffering in terms of Human-Wildlife Conflict (HWC).
- It was emphasised that there is a need to involve communities in managing resources, but that there is no one clear answer in terms of access or beneficiary mechanisms.
- It was highlighted that conservation of PAs matters a lot and to avoid HWC there is a need to protect the areas where the conflict (animals) are coming from (i.e. to protect the PAs where the animals are).
- If the correct governance structures and frameworks exist, one could mitigate a number of issues related to equity. The correct governance frameworks also support adaptive management and correct feedback mechanisms can also support this.
- The capacity of stakeholders to engage in governance is an issue. Benefits, therefore, do not flow equitably (there is elite capture). It is important, therefore, to also engage other stakeholders and build their capacity as well in order to assist communities.
- Even if there is good governance, there is often a problem in terms of implementation as there is a lack of budget: implementation requires budget. It is possible in these cases to use resources available to still begin engagement; these resources don't have to come from national level allocations.
- There is generally a lack of understanding of the difference between governance and management effectiveness.
- There is an interest in engaging communities but a need for capacity building for both government and communities to engage with one another.
- Government participants recognised the need to acknowledge community rights and communities as stakeholders and there is a will to move in the direction of involving communities more.
- Equity, justice and fairness are always going to be a work in progress. There are places where it happens better than in others.
- Good conservation on the ground is based on good governance and legislation.

5. Protected area management effectiveness

Leo Niskanen, Technical Coordinator of the IUCN ESARO Conservation Areas and Species Diversity Programme, gave a background presentation on Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME). There has been a great response by governments globally to establish PAs but biodiversity is still, however, being lost. This global growth in PAs is one of the best-known responses to the conservation 'crisis'.

5.1.1. *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)

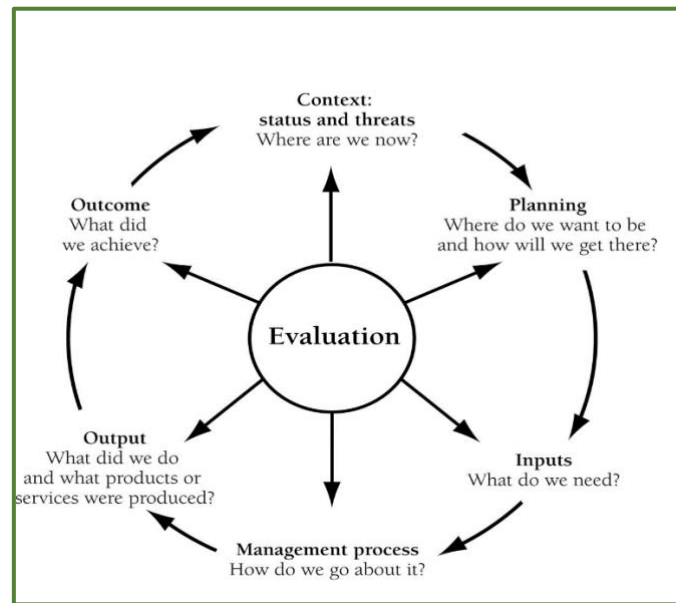
Protected Area Management Effectiveness Evaluation is:

‘...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.

5.1.2. 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.

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ✓ Systematic conservation planning is more widely applied so progress towards the 17% goal is better targeted to areas of biodiversity importance. There is, however, 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 (EOH), 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;
- ✓ Increasingly PAME is being institutionalised within PA management agencies and increasingly policy makers, senior managers, donors and stakeholders are using this information for decision-making.

ACTION: JRC will share the IMET tool information sheet with participants.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- It is not just about the coverage of PAs, but are you achieving your conservation outcomes?
- There is a limited global knowledge of effectiveness of PAs or information for adaptive management.
- There is no perfect management effectiveness evaluation tool. The circumstances determine which one to use. Within BIOPAMA, JRC and IUCN have developed the IMET tool, one of the more comprehensive approaches to support PA managers. IMET has so far been applied in almost 100 PAs, mainly in Central and West Africa, where several countries have adopted IMET for their national PA system. Other well-known tools include METT and Enhancing our Heritage (EoH).
- IMET is being extended to include a governance module. IMET can be used in all different categories of PA governance.
- JRC is looking to further test IMET and is looking for countries or PAs interested in participating in this.
- There is a need to find common denominators in the different assessment tools, so that one can look at trends, etc.
- It was emphasised that PAME tools are not biodiversity assessment tools, but are tools for improving management effectiveness.
- Tools, collecting data and having information can help to diagnose issues, to look globally or across countries to identify issues, to get donors to prioritise issues, but unless this is acted on and the issues are addressed, then there will be no resolution of issues.
- Tools are about identifying issues, but they need to be acted upon.
- METT should not be applied in isolation, but should be applied in the adaptive management cycle.
- Management plans are far too complex and a lot of objectives in management plans are not biodiversity objectives, but development objectives, etc.
- Institutionalising management effectiveness evaluation is recommended, as currently it is largely only used when externally supported by NGOs, etc.

6. Regional Observatory and information systems for protected areas

6.1. What is a regional observatory for protected areas?

The BIOPAMA Regional Observatory for PAs 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 and funding opportunities, and 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.

6.2. 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 Eastern Africa. There are 20 JRC staff working on BIOPAMA and the Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA).

JRC's mission is: *"As the science and knowledge service of the Commission our mission is to support EU policies with independent evidence throughout the whole policy cycle."*

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.

6.2.1. UNEP-WCMC Overview

For the technical partner sessions, Elise Belle from the United Nations Environment Programme – World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) gave a presentation on their programme and the links with BIOPAMA. Steve presented these on behalf of UNEP-WCMC in the government session.

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 WCM and is UNEP's specialist biodiversity assessment centre. The WDPA is a joint initiative between UN Environment and IUCN, and the only global authoritative database on terrestrial and marine protected areas. The WDPA is updated monthly and includes spatial (polygons and point data), as well as tabular and source information. The GD-PAME is also managed by UNEP-WCMC.

What UNEP-WCMC does:

- Develops tools that provide better access to biodiversity information, new ways to do analysis, and ease the perceived burden of reporting to MEAs.
- Provides knowledge and support that informs policy and drives institutions to change.

- Enables others to build their own capacity in developing and interpreting knowledge to better account for biodiversity in their decisions.

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.

Difficulties faced by WDPA and GD-PAME to-date include: i) the requirement for frequent lines of communication, ii) contact focal points change, and iii) limited time and resources. The BIOPAMA Regional Observatory can potentially help solve some of these problems e.g. by: i) providing better knowledge of appropriate contact points, ii) more frequent and continuous lines of communication, and iii) more availability to discuss and solve national and regional problems.

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.
-
- ✓ The compilation of State of Protected Area (SoPA) reports is a deliverable in the BIOPAMA programme.
 - ✓ There is so much data available, but we are not using what we have. We need to take knowledge to action. It is important to get narratives that decision-makers will understand and use, rather than dashboards of data.
 - ✓ A story map is data with narrative and a great way to deliver data to policy makers.
 - ✓ An important first step is understanding and documenting PA boundaries.
 - ✓ It is important to remember that we need to have data and analysis that gets used in decision-making; to increase knowledge and improve decision-making.
 - ✓ All participants were invited to join BIOPAMA on Yammer, to share experiences, resources and for networking.
 - ✓ BIOPAMA will encourage open data as much as possible, but understand that some data cannot be open, for technical, political or sensitivity reasons. Data sharing can also be done in a restricted way if required.
 - ✓ SMART – spatial monitoring and reporting tool for anti-poaching - supports management and is an important part of management effectiveness.
 - ✓ Protected Planet is the online platform for WDPA - www.protectedplanet.net
 - ✓ Current representation of Eastern Africa in the WDPA and GD-PAME needs to be improved to better showcase the conservation efforts undertaken here.
 - ✓ Reporting to the RO should facilitate a much smoother transfer of information, which benefits everyone.
 - ✓ JRC's Digital Observatory for Protected Areas (DOPA) uses mostly global data. There is very little regional or local data and is, therefore, a need to reduce the gap and disconnect with local data.
 - ✓ BIOPAMA is an integration programme – to connect data, information, systems, etc. that are already there. BIOPAMA can, therefore, provide a road map to the right information to make a decision.
 - ✓ #FOSS4G2018 – 27, 28 August 2018, Dar es Salaam Tanzania – JRC will have a half-day session discussing open source data related to PAs.

KEY POINTS FROM DISCUSSION

- Mapping of coastal areas in Djibouti and Kenya has already been done through IUCN and CORDIO, together with IGAD under the auspices of the EU-funded IGAD Biodiversity Management Programme. There is a need to continue to build on this and to replicate this planning throughout the IGAD coastal areas. JRC is engaging with CORDIO already.
- There was a suggestion that countries should report to the RECs, as they are the ones who do the regional reporting, and that it is, therefore, important to have the RRIS under the RECs.
- The role of technology is to streamline data to assist with reporting.
- Projects started with the RECs in phase I of BIOPAMA will be continued. The actual process and technology that will be involved, is still to be decided and will be discussed with the relevant RECs.
- The Djibouti seascape (marine spatial) example is a great example of how the government can be helped to have a scientific basis for decision-making.
- Systems technology allows that data does not have to be centralised. Regional specific systems can be included, for example SADF TFCA Portal.
- Whatever system is being built, there is a need to ask why are we doing it? What will it do?
- Consultation won't end at this inception workshop. Following this workshop, there will still be face-to-face meetings with RECs regarding the RRIS.
- From BIOPAMA I EAC has a RRIS and there is a need to look at the sustainability of this, especially the equipment and systems.
- Countries are the ones who own the data; so there is a need to sensitise countries and a need to address data ownership and intellectual property rights.
- The EAC Secretariat emphasised that having RRIS linked to RO is important and also that there is a need for a regional hub to feed to the overall RO, with the individual countries working with the RECs. Capacity of RECs and countries to manage this is important. There is a need to use existing systems but they need to be enriched.
- On the main BIOPAMA website there are success stories and more will be added as the programme goes forward.
- BIOPAMA is a regional programme, but direct engagements with countries can take place if and where needed. The EU is working with delegations to have more in-country engagement.
- Ideally, data from BIOPAMA projects should be added to the RO as part of a requirement and agreed on in project documents and agreements.
- Sharing experiences is part of capacity building more broadly. SADC TFCA Network is an example of where experiences are shared. It would be good to have a similar network in East Africa. Participants can also use BIOPAMA Yammer network to share experiences.
- It is important to ensure that people/sources are acknowledged for data they provide and that they don't lose anything by sharing data.
- Those with other portals are welcome to have niche portals. BIOPAMA is trying to bring all of these together, to connect people to the other portals and where people can also be connected.
- In terms of analysis, BIOPAMA can provide specific solutions based on ideas presented.
- Countries are encouraged to get in touch with UNEP-WCMC to provide information on Management Effectiveness Evaluations in their country.

7. 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 levels 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 to 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. Having a single RO does not preclude the possibility of regionally-hosted websites which act as windows/portals onto this observatory, and these may be supported by collaborative agreements on a case-by-case basis.

7.1. Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development

For the government workshop, 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. Ngugi Kimani, Geospatial Information Technology Lead, gave the same presentation for the technical partner workshop. 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.
- ✓ Also in terms of sustainability, it is important to have sustainability for the RO after the BIOPAMA project or other donor funding. RCMRD's government mandate allows for this.

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.
- Any data generated or managed by RCMRD for any institution, belongs to the institution. There is a binding agreement with the relevant institution and any terms agreed upon will be adhered to.
- BIOPAMA is completely in line with the mission of RCMRD and there is, therefore, definitely interest from RCMRD to be the host for the RO.
- Tools developed by RCMRD for various projects can be used in other areas, and for other species, if required.
- RCMRD had a singular technical mission to help member organisations to map natural resources. Over time, this has expanded to include other areas, for example, application of mapping information for areas of concern, e.g. climate change.
- RCMRD mostly works with country land ministries.
- 30% of RCMRD's budget comes from member state contributions; 70% from services/products offered. Some services are done for member states for free. These have to be approved by the governing council.
- BIOPAMA II is going to build on BIOPAMA I learnings. The RRIS will be linked to the RO.
- It is important that the RO builds on what is being done, rather than duplicating.
- There was agreement that RCMRD meets all the requirements for a Regional Observatory for Eastern and Southern Africa.
- BIOPAMA to provide more information on the processes related to the RO and how RECs will be included in this process.
- The biggest challenge will be data sharing from countries and it is important to have a data sharing protocol.
- BIOPAMA is a project and IUCN is on contract with the EU with an obligation to establish an RO.
- The criteria of what is needed in an RO were presented and lessons learned from BIOPAMA I have been incorporated; unless alternative suggestions for a RO host are put forward then IUCN will move forward with RCMRD.
- No objections were raised from Southern African countries in the Southern African regional inception workshop.
- There is a need to bring the RECs together with RCMRD and JRC to discuss detailed technical issues.
- The agreement with the EAC Secretariat in phase I of BIOPAMA was a collaborative agreement. The contract for this lapsed in February 2017. It is a project where we have to learn lessons, therefore, BIOPAMA II has a different set of modalities.
- The discussions with RCMRD have been on technical needs of what is required from the RO.
- UNECA originally chaired the RCMRD governing council. UNECA is now a member of the governing council but doesn't chair it: they are, however, involved at every level, but ownership has gone to the member states now.
- RCMRD understands data sensitivity related to natural resources and takes these into consideration. They have a data policy at the centre. Most of their data is open data, but they have different agreements with different institutions and will deal with this on a case to case basis. The decision on data sharing rests with each country.
- Technically it is not a problem to establish a Eastern and Southern African RRIS in the RO with additional sub-regional entry portals for the EAC, SADC, IGAD and IOC.
- If RCMRD becomes the RO it doesn't prevent non-member countries from accessing data in the RO because if data is open, then it is open to the whole world. All EAC members are members of RCMRD so can access the data.
- ICPAC was suggested as an alternative option, but it does not meet the criteria for the RO.

8. Action Component

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

The presentation was given by Dr Sue Snyman, Senior Programme Officer in the IUCN ESARO Conservation Areas and Species Diversity Programme. 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.

8.1.1. 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 RIS will have a registry of different institutions and projects and will be able to assist in connecting stakeholders who are working on similar projects and could possibly apply for funding together.
- Existing projects would need to demonstrate that there is a need for additional investment.
- Due to the fact that the manual is still to be finalized, issues such as how many proposals an institution can submit, how much will be allocated per country, etc. can only be answered once the Action Component Operational Manual has been finalized and approved.
- Manual will be in English, Spanish, and French.
- Feedback from the workshop will be fed back to IUCN HQ in Switzerland to be considered in the development of the Operational Manual.
- Calls for proposals will come up through the IUCN Regional Offices and be distributed through the RO, website, etc. The BIOPAMA focal points play an important role in this process.
- CBOs will, ideally, partner with NGOs or similar.
- BIOPAMA is a regional programme, but project implementation may be in individual countries.
- There was a request that technical partners are required to get government endorsement for proposals to ensure that they are in-line with government priorities.

8.2. Action Component Group session results

After the presentation on the Action Component, participants were 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 this exercise are presented below. Participants also added recommendations for the grant-making mechanism.

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

8.2.1.1. Positive examples and recommendations

- ✓ Establishment of a national committee, including government, civil society, etc. to oversee priorities to ensure alignment in-country and with national priorities.
- ✓ A steering committee manages the grants.
- ✓ Proposal evaluators identify potential collaborators across proposals and encourage these to merge into larger proposals (will save costs of administering many small grants).
- ✓ The total amount across 79 countries is small; so rather give communities small grants than giving to PA management.
- ✓ A reporting format and timeframes that are flexible, gives implementers flexibility.
- ✓ Government should also implement projects, not just communities (in response to point above).
- ✓ Look at the UNDP-GEF Small Grants Programme and copy the criteria, etc.
- ✓ Regionally-based projects are better (e.g. cross-border). This will result in fewer projects that involve more governments.
- ✓ Should include external expert reviewers to review proposals (after submission).
- ✓ Include mid-term reviews (for both short- and long-term projects) as this assists with implementation and developing a theory of change.
- ✓ Should be value-added grants as the amount is small, i.e. support ongoing initiatives.

- ✓ Determine disbursements per grant, especially the last disbursement: it is important to manage this properly.
- ✓ Proposals need to have a clear theory of change which is aligned with conservation objectives.
- ✓ There should be a targeted call for proposals.
- ✓ Small grants can be useful in some countries.
- ✓ The mechanism should be focused and minimise the number of projects: increase the size of the grants and reduce the number of projects.
- ✓ The donor should help capture results and the format should be designed for reporting, with a specific format for all implementers.
- ✓ Periodic reporting is better than only at the end of the project.
- ✓ Online reporting is easier and more user-friendly.
- ✓ There should be a fair distribution between regions and within regions.

8.2.1.2. *Negative examples*

- A lack of transparency and accountability.
- Too many consultants involved leads to inconsistency.
- Bureaucracy in funds disbursements and procurement leads to delays in project implementation.
- EU grant reporting is too intensive for too short a period – the reporting requirements should be appropriate to the reporting period.
- Disbursements per grant must be determined with consideration, especially the conditions related to the last disbursement.

9. PANORAMA

Marie Fischborn, Lead, Protected Area Solutions, gave a presentation on PANORAMA – Solutions for a Healthy Planet and the links to BIOPAMA. She highlighted that it makes people feel empowered to see others achieving success. PANORAMA focuses on solutions to support peer-learning from these successes.

Weblink for more information: <https://panorama.solutions/en>
Social media hashtag: #PanoramaSolutions

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ✓ PANORAMA is a partnership initiative that promotes solutions for nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.
- ✓ It is about identifying, analysing, documenting and promoting specific success stories to facilitate their replication, by combining online and offline learning.
- ✓ PANORAMA is a partnership of currently 6 organizations; with IUCN and GIZ leading.
- ✓ PANORAMA provides a platform for success stories: it is a knowledge broker. Stakeholders provide the knowledge for the solutions.
- ✓ PANORAMA is about learning from proven success and avoiding re-inventing the wheel.
- ✓ PANORAMA provides recognition to local projects, giving them visibility through a global platform.
- ✓ PANORAMA solutions are tools, methods, processes and approaches that work and inspire action, and have an impact, are scalable and address conservation and development challenges in an integrated manner.
- ✓ Links to BIOPAMA include:
 - Harmonisation of web resources (there was some integration into RIS in BIOPAMA I already, but it is being refined and improved. PANORAMA is working with the JRC to make required changes).
 - SoPA reports could include case studies and success stories from PANORAMA
 - Using the PANORAMA platform to highlight lessons from projects supported through Action Component; potentially integrate requirements for building on existing solutions into criteria for grants.
 - Communications and dissemination – stories of positive change through BIOPAMA and innovative solutions to practical problems from partner countries can be showcased through PANORAMA.

KEY POINTS FROM DISCUSSION

- It was felt that failures should be documented somewhere else: to learn from those as well. PANORAMA includes only positive solutions.
- PANORAMA is currently recruiting new reviewers to review and assess submitted solutions. Contact Marie if you are interested in becoming a case study reviewer.
- There are currently approximately 2,000 visits to the PANORAMA website per month and there is data available on where visitors are from, how long they stay on the website, etc.

10. Next steps

- The workshop report will be sent out by 15th June 2018.
- All presentations and other resources will be shared through a Dropbox link.
- IUCN has a framework of what BIOPAMA II will focus on: PAME, PAGE, data and capacity but through the workshop and further consultative processes will establish the workplan.
- There will be separate meetings with RCMRD and the RECs. If good suggestions for the RO host are presented, they will be considered. The hosting of the RO cannot be put off indefinitely. A decision needs to be made as IUCN has contractual obligations in terms of the RO.
- It is a regional programme so can't work with all communities and PAs on the ground.

12. 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 government only sessions. 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, various IGAD and EAC strategies and policies, etc.). The desk review process looked at actions proposed by member states and actions that were prioritised most frequently were included in these priorities. 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 four groups, with +- six people in each, to discuss the priorities. A total of five priorities were agreed upon within each break-away group. These were collated and presented back to the whole group providing a total of five common 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 assessment of governance and equity of protected areas and protected area systems.
- 2) Develop and strengthen protected area policy and legislation on protected area governance and equity.
- 3) Strengthen practical action and accountability on governance and equity.
- 4) Mainstream protected area governance and equity policy and legal instruments and plans with other sectors that impact on PA management.
- 5) Involvement and engagement of local communities in protected area governance and equity.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- It was pointed out that two EAC documents – EAC Transboundary Ecosystem Services Bill and the EAC Protocol on Tourism and Wildlife – were not included in the list of documents reviewed.
- Community engagement and involvement, as well as capacity building, were identified as cross-cutting themes.

10.1.1. Government capacity and data needs for PAGE identified

Government participants were again divided into four 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. Needs are grouped together under a relevant group title in the tables below. In some cases more than one working group mentioned the same need, but it is only listed once as they are listed here as priority needs. The list of needs in terms of capacity related to PAGE is presented below:

Government capacity needs related to PAGE
Awareness raising
Awareness and knowledge on PAGE, at all levels and for all actors
Assessments
Capacity for Protected Area Governance and Equity assessments
Existing assessment tools and methodologies
Policy and legal instruments
Governance instruments (co-management) – transition from government to governance
Development of policy and laws/agreements/protocols (equity)
Domestication of regional and global policy frameworks to national level (human and financial)
Capacity for policy development and revision
Tools and information systems
Systems and tools for data management related to PAGE
Capacity for information management
Practical action
PA governance diversity, participatory approaches, capacity of local communities and governments to manage PAs
Capacity for implementing practical actions



In terms of data needs, below is a list of the identified regional government priorities. Needs are grouped together under a relevant group title. In some cases more than one working group mentioned the same need, but it is only listed once as they are listed here as priority needs.

Government data needs related to PAGE
Data for assessments
Data for PAGE assessments: environmental; socio-economic; policy and legal; stakeholders
Ecological and socio-economic data to inform decision-making
Digitalisation of PA spatial data; land-use change; illegal activities; encroachment – drivers
Data on assessments
Data on existing PAGE assessments (where, when, what, who)
Data on laws, policies, etc.

Data on existing policy, laws and frameworks (institutional)
Capacity data
Data on existing PAGE capacity and capacity needs
Governance quality
Data on PA governance quality
Data sharing
National data handling and collecting protocols – to help with data sharing
Governance types and categories
Data on institutional design and arrangements on governance
Data on PA governance types and management categories in the region
Data on PA systems (types, categories, location)

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

In terms of the capacity development needs, the below were highlighted in the feedback session:

- Making sure people know tools, assessments, guidance, etc.
- Capacity to do assessments, what assessments exist, how to use them?
- Strengthening policy frameworks, and improving policies.
- Development of policy, laws, governance instruments (e.g. co-management).
- Capacity for implementing practical action – capacity for communities, governments to implement actions, look for funding for actions, etc.
- Capacity development related to information management and systems and tools for data management.
- Capacity for national data handling and protocols.

In terms of the data needs, the below were highlighted in the feedback session:

- Data related to existing capacity and capacity needs – capacity mapping – what is there, what needs to be built?
- PAGE data on laws and frameworks in-country and across the region.
- Data on governance types, management types, etc.
- Data on institutional arrangements.
- Input data for PAGE assessments – e.g. socio-economic data, spatial data, illegal activities, drivers, etc. to make decisions at site and system level.
- Data on who is a stakeholder in a PA?
- Data on quality and effectiveness of governance and equity.

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. Develop and strengthen national and transboundary protected area planning, assessment, implementation and monitoring
2. Develop and strengthen protected area policy and legislation related to protected area management effectiveness
3. Develop and implement sustainable protected area financing and resourcing, including through innovative solutions
4. Involving local communities in protected area planning, management and benefit-sharing

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. Needs are grouped together under a relevant group title. In some cases more than one working group mentioned the same need, but it is only listed once as they are listed here as priority needs.

Government capacity needs for PAME
Institutions and government
Strengthen capacity of institutions in charge of PA management
Capacity to develop and implement policies, plans, strategies, etc.
Capacity to develop and implement PAME policies and legislation
Site-level
Strengthen PA staff (site-level) capacity on planning, assessment, monitoring, mapping and other technical skills and community engagement approaches
Capacity and competence of PA managers, e.g. management skills, partnership management, innovative finance solutions
Negotiation
Negotiation, drafting, agreements
Communities
Human and institutional capacity for local communities to engage PA agencies and vice versa
Capacity of communities to engage in planning and decision-making
Capacity of local communities to support PA management (and vice versa)
Stakeholder and community engagement skills
Resource mobilisation
Capacity for resource mobilisation and resource management
Capacity for benefit-sharing
PAME assessments
Capacity to conduct PAME assessments
Data management
Human, institutional and financial capacity to acquire data
Capacity for data collection to inform management and policy
Capacity to collect and analyse ecological and socio-economic data for monitoring and assessment
Tools
Understand and simplify tools for PAME (user-friendly)
Capacity to develop and use PAME indicators for improved management and decision-making

Below is a table showing the identified government data needs for PAME. Needs are grouped together under a relevant group title. In some cases more than one working group mentioned the same need, but it is only listed once as they are listed here as priority needs.

Government data needs for PAME
Data to support management and policy objectives
Policies and legislation
Existing policies and legislation on PAME
Transboundary – harmonisation, standards, sharing
Economic and social values and use
Human use (including visitation, illegal activities, such as poaching, deforestation) and land ownership
Economic and social value of PAs
Ecological and other baseline data
Biophysical (climate, soil) and land and water cover
Species status, including Red List status, population size, distribution, movement
Spatial data – boundaries, land use change, socio-economic, biophysical
Ecological and socio-economic data – status and trends (e.g. species, habitats, threats, drivers, benefits)

Data on PA value and conservation targets (species, ecosystem values)
Capacity, resources and funding
Data on organisational capacity and resourcing, including funding needs and existing financing mechanisms
Institutional frameworks and budgets, HR resources
Data on PA financing opportunities
Performance assessments
Existing management initiatives and interventions (performance assessments)
Stakeholders
Competence register – stakeholders, NGOs, etc.
Data on PA stakeholders (institutions, capacities)
Stakeholders and their role, capacity, contributions and traditional knowledge

KEY POINTS FROM DISCUSSION

- There was a request for data on economic valuation to provide evidence to permanent/principal secretaries and higher government levels in order to get funding for conservation.

10.3. Regional observatory group session results

Government participants were divided into two working groups. A World Café session was organised to discuss needs in terms of other regional observatory services (including State of Protected Areas (SoPA)) and other analyses, analytical tools and 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. Participants were each given three coloured dots and if they agreed with an already identified need, then they placed a dot on the card with their identified need. A summary of the identified key needs in each category are presented below, along with the number of participants (specified in brackets) who identified each as a need, through their placement of dots. The three top rated needs in each session are highlighted in green.

10.3.1. Other Regional Observatory Services, including SoPA

PA boundaries and zoning:

- Zonation mapping (utilization) – wilderness, strict, access (2)
- Detailed maps for PAs (5)

Natural resources

- Resource maps (3)
- Biodiversity maps (4)
- Status and trends in species distributions (mapping) (4)
- Vegetation change over time (4)
- Resource values (ERVs mapping – flagship species, iconic, landscape, cultural, aesthetic, monument) (2)
- Forest data analysis (2)
- Change in land cover (e.g. 10-year period) (2)
- Nature of land cover (1)

Vulnerability, threats and risks

- PA situation analysis (2)
- Vulnerability maps of PAs (5)
- PA Vulnerability Index Assessment (6)

- Risk analysis of PA's simulations (1)
- Risk assessment (3)
- Ecosystem resilience (4)
- Analysis of vegetation cover change; ecological threat type and level (analysis – invasive species; agriculture; over-grazing; mining; settlement) (2)
- PA erosion analysis (1)

Extreme events and climate change

- Maps of extreme events (3)
- Climate change variations – flooding, etc. (1)
- Mapping to climate change effects (1)
- Early warning of climate events (2)
- Precipitation, cyclones, storms mapping (3)

Patrolling, poaching, monitoring

- Camera traps and analysis tools (1)
- Analysis of daily patrolling coverage (efficiency); poaching incident areas mapping; area of recovery from management interventions (2)

Socio-economics

- PA valuation (Total economic value (TEV) (7)
- Socio-economic assessment (3)
- PA Resource sharing mobilisation (3)

GIS and RS tools

- Analytical tools – GIS, remote sensing, mapping (geospatial) (6)
- Analysis of data on PA coastal areas (4)
- Satellite imagery and remote sensing data (2)

RO structure and infrastructure

- Establish REC's observatory linked to regional observatory (2)
- Equipment installation (2)

10.3.2. Other analyses, analytical tools and outputs

- Regional PA outlook report – annually (4)

Funding

- Funding opportunities which PAs could benefit from (GEF, GCF, LDCF) (3)
- Writing proposals training (6)
- Expertise (1)

Training

- Training on standard data collection system (3)
- Training on data and information packaging for decision-makers in PA management (10)
- Training on expanding knowledge and skill (4)
- Tools for PA management, e.g. workbooks, manuals (2)

Forecast and trends

- Predictions and advisory (2)
- Climate change prediction data (6)
- Demographic trend analysis (1)

- PA's connectivity maintaining (corridors) (2)
- Ecosystem connectivity (regional) (3)
- Regional threats identification (1)

Policy

- Policy briefs for international negotiations (1)
- Technical support and advisory into the development of policy, strategies, legislation (2)
- Research and innovation, e.g. resilience (1)

Data products and services

- Vegetation mapping (1)
- Collect and sharing regional data about PA and climate change (1)
- Mapping of the migratory corridors and breeding areas (1)
- Invasive species mapping (4)
- Climate services (2)
- Mapping of PAs (11)
- Customised information (1)

10.4. Closing comments from IUCN Councillor, Ali Kaka

Ali Kaka made the following closing comments for the government only workshop:

- Thank you for your participation, interest and excitement in BIOPAMA. This programme will only work if it has your full participation and support.
- Government has to give active participation and support to ensure that BIOPAMA II is successful. Going forward, respond to Leo and his team openly and candidly.
- Many people depend on PAs and natural resources. Climate change is causing havoc on natural resources, which also provide ecosystem services to all people. Development needs are increasing – where does that leave PAs? Programmes like this help us but they should not be the final solution, governments must stand up and do more for PAs.
- Thank you to Sam as the facilitator and the whole IUCN team and the JRC team. Great to see the growth in the partnership between IUCN and JRC.
- There was an intense discussion on the RO, but it has come a long way, so try and work together to decide on this issue as soon as possible, so that it can be up and running and can serve you. Let's all work together to set it up as soon as possible.
- Have a safe journey home and thank you for participating.

11. Combined sessions: Government and Technical Partners

On Thursday 24th May the morning began with introductory presentations for the technical partner participants, with government participants joining at the first tea break for combined sessions to promote networking and to share ideas for collaboration based on the identified government priorities.

11.1. Protected Area Governance and Equity (PAGE)

A presentation was given on the five ranked government priorities in terms of PAGE, as well as the process as to how these were identified. Participants were then divided into five groups, with approximately 10-14 participants per group. Participants first took part in a 'speed-dating' session where government and technical partner participants were paired and given two minutes to meet and identify broad areas for collaboration in terms of the priorities and the technical participants' institutions

key work areas. After the paired ‘speed-dating’ a working group session identified broad areas for collaboration by institution based on the discussions in the ‘speed-dating’. These were then grouped and the cards have been captured in Annex F.



11.2. Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME)

The same procedure as was used for the PAGE combined session was used for the PAME collaboration and support session. The results from this session have been captured from the cards and can be found in Annex G.

KEY POINTS FROM DISCUSSION

- The fact that mainstreaming has the fewest areas of collaboration and support is a concern, as it is the most important issue.
- There needs to be more of a focus on behaviour change, rather than simply raising awareness. Adults change their behaviour if they see a benefit in doing it, therefore, there need to be benefits for people.



12. Technical Partner Collaboration and Support Sessions

12.1. 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. Building on from the broad areas of collaboration identified in the combined morning sessions and 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 in terms of capacity building and the provision of data specifically. Included in this report is 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. The various group summaries are presented below.



12.1.1. Key points from working group sessions

In the working group sessions, the participants were divided into groups, with each group spending 15 minutes on discussing capacity building and then another 15 minutes discussing data related to PAGE. 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. In this session, areas for collaboration in terms of capacity building and data were aligned with one of the identified PAGE priorities:

- 1) Strengthening assessment of governance and equity of protected areas and protected area systems
- 2) Develop and strengthen protected area policy and legislation on protected area governance and equity
- 3) Strengthen practical action and accountability on governance and equity
- 4) Mainstream protected area governance and equity policy and legal instruments and plans with other sectors that impact on PA management
- 5) Involvement and engagement of local communities in protected area governance and equity.

12.1.2. Capacity building session

An entire suite of capacity building for governance and equity options was identified. These have been analysed in more detail in a separate spreadsheet and will be included in the development of the BIOPAMA workplan, but below is a list of the broad areas for collaboration:

- i. Capacity building related to governance assessments, including data collection and analysis;
- ii. Raising awareness in terms of governance and equity, especially for policy-makers;
- iii. Capacity building related to land-use planning, PA management categories, tax incentives, etc.
- iv. Establishment and support of multi-stakeholder forums to expand governance space and allow for mainstreaming;
- v. Developing capacity of local communities to engage in PA management and benefit-sharing.

Capacity building related to Priority Four (Mainstreaming) had the lowest numbers of areas for collaboration and support, indicating that there is a gap in this area.

12.1.3. Data session

In terms of areas for collaboration related to data in governance and equity, there were less areas for collaboration found, indicating potential gaps. These have been analysed in more detail in a separate spreadsheet and will be included in the development of the BIOPAMA workplan, but below is a list of the broad areas for collaboration:

- i. Data related to governance assessments, PA categories, etc.;
- ii. Data related to, and case studies on, community involvement in PAGE;

There was little found in terms of Priority Two and Four: highlighting major gaps in data related to PAGE.

KEY POINTS FROM THE DISCUSSION

- Key area for collaboration is capacity building related to training on how to do and use assessments and ensure the process is participatory.
- Movement of animals is important in terms of PAGE: understanding where animals are (rights of people related to this).
- Mainstreaming, and data and capacity related to that, was identified as a gap in general.
- There was also a gap identified in terms of Priority Two related to policy and legislation.
- There was an overlap of governance and management effectiveness in many groups.



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

Participants were shown the government identified regional PAME priorities. Building on from the broad areas of collaboration identified in the combined morning sessions and based on these 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 in terms of capacity building and the provision of data specifically. Included in this report is 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. In this working group session, areas for collaboration were not aligned with specific regional priorities, but grouped according to similarity. The various group summaries are presented below.

12.2.1. Key points from working group sessions

In the working group sessions, the participants were divided into groups, with each group spending 15 minutes on discussing capacity building and then another 15 minutes discussing data related to PAME in a World Café format. 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. In this session, areas for collaboration in terms of capacity building and data were aligned with one of the identified PAME priorities:

1. Develop and strengthen national and transboundary protected area planning, assessment, implementation and monitoring
2. Develop and strengthen protected area policy and legislation related to protected area management effectiveness
3. Develop and implement sustainable protected area financing and resourcing, including through innovative solutions
4. Involving local communities in protected area planning, management and benefit-sharing

12.2.2. Capacity building

As with the PAGE session, a whole suite of activities were identified. Below is a list of the main groupings:

- i. Training related to monitoring and data collection;
- ii. Provision of guidelines, tools and methodologies;
- iii. High-level capacity building (embedding experts for on-the-job training);
- iv. Training related to tools and methodologies;
- v. Training related to crime scenes and illegal activities;
- vi. Community capacity building related to managing PAs, benefit-sharing.
- vii. Site-level training (game scouts and rangers);
- viii. Training on conducting PAME assessments as well as training related to understanding data from PAME assessments;
- ix. Training related to finance (business planning for PAs);
- x. Sharing of knowledge and dissemination of information;
- xi. Other support services such as developing story maps, support to communities to engage in business, etc.;

Gaps identified included institutional capacity building and setting standards for training (and processes), especially cross-border trainings.

12.2.3. Data session

As with the PAGE capacity building session, a whole suite of available data and knowledge were identified. Below is a list of the main groupings:

- i. Baseline data on species;
- ii. Data on security;
- iii. Data on threats to biodiversity;
- iv. Data for, and on, PAME assessments;
- v. Data related to financing PAs;
- vi. Data related to PA policies.

KEY POINTS FROM DISCUSSION

- Sensitivities related to data and the privacy of data, etc. is essential to take into consideration.
- The issue is not a lack of data, but more a lack of access to data.
- There is a lot of baseline data available: what is there, species, conservation status, wildlife movement, etc.; including both static and dynamic data, marine and terrestrial data.
- It is important to ask: what is the added value of having data at a regional level and how can it be used?
- Need for data related to security and threats.
- There is a lack of data related to finance and policy.
- Business side of data is also important: what is it necessary to understand at a regional level?
- It was pointed out how many technical partners were at the workshop and the value of service providers to government. It was emphasised that there is so much being done to support government.
- Are we providing the right information and building capacity where it is needed?
- Disincentives for legal trade encourage legal trade. There is a need to incentivise a legal, sustainable trade. Work is being done but it is uncoordinated. There is a need for strong government buy-in.
- Need to mainstream biodiversity thinking into policies. This can be done through the wildlife economy, which is not being used sufficiently.
- Important to understand how we add efficiency in the use of resources to be embedded in the management effectiveness tools.
- Important to understand how biodiversity conservation is mainstreamed: need to broaden the landscape of the action and the frontiers of the action of conservation (i.e. include cities in conservation).

12.3. 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 two 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 in terms of:

- Financing;
- Data and knowledge products;
- Communities (where the RO could provide information on community-owned areas) and data visibility;
- Training on tools, guides, data analysis, etc.

A large wish list was developed of observatory services that participants would like to see included in the BIOPAMA Regional Observatory. Some of these included:

- Collaborations on combining governance and social data with conservation data;
- Landscape level (including multiple Pas) analysis and modelling;
- Development corridors;
- Identify and disseminate information on new funding opportunities of relevance to the region;
- Link to the UNDP BIOFIN project (showcase global biodiversity finance solutions);
- Biodiversity and trade threat maps;
- Threat mapping.

Some of the broad categories in terms of other data and tools which could be provided by technical partners included:

- Various databases;
- Various tools related to assessment, atlases, etc.;
- Maps;
- Species data (and natural resources);
- Wildlife crime and trade threats;
- Conservancy data.

As with the observatory services, there was a wishlist of data and tools, which included:

- Free and easy access to data;
- Access to satellite imagery for tracking vegetation and water resource changes;
- Tools to analyse complex biodiversity and spatial datasets;
- Training in data collection/tools used for data collection;
- Wildlife crime and trade threats;
- Socio-economic data and threat data for the areas surrounding Pas (the context in which a PA exists).

12.4. Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)

Daniel Marnewick, from Birdlife South Africa and the KBA Community, presented on Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs).

KEY POINTS FROM THE PRESENTATION

- ✓ In general, PAs have not been well planned as they are missing many areas rich in biodiversity. KBAs are defined as “*sites contributing significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity.*”
- ✓ The criteria for identifying KBAs include: threatened biodiversity; geographically restricted biodiversity; ecological integrity; biological processes; and irreplaceability through quantitative analysis (systematic biodiversity planning).
- ✓ KBAs inform global, national and local decision-making.
- ✓ KBAs need to be a multi-stakeholder owned product.
- ✓ The KBA benefits for countries are outlined in the presentation in the Dropbox.
- ✓ How KBAs assessments could support BIOPAMA II and lead to improved PA management:
 - ✓ Identification of key species for which the PA is globally important and so can target conservation management to safeguard these species;
 - ✓ Ensures conservation management is targeting all critical species at a site and not just the large mammals and birds;
 - ✓ KBA status will lead to options for funding – GEF7 specifies it will only fund PAE in KBAs and corridors linking them. USAID will also support KBA identification and conservation;
 - ✓ Raises the profile of sites globally;
 - ✓ Raises the biodiversity profile of countries;
 - ✓ Likely KBAs will become part of the metrics for CBD post-2020, linked to PAE and PA management effectiveness, so it will pay countries to start the KBA process, linking to BIOPAMA II and associated funding.
- ✓ The KBA Community facilitates practitioners on the ground and supports them to set up national processes.

12.5. 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, and what countries are the main ones in terms of their areas of operation. The table below provides the responses received:

Organisation	Main contribution
Birdlife International	Important bird and biodiversity areas: monitoring data and shapefiles, fact sheets (Africa: for sites where available)
CORDIO	Marine Biodiversity Database - maspawio.net - Kenya and by extension West Indian Ocean selected countries
EU delegation for Ethiopia	Best lessons and experiences from the ongoing EU support intervention in the area of PA management can be shared
IFAW	Training of law enforcers and PA managers

Organisation	Main contribution
UNEP-WCMC	Develop capacity of ACP countries and regional observatories to collate, manage and analyse PA data
WCPA	Technical expertise and biodiversity conservation
WIOMSA	Capacity building in the area around MPAs
KWCA	Provide an effective link between BIOPAMA and the wildlife conservancies in Kenya
Haramaya University	Capacity building: Biodiversity data collection, analysis and reporting; PA management training; short-term training on threat and key conservation issue identification: forecast and early warning; protected area database establishment and sharing
AWF	Regional and continental learning processes, and policy engagement through regional and pan-African inter-governmental institutions, e.g. AU, RECs, etc.
Mweka	Training protected area staff in different level - rangers to warden (managers)
CWMAAC - Tanzania	How to effectively engage IPLCs (WMAs) into effective management of their PAs and inputs to regional observatories
Birdlife South Africa	Red Listing support; Key Biodiversity Areas; Biodiversity Finance in Southern and Eastern Africa
IIED	Helping IUCN & JRC understand how to address governance and equity priorities 1, 2, 3, & 5 with government, NGO and local community partners in the region
National Museums of Kenya	Contributions in regard to species data
CITES-MIKE	Collaboration in terms of practical actions in PA - combining PA management and MIKE monitoring activities
GRAA	Management effectiveness: capacity building and support (ranger focus); Ranger development and support
TRAFFIC	Wildlife trade information (trade threats, species in trade, etc.) in both terrestrial and marine biomes in East and Southern Africa


Annex A: List of government and intergovernmental participants

Country	Name	Organisation
Djibouti	Linda Youssouf Kayad	Min. of Urbanism, Habitat & Environment
Djibouti	Mohamed Elmi Obsieh	PM Biodiversity, Min. of Urbanism, Habitat & Environment
Djibouti	Dr Debalkew Berhe	Programme Manager, Environment Protection, IGAD Secretariat
Ethiopia	Gebremeskel Gizaw Kassa	Director, National Parks and Sanctuaries Directorate, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Ethiopia	Motuma Didita	Researcher in Rangeland Plants Biodiversity, CBD Focal Point and PoWPA Focal person, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
Ethiopia	Geza Girma Timer	Director, Protected Areas Development and Protection Directorate, Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Kenya	Dr Margaret Mwakima	Principal Secretary, Min. of Tourism & Wildlife
Kenya	Ali Kaka	IUCN Councillor, Adept Conservation
Kenya	Jared Bosire	Programme Officer, The Nairobi Convention
Kenya	Dr. Arthur Tuda	Assistant Director, Ecosystem and Landscape, Kenya Wildlife Service
Kenya	Nelly Palmeris	Senior Warden, Nairobi National Park, Kenya Wildlife Service
Kenya	Dr Emmanuel Nkurunziza	Director-General, RCMRD
Kenya	Degelo Sendabo	Remote Sensing Officer, RCMRD
Kenya	Myra Bernardi	European Commission
Kenya	Dr Erustus Kanga	Ministry of Tourism & Wildlife
Rwanda	Marie-Laetitia Busokeye	Director of Research, Environmental Planning and Development; CBD Focal point, Rwanda Environment Management Authority
Somalia	Dr Osman Gedow AMIR	Technical Advisor, Biodiversity and Protected Areas, Min. of Livestock, Forestry & Range
Somalia	Mohamed Moallim Osman Mohamed	Director of Environment Awareness and Protection, Office of Environ at the office of PM
South Sudan	Joseph Lam Achaye	Director General for Wetlands and Biodiversity, Min. of Environment & Forestry
South Sudan	Dr Malik Doka Morjan	Director for Wildlife Management and Protected Areas, Min. of Wildlife Conservation & Tourism

Country	Name	Organisation
South Sudan	Paul L. Demetry	Deputy-Director for Biodiversity, CBD and IGAD-BMP Focal Point, Min. of Environment & Forestry
Sudan	EL Khitma EL Awad Mohammed Ahmed	Senior Researcher, Higher Council for Environment & Natural Resources
Sudan	Gamal El-Deen Adam Elballa	General Director, Wildlife Conservation General Administration (WCGA)
Sudan	Dr. Noureldin Ahmed Abdalla	Secretary-General, Higher Council of Environment & NR
Tanzania	Dismas Laurean Mwikila	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, East African Community
Tanzania	Ladislaus Leonidas	Principal Environment and Natural Resources Officer, East African Community
Tanzania	Raphael Manirabarusha	Tourism and Wildlife Management Programme Assistant, East African Community
Tanzania	Jean Baptiste Havugimana	Director, East African Community
Uganda	John Makombo	Director, Conservation, Uganda Wildlife Authority
Uganda	Etwodu Levi	Director Natural Forests Management, National Forestry Authority

Annex B: List of government and intergovernmental BIOPAMA focal points

Country	Name	Institution/position
Djibouti	Mohamed Elmni Obsieh	Biodiversity Manager at Ministry of Environment
Eritrea		
Ethiopia	Gebremeskel Gizaw Kassa	Ethiopian Wildlife Conservation Authority
Ethiopia	Motuma Didita	PoWPA Focal Point, Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute
Kenya	Arthur Tuda	Head of Ecosystem and Landscape Conservation and Management, Kenya Wildlife Service
Rwanda	Eugene Mutangana	Head of Conservation, Department, Rwanda Development Board
Somalia	Mohamed Moallim Osman	Office of Environment at the Office of the Prime Minister
Somalia	Dr Osman Gedow Amir	Biodiversity Data Centre, Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Federal Government of Somalia
South Sudan	Dr Malik Doka Morjan	Undersecretary, PoWPA Focal Point, Ministry of Wildlife Conservation and Tourism
South Sudan	Paul Lado Demetry	Deputy-Director for Biodiversity; CBD Focal Point, Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Sudan	Noureldin Ahmed Abdalla	Secretary-General, Higher Council for Environment and National Resources
Tanzania		
Uganda	John Makombo	Director Conservation, Uganda Wildlife Authority
EAC	Ladislaus Kyaruzi Leonidas	Principal Environment and Natural Resources Management Officer
IGAD	Dr. Debalken Berhe	Program Manager, Environment Protection

 Focal point still to be confirmed


Annex C: List of technical partner participants

Name	Organisation/Country	Designation
Sintayehu Workeneh Dejene	Haramaya University, Ethiopia	Assistant Professor of Production Ecology and Resource Conservation
Mersha Argaw	European Union, Ethiopia	EU Delegation to Ethiopia
James Mbugua	CORDIO, Kenya	
Joy Juma	Maliasili Initiatives, Kenya	
Thea Carrol	CITES/ MIKE, Kenya	Coordinator
Thomas Yatich	European Commission, Kenya	Environmental Management Officer
Ngugi Kimani M	RCMRD, Kenya	Geospatial Information Technology Lead
Ademola Ajagbe	BirdLife International, Kenya	Regional Director for Africa
Lucy Waruingi	African Conservation Centre, Kenya	Executive Director
Stephen Kinyua	International Fund for Animal Welfare, Kenya	
Dalphine Ardre	BirdLife, Kenya	Finance Manager
Per Karlsson	African Wildlife Foundation, Kenya	Program Design
Fred Kwame	World Wildlife Fund, Kenya	Director, Africa
Dickson Ole Kaelo	KWCA, Kenya	Chief Executive Officer
Lawrence Monda	National Museums of Kenya	Technical Director
Dr Geoffrey Mwachala	National Museums of Kenya	Chief of Research
Drew McVey	World Wildlife Fund, Kenya	
Degelo Sendabo	RCMRD, Kenya	Remote Sensing Officer
Joyce Mbataru	KWCA, Kenya	
Dr Paul Kariuki Ndang'ang'a	BirdLife International, Kenya	
Jeridah Ambiyio	African Conservation Centre, Kenya	
Nancy Chege	UNDP-GEF/SGP, Kenya	Country Programme Manager

Francesca Booker	IIED, London	Researcher, Biodiversity Team, Natural Resources Group
Peter John Mills	The Game Rangers Association of Africa, South Africa	IUCN Committee Representative
Dr Bezeng Bezeng	BirdLife South Africa	Regional Red List and KBA Programme Officer
Daniel Marnewick	BirdLife, South Africa	Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas Programme; KBAs Community Chair
Candice Stevens	BirdLife, South Africa	
Gerald Bigurube	Frankfurt Zoological Society, Arusha, Tanzania	Country Director
Victoria Antony Nderumaki	World Commission on Protected Areas, Tanzania	Local Representative Kilimanjaro
George Wambura	Community Wildlife Management Consortium, Tanzania	Chief Executive Officer
Omoury Amiri Chambegga	Community Wildlife Management Consortium, Tanzania	
Dr Mathias Msafiri Igulu	WIOMSA, Tanzania	Program Manager
Julie Thomson	TRAFFIC - East Africa	Head of Office
Philbert Nsengiyumva	Albertine Rift Conservation Society, Uganda	Director, Conservation Program
Elise Belle	UNEP-WCMC, UK	Senior Programme Officer, Protected Areas
Marine Deguignet	UNEP-WCMC, UK	

Annex D: List of technical partner BIOPAMA focal points

Institution	Designation	Name
African Conservation Centre	Executive Director	Lucy Waruingi
African Leadership Group		
African Wildlife Foundation	Vice President Eastern and Southern Africa	Kathleen Fitzgerald
Albertine Rift Conservation Society	Director, Environment and Development Program	Philbert Nsengiyumva
Birdlife International	Ag Head of Conservation (Africa)	Kariuki Ndanganga
Birdlife South Africa	IBA Programme/KBA Africa Community	Daniel Marnewick/Bezeng Simeon
CITES MIKE	MIKE Programme Coordinator	Thea Carroll
College of African Wildlife Management, Mweka	Rector	Prof. Jafari Kideghesho
Community Wildlife Management Areas Consortium (CWMAC)	Chief Executive Officer	George James Wambura
CORDIO East Africa	GIS Specialist and IT Manager	James Mbugua
EU Delegation to Ethiopia	Task Manager	Mersha Argaw
Frankfurt Zoological Society	Tanzania Grants Coordinator	Dr. Michael Thompson
Haramaya University	Assistant Professor, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Management Research. Community engagement head	Dr. Sintayehu Workenen
IFAW	Head of Programmes	Steve Njumbi
IIED	Senior Researcher, Biodiversity Team, Natural Resources Group	Phil Franks and Francesca Booker
KWCA	Chief Executive Officer	Dickson Kaelo
Maliasili Initiatives	Executive Director	Fred Nelson
National Museums of Kenya	Chief of Research	Geoffrey Mwachala
RCMRD	Geospatial Information Technology Lead	Ngugi Kimani
The Game Rangers Association of Africa	IUCN Representative for GRAA and Committee Member	Peter Mills
TRAFFIC East Africa	Head	Julie Thomson
UNDP-GEF/SGP	Country Programme Manager	Nancy Chege
USAID Kenya		
WCPA East Africa	Vice Chairperson	Victoria Nderumaki
WIOMSA	Programme Manager	Mathias Igulu
WWF Regional Office for Africa		

 Focal point still to be confirmed

Annex E: List of IUCN and JRC team

Name	Institution	Designation
Stephen Peedell	EC Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy	BIOPAMA Coordinator, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Ispra, Italy
Bastian Bertzky	EC Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy	Project Officer - BIOPAMA Point of Contact for Southern Africa, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Ispra, Italy
Lucy Bastian	EC Joint Research Centre, Ispra, Italy	Project Officer - BIOPAMA Point of Contact for Eastern Africa, Joint Research Centre, European Commission, Ispra, Italy
Leo Niskanen	IUCN ESARO, Nairobi, Kenya	Technical Coordinator, Conservation Areas and Species programme
Charles Oluchina	IUCN	Regional Programme Coordinator
Marie Fischborn	IUCN HQ, Gland, Switzerland	Lead, Protected Area Solutions, IUCN, Gland, Switzerland
Sue Snyman	IUCN ESARO, Pretoria, South Africa	Senior Programme Officer, Conservation Areas and Species programme, BIOPAMA Coordinator IUCN ESARO
Akshay Vishwanath	IUCN ESARO, Nairobi, Kenya	Senior Programme Officer, Conservation Areas and Species programme, IUCN ESARO
Evelyn Chivero	IUCN ESARO, Pretoria, South Africa	BIOPAMA Administrator
Edith Mbigi	IUCN ESARO, Nairobi, Kenya	Programme Administrator
Luther Anukur	IUCN ESARO, Nairobi, Kenya	Regional Director, IUCN Regional Office for Eastern and Southern Africa
Sylvia Maina	IUCN ESARO, Nairobi Kenya	Communications and Constituency Officer
Sébastien Regnaut	IUCN - BURKINA FASO	Regional Coordinator, Protected Areas and Biodiversity Programme
George Akwah Neba	IUCN - BURKINA FASO	Regional Programme Coordinator, West and Central Africa Region
James Omoding	IUCN - UGANDA	Senior Programme Officer

Annex F: PAGE broad areas of collaboration and support identified in combined session

Priority One: Strengthening assessment of governance and equity of protected areas and protected area systems	Institution
Providing available data in PAs from research activities conducted in the PAs	National Museums of Kenya
Research - Assess the current PA's GE	Haramaya University
Assist in assessment on GE and doing stakeholder mapping	RCMRD
Strengthening assessment of GE of PA systems	EU delegation to Ethiopia
Assessing GE of wildlife conservancies in Kenya	KWCA
Governance assessment and M & E	Northern Rangelands Trust
Strengthen capacity of communities to assess governance of ICCAs	CWMAC & UNDP-GEF/SGP
Assessment and training	Maliasili Initiative & CWMAC
Support government through Nairobi Convention in strengthening mechanism to report progress for SDG 14 targets (WIO)	WIOMSA
Mapping all types of governance systems of Protected and conserved areas	UNEP-WCMC
Regional/national training on standardised governance quality assessment (site level) - training of trainers	IIED
Technical guidance on GE assessment scorecard	IIED

Priority Two: Develop and strengthen protected area policy and legislation on protected area governance and equity	Institution
Contribute and share information and data on GE from conservancies through the State of Conservancies report	KWCA
Strengthen natural resources policies and legislations for private and community PAs	KWCA
Support to develop policy	Haramaya University
Privately PAs - utilising alternative and innovative legal mechanisms to create new platforms for governance and management	BirdLife South Africa
Provide ME support and training for government, private and communities	GRAA
Strengthening and building capacity of local grassroots governance institutions	ACC Kenya
Capacity building for legislatures and policy makers	IFAW
Data and analyses on PA governance	UNEP-WCMC
Wildlife trade assessments (national level)	TRAFFIC
Can share experience on the geo-database and system development for monitoring and observation of PAs (20 countries in ESA)	RCMRD

Key Biodiversity Areas an indicator of CBD and SDG targets	KBA Community/Birdlife South Africa
Practical action for legislators - capacity building	TRAFFIC
Work with regional/national community/membership organisations to advocate on GE issues	IIED
Develop policy briefs on artisanal fishing in Kenya	CORDIO
Regional/national training on understanding GE	IIED

Priority Three: Strengthen practical action and accountability on governance and equity	Institution
Site-based capacity building and monitoring (patrols/data gathering)	CITES-MIKE
Policy and legislation	National Museums of Kenya
Support review of policy and legislation for PAGE (i.e. access and benefit-sharing)	BirdLife International
Develop policy/linkage on structural hierarchy linkage (federal to regional to PAs)	EWCA
Strengthen national policy and legislation, monitoring, implementation, review and awareness	KWCA
Mainstream PA governance - develop integrated land use plans and ecosystem plans in key conservation areas	ACC Kenya
Facilitate mechanisms for collaboration among different management authorities in an ecosystem	FZS - Tanzania
Integrated land use planning at micro and macro (landscape) level, e.g. Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia in East Africa	AWF
Develop PA/Conservancy holistic general management plans and support their implementation	AWF
Capacity building	CWMA; FZS; AWF
Organisational development support - strategy, people, action	Maliasili Initiatives - Kenya, Tanzania and Namibia
Capacity building of Civil Society Organisations (CSO) in EIA process	ARCOS
Providing funds to regional scientist to exchange knowledge and best practices in the area of natural (marine) resource management	WIOMSA
Regional/national training on action planning for improving GE (systems and site level)	IIED
Strengthen capacity building in PA governance system	Mweka

Priority Four: Mainstream protected area governance and equity policy and legal instruments and plans with other sectors that impact on PA management	Institution
Privately PAs - expanding the scope of legislative and policy tools beyond traditional state parks to activate other actors and resources e.g. private sector investment	BirdLife South Africa
Strengthen practical action and accountability on GE	EU delegation to Ethiopia
Practical action: biodiversity inventory; data mobilization	National Museums of Kenya
Development of guidance document for mainstreaming biodiversity of PA into sectors	Birdlife International
Developing policy briefs on natural capital engagement with other sectors	ACC
Mainstreaming biodiversity and PA policy and legislation with AU, RECs, IGAD, etc. at regional, continental level, including transboundary issues	AWF
Environment and development regional dialogue	ARCOS
Linking policy makers with scientists in the region (WIO region) - marine partners	WIOMSA
Legality framework assessments (e.g. timber trade) - in Madagascar and Tanzania; planned for Uganda	TRAFFIC
KBAs business guidelines	BirdLife South Africa
Technical support for government focal points on mainstreaming issues governance quality and equity in relevant policies and action plans	IIED
Promoting multi-stakeholder engagement in marine spatial planning and governance	CORDIO

Priority Five: Involvement and engagement of local communities in protected area governance and equity	Institution
Capacity building/awareness for local communities in PAs	National Museums of Kenya
Build capacity of community conservancies on GE	KWCA
Bridge between local communities and government	Haramaya University
Involvement of communities in law enforcement, management and monitoring	CITES-MIKE
Building governance capacity of local communities at PAs recognised as Important Bird Areas (IBAs)	BirdLife International
Capacity building for national, regional and community level for non-state community groups	KWCA
Capacity building in engagement of local communities in PAGE using crowd sourcing techniques	RCMRD
Support capacity development for community engagement in PA management and governance	BirdLife International
Involvement of local communities in national and county policies, laws, incentives, PA management	KWCA
Community and indigenous people engagement (indigenous knowledge)	National Museums of Kenya
Involvement and engagement of local communities in PAGE	EU delegation to Ethiopia
Local community engagement in and around PAs and in landscapes, e.g. Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania in East Africa	AWF
Supporting governance training especially in communities	FZS - Tanzania
Facilitate community-tailored benefits that are conservation compatible	FZS - Tanzania
Effective engagement of IPLCs	CWMA; SGP/UNDP/ICCA (governance system)
Improve community livelihood	IFAW
Community horizontal learning exchanges	ACC
Organisational development support - strategy, people, action	Maliasili Initiatives - Kenya, Tanzania and Namibia
Involvement and engagement of local communities in PAGE - ongoing projects in Amboseli and Maasai Mara	ACC
Nature-based community enterprise (NR use around PAs)	ARCOS
Can support involvement and engagement through Fairwild Initiative which provides a framework for the sustainable management and certification of wild plants e.g. baobab, moringa. Have a project planned for Tsavo with WWF Kenya	TRAFFIC East Africa (with IUCN) - Northern Kenya, Zimbabwe
Management of ICCAs registry (case studies on GE)	UNEP-WCMC
Training community on the management of locally managed marine areas in Kenya, Mozambique and Djibouti	CORDIO
Multi-stakeholder governance assessment designed by IIED puts communities at the centre of the process	IIED

Annex G: PAME broad areas of collaboration and support identified in combined session

Priority One: Develop and strengthen national and transboundary protected area planning, assessment, implementation and monitoring	Institution
Support regional marine network of PAs	WIOMSA
Implementing PA management programs with partner govt/public institutions - security strengthening; assessing ME	FZS
Security data collection analysis, management and use	FZS
Develop and implement PA plans (including transboundary areas)	AWF
Facilitate development and implementation of integrated land use plans at macro (landscape) and micro level	AWF
Can support with assessments re wildlife trafficking (includes terrestrial, marine, animals and plants)	TRAFFIC
Support with monitoring of wildlife crime nationally and across international borders	TRAFFIC
Capacity in data processing and analysis in wildlife crime	TRAFFIC
ME: assessments, site-specific, recommendations	GRAA
Security assessments of PA and ranger development training	GRAA
All PAs are unique require managerial practice based on the uniqueness with a general system for those closely related including data collection	WCPA
Foundational data on species and ecosystem red listing and KBA assessments that informs PA protection/expansion	BirdLife International South Africa
National and transboundary PA implementation and monitoring - law enforcement (patrols); ranger-based monitoring (illegal activities and illegal killing) - capacity building and support and data analysis MIKE sites (PAs)	CITES-MIKE
Training and development of biodiversity monitoring protocol for natural and transboundary PAs	BirdLife
PA monitoring (species diversity and migration and transboundary PA issues)	National Museums of Kenya
Transboundary approaches; corridor-level planning; tools-spatial planning (ALES/SIGHT)	WWF
Provide data that would be used for assessment, implementation, planning and monitoring	National Museums of Kenya
Develop and strengthen national and transboundary PA planning, assessment, implementation and monitoring	EU
Introducing refresher course in PA manager	Mweka
Capacity building in transboundary planning, assessment and monitoring	Mweka
PA assessment and monitoring - Green List; SMART; Transboundary (GVTC; Kenya and Tanzania)	WWF
Sharing of monitoring tools (SMART and PATROL books)	CWMAC
Mechanism for IPLCA PAs transboundary sharing (Tanzania, Kenya and Mozambique)	CWMAC

Training and recommendations on the development of PA management plans	UNEP-WCMC
Support of transborder conservation initiatives	ACC
Manage the GD-PAME and ICCAs registry	UNEP-WCMC
Total economic valuation for PAs	ARCOS
Support PA management planning in Rwanda e.g. 10 year mgt plan for Gishwati-Mukura NP	ARCOS
Borderlands Conservation Initiative (BCI) to support transborder conservation, assessment and implementation (Kenya/Tanzania)	ACC
Support implementing systematic conservation planning to design or review PA networks	UNEP-WCMC
Integrate landscape assessment and monitoring in selected KBAs of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi (ILAM)	ARCOS
Review and mapping of all ME methodologies used in the regional PAs network	UNEP-WCMC
Capacity building on PAME assessments	UNEP-WCMC
National and regional PAs monitoring and assessment	Haramaya University
Support biodiversity assessments of PAs: identification and prediction of species threats	TRAFFIC
Develop technical support in conservation data collection and usage	WCPA
Capacity building in PAs biodiversity monitoring tools (existing)	Haramaya University
Mapping, monitoring and developing database for PAs and sharing existing data	RCMRD
Strategic management plan development	WCPA
Spearheading the northern Mozambique channel initiative aimed at safeguarding and managing marine resources to champion PA expansion	CORDIO
Monitoring/assess KBAs assist governments to report on biodiversity and PA to CBD and SDG	BirdLife South Africa/KBA Community
Planning: using KBAs to inform PA effectiveness	BirdLife South Africa/KBA Community
Marine biodiversity monitoring across the WIO	CORDIO
Support management planning for PAs recognised as Important Birding and Biodiversity Areas	BirdLife International
Organisational development support - impact monitoring systems, management planning	Maliasili Initiatives

Priority Two: 2. Develop and strengthen protected area policy and legislation related to protected area management effectiveness	Institution
Regional support and strategy development	GRAA
Providing management advice/capacity development on best practice for PA management	BirdLife South Africa
PA policies - assessment and development of tools	WWF

PA policy and legislation - ME	National Museums of Kenya
Financing landscapes lab (Big Gap)	WWF
Capacity building for legislatures and policy makers	IFAW
Develop policy briefs and recommendations on PA management and monitoring	UNEP-WCMC
Development of Amboseli Ecosystem Management Plans - Kenya	ACC
Gazettement of the PA management plan guidelines will aid in the development of conservancy management plans	KWCA
Development of the conservation endowment fund governance structures - to include communities	KWCA
Guideline development on management effectiveness	WCPA
Privately PAs - create additional legal and policy mechanisms to allow for additional forms of PA	BirdLife South Africa
Biodiversity finance gap solutions - UNDP BIOFIN expertise to create finance solutions for PAs, including declaration, management and long-term sustainability	BirdLife South Africa
PA policy: national wildlife policy, law, regulations and guidelines including guidelines for ecosystem planning and conservancy management plans	KWCA
Research and publication of illegal fishing gears to strengthen PA policy and legislation	CORDIO
Organisational development support: people: leadership training, planning (work planning), HR systems and structures	Maliasili Initiatives
Organisational development support: strategy: impact models, strategic plans (org., communication, fund-raising)	Maliasili Initiatives

Priority Three: 3. Develop and implement sustainable protected area financing and resourcing, including through innovative solutions	Institution
Avail GEF funds through communities implementing projects in and around PAs	UNDP-GEF/SGP
Sourcing funds for PA management - from governments, individuals, international bodies	FZS
PA finance program to support PA authorities to manage costs and increase revenues for PA estates	AWF
Economic incentives and CBTEs support of local livelihoods for sustainable PA financing	ACC
Development of policy briefs and best practice on sustainable finance models across Africa	KWCA
Financial support for PA management	IFAW
Fiscal benefits = creation of incentives for PAs (innovative finance solution)	BirdLife South Africa
PAs gap studies and proposal development (Ethiopia)	Haramaya University
Management resourcing - KBA partnership supporting PA management in KBAs will attract funding from international financiers e.g. CEPF, USAID, GEF	BirdLife South Africa/KBA Community
Sustainable financing for wildlife conservancies including proposed national conservation fund and conservancy grant facility, incentives for leases	KWCA

Priority Four: 4. Involving local communities in protected area planning, management and benefit-sharing	Institution
Support community participation in planning, implementation	UNDP-GEF/SGP
Support communities on sustainable harvest/management of wild plants in trade (Fairwild)	TRAFFIC
Engage local communities in PA planning, management and benefits-sharing	AWF
METT applied to GEF-funded community projects	UNDP-GEF/SGP
ICCAs	UNDP-GEF/SGP
Develop guidance and capacity for community engagement in PA management and benefit-sharing	BirdLife
Capacity building/awareness to the local communities in the area of management and benefit-sharing	National Museums of Kenya
Involving local communities in PA planning, management and benefit-sharing	EU
Involvement of communities - conservancies communal; benefit-sharing. Build capacity on institutions on how to engage communities	WWF
IPLCs planning, management and benefit-sharing: sharing of tools and templates	CWMAC
Involvement of local communities - basic intelligence systems (enforcement) and monitoring	CITES-MIKE
Involving local communities - CBNRM approaches; people protecting landscapes initiative - indigenous groups	WWF
Community-based forest management (CFM) in Uganda e.g. CFM in Echuya forest	ARCOS
Support local community livelihood	IFAW
Training of local game scouts	ACC
Capacity building of local communities in PA planning and management	BirdLife
Community-based conservation initiatives that build capacity for planning and management	ACC
Training and awareness forums on equitable benefit-sharing, planning and management	KWCA
Management of indigenous and community conserved areas (ICCAs) registry	UNEP-WCMC
Capacity building of local communities in management and benefit-sharing in PAs	Haramaya University
Adaptation of environmental management practice for income generation	WCPA
Capacity building and sharing experiences e.g. participatory mapping	RCMRD
Adaptation climate change: capacity building (community); benefit-sharing	WCPA
Involving communities (site support groups) in taking action for conservation of PAs recognised as IBAs	BirdLife International
Guidelines for benefit-sharing between parks & reserves and adjacent communities and benefit-sharing of benefits accrued by conservancies	KWCA
Through monitoring of IBAs, assess the 'response'/action being undertaken at PAs recognised as IBAs	BirdLife International
Research and understand effective and equitable benefit-sharing mechanisms (from community perspective)	IIED
Training local communities in coral reef monitoring (Mozambique, Kenya, Djibouti)	CORDIO
Developed guidelines for establishment of locally managed marine areas for communities	CORDIO

Annex H: Agenda for government and intergovernmental inception workshop

22 nd May 2018	
BIOPAMA Regional Inception Workshop for Eastern Africa	
Governmental and Intergovernmental Delegates' Workshop	
SESSION 1. OPENING CEREMONY AND WELCOMING REMARKS	
7.30-8.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration
8.00-8.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome remarks Opening address
SESSION 2: INTRODUCTIONS AND OVERVIEW OF THE AGENDA	
8.30-9.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductions Objectives and overview of the agenda
SESSION 3: SETTING THE SCENE	
9.15-10.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation: Global context Presentation: BIOPAMA programme Presentation: Lessons learned from the first phase of BIOPAMA Discussion
10.25-10.55	BREAK
SESSION 4 : PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY	
10.55-11.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation: Protected area governance and equity - IUCN
11.30-12.40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation: Results of a review of high level priorities for protected area governance and equity - IUCN Group exercise Plenary session to discuss additional priority issues
12.40-13.40	LUNCH
SESSION 4 : PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY (Continued)	
13.40-15.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation of all identified priority issues Group exercise 2 & 3 related to data and capacity needs
15.20-15.35	Group photo
15.35-16.05	Break
SESSION 5 : PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS	
16.05-16.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation: protected area management effectiveness - IUCN
16.45-17.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap of Day 1 Introduction to Day 2
END OF DAY 1	

23rd of May 2018 <u>BIOPAMA Regional Inception Workshop for Eastern Africa</u> Governmental and Intergovernmental Delegates' Workshop	
SESSION 5: PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS (CONTINUED)	
7.30-8.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration
8.00-8.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation: Review of high level priorities for protected area management effectiveness • Instructions for Group Exercise related to protected area management effectiveness
8.25-9.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group Exercise 4 on protected area management effectiveness • Facilitated plenary to identify additional priorities
9.15-10.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of identified priority issues • Group exercise 5 & 6 related to data and capacity needs
10.35-11.05	BREAK
SESSION 6: REGIONAL OBSERVATORY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR PROTECTED AREAS	
11.05-12.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation: Regional Observatory for Protected Areas - IUCN • Presentation: Information systems for protected areas (RRIS, tools and resources) – JRC
12.30-13.30	LUNCH
13.30-14.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a Regional Observatory - plenary session
14.15-15.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World café session to identify priorities
15.05-15.35	BREAK
15.35-16.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plenary session report back - IUCN
16.10-17.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PANORAMA presentation • Summary of workshop outcomes • Next steps
17.10-17.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recap of Day 2 • Introduction to Day 3
END OF DAY 2	

24th of May 2018 <u>BIOPAMA Regional Inception Workshop for Eastern Africa</u> Governmental and Intergovernmental Delegates' Workshop	
Time	
7.30-8.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration
SESSION 1: OPENING CEREMONY AND WELCOMING REMARKS (Technical partners only)	
8.00-8.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcoming remarks
SESSION 2: INTRODUCTIONS AND WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES (Technical partners only)	
8.30-8.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall objectives and overview of the agenda – IUCN
SESSION 3: SETTING THE SCENE (Technical partners only)	
8.45-9.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global context for BIOPAMA – IUCN What is BIOPAMA? – IUCN Lessons learned from phase I of BIOPAMA – IUCN/JRC Discussion
9.45-10.15	BREAK - Government participants join workshop
10.15-10.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductions
SESSION 4: PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION (PAGE)	
10.35-10.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation overview of protected area governance and equity (PAGE) Presentation on government PAGE priorities
10.55-12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group work sessions
SESSION 5: PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION (PAME)	
12.00-12.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation overview of protected area management effectiveness (PAME) Presentation on government PAME priorities
12.20-13.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group work sessions Plenary report back - IUCN
13.15-14.15	LUNCH
SESSION 6: ACTION COMPONENT	
14.15-15.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation on the BIOPAMA Action Component – IUCN Discussion related to grant mechanisms
15.15-15.30	Group Photo
15.30-16.00	BREAK - End of workshop for government participants

Annex I: Agenda for technical partner inception workshop

24th of May 2018 <u>BIOPAMA Regional Inception Workshop for Eastern Africa</u> Technical Partners' Workshop	
Time	
7.30-8.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration
SESSION 1. OPENING CEREMONY AND WELCOMING REMARKS (Technical partners only)	
8.00-8.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome remarks
SESSION 2: INTRODUCTIONS AND WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES (Technical partners only)	
8.30-8.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall objectives and overview of the agenda – IUCN
SESSION 3: SETTING THE SCENE (Technical partners only)	
8.45-9.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global context for BIOPAMA – IUCN What is BIOPAMA? – IUCN Lessons learned from phase I of BIOPAMA – IUCN/JRC Discussion
9.45-10.15	BREAK - Government participants join workshop
10.15-10.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductions
SESSION 4: PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION (PAGE)	
10.35-10.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation on government Protected Area Governance and Equity (PAGE) priorities
10.55-12.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group work sessions on PAGE
SESSION 5: PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION (PAME)	
12.00-12.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation on government Protected Area Management Effectiveness (PAME) priorities
12.20-13.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Group work sessions on PAME
13.15-14.15	LUNCH
SESSION 6: ACTION COMPONENT	
14.15-15.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation on the BIOPAMA Action Component – IUCN Discussion related to grant mechanisms
15.15-15.30	GROUP PHOTO
15.30-16.00	BREAK – End of workshop for government participants
SESSION 7 : PROTECTED AREA GOVERNANCE AND EQUITY	
16.00-16.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation: What is protected area governance and equity? –IUCN Recap: Regional priorities for protected area governance and equity – IUCN
16.30-17.35	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World café group session to identify areas of collaboration Feedback on World café sessions - IUCN
17.35-17.45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap of Day One
END OF DAY ONE	

Day 2: 25th May 2018 BIOPAMA Regional Inception for Eastern Africa Technical Partners' Workshop	
Time	
7.30-8.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily attendance sign in
8.00-8.15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap from Day 1 – Facilitator
SESSION 8. PROTECTED AREA MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS	
8.15-9.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is protected area management effectiveness? - IUCN Recap presentation of regional priorities from desk review and survey - IUCN
9.00-10.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying areas of collaboration on protected area management effectiveness
10.05-10.35	BREAK
10.35-10.55	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report back – IUCN
SESSION 9: REGIONAL OBSERVATORY AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS FOR PROTECTED AREAS	
10.55-12.05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a Regional Observatory for Protected Areas – IUCN Information systems for protected areas –JRC UNEP-WCMC
12.05-12.50	<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
12.50-13.50	LUNCH
13.50-14.20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation on priorities identified for observatory by government and intergovernmental actors – IUCN
14.20-14.50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plenary session: Identifying areas for collaboration with the Regional Observatory
14.50-15.20	BREAK
15.20-16.25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PANORAMA presentation Other presentations
SESSION 10: SUMMARY & CLOSING	
16.25-17.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary & next steps
17.10-17.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Closing remarks
END OF TECHNICAL PARTNERS' WORKSHOP	



www.biopama.org

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.