



WORKSHOP
Towards the Creation of a Regional Conservation Vision for the Amazon

SUMMARY REPORT
(English version)

28-30 August 2008
Bogotá, Colombia



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I. Background

The Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on National Parks, other Protected Areas, and Wildlife, WWF, and IUCN have the pleasure of inviting you to the workshop, “*Towards the Creation of a Regional Conservation Vision for the Amazon*,” which will take place from August 28 to 30 in the Hamilton Hotel, located at Cra 14 No 81-20 in Bogotá, Colombia.

As you know, the last meeting of REDPARQUES took place in Puerto Morelos, Mexico, May 6-8, 2008. At that meeting, the national authorities for administration and management of the National Systems of National Parks, as well as the coordination of National Systems of Protected Areas, identified sub-regional dialogues to evaluate the process of implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in protected areas as Network work plan priority. Also identified was the need for sub-regional analysis of gaps in conservation of terrestrial, freshwater, and marine ecosystems, keeping in mind representativeness criteria, among others.

The Amazon biome is a sub-regional priority. Its future depends on maintaining the integrity of ecosystems, ecological processes, and the regional climatic dynamic to be able to resist the threats and pressures that come from climate change and land use change from demand for natural resources and economic development. Our challenge is to develop the basis for creation of a sub-regional vision.

The IUCN is currently in a process of consolidating recommendations and action plans, such as the Declaration of Bariloche from the Second Latin American Congress on National Parks and Other Protected Areas, held in Bariloche, Argentina, in October 2007. These documents describe the need to deepen conservation efforts in the region.

WWF, in accordance with its mission, has been accompanying the creation of a conservation vision in the Amazon region, within the framework of national government efforts to develop work plans for protected areas as well as working with cooperation and coordination commitments with sub-regional technical policy development.

Given the great challenges in the Amazon region, we believe this is an opportune moment to gather with key actors, including the technical representatives of the National Systems of Protected Areas and the diverse organizations that work on the same objectives, for joint analysis of the advances in consolidation and expansion of protected area systems and conservation from an inclusive, regional perspective.



We plan to present the results of this event at the next Conservation Congress that will take place in Barcelona, Spain, October 5-14, 2008, in order to contribute to the technical work agenda and present sub-regional area advances on the Work Program for Protected Areas and identify opportunities for collaboration between countries.

It would be a pleasure to count on your presence at this event. To begin the discussion, we are attaching the document “Biodiversity, Ecological Processes, and Ecosystem Services: The Challenge to Keep the Amazon Integrated, Functional, and Resilient to Climate Change,” prepared by German Andrade, consultant to WWF, with the support of Irina Montenegro.

The event agenda is also attached. During the first day, **each country will give a presentation (30 minutes each) on the advances in the development of their National Protected Area System and the implications for the Amazon region. To support these presentations, we have created a work guide, which is also attached.** Each country should bring supporting documentation on the national prioritization and definition exercises for new Amazonian protected areas carried out by your institution; these may include texts or maps that can be used by all participants during the work group sessions.

II. Message of the CBD Executive Secretary, Dr. Ahmed Djoghla, on the occasion of the TECHNICAL WORKSHOP ON PROTECTED AREAS IN THE AMAZON

Distinguished delegates, ladies and gentlemen,

At the outset, the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity congratulates the World Wide Fund for Nature, the Latin American Network of Protected Areas (REDPARQUES), and the IUCN for taking this initiative to convene a Technical Workshop on Protected Areas in the Amazon, to promote a regional dialogue on the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas and to identify conservation priorities at the sub-regional levels.

The vital importance of the Amazon rain forests is well known. As the largest tract of tropical rainforests in the world, the Amazon basin has unparalleled biodiversity harboring one in ten known species in the world and one in five of all birds in the world. Amazon rain forests support highest diversity of plant species on Earth; one square kilometer of Amazon rain forest can contain over 75,000 types of trees and 150,000 species of higher plants. Amazonian evergreen forests account for about 10% of the world’s terrestrial primary productivity and 10% of the carbon stored in ecosystems of the order of 1.1×10^{11} metric tons of carbon. According to some estimates, these precious ecosystems have accumulated 0.37 to 0.62 tons of carbon per hectare per year between 1975 and 1996. It is also home to a diverse array of indigenous communities, and the rich natural resources base provides a source of livelihoods for many both within and outside the region. In the words of famous ecologist Dan Nepstad “The Amazon is a canary in a coal mine for the Earth”.

However, as everywhere, this treasure trove of our planet, did not escape from the vauntum destruction to cater the gigantic appetite of unsustainable development. Between 1991 and 2000, the total area of forests lost in Amazon rose from 415,000 to 587,000 km, an area more than six times the size of Portugal. More than 20 percent of the Amazonian rain forests are already gone, fallen victim to illegal logging, and much more is severely threatened as the destruction continues. The loss of tropical rain forests has a profound and devastating impact on the world because rainforests are so biologically diverse, more so than any other ecosystems of



the world. Scientists estimate that we are losing more than 137 species of plants and animals every single day because of rain forest deforestation. To quote from E.O Wilson “destroying rainforests for economic gain is like burning a Renaissance painting to cook a meal”. Illegal logging, the most serious cause of deforestation, has assumed alarming dimensions and warrants an effective international cooperation to combat it. In the face of increasing human pressure on the planet’s resources, an effective protected area system is the best hope for conserving ecosystems, habitats, and species. In this background, protected areas and the effective implementation of the Programme of Work on Protected Areas of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) need no further reiteration. The Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) provides a blueprint of how to establish protected areas, how to manage them, how to govern them, and what tools can be used to achieve the planned work. It charts the way forward in detail and with clear targets. The end result will be protected areas that fulfill their key role of conserving in situ biodiversity of the world and help achieve the 2010 Biodiversity Target. It is a framework for cooperation between governments, donors, NGOs, and local people—without such collaboration no projects will be sustainable over the long-term.

The Programme of Work is now four years old and some of its ambitious deadlines have passed. There are many signs of progress. At its eighth meeting in 2006, the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the CBD, against the backdrop of the decree by the President of Brazil that 6.4 million hectares of the Amazon rainforest were to be protected, recognized that developing countries were facing capacity building constraints and a lack of implementation, and requested the Secretariat to organize regional workshops to review the implementation of the Programme of Work and to build capacity. I am very pleased to report that, in partnership with an informal consortium of partners we call the “PoWPA Friends”, the Secretariat has organized a series of nine sub-regional workshops attended by nearly 600 planners, practitioners, and policy makers from some 100 countries. WWF is one of the active members of the PoWPA Friends and I pay tribute to WWF for its outstanding role.

The Programme of Work is clearly catalyzing political will and commitment. Since the adoption of the Programme of Work, some 2,300 new terrestrial protected areas and 50 new marine protected areas, covering approximately 60 million hectares, have been established. The programme of work also triggered countries declaring ambitious protection goals. In May this year, at the ninth meeting of the COP to the CBD in Bonn, the Brazilian Environment Minister, Carlos Minc, announced the creation of four new protected areas, three of them in the Brazilian Amazon, totalling 2.3 million hectares. In Bonn, Environment Ministers from 65 countries signed on support to WWF’s call for zero net deforestation by 2020. I sincerely applaud WWF for taking this initiative. During the Bonn COP meeting, the Government of Germany launched the Life Web initiative, which acts as a clearing-house to link donors and recipients in the designation and improvement of protected areas globally. The main aim of the Life Web initiative is to match voluntary commitments by States to designate new protected areas, and/or improve highly underfunded existing sites, with the respective commitment of donors for dedicated (co-)financing for these areas.

In the Bonn meeting, 5,000 participants adopted a landmark decision to enhance implementation of the CBD PoWPA. In this decision, the COP requested the Parties to designate a national focal point for the PoWPA to coordinate its effective implementation. The COP encouraged Parties, relevant international organizations, and NGOs to enhance activities and resources towards organizing and forming regional technical support networks to assist countries in implementing the PoWPA inter alia through convening regional and sub-regional capacity building workshops, making available tools, sharing of information, establishment of sub-regional forums for undertaking cooperation in the establishment of transboundary



protected areas, regional networks of protected areas, and implementation of regional capacity building plans.

In this background, the organization of this technical workshop assumes significance and is essential to scale up the capacity of national parks technical staff for effective implementation of the Programme of Work. Bringing together government actors, NGOs, and indigenous and local communities, and building a bridge between all stakeholders and national interests are of a crucial importance. The Secretariat fully supports organization of such workshops for accelerated implementation of PoWPA. We are confident that the workshop will yield fruitful results to promote a regional dialogue and plan for safeguarding the Amazon. The need for conserving the Amazon can not be expressed better than in the words of Chico Mendes, the Brazilian rubber tapper and environmental activist: “At first, I thought fighting to save rubber trees. Then, I thought I was fighting to save the Amazon rain forests. Now, I realize I am fighting for humanity”.

Today when the world is reeling under the threat of climate change, conserving the large intact tropical rainforests assumes paramount importance. The REDD (Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) initiatives have the potential to shift the balance away from the economic incentives currently driving deforestation and to make the conservation and sustainable use of forests a more viable alternative. These actions also reduce climate change impacts and can have significant co-benefits by maintaining multiple economic goods and ecological services. In this regard, I welcome the references contained in the 9th July declaration of G8 leaders summit to the CBD Bonn COP 9 meeting, commitment to increasing the efforts to achieve the 2010 target and biodiversity benefits of REDD.

I wish you success in your meeting and encourage you to disseminate your proceedings widely to all stakeholders so that we can all continue to work towards effective protected area systems for safeguarding our future and the future of our children.

I thank you for your attention.

III. Introductory message given by María Elfi Chaves (workshop moderator and Consultant of WWF Colombia)

The present workshop aims to contribute to the creation of a *regional conservation vision* for Amazon ecosystems. Based on a vision of a protected area system for each country (protected areas, actors, and interactions), the following topics will be addressed:

- Conservation goals and priorities for each country of the Amazon region.
- Monitoring and evaluation of conservation effectiveness in protected areas of the Amazon region.
- Prevention of negative impacts on the protected areas of the Amazon region.
- Relationship between cultural diversity and social participation in the conservation of Amazon biodiversity.

Based on a vision of a protected area system in each country, several critical issues have been identified, including: water resources, watersheds, trans-national environmental impact, migratory species in trans-national spaces, invasive exotic species, vulnerability, and adaptation of ecosystems in view of climate change.



Taking into account the foregoing, the workshop will be organized as follows:

1. Opening session and general presentations.
2. Advances in the development of national systems of protected areas and their implications for the region (country presentations).
3. Analysis of the scope, opportunities, and constraints of each country's actions in the building of a common vision (thematic discussions in groups).
4. Towards the creation of a common vision (plenary session to reach conclusions and outline a joint agenda for future actions).

III. General Presentations

1. *Latin America and its compliance of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas: Lessons learned by Bariloche*, presented by Víctor Inchausty, IUCN.
2. *Regional conservation in the Amazon region: The vision of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization*, presented by Carlos Salinas, ACTO.
3. *Initiative of the WWF network for the Amazon region: Helping conserve the legacy of the Amazon region*, presented by Luis Germán Naranjo, WWF Colombia.
4. *Elements for identifying conservation priorities for the Amazon biome*, presented by César Suárez, WWF.
5. *Biodiversity, ecological processes, and ecosystem services: The challenge of maintaining an integrated, functional, and resilient Amazon region in view of global climate change*, presented by Germán Andrade, Consultant for WWF Colombia.

Conclusions: Elements for a regional conservation vision

Although the macro-ecological conservation of large watersheds and biomes is nourished by national actions, it goes much deeper and can also emerge from national actions, provided that there is a common regional vision. To date, however, the collective building of a common vision has faced numerous challenges.

Countries could share a conservation and development vision that addresses topics that go beyond their frontiers, without compromising their sovereignty. To this end, national strategies that are based on conservation goals focussing mainly on biodiversity or cultural diversity should be complemented with a clear vision on the role played by the Amazon region as an indispensable element in climate stability, especially as thermal buffer and rainfall regulator, with an area of influence that goes well beyond the regional level. One way of advancing towards the building of a regional system of conservation areas (in the general sense) would be for countries to acknowledge the need to form large blocks and plan large trans-national conservation landscapes such as mosaics, and jointly promote them within implicated countries.

New collaborative schemes could also be defined to maintain other ecological processes, migratory species, and mitigate trans-national impacts. Today there is solid scientific evidence as to conservation challenges from an environmental viewpoint, which



corroborate the existence of a distinct ecological and functional Amazon region; however, the greatest challenge that has to be faced is, undoubtedly, whether mankind is capable of understanding and addressing these challenges implement them across borders.

In brief, the main elements that should be taken into account to build a regional conservation vision are as follows:

- Improved information on protected areas, indigenous territories, and permanent forest areas.
- Complementarity between protected areas and indigenous territories.
- Ongoing creation of conservation territories.
- Current internationalization of the Amazon region by regional and global development and ecological impact projects (climate change).
- Transition from an approach where conservation is addressed as neighbourly cooperation to a regional conservation vision.
- The whole is different from the sum of its parts—that is why the approach of comprehensive national systems of protected areas falls short.
- Mandatory conservation of ecological processes (river sources, watersheds, species, landscapes and climate).
- Conservation-oriented development: current initiatives, cities in the Amazon region, etc.

6. *Advances in the harmonization of the monitoring of protected areas in the Amazon region (Amazon Protected Areas Network, RANPA)*, presented by Álvaro Espinel, OAS.

IV. Country Presentations: Advances in the Development of National Systems of Protected Areas and Implications for the Amazon Region

V. Workshop Conclusions and General Recommendations

During the plenary session, not only was the enclosed work agenda defined, but the following conclusions were reached and recommendations made.

- This process should be shared and socialized, beginning with governmental and intergovernmental agencies (REDPARQUES, ACTO, RANPA, OAS), international NGOs working in specific thematic fields or areas of expertise, national NGOs, indigenous organizations, and traditional grassroots organizations.
- Identify existent common grounds of interest between the work agenda agreed in the workshop and the work agenda of the ACTO's Biodiversity Action Plan, in order to support the main activities.
- REDPARQUES, ACTO, and RANPA are the most appropriate entities to generate and/or facilitate information exchange and other actions.
- The review of the CBD Biodiversity Action Plan and the Protected Area Work Plans for each country will serve as opportunity to incorporate the conservation of Amazon biodiversity from a regional perspective.
- Countries will promote, through different means such as the activities of the Regional Protected Areas Action Plan of the ACTO, the incorporation of protected areas in its



strategic environmental assessments (SEAs) and environmental impact assessments (EIAs), for strengthening the land use planning instruments.

- The conservation vision should be developed together with indigenous and traditional organizations, acknowledging their ethnic and cultural diversity as well as their conservation interests and level of commitment.
- Governmental conservation agencies should strengthen the participation of different actors of the Amazon region and draw on their visions as an element that complements conservation strategies.
- REDPARQUES shall assume the responsibility of monitoring the fulfilment of workshop commitments.
- The international NGOs participating in the workshop expressed their interest and commitment in forming a technical support group for the commitments arising from this workshop as well as other initiatives that harmonize with the goal of developing a shared conservation vision for the Amazon region.
- OAS/Ranpa will facilitate the establishment of thematic forums and the exchange of information on the topics resulting from this workshop.

VI. Closing Session: Farewell words by Mary Louise Higgins, Director, WWF Colombia

On behalf of WWF, I would like to thank to all the Directors and Delegates of Protected Areas Systems of the countries of the Amazon region and the members of REDPARQUES, the CBD Secretary, the ACTO, the Organization of American States (OAS), WWF offices and other international organizations for having participated in this meeting and for their contributions and commitment to advance toward the creation of a regional conservation vision for the Amazon region. Special thanks also go to the Latin American Technical Cooperation Network on National Parks, other Protected Areas, and Wildlife (REDPARQUES) and the World Conservation Union committee for their interest in jointly convening this workshop and for their commitment in facilitating the development of a joint work agenda based on the needs and requirements identified by the countries.

As clearly evidenced in workshop presentations, the effort made by the countries of the Amazon region to comply with the CBD Programme of Work is unquestionable. However, it is also clear that major threats and challenges still persist and that there is an urgent need to advance in the development of a vision of the Amazon region as an important regional ecosystem. The future of this region depends on the maintenance the integrity of the ecosystems, ecological processes, and the ability of the region's climate dynamics to cope with the threats and pressures posed by climate change and the transformation of ecosystems driven by the demand for natural resources and economic development. The challenges we are facing exact urgent country-level actions for the benefit of all.

We are very pleased with the outcome of the workshop and the advances made in defining a common work agenda. To develop this common vision, spaces for dialogue must be created and technical and policy-making organizations must participate in the endeavour. We are confident that REDPARQUES, as a technical network composed by public and private institutions, can play a key role in building technical capabilities, knowledge sharing and exchange of experiences among countries, and supporting the region in the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas. Similarly, the support of information networks, such as RANPA, and the technical contribution of international organizations that have been working



in the Amazon region for several years are fundamental. Moreover, the Convention on Biological Diversity, ACTO through its Biodiversity Action Plan, play a key role in promoting these processes at the political level, from within the work agendas of stakeholder countries.

We should remember that this is just the first step. The WWF network has accordingly invited other organizations to participate in the initiative, for example indigenous organizations, with whom it will be necessary to join efforts to address and mitigate the threats on the Amazon region, its people, and its biodiversity, to be able guarantee the steady provision of environmental goods and services by its ecosystems while promoting development alternatives that are harmonious with the conservation of regional biological and cultural diversity. We believe that is necessary to strengthen the spaces for dialogue with communities—fundamental territorial actors.

As Julia mentioned the first day of the workshop, the outcome of this exercise will be presented within the framework of the regional workshop to review the implementation of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas to be held in September of this year in Salinas, Ecuador. We believe that this forum and the IUCN World Conservation Congress to be held in Barcelona are important spaces to present the advances made as a region.

Finally, I would like to thank the Secretary General of the CBD for his support in carrying out this meeting and for reiterating, as he pointed it out in its communication, the advances made and the opportunities that exist in the decision adopted in the past Conference of the Parties to encourage: “relevant intergovernmental organizations and NGOs to enhance activities and resources toward organizing and forming regional technical support networks to assist countries in implementing the Programme of Work by convening regional and subregional capacity-building workshops to carry out collaborative efforts in the establishment of transboundary protected areas, regional networks of protected areas, and implementation of regional capacity-building plans.”



ANNEXES



ANNEX 1

Working Group 1. Conservation Goals and Priorities

| Lines | Recommended activities | Opportunities | Scale | Who | How |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| Improve biodiversity analyses | Include the analysis of climate change Determine the advances made in the analysis of scenarios, vulnerability, and adaptation in countries in the Amazon region | Brazil's leadership and experience in the field: INPE National reports on climate change Environmental Studies Institute | National Regional | IUCN (to confirm) | Compile information and prepare a synthesis for the region |
| | Include <i>focal species</i> (landscape) and biodiversity in ecosystem dynamics Example: catfish | Experience of WCS, for example, existing methodologies for identifying these species River dolphins (strategy) <i>Podocnemis expansa</i> (isolated protected populations) IUCN Specialists Groups | Regional | WCS IUCN Specialists Groups | Share software, bulletins, and technical exercises Hold a training workshop |
| | | Environmental Information Reference Centre (cria.org.br) in Campinas NatureServe (ecological niches, endemic species of Peru and Bolivia) | Regional | | |
| | Include the analysis of ecosystems outside the Amazon biome: transition ecosystems (watershed sources, cerrados, high Andean wetlands, etc.) | Analysis of the Cordillera Real Oriental (TNC) Analysis of species (Natureserve) Vision for the Orinoco (Institute Humboldt) Biogeochemical cycles (AARAM) Fish (University of Washington in Seattle / Universidad La Molina in Peru) | Regional / national | TNC and WWF | Compile information, compare methods, and then incorporate into analysis |
| | Include water as a criterion in biodiversity analyses Representativity of fresh water ecosystems (TNC) Integration with terrestrial systems | Fresh water ecosystem models (TNC) and experiences of national water agencies Fresh water eco-regions (TNC / WWF / ESPA) Transboundary water resource project in a climate change context (ACTO / UNEP) Geoamazonia (GEF project) | Regional | RANPA | Google discussion group Lists of communications |



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| | Review goals of national systems for the Amazon biome, for example an eco-regional analysis | Identification of regional priorities by WWF | National, with a regional perspective | REDPARQUES RANPA ACTO | REDPARQUES seeks a specific technical space; a space already exists in ACTO, which is a regional program Hold a specific forum for this commission Hold an expert workshop. |
| | Integrate the topics of infrastructure, agribusiness, and sectorial initiatives Gold mining (Guyana) | Advances have been made in the joint venture of Colombia's oil sector and Parks (TNC / WWF / National Hydrocarbon Agency, ANH) Socialize Colombia's experience in other countries or sectors Disseminate the process at a regional level Workshop on SEA in Peru Leadership of Colombia in SEAs Infrastructure monitoring initiative (Building Informed Civic Engagement for Conservation in the Andes-Amazon, BICECA) Gold mining (WWF Guyana) | National, with a regional projection | National Parks System (Colombia) and ANH can disseminate the experience | The IUCN Congress in Barcelona is an opportunity to address this issue |
| | | Use ESPA document as starting point | | | Link with table 3 |
| Commitments to achieve the conservation goals of the Amazon region as a whole | Know and analyze treaties on international waters; try to make them more dynamic; and implement them | United Nations lobbies a transboundary water treaty (with the participation of WWF US) | Regional | WWF | Through WWF, know what UN is doing to integrate in this initiative Identify potentialities |
| | Send current version of the ACTO's Biodiversity Action Plan Review country commitments Integrate other lines and actions arising from this workshop | ACTO and governments | Regional | Countries review action plan and suggest topics not included that should be addressed | Identify synergies between topics already addressed and the regional vision |
| | Facilitate spaces for intersectorial negotiation at a regional level (Initiative for Integration of Regional Infrastructure in South America, IIRSA) | USAID's Initiative for the Conservation of the Andean Amazon (ICAA) support unit | Regional | USAID | Facilitate discussion spaces with identified actors |



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| | Convince the Inter-American Development Bank and the Andean Development Corporation (CAF) that strategic environmental assessments can be useful tools | | | | |
| | Commitment of stakeholder countries to acknowledge the need of maintaining an integrated Amazon region | Review the national plans for protected areas (PA) as well as transboundary plans Update Biodiversity Action Plan | National, with a regional vision | Ministries of the Environment of stakeholder countries (for example, Colombia's Ministry of the Environment is in the process of updating the national biodiversity policy) | |
| | Building a regional ecosystem vision | Propose a work agenda | Regional | Countries and organizations | |
| | Encourage, facilitate, and include other actors in the area, for example: forestry sector, military, indigenous communities | | | | |
| Information | Promote research on both migratory and focal species and sponsor studies on species and ecological processes | Take advantage of initiatives and studies that have already been conducted in the region on species | Regional National (several scales) | All | Compile information List of contacts |
| | Easily accessible regional databases containing information on PA | ACTO / OAS / Ranpa / WWF and others | Regional | ACTO (RANPA) and WWF (and others) for a database on PA | |



Working Group 2. Effectiveness Monitoring and Analysis

| Lines | Activities | Limitations | Opportunities | Scale | Who | How |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|---------------------------------|
| Concert conceptual bases | Hold national and regional events to standardize concepts Internal process in each country to harmonize concepts | | | Regional: biomes National: plans for national systems of protected areas Local: Management/master plan for PAs | National organizations ACTO | National and regional workshops |
| | Reach an agreement on the definition of 'effectiveness' Use Mark Hopkin's conceptual framework as reference 'Manejo' is not the best translation into Spanish of the concept ' <i>management</i> ' | In many cases master plans have ambitious goals, with little possibility of being fulfilled, which translates into low levels of effectiveness | Future work will take advantage of what already has been done in the region: Brazil, in the area of biomes; IUCN, in its effort to unify effectiveness evaluation tools; WWF and the Colombia's National Parks Systems: management effectiveness of protected areas, and TNC | | IUCN (to confirm) REDPARQUES could identify potential partners to initiate conversations and promote the topic at a regional level | |
| | Identify concepts used in effectiveness monitoring Standardize concepts (system of equivalences) Include guidelines for interpreting concepts | | Salasky Thesaurus (2008) | | | |
| | Standardize concepts on categories of natural coverage, biomes, ecosystems | | | | | |



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| | <p>Identify commonalities of stakeholder countries</p> | <p>National policies on PAs are the main problem Hopkins not only addresses technical issues, but also policy-related issues</p> | | <p>Need to address the problem posed by the scale of indicators (regional) Need to determine which are the regional indicators Need to go beyond the analysis of individual PAs Indicators should measure (not evaluate) management effectiveness of PAs areas as a whole</p> | <p>IUCN (to confirm) REDPARQUES could identify potential partners to initiate conversations and promote the topic at a regional level</p> | |
| | <p>Broaden the focus of management effectiveness, including other topics: roads-highways, ecological integrity</p> | | <p>National highlights: In Colombia, for example, effectiveness implies both efficiency and effectiveness; however, when referring to conservation goals, being efficient does not necessarily mean that conservation goals have been reached</p> | <p>There are currently three levels of monitoring: biome, national system of protected areas, and protected area Biomes should be considered at the regional level Advances made in PAs and national systems of protected areas can serve as input to the monitoring at the biome level, which is the purpose of conservation at the regional level</p> | | |



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| | Evaluate monitoring matrices and cross-reference them with master plans Ensure master plans have achievable goals | | In Brazil, forest fires and deforestation are monitored (annually as well as spot-checks throughout the year) | | | |
| | Review relationships with other systems of the region and create linkages Reach an agreement about system indicators (very important) | | Monitoring of the entire Amazon region will be feasible, drawing on Brazil's experience and methodology (Detter for deforestation) Possibility of access to methodology and information on fires and deforestation Access of all countries to Brazil's images and to training in methodology; deforestation, however, is only one of the threats | The scale is key and also serves as time variable Management plans for PAs are ready and can be used as decision-making tools at the local level Management plans for systems of protected areas are also ready These serve as tools to achieve common conservation goals | | |
| Information exchange | Diagnose the current status of information | | | | REDPARQUES (to identify partners to begin pertinent conversations and actions at the regional level) | |
| | Identify information that we want to exchange, for example, percentage of conservation of natural coverage, threats Analyze information at different scales (national system of protected areas, PAs, regional) | Who manages this information? How is it managed? Not only strengthen national information management entities, but also include international | An information exchange agreement was reached at the Quito workshop (RANPA, OAS, ACTO) in relation to basic data and indicators National system developed by Brazil contains effectiveness indicators and can be | Base management effectiveness on available data Determine status of data at the biome level Determine indicators at the biome level and the level and types of pressures exerted on biomes | | |



| | | organizations | applied elsewhere | | | |
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| | Carry out outreach and training activities at different levels: PAs, national systems of protected systems, and regional | | | National and regional | Countries with the support of participating organizations | |
| | Include regional considerations in management/master plans and the national system of protected areas (thus guaranteeing the harmonization of the 3 scales) | | | National | Countries with the support of participating organizations | |
| | Biome sustainability: follow-up on the conservation of natural coverage and the dynamics of declaring PAs regarding conservation goals and priorities | | RANPA, developed by the OAS with the support of ACTO and GTZ | Include different types of ecological indicators, financial, and socioeconomic indicators, as well as impact indicators, in monitoring | RANPA | |
| | Establish information exchange agreements and protocols | | | | | |
| | Strengthen local and regional information management capacities | | Inputs already compiled Use Elena Pavesi's comparative analysis of methodologies to analyze effectiveness | National and regional | Countries with the support of RANPA and OAS, ACTO, and REDPARQUES | |
| | | | Information exchange activities: update information on protected areas in WCMC (at the world level), in IABIN (Latin America), Maripá (Guyanas), and basic information (number of protected areas and existing management plans) | | | |



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| | | | Level of development of national information systems: How much information do they provide for analysing management effectiveness | | | |
| | | In several countries the information on subnational PAs (departmental, local) is incomplete Problems encountered in the standardization of PA categories: Colombia, between national and subnational PAs; Bolivia, problems with PA names at the subnational level; Brazil, categories existing at the municipal level differ from those at the national level; Peru, the Law did not include PAs at the municipal level | | | | |
| | | Country inventories are incomplete Decision should be taken on scope of | | | | |



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| | | inventories | | | | |
| Sustainability | Sustainability (financial, technical, biome conservation): agree how to address the process so that advances can be made Begin at the technical level and advance toward a regional approach | | | | Definition of lead organization pending | |
| | National funds for PAs should incorporate a line of financing for effectiveness monitoring RedLac should address this topic to harmonize monitoring actions of management effectiveness at the regional level | Limited funds available in stakeholder countries for effectiveness monitoring | The Congress in Barcelona will address the topic of financial sustainability | National and regional | Countries with the support of participating organizations | |
| | Create a common fund for the Amazon region that works with the interests generated rather than with the capital | | Offer made by the German government of 10 million Euros is under study by ACTO countries | | ACTO, pending endorsement of countries | |
| | Promote the close interaction of the regional system with national systems Demand that regional systems of protected areas and PAs also include effectiveness monitoring in their agendas | | | National and regional | Countries with the support of participating organizations | |
| | Include impact assessment as part of project/plan audits, not only financial aspects | | | National | Countries with the support of participating organizations | |
| | Include monitoring in the licensing process Guarantee resources: impact compensation | | | National | Countries with the support of participating organizations | |
| | Because many PAs do not have a weather station, strengthen the capacities of PAs in this field, within the framework of the climate change | | Kyoto Protocol Monitoring is being carried out in many PAs | National | Countries with the support of participating organizations | |



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| | agreement | | | | | |
| | Make a sole platform for climate change at the regional level | | | Regional: biome National: national systems of protected areas or national system of protected areas. Local: management/master plan for PAs | Pending definition | |
| | | Technical capabilities | Lack of sufficient trained personnel | | | |
| | | | PAs as potential research areas at all 3 scales | | | |
| | Form alliances with academic institutions that support monitoring Endorse a permanent program of public universities as research project line (thesis, degree-earning monographs) | Concern about continuity/sustainability of data collection (technical capability of collection, analysis and use of indicators) These criteria should be taken into account when defining a regional initiative | Retake the experience with people who have worked with national monitoring systems Availability of funds from IABIN for upgrading databases | National and regional (UNAMAZ) | ACTO, WCS, WWF, IUCN, IABIN, and REDPARQUES (main function of the latter) | Workshop to share the advances made in effectiveness monitoring and analysis systems |
| | See monitoring of species Group 1 (river dolphins, catfish, others) | | | | River fish: WWF / catfish specialists | |



Working Group 3. Preventing Negative Impacts on Protected Areas

| Threats | Causes | Solutions | Opportunities | Scale | Who | How |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Infrastructure projects | | | Condor Project (CAF-CI) Interoceanic highway work group WCS WWF Eastern Royal Mountain Range (infrastructure analysis project) | Regional Subregional National | Countries and organizations | |
| Hydrocarbons | National development policies | Qualified participation in SEAs Influence the TORs and guidelines prepared for the EIAs, within the framework of environmental permits, and incorporate considerations related to the environment and PAs Early warning tools based on the inventory of projects and impact assessment Design support geographic information system and offer training in all of the above Assign a percentage of the conservation of PAs to each large-scale project (research, monitoring, etc.) Reallocate some of the resources designated by companies to the conservation of PAs Compensation mechanisms and formulas differentiated by | Engagement of IIRSA | | WWF Peru | SEA workshop |
| Energy | International market | | BICECA | | | |
| Dams | | | MAVDT / WWF / CI / TNC / UAESPNN | | | |
| Biofuels | | | | | | |
| Trafficking of wild fauna and flora | International market | | | | | |
| Mining | Small-scale informal and formal mining Large-scale mining | | | | | |
| Roads-transportation | Some roads are planned and others promoted by governments or local actors | | | | NGO | |
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| | | ecosystem Assessment of environmental goods and services Interrelate and promote the social accountability of the business sector as well as the adoption of best practices related to PAs . Strengthen monitoring, control, and surveillance systems on sectorial issues, within the context of management plans streamlined for preventive decision making | | | | |
| Illicit crops | International market | | | | | |
| Livestock production practices | | | ACTO's Regional Program for Protected Areas | Regional | ACTO | |
| Extensive livestock production | Strategy for incorporating land into productive processes Policies | Characterization of each large-scale project for investment in PAs Train inhabitants in sustainable production systems (organic coffee, intensive livestock production, differentiated products, bio-commerce, certification) | Regional Bio-commerce Program | Regional | ACTO | |
| Invasive species | Strategy as productive option for the livestock sector Climate change Alteration of habitat | Biodiversity prospecting (beauty, medicine) Protection of traditional knowledge and patenting Influence on livestock policies Strengthening of research capacities Recovery of traditional knowledge Germplasm banks and agrobiodiversity Link tourism activities to the master plan framework as a | Amazon region 2009 Tourism | Regional | | |
| Hunting | Traditional practices of ethnic groups and local communities Hunting as a sport Camp feeding facilities in areas where extractive activities (chestnut, felling) are carried out Shortcomings in the processes of authorizing and controlling permits of export quotas (environmental authorities or CITES) or subsistence hunting Manipulation of indigenous communities | | IFPRI Amazonian Scientific Research Institute (SINCHI) | | | |



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| Non-sustainable management practices of fishing resources | <p>Insufficient knowledge of resources (research, monitoring) to regulate use and extraction of ornamental species</p> <p>Poor legislation</p> <p>Limited training of communities in use of resource</p> <p>Introduction of foreign species that compete with native species</p> <p>Lack of articulation between conservation, science, and technology</p> | <p>specialized niche in which methodologies are applied (stocking rate, thresholds of acceptable change, impact assessment) as well as to regional tourist circuits</p> <p>Train local communities in the prevention or mitigation of socio-cultural impacts</p> | <p>Ornamental fishes (WWF)</p> <p>Fishing agreements Brazil (WWF)</p> <p>ProVarzeas (IBAMA)</p> | National and regional | Countries with the support of participating organizations | |
| Fires | <p>Traditional burning in the livestock sector</p> | | <p>Fire alerts (University of Maryland)</p> | National and regional | RANPA (information) | |
| Rampant tourism | <p>PAs attract investments for the tourism sector</p> <p>Low capacity of control and limited training of PA staff</p> <p>Lack of interaction between PAs and the traditional tourism sector, which is not specialized in conservation</p> <p>Tourism is a important option to generate income for PAs; however, as activity it is not harmonized with the management plan</p> <p>Lack of harmonization of the ecotourism plans of several areas to local management plans</p> <p>Isolation of tourism options with a regional focus that include PAs as part of the circuit</p> | | <p>Ordinance of the Putumayo Watershed</p> | National | | |
| Institutional | | | | | | |



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| Policies and sectorial legislations contrary to the conservation of APs | <p>Agricultural policy (agrarian reform, legalization of lands, colonization process)</p> <p>Speculators</p> <p>Shortcomings in land titling process and registration of properties (overlap of titles)</p> <p>De facto and itemized ordinance of each sector</p> <p>Fragmented vision of territory and use of associated resources in areas where activities are carried out because of existing extraction and production policies</p> | <p>Adopt SEAs as mandatory tool</p> <p>Build the capacities of PA staff</p> <p>Strengthen socialization and communication strategies for decision-makers and increase the public awareness of the raison d'être of PAs</p> <p>Professionalize PA management or promote specialized programs or graduate courses</p> | <p>PSA workshop in Quito</p> <p>REDPARQUES</p> <p>Salinas meeting</p> | National | | |
| Institutional weaknesses | <p>Low priority given by the environmental sector to the allocation of funds for policy making</p> <p>Incipient weakness in the evaluation of environmental goods and services</p> <p>Weak conservation management</p> <p>Limited training in regulation and negotiation tools</p> | | | National | | |
| Planning and land management | | | | | | |
| Isolation of PAs | <p>Non-connectivity</p> <p>Incipient change in conservation paradigm with a regional vision and beyond</p> <p>Poor communication with neighbours</p> <p>Incipient incorporation of other in situ conservation strategies</p> <p>Lack of interaction with local land management tools</p> | <p>Influence the inclusion of the topic of PAs in land management instruments and processes, using an ecosystem approach</p> <p>Train land management staff in PA issues</p> | | National and regional | Work agenda | |



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| Land occupation in PAs | Land traffickers, population displacement, perverse incentives | | | | | |
| Urban development | Unbridled growth of population and infrastructure of associated services Population policies based on a model of urban development | | | | | |
| Natural disasters | | | Andean risk management strategy, Andean Community of Nations (CAN) | National and regional | | |
| Hydro-meteorological (droughts, hurricanes, strong south winds) | Anthropic and natural | Strengthen the participation and training in management of risk so much to the local population and to the officials to articulate the subject to plans of management | | | | |
| Geological (earthquakes, floods) | | | | | | |
| Climate change | Anthropic and natural | | | | | |

Working Group 4. Cultural Diversity and Participation in Conservation

| Lines | Recommendations | Scale | Opportunities | Who | How |
|--|---|----------|--|-----|---|
| Support of the consolidation of land tenure, management, and governance | Recognize the rights of indigenous people and facilitate the fulfilment of territorial life plans and PA management plans | Regional | The GAIA Amazonas Foundation and the COAMA (Consolidation of the Colombian Amazon) Program are carrying out a cadastral survey of indigenous populations | OAS | Linking to the GAIA-COAMA initiative Defining spaces to exchange experiences |
| | Because government sectors have different agendas and positions regarding indigenous issues, facilitate the dialogue between the government and organizations representing indigenous communities | | | | |
| | Create spaces and promote the dialogue between government and | | | | |



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| | indigenous populations in those areas presenting problems and drawbacks in land management and land ownership Reverse historical relationships | | | | |
| Joint conservation planning | Build a common conservation vision for the region, together with the communities Acknowledge the existing diversity due to the large number of indigenous groups | Regional and national | | | Work agenda |
| | Identify common interests and advantageously employ common threats in terms of agriculture, industry, infrastructure, and hydrocarbons | | | | |
| | Ensure that governmental conservation agencies recognize opportunities to incorporate different actors of the Amazon region and their visions as elements that complement their conservation strategies | | | | |
| | Encourage and facilitate the creation of PAs that are either co-managed or jointly or community-managed in those cases where pertinent legislation exists and actors are willing to participate in such endeavours | | | | |
| | Develop technical managerial instruments that address interculturalism in co-management contexts | | | | |
| | Watershed conservation depends on the construction of mixed landscapes with different sets of actors | | | | |
| | Indigenous land management strategies, modalities, and tools should come from the communities themselves | | | | |
| | Include rural communities and settlers in the discussions to build a comprehensive vision Identify new actors in the Amazon region (urban populations, settlers, mestizos) | | | | |
| | Recognize the importance of cultural diversity Promote cultural corridors | | | | |
| Use and tapping of resources | Forecast what will happen if the necessary steps are not taken to minimize threats | National | | Countries | |
| | Develop new alternatives such as forest management | | | | |



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| | Assign a value to indigenous lands, using existing mechanisms such as payment for environmental services and ecotourism (should be discussed) | | GTZ experiences | | |
| Sharing of experiences | Establish mechanisms to share experiences in co-management of PAs and indigenous territories | Regional | Existence of an agenda for indigenous territories ACTO | ACTO | Regional forum on co-management of PAs and indigenous territories |
| | Participate in indigenous forums or link indigenous forums to the parks system/network | | WWF Peru has contacts with COICA | | |



Only the name of the position is left in English

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